

Post-War Activities of the Institute of Andean Research: 1946-1997

By

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Introduction

The Institute of Andean Research is the product of the mind of Julio C. Tello. He was born in the Central Highlands of Peru in 1880 and through a combination of fortuitous circumstances, intellectual acumen, and perseverance he graduated from the University of San Marcos School of Medicine in 1909 with high honors. He was given a government scholarship to study abroad and he chose to study anthropology at Harvard University. He was awarded a Master's Degree in 1911 and was subsequently provided a second government scholarship that enabled him to continue his studies in Europe and particularly at the University of Berlin. When he returned to Lima at the beginning of 1913 he did so as Peru's first professional anthropologist. During the years that followed he fought to create a national museum of anthropology. In 1919 he was named Director of the San Marcos Museum of Archaeology that had been created for him. He finally succeeded in reaching his goal of establishing a national museum when he was named Director of the new Museum of Peruvian Archaeology in 1925.

During 1925 Tello and the Harvard-trained archaeologist Samuel K. Lothrop discovered pre-Columbian cemeteries on the Paracas Peninsula south of Lima. These proved to be the source of the spectacular textiles that had been highly sought by collectors in Lima and beyond since first being introduced to the market more than a decade before. Subsequently Tello and his assistant Toribio Mejía Xesspe conducted research at this place and discovered hundreds of mummy bundles wrapped in such textiles. Tello received international acclaim for this discovery.

Only a few years later, however, Tello was stripped of his position as head of the national museum of archaeology when a revolutionary government replaced him with the historian Luis E. Valcárcel in mid 1930. The following year Valcárcel created the National Museum composed of the nation's museums of archaeology and history all situated within Lima. Fortunately for Tello there was no one building sufficient in size to accommodate all of the collections of these museums so separate anthropological and historical investigative institutes were established at a site away from the parent museum. Tello was named Director of the Institute of Anthropological Investigations and in this capacity he assumed control of the Paracas collection. It was there that Tello opened and studied the Paracas mummy bundles with the assistance of Mejía and Rebeca Carrión Cachot who was the first of his San Marcos students to graduate with a degree in anthropology.

During the following years Tello found it increasingly more difficult to conduct his research both in the field and in his museums because of limited government support. He was particularly distressed that his Institute had inadequate space to properly store the many Paracas mummy bundles under his care and which, as a result, suffered damage from the damp conditions endemic to Lima during much of the year. It was in 1936 that he accepted an invitation to take part in the University of New Mexico's summer field school to be held at the Chaco Canyon field station. He did so not only to take part in this educational program but also to seek help.

At the very end of 1936 Tello's efforts in the U.S. culminated in the creation of the Institute of Andean Research (IAR). The nine founding members consisted of Wendell C. Bennett (American Museum of Natural History), Fay-Cooper Cole (University of Chicago), Alfred V. Kidder (Harvard University), Alfred L. Kroeber (University of California Berkeley), Samuel K. Lothrop (Harvard University), Philip A. Means (Harvard University), Leslie Spier (Yale University), Alfred M. Tozzer (Harvard University) and George C. Vaillant (American Museum of Natural History). Tello, however, was not then named a member (this would not happen until 1942), rather he was named Peruvian Representative and Counselor.

Bennett had studied under Cole at Chicago and had undertaken archaeological work on behalf of the AMNH first in Bolivia and then in Peru during the years immediately leading up to 1936. Kidder had studied under Tozzer at Harvard as had Vaillant who also worked with Kidder in the field. All three conducted archaeological studies in Mesoamerica. Means also studied at Harvard but he was more an historian than a field archaeologist albeit one with a strong interest in late Pre-Columbian Peru. As for the ethnologist Spier, he first met Tello at the Chaco Canyon Field Station where both took part in the summer school program. When Tello confided in him his plan to form an institute to help him with his studies Spier became one of his biggest supporters. And, of course, Tello and Kroeber had conducted fieldwork together in 1925 and it had been later that year that Lothrop, another of Tozzer's students, had co-discovered the site of Paracas alongside Tello.

In fact, Tello had interacted with nearly all nine of the founding members of the IAR prior to 1936. This is especially so for Tozzer who had been one of his professors at Harvard, Kidder who had been one of his classmates there and Means whom he had helped to become head of the archaeological section of Peru's national museum of history in 1919.

It was at the beginning of his post-summer school travels across the U.S. in 1936 that Tello entrusted Kroeber with drawings and painted illustrations of Paracas textiles and other artifacts that he hoped could be published in the U.S. He did this because he simply did not have the resources to do so in Peru. Later Kroeber reluctantly returned these items to Tello after the publishers he had

contacted proved unwilling to undertake such an expensive project. With this in mind Kroeber vowed to do whatever he could to help Tello publish his Paracas material as well as other material he had collected over the years.

At the first Annual Meeting of the IAR held late in December the nine participants decided to call themselves collectively the Executive Committee (later to be distinguished from the executive committee or Executive Committee comprising the Institute's elected officers plus appointees) thereby creating confusion lasting even up to the present. Too, Kroeber agreed to become the Institute's first President after Kidder declined to accept his nomination for this position.

During 1937 two private donors supported Tello-connected research undertaken by a pair IAR Fellows representing the universities of Chicago and Harvard. Also during this year Nelson A. Rockefeller visited Lima and conferred with Tello. The result was that Rockefeller made donations to assist Tello in his archaeological endeavors both in the field and in the lab. The latter specifically dealt with the preservation and study of the Paracas textiles.

Subsequently funding for the IAR began to dry up and it was during this period of downturn for the Institute that President Roosevelt appointed Rockefeller to a major position within the national government in anticipation of U.S. involvement in an emerging world war. This proved to have had a major impact on the Institute as it was enlisted by the 'Rockefeller Committee' to help promote American good will in Latin America. As a result the Institute undertook a year long (1941-1942) Inter-American Affairs Archaeological Program of research primarily focused on Peru but also inclusive of archaeological research in areas outside of Peru stretching as far north as Mexico.

As it turned out, Project 8, one of four such making up the archaeological work undertaken in Peru during 1941-42, served to join Lothrop and his good friend Tello. At the insistence of Kroeber and others, it was aimed in part at publishing two volumes on the archaeological finds made by Tello and Mejía on the Paracas Peninsula during the 1920's. Unfortunately, a number of issues arose that helped to delay the project including Tello's demand that he be made a member of the Institute and his acceptance of an unrestricted Viking Fund (Wenner-Gren Foundation) grant to undertake research in the southern highlands of Peru. As such of all the Inter-American Affairs projects Project 8 proved to be the most difficult of all the projects to complete on time and was still unfinished at war's end.

By this time William Duncan Strong at Columbia University had been made a member of the Institute (in 1937) as had Alfred Kidder II at Harvard (in 1940). Too, Gordon Ekholm of the AMNH was made a member in 1942. This museum served as the headquarters of the Institute and since its' founding the Institute's secretary and treasurer positions had been filled by members of its professional staff. Later three individuals, Junius B. Bird, John H. Rowe, and Gordon R. Willey then representing

the AMNH, Harvard, and Columbia, respectively, (all of who had benefitted from the Inter-American Affairs Archaeological Program) were elected members in 1944. It was also in 1944 that Donald Collier of the Chicago Natural History Museum (who worked in the field with Tello in 1937 as a Research Fellow) was made a member, as was Julian H. Steward of the Smithsonian Institution. These were positive developments for the Institute but on the negative side were the deaths of Means in 1944 and Vaillant the following year.

During the war years Steward, Bennett, Strong and Willey all worked in Washington D.C. at positions within the federal government. Strong served as the Director of the Ethnographic Board within the Smithsonian and in this role he was assisted by Bennett, while Steward hired Willey to help him work on the Smithsonian's *Handbook of South American Indians*. This afforded them opportunities to meet and discuss possible projects for the IAR.

The 1944 Annual Meeting of the Institute was held in December and was attended by Vaillant (who served as Chair), Kidder, Kidder II, Bennett, Strong and Ekholm. According to the minutes a "plan for future archaeological work in Peru which has been under consideration by W.D. Strong and W.C. Bennett was fully discussed. The plan concerns intensive stratigraphic excavations on the Peruvian coast in an attempt to discover the early stages of ceramic cultures in Peru and, if possible, pre-ceramic material. A tentative program was outlined whereby the Institute would back a project involving the cooperation of several institutions and would seek supplementary funds for the program as a whole. W.D. Strong was instructed to develop the plan further and submit it to the executive committee". Willey later recalled that Bennett and Strong told him about what was to become the Institute's Viru Valley Project while lunching at a restaurant in 1945.

What now follows is a selective discussion of the activities of the IAR up to and including 1997. This discussion is primarily based on documents held in the files of the Institute that are stored at the AMNH and that were kindly provided by Dr. Charles Spenser, Curator of Mexican and Central American Archaeology, Curator-in-Charge of South American Archaeology. Three other primary sources were used, [A Brief History of the Institute of Andean Research, Inc.: 1937-1967](#) by J. Alden Mason that was published in 1967 by the Institute of Andean Research; [Portraits in American Archaeology: Remembrances of Some Distinguished Americanists](#) by Gordon R. Willey that was published in 1988 by the University of New Mexico Press; and the author's work entitled [Julio C. Tello and the Institute of Andean Research: 1936-1943](#) that was published in 2021 by DigitalCommons@UMaine as *Andean Past Monograph 5*.

1946-1959: Post-War Redefinition of the Institute

Bennett was the guiding force behind the Viru Valley Project in part because he had worked in this North Coast valley for the AMNH during 1936. The project

was a major coordinated effort focused on studying all aspects of this small valley's pre-Columbian past. Others took part in this enterprise including Bird, Collier, Allan R. Holmberg of the Smithsonian's Institute of Social Anthropology (who served in place of Steward in working in the Viru Valley), James A. Ford, a Guggenheim Fellow, Clifford Evans, a Columbia graduate student and Jorge C. Muelle of the Peruvian Institute of Ethnology who was Valcárcel's protégé.

Funding for the Viru project was private and not public as had been the case of the Institute's 1941-42 project. Other than a small Viking Fund grant, it was the individual institutions of the participants that paid for expenses incurred.

A conference hosted by the family of Rafael Larco Herrera was held at the Hacienda Chiclín in the Chicama Valley after completion of the archaeological phase of the Viru Valley project (with the exception of the work of Bird). This occurred on the 7th and 8th of August. Rafael's son and namesake, the amateur archaeologist Rafael Larco Hoyle, presented his chronological-developmental classificatory scheme for North Peruvian prehistory at this conference while Strong presented one of his own. Attendees also had the opportunity to visit the hacienda's private archaeological museum.

It was subsequently noted in the annual report of the IAR's secretary-treasurer for the year 1946 that the fieldwork of the Viru Valley Project had essentially been completed and that it had been managed by a steering committee elected at the 1945 annual meeting that consisted of Strong (Chair), Bennett, Steward and Willey.

In attendance at the 1946 meeting were Strong (Chair), Bennett, Collier, Ekholm, Lothrop and Steward and they chose four individuals to join the Institute: the archaeologist Theodore D. McCown, who had conducted research under Kroeber's direction in northern Peru during the Institute's 1941-42 field season, the ethnologist Harry Tschopic, who also took part in the 1941-42 field season, as well as the ethnologists Holmberg and John P. Gillen both of the Smithsonian. Finally, it was noted in these minutes of the 1946 Annual Meeting that Steward had suggested the Institute cooperate with the Brazilian Government on a proposed (but unspecified) archaeological project to take place in that country. No decision was made and it was passed on to the steering committee for further investigation.

Tello had been one of the invitees to the Chiclín Conference, but he did not attend. Instead he was ill and preparing to travel to the U.S. to receive medical treatment for a disease that would ultimately take his life in early June 1947. Lothrop was then serving as head of the IAR and upon hearing news of Tello's passing he immediately wrote to Carrión (who would become Tello's successor as director of Peru's national museum of archaeology as well as director the San Marcos museum of archaeology) to ask her to continue on in Tello's stead and oversee the completion of his publications on Paracas. She agreed to do so.

Not long after, at the 1947 Annual Meeting, three actions of note were given approval: first, it was agreed that the IAR would oversee a Rockefeller donation of \$10,000 designated for multi-year work at the archaeological site of Palenque in Mexico; second, it was agreed to change the Institute's charter to allow it to operate in Central America, in general, and Mexico, in particular; and third, the Mesoamerican archaeologist Kidder agreed to accept his nomination to become the next head of the Institute beginning in 1948. He had previously declined to take an active role in the Institute and now he was about to embark on what was to prove to be four continuous years of serving as its leader.

As noted above, this was not the first time the Institute had taken part in work in Mexico, but previously it had been undertaken as part of the federal government's 1941-42 project and, hence, the Institute had not had a say in the decision to have part of the program's work take place outside the Andes. But that was not the case in this second instance. Becoming involved in this new privately funded non-Andean project was a major change for the Institute and one that was to have long-term consequences.

Given all this, it should come as no surprise that at the 1949 Annual Meeting Kidder presented details regarding a privately financed plan for a survey by boat of the coasts of Yucatan and British Honduras. This engendered a lot of discussion as to whether the IAR should act as an intermediary in the matter. It was finally agreed that the Executive Committee (composed of the executive committee and two appointed others) should decide and if it agreed to act on behalf of the petitioner, then it would take charge and make all arrangements. It did so, and at the 1951 Annual Meeting it was reported that the Caribbean Expedition Project had been shortened to include survey by boat of only coastal Yucatan while an exploration (presumably by land) of Honduras and British Honduras had been added.

It should be noted at this point that as of 1951 Ford (who had begun working at the AMNH) was a newly elected member of the IAR as was the Mesoamerican scholar Doris Stone who was affiliated with the Costa Rican National Museum. They had become the first new members since the election of textile expert Lila B. O'Neale in 1947 and the election of J. Alden Mason of the University of Pennsylvania in 1948.

Backtracking, it was during 1947 that Richard P. Schaedel, one of Bennett's graduate students at Yale, was appointed a Research Fellow of the IAR in support of work he was conducting in Bolivia and Peru. Too, a couple of years later, in 1950, Bennett conducted research in Peru and returned discouraged by how difficult the permitting process had become. According to the report on the Institute's Annual Meeting held that year Bennett apparently expressed his frustration and subsequently during discussion was advised to write to Valcárcel and to Larco (Jr?), as well as to the Viking Fund to put forth his concerns. No direct mention, however, was made of Carrión in this report.

The following year, 1951, Bennett attended conferences in Peru as the representative of the IAR. Then at the Annual Meeting he announced that Schaedel was planning to apply to the Institute for moral and financial support to create an anthropological institute in (the Department of) Ica on Peru's South Coast. The plan envisioned the establishment of other such anthropological institutes elsewhere in Peru if successfully established in Ica. Lengthy discussion followed and it was suggested that the Institute should apply to the Viking Fund for a grant to promote anthropological work in Peru and possibly also to aid Schaedel, but in the end the Institute decided to take no action.

Continuing with a discussion of Schaedel (who earned his Yale doctorate in 1952), a plan submitted by he and Louis Stumer was discussed at length at the 1953 Annual Meeting. It called for the IAR to submit to the Ford Foundation on their behalf a plan to form an International Anthropological Center of Peru. The opinion was unanimous that the written submission was badly prepared so it was decided to postpone action for the time being. But having said this, it should be noted that the Executive Committee had decided prior to the year-end meeting that the Institute should back the Ford Foundation request and if, successful, take an active part in the administration of its funding.

A second proposal by Schaedel and Stumer was approved at this meeting, however, and it concerned asking the IAR to act on their behalf in seeking Wenner-Gren funding in support of a two-year archaeological project in Peru that consisted of extensive survey with some excavation aimed at connecting existing North Coast chronologies with those of the Central Coast. There is no mention of any such Wenner-Gren program in the Institute's minutes of later annual meetings so it may be assumed that the application was unsuccessful.

In addition Strong (in the absence of Bennett who had died suddenly in early September) advised the assembled members of a third request being considered by Schaedel and Stumer that would entail applying to the Rockefeller Foundation for funding for salvage programs in connection with irrigation construction work then being undertaken in Peru. This request was not brought to motion because it was thought the project would have little prospect of acceptance at that time.

In the minutes of the Annual Meeting held at the end of 1954 it was stated that Tozzer, who was another original member of the IAR had died. It was also stated that Bird as head of the Institute had explained that he had decided not to apply to the Ford Foundation for grant money for the proposed anthropological center in Peru because he knew this foundation had no interest in Latin America. Bird also noted that while an attempt had been made to obtain an unspecified smaller grant for a more limited project it had proven unsuccessful. Finally, in his year-ending report for 1954 Ekholm, the Institute's secretary, noted that discussions on the (Schaedel's) proposed anthropological center had carried over into the early part of 1954 but that due to a lack of progress and Stumer's imminent plan to travel to Peru it had been decided to discontinue these discussions.

First Paracas Volume

In addition to proposed projects by Schaedel and Stumer and continuing actions relative to the work being undertaken at Palenque, the IAR was also busy monitoring progress on the matter of the publication of the first of two Tello volumes on Paracas.

In the Secretary's Annual Report for 1952 it was noted that Lothrop, Strong and Ekholm had met in April that year to discuss a letter received from Tello's widow. In this letter she advised that she had visited the office of the firm that had been hired (by Lothrop in 1942) to publish the volume and she had been told money was sufficient to publish immediately the material thus far received. During their meeting the three members of the IAR came to the conclusion that it would be best to try and salvage what they already had for publication given that nothing else had been received from Carrión. Yet they feared this action might (aggravate Carrión and thereby) endanger Strong's upcoming fieldwork in Peru. In the end they decided to have Lothrop immediately write back to Mrs. Tello and get her permission to go ahead with the process of publication with or without additional text.

Lothrop was charged with contacting the publishing house to ask for an inventory of what they had and a statement of how they would proceed and on what basis. Then it would fall to Ekholm as the IAR's secretary to write to Carrión to inquire whether she wanted to provide any additional text and then give her a month or so to respond before proceeding. Lothrop heard back from Carrión and she told him she would be leaving shortly for Europe and that she would act on the matter as soon as she returned. This had the unfortunate consequence of stalling negotiations with her for the remainder of the year.

At the 1953 Annual Meeting of the IAR Lothrop reported he had communicated with Tello's daughter Grace as well as Muelle and the printer he had contracted in 1942 to publish the Paracas volumes. Among other things he said he had learned from the latter that some of the text written by Tello was no longer available (misplaced? destroyed?). Lothrop concluded that it would be best to proceed with the publication of what was at hand. But apparently nothing was done. A year later at the year-end meeting Bird reported on his recent trip to Peru in December and his attempt to move the publication of the first Paracas volume along. During the lengthy discussion that followed the group became focused on the choice of either having the Institute take a more active role in the matter of getting the first Paracas volume published or else having Valcárcel assume control because he had been appointed to head a committee charged with the publication of other of Tello's works. The latter course of action was decided upon but it was also decided that the Institute's new leader (Kidder II) should continue to pester the Peruvians into action.

During the IAR's Annual Meeting at the end of 1955, Lothrop reminded those present of how much the Institute had set aside in Lima's Royal Bank of Canada for the printing of the Paracas volumes. As for Kidder II, he reported that he had had insufficient time during his recent visit to Lima to gather any detailed information about the publication of the first volume but that he could say it appeared publication of this volume by the Valcárcel committee would happen soon because it was next on their list.

A number of individuals were considered for membership at this annual meeting, including Schaedel and Stumer, but only Clifford Evans of the Smithsonian Institution was elected. He had taken part in the 1946 Viru Valley program working alongside Strong.

As reported in the Annual Meeting for 1956, publication of the first Paracas volume did not happen. In fact it was not until the December 1958 meeting that Lothrop was able to announce that he had heard from Mejía, then the assistant director of the National Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology under Muelle, that the first Paracas volume was in the process of being proofed and would soon be published. This was to occur in 1959. After members were told of the important part played by Mejía in finally getting the first volume published it was voted to send him an expression of (well-deserved) appreciation.

Among a number of other decisions that were made by the IAR during the decade of the 1950's are a few of interest to those who have worked in Peru. At the Annual Meeting held in December 1955 Bird, as well as Secretary Ekholm, reported on the decision to accept an anonymous donation of \$2,500 to be used in support of John Collier (the brother of Donald Collier) who planned to photograph the complete pottery collection in the Chiclín Museum owned and operated by the Larco family. However, Collier found this task impossible to accomplish due to difficulties in getting permission, so the Institute gave him permission to instead use the funding to produce a book illustrated by an extensive photographic record of Cornell University's ongoing Vicos project (operating in the North Central Highlands). Likewise in 1957 the Institute approved at its Annual Meeting the physical anthropologist Marshall T. Newman's request that it handle special funding received from private sources in support of the Vicos project. Newman had worked with Lothrop and Tello on the Institute's 1941-42 Project Eight dedicated to the publication of the latter's work on Paracas.

Also of interest was the announcement at the IAR's 1956 Annual Meeting that Marie Beale, one of the Institute's original two donors, had died and that she had made provision in her Will for a very generous undesignated bequest to the Institute in the amount of \$10,000. How to make use of this funding was a topic of discussion at subsequent meetings but it was not until the 1959 Annual Meeting that the decision was made to invest all of it in mutual funds. And of interest was a mid-1957 meeting that Bird, Ford and Evans held in Washington D.C. with members of

the State Department committee running the Fulbright Program that in Peru was being overseen by Valcárcel.

The head of this Department of State committee told the three members of the IAR that Peruvian officials had provided full legal permission for this program. Too, he told them that he had just come back from Peru where he had discussed with Valcárcel and Muelle the Fulbright's ongoing coastal archaeological program. And he told them that the Fulbright Committee wanted the Institute both to advertise the existence of its program in Peru and to help it fill open slots for archaeologists and other specialists in succeeding years of operation. More specifically, Bird, Evans and Ford were asked if the Institute could assume the roles of advisor and sponsor of the Fulbright Program (in Peru only presumably) and they all agreed that it could. Of note Stumer, who was then at the University of San Marcos, was actively filling one of the three slots for the ongoing season while Newman was the only one yet to agree to fill one of the three slots for 1958.

The only new member elected at the 1957 Annual Meeting was Irving Rouse of Yale. He had previously taken part in Project 5 of the 1941-42 Inter-American Affairs Archaeological Program that was focused on work in Cuba and Venezuela.

Subsequently it was at the 1958 Annual Meeting that attendees agreed that the IAR should accept a gift of \$300 to help Dorothy Menzel with photographic expenses incurred as a result of her American Philosophical Society-supported Huari-Tiahuanaco style project. And it was at this time that the IAR once again made a major commitment to support research outside the Andes.

Interrelationships Project

As noted by Ekholm in his 1958 end of year secretary's report, Lothrop, Bird, Willey, Evans and he had attended the 33rd International Congress of Americanists (ICA) meeting held in Costa Rica. At that time they were appointed to a committee charged with promoting anthropological work in Central America for the purpose of looking more closely into connections this area had with the Andean area. They suggested at this time that the Institute might be willing to sponsor such a program. Subsequent research by this committee indicated the need for legal advice and attorney Dudley T. Easby of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was consulted and he concluded that the Institute needed to create a formal set of by-laws. At the behest of the committee he undertook this task. Later a detailed grant proposal by the Institute entitled "Interrelationships of New World Cultures" calling for a \$75,000 grant for a three-year program was submitted to the National Science Foundation. This was accepted, but in the reduced amount of \$40,770 and for only two years. Ekholm, the Institute's secretary was named the principal investigator of the program which included archaeological projects in Mexico, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia and Ecuador. Ekholm (Mexico) and Evans (Ecuador) were the only two members of the Institute listed as participants.

Another new member was elected at the IAR's 1958 Annual Meeting, Robert Wauchope of Tulane University's Middle American Research Institute.

Toward the end of the decade housekeeping had become a concern of the membership and at the 1957 Annual Meeting of the IAR Lothrop, Evans and Willey were appointed to formulate membership rules. The following year (1958) a major topic of discussion at the December meeting dealt with the by-laws that had been written by Easby. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that they would provisionally become effective. In addition, the Institute's secretary was told to send a copy of the by-laws to the entire membership along with the statement that any changes to the provisional by-laws suggested by members would be taken up at the next annual meeting.

It was perhaps during the lengthy by-laws discussion at the (1958) year-end meeting that Kroeber recommended the secretary look into the status of the Institute's incorporation papers. Too, it may have been at this time that the committee consisting of Lothrop, Evans and Willey appointed in 1957 to formulate membership rules reported that it needed another year to complete its task.

In any case, it was during the 1959 Annual Meeting that it was announced that no changes had been suggested from the membership. As a consequence the by-laws were accepted unanimously. Not only was Easby thanked for his efforts on behalf of the IAR but later in the meeting he was elected a member as well.

The matter of electing foreign members to the IAR was also brought up at the 1959 meeting and it was decided that it was not advisable to do so at that time. Too, during discussion it was emphasized that the principal concern in electing new members was to have a representative for all the institutions having research programs in Latin America (as a whole as opposed to just the Andean area).

As for the NSF-funded 'Interrelationships' program, Ekholm and Evans provided reports. Concern was expressed during the discussion that followed that communication between the directors of the various projects could become a problem and Evans volunteered to receive and dispense a series of bulletins whenever feasible. It was also agreed that efforts should be made to hold a conference to be attended by all of the directors at the end of the two-year program.

Finally, it should be pointed out that in the minutes of the 1959 Annual Meeting there was included for the first time the slates of four elected members each comprising the Boards of Directors for the years 1960-1962. According to the newly drafted by-laws, 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 Institute...the Board of

Directors may appoint from its number an Executive Committee...(that) shall have and exercise all of the powers of the Board of Directors in the intervals between meetings of the Board...(and the) President shall be the executive head of the Institute (and) shall preside at all meetings of the Institute, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee.” Prior to this time decisions made by the Institute had been made less formally by elected officers and/or members of appointed committees.

During 1960 the ‘Interrelationships’ program undertook its first year of operation and it proved so successful that the IAR applied for and received funding from the NSF for a third field season in 1962. This had the unfortunate by-product of the Institute deciding to turn down a request from René Millón to have it sponsor his work at the major Mexican site of Teotihuacan because it was thought to do so might jeopardize a request for a third year of NSF funding for the ‘Interrelationships’ program.

This was not the only major negative decision made by the IAR in 1960. Willey suggested at the December meeting that the Institute support a large-scale cooperative project of an archaeological and ethnographic nature in lowland South America. He explained that this idea had as its inspiration a discussion he had had with one of his students who had just returned from work in Brazil. During the lengthy discussion that followed Evans said he was against the idea of supporting such a project at least for the time being because he felt Brazil was inadequately prepared to oversee such a project.

Evans, however, was in favor of the work being done by John V. Murra of Vassar College. He told his fellow members that Murra was engaged in highly significant archival research in Peru and that he (Evans or Murra is unclear) had suggested undertaking archaeological work at certain sites for which remarkably complete written accounts existed. Again, however, Evans expressed the need to delay getting involved with a major new program until the ‘Interrelationships’ program had ended. Of note, Evans was elected to succeed Willey as head of the Institute at the close of the meeting.

Finally, regrets were expressed at the 1960 Annual Meeting - regret that Kroeber, the IAR’s first president, had died and regret that Rowe and Menzel’s newly formed Institute of Andean Studies (IAS) had a name very similar to that of the Institute. Yet members were relieved that the stated purposes of this California (Berkeley) organization were different from those of the Institute.

1961-1964: The Evans Years

At the 1961 Annual Meeting there was a lengthy discussion on the when and the how for the proposed conference of participants upon the completion of the ‘Interrelationships’ program. It was decided that an informal meeting of those

present at the upcoming August meeting of the ICA would discuss the matter. It was also decided that the actual project-ending conference should take place in 1963 when all of the individual projects should have been completed. It was then decided that it would be necessary to look to NSF, Wenner-Gren, the Rockefeller Brothers, the American Council of Learned Societies or some other source to help finance the conference. The 'Interrelationships' program committee consisting of Ekholm (president), Evans (secretary), Bird, Lothrop and Willey was unanimously reelected.

The other major topic of discussion was a Murra proposal submitted through Evans that called on the IAR to provide a small grant for ongoing archival work in Seville by Waldemar Espinoza to translate and study a document written by García Diez de San Miguel. The Executive Committee had already considered this request and, because of the document's importance to the ethnohistory of the Chiquito area of Peru, it had been decided to give Espinoza \$500 to translate and study the document and provisionally provide a second \$500 grant towards publication of the translation if the results so warranted. Given this, and given the recommendation of Kubler to go ahead with the publication, the decision by the Executive Committee was approved.

Among those elected at the meeting were Evans as president and Easby as vice-president. Ekholm, of course, was once again reelected to hold the dual positions of secretary and treasurer. Finally, it was announced that two more original members of the IAR had died, Cole and Spier neither of who specialized in archaeology and neither of who had ever worked in the Andes.

Murra Project

On 12 March 1962 Evans wrote to Ekholm. He wanted him to urge the Executive Committee to take immediate action on making Murra a member. He wrote that he and Murra had engaged in discussions over the past few months on the ethnohistorical-archaeological research that the latter wanted to conduct in the Huánuco region (in the Central Highlands) of Peru during the years 1963-65. This, Evans pointed out, would be 'top notch' research by a 'good' ethnohistorian and, Evans emphasized, it was urgent that the Institute do this because Murra planned to speak informally with a member of the NSF committee in the month ahead (and word about his groundbreaking project might leak out). Evans went on to say that Murra had resigned from Vassar and would not return and that he had deliberately taken a temporary position at Yale as Visiting Professor because he did not want to commit himself beyond mid 1963 so that he could allow himself several years of intense fieldwork without school administrators pestering him about when he planned to return to teach. His own informal contacts within the NSF, Evans then said, had made it clear they were very much in favor of accepting Murra's project. Too, he added, Murra wanted to work with the Institute and, with the 'Interrelationships' program coming to an end, the timing could not more perfect to act. So, Evans concluded, why not have the Institute sponsor this valuable project, administer its funding and profit from a healthy overhead rate before Murra looked

elsewhere for a sponsor and potentially deprive the Institute of both scientific and monetary credit.

Ekholm sent out a letter to the membership on 14 March in which he made known the (strong) suggestion of Evans to elect Murra a member of the IAR. Ekholm wrote that he had discussed the matter with all of the members of the Executive Committee, save Bird who was in Peru, and all were in agreement that mail-in balloting needed to be undertaken and soon. He then went on to explain the reasoning behind the need to hold such an early vote. It was because Murra planned to be in Washington the coming month to promote his plan for a coordinated ethnohistorical-archaeological project in Peru that had been briefly discussed at the 1960 annual meeting. Ekholm further explained that Murra had resigned his position at Vassar and was currently at Yale in a temporary position until June 1963 after which time he wanted to have several years of uninterrupted research. If agreed to by the membership, the Institute would sponsor Murra's project once it was fleshed out in greater detail, something that the Executive Committee felt he should do as a member. Not surprisingly the members overwhelmingly voted to elect Murra.

Membership Issue

Another piece of correspondence helps to inform on a scheduled action to be undertaken at the upcoming annual meeting. Evans wrote to Ekholm on 26 December 1962 to which he attached a proposal for by-law membership criteria. He wrote that the Institute should be viewed "as a policy body organized to help develop anthropological research in Latin America". He then put forth a list of basic criteria for determining membership in the Institute for each of which he provided varying additional degrees of detail. His basic criteria dealt with: the total number of members allowed; the degree of restrictiveness of membership qualification that would normally allow only a single person to represent an institution; a nominee's necessary basic professional qualifications; basic institutional qualification; what, if any, consequence of note results when a member changes his or her institutional affiliation; whether or not a foreigner could/should be elected; the importance of having a Research Associate classification; and the meaning of membership to the selected individual and what it should mean. He suggested that the Executive Committee plus Bird, Kubler and Kidder II look over the criteria in the by-laws and be prepared for discussion.

Evans also attached to this proposal a list of names of eligible institutions not then represented in the IAR as well as a list of names of persons eligible for nomination representative of these institutions. He admitted that his concern was that the dying-off of members in recent years had had the effect of diluting the number of non-archaeologists relative to archaeologists. His intent, he admitted was to immediately begin to restore the relative balance of these numbers.

Evans spoke at the 1962 Annual Meeting, and after discussion of his membership by-law proposal had ended, it was agreed that a policy on membership was essential and that one should be prepared and approved as soon as possible. A committee composed of Easby (Chair), Kidder, Kubler and Ekholm was appointed to write such a policy for eventual membership approval.

Also at this year-end meeting Evans distributed copies of a report on the third year of activity of those who had taken part in the 'Interrelationships' project. He noted that all project funding had been spent. It was then agreed that the project-ending conference would not be planned until 1964 at the earliest. The committee overseeing the project was reelected.

Too, the newest member of the IAR, Murra, was introduced at this meeting. He told those in attendance that the Executive Committee had decided to apply to the NSF on his behalf for a grant to support a project that he and Evans had developed. He went on to say that this project was entitled "A Study of Provincial Inca Life" and that it had been approved by the NSF to the tune of \$93,000 covering a three-year period (and focused on the Central Highlands of Peru). Murra presented in some (unspecified) detail his plans for this project and agreed to submit a description for publication in the Fellows Newsletter of the American Anthropological Association.

As for other business matters reported in the minutes of the meeting, Murra and Kubler spoke on the work being done by Espinoza to transcribe and study the García Diez document on the Chiquito area of Peru. Afterwards it was agreed that Murra should investigate the possibility of getting the translation published in Peru with IAR assistance of up to \$500. Arrangements were left up to the discretion of Murra and Kubler.

It was also reported that the Executive Committee had agreed that Ekholm, as treasurer, could consult with Mejía to see if there was any objection to the IAR investing in the U.S. some of the money it held in a non-interest-bearing account in Peru for which proceeds of the sale of the first Paracas volume had been placed (Mejía later advised there was no objection). And it was reported that Evans had asked the Institute to support an overprinting of a publication to appear in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections so that it could be widely distributed in Latin America. He was referring to the complete publication of the symposium held at the 1962 meeting of the ICA held in Mexico entitled "Aboriginal Cultural Development in Latin America". Members agreed that the Institute would give support in the amount of up to \$750 for the printing of 500 extra copies of this publication. Finally, members were informed of the passing of long-time member Strong.

As for the Secretary's Annual Report it was noted therein that funding for Murra's NSF 'Provincial Inca Life' project would run from 15 July 1963 to 15 February 1965. It was also noted that the Executive Committee had earlier in the year agreed to the request of Stanley Boggs to be made a Research Fellow for the

year 1962-63. He was in the process of writing reports on work he had done in El Salvador over the years and it was felt the IAR's designation would help him in dealing with officials in that country.

Finally, the current trio of officers, Evans, Easby and Ekholm, were reelected.

A report entitled "Suggested Policy on Membership in the IAR Inc." dated 5 January 1963 and signed by Easby (Chair), Ekholm, Kidder II, Kubler and ex officio Evans was discussed at the 1963 Annual Meeting and it was formally accepted. It was also agreed that the report should be circulated to the membership with a request for comment as well as suggestions for new members.

As for the 'Provincial Inca Life' project, it was reported that information received by the IAR from Murra since he had arrived in Peru in October was that fieldwork was progressing as scheduled in the field. As for related actions that were taken in the U.S. regarding Murra, the Executive Committee decided to provide from regular funds an honorarium in the amount of \$500 to pay the Institute's secretary-treasurer for extra work needed to deal with his NSF-funded project.

Continuing with matters of old business, it was reported that Murra had investigated the matter of the translation of the García Diez manuscript while in Peru and that he had attested to the satisfactory completion of the work done by Waldimar Espinoza. Furthermore, with the already authorized IAR funding of \$500 to subsidize its' publication, it was reported that Murra had made arrangements with the firm Casa de la Cultura in Lima for the printing of 2000 copies of a book containing the translated manuscript and essays by Espinoza and himself.

Second Paracas Volume

Promotion of the sale of copies of Tello's first Paracas volume as well as the publication of further material was also discussed at length at the 1963 meeting. It was reported that Mejía had written to say a second volume similar to the first would be very costly and would not be possible with the money currently set aside. It was suggested that damaged copies of the first volume might be sold at a discount. It was also suggested that the second volume on Paracas could be printed in a simpler form in order to speed up its publication. Toward this end it was agreed that Bird and Lothrop should study the matter further with assistance from Murra who should speak directly with Mejía given that the publication of the second volume would depend entirely (?) on the sale of copies of the first volume.

It was also briefly reported in the minutes of the 1963 meeting that it had been decided to wait for at least another year before planning a meeting to make arrangements for a 'Interrelationships' conference in which all project participants took part. And it was reported that Kidder Jr. had requested that the IAR agree to assist in securing an NSF grant to conduct salvage operations at the site of Kaminaljuyu (situated in the highlands of Guatemala and that had been excavated

by his father). No action was taken on this other than to appoint Evans and Kidder Jr. to more fully investigate the matter.

Other information of interest is contained in the Secretary's Annual Report for 1963. It was noted therein that during November the Internal Revenue Service had conducted an audit of the IAR's records and books in connection with its filing for the year 1962 and that on 5 December the Institute had received confirmation that it owed no income taxes given its non-profit status.

It was also noted in the secretary's report that at the year-end meeting Ekholm had passed along Rowe's suggestion (apparently in response to the reaction that the IAS and IAR had names too similar) that the IAR might consider changing its name to indicate that it operated in areas of Latin America outside the Andes, but all agreed that to do so would be impractical.

Finally, at this Annual Meeting the slate of officers consisting of Evans, Easby and Ekholm was again reelected while members were told of the death of Kidder (Sr.), yet another founding member of the IAR.

The 1964 Annual Meeting was held on 2 January 1965 and was attended by Evans (Chair), Bird, Easby, Ekholm, Kidder, Mason and Rouse.

The minutes of the 1964 Annual Meeting, like that of the previous year, noted that the secretary-treasurer of the IAR had been awarded a \$500 honorarium drawn from regular funds given his increased workload due to the Murra project. As for the publication of the García Diez manuscript translation that Murra had promoted, it was noted that a bound copy of the printer's proof of 287 pages lacking only preface, etc. had been sent to the Institute. Those at the meeting were apparently shown this copy and were very impressed.

Again concerning Murra, it was reported that discussions with him in Spain and information provided in his letters indicated that his work in Peru was proceeding well. It was suggested that Secretary Ekholm ought to write to him to express the IAR's confidence in and appreciation for his work while at the same time asking him for a statement or brief summary of his ongoing work suitable for forwarding to the NSF.

Progress on other work continuing on behalf of the IAR was also reported upon. Although fieldwork of the 'Interrelationships' project had ended and some reports had been published, it was decided that it was not yet time to hold a meeting of participants to summarize the results. So it was put off until perhaps 1967, which would coincide with the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Institute. As for the sale of copies of the initial Paracas volume and plans for a second volume, the committee composed of Bird, Lothrop and Murra had nothing to report.

On other matters it was reported that there had been no significant objections to the proposed membership policy so it was resolved that a membership committee be appointed to implement the policy on membership then in force and to screen candidates for submission of their names for election. Too, it was agreed to appoint Stanley Boggs, then working in El Salvador, a Research Fellow for three years. As for the proposed salvage project at Kaminaljuyu, it was again discussed at length and in the end it was decided unanimously not to approve it.

Decisions were also made on new business. A request by the Rector of the University of Trujillo for aid in support of restoration work at the ruins of Chan Chan on the Peruvian north coast was also denied but the IARs secretary was directed to send a letter offering encouragement. And it was decided not to get involved in a proposed (unspecified) ethnographic research project in southern Peru. But it was decided to approve the decision made earlier in the year by the Executive Committee to get involved in a project proposal submitted by Paul Tolstoy. This would involve submission of an application to the NSF for a grant of \$21,660 to be used with other funding granted by the Canada Council in the amount \$30,000 for a three-year program to study the pre-Classic horizons of the Valley of Mexico. This submission was to be done pending clarification of Tolstoy's citizenship status.

In his annual report as secretary, Ekholm provided additional detail. The NSF grant for Tolstoy of the University of Montreal was entitled "The Background of Urban Civilization in the Basin of Mexico".

Ekholm also noted in his report that Robert Bird (son of Junius and the project's botanist) and Donald Thompson (the project's chief archaeologist) had joined Murra's field team in Huánuco. And on a related matter Ekholm noted he had been paid an honorarium of \$500 drawn from regular funds because of the increased work involved in his handling of the Murra account.

Finally, a new slate of officers was elected. It consisted of Easby (president), Evans (vice-president) and Ekholm (secretary-treasurer). No new members were elected to the IAR.

To summarize the importance of Evans' four-year (1961-64) tenure as the president of the IAR, it was under his leadership that the Institute became more entrenched as a group supportive of coordinated research in Latin America in general and specifically supportive of coordinated ethnohistorical-archaeological research in the Peruvian Andes. Too, it was under his leadership that the Institute became better organized and more policy-driven as a corporate entity, more conscious of the makeup of its membership, as well as increasingly conscious of its accrued reputation and responsibilities over the course of its existence.

1965-1976: Period of Growing Discontent and the Rise of Murra

A special meeting of the IAR took place in September 1965. In attendance were just three members, Easby (Chair), Bird and Ekholm. One matter for discussion dealt with Lothrop and a committee on which he had served. His death at the beginning of 1965 was acknowledged. He had been the last surviving founding member of the IAR and during recent years he had served on the committee that had overseen the publication of Tello's first volume on Paracas and had since been involved with Mejía on working on getting the second volume published. It was noted by those in attendance that this Paracas committee had concluded in its most recent report that it had done all it could to stimulate sales of the first volume and that it had concluded nothing could then be done to plan for the publication of a second one. So in light of this it was decided to discharge the committee with thanks.

Apparently the main reason the special meeting was called was to hold an election for new members. Bird placed in nomination a slate of ten individuals who had been recommended by the Membership Committee. The entire slate was unanimously approved. As a result the following were elected members: Howard Cline (Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress), Charles Dibble (Anthropology Department, University of Utah, Salt Lake City), Charles Di Peso (Amerind Foundation, Dagoon, Arizona), Robert F. Heizer (Anthropology Department, University of California Berkeley), Richard MacNeish (Anthropology Department, University of Alberta, Calgary), Tatiana Proskouriakoff (Peabody Museum, Harvard University), Linton Satterthwaite (Anthropology Department, University of Pennsylvania), Evon Z. Vogt (Institute of Social Relations, Harvard University), Charles W. Wagley (Institute of Latin American Studies, Columbia University) and Eric R. Wolf (Anthropology Department, University of Michigan Ann Arbor). Cline, Dibble, MacNeish and Wagley were the only ones on Evans' original list but it was clear that his vision of an IAR both Latin American in makeup and non-archaeological-dominant in practice was becoming a reality.

The 1965 Annual Meeting was held on 8 January 1966 and was attended by Easby (Chair), Bird, Dibble, Ekholm, Kubler and Murra.

The minutes of the meeting, as in the case of the minutes of the two prior meetings, noted a payment to Ekholm of a \$500 honorarium drawn from regular funds because of his secretarial work in support of the Murra project.

Part of the discussion during the course of the meeting had to do with the proposal to hold a conference of the participants of the 'Interrelationships' project sometime during 1967. It was agreed to try to do this and a committee was formed consisting of Ekholm (Chair), Evans, Bird, Kidder II and Willey that was charged with making definite plans for the following year.

Murra spoke at length on the activities and progress of his project. He noted that he had finished most of what he had originally planned to do, emphasizing as he did the high degree of cooperation he had received from Peruvian officials and individual scholars. Too, he spoke of the valuable assistance that had been provided by persons working with the Peace Corps. He went on to say that at the request of the Patronato he had accepted responsibility for overseeing the superficial clearing of the site of Huánuco Viejo with the approximately \$4,000 that had been provided by the Peruvian government.

IAR History

Three other matters merited discussion. The first dealt with the idea of creating a pamphlet that outlined the history of the IAR and that provided information about its aims and activities. It was thought copies of such a history would prove especially valuable to new members. And it was thought that such a statement of record regarding the Institute would be of use to public and private agencies that interacted with it as well as to individuals who applied to it for aid. Ekholm in his role as secretary was asked to approach Mason to see if he would write this history. An honorarium of \$500 from the regular account was voted for this task. The second discussion followed comments by Bird and Ekholm about their interactions with an individual who proposed working with the Institute on a large-scale human ecological-biological program in the Andes. It was decided not to take part in this project. While the third discussion centered on the recommendation of Kubler that the Institute assist the Peruvian historian Franklin Pease with his studies. In the end Kubler and Murra were asked to further investigate the matter and were told that if they reached substantial agreement that they should then submit their recommendation to the Executive Committee.

Easby, Evans and Ekholm were reelected to serve as the officers of the IAR.

In his 1965 annual secretarial report Ekholm stated that approval of the NSF application on behalf of Tolstoy had been received on 5 July in the amount of \$21,500 for his project entitled for accounting purposes, 'Mexican Archaeology'. He also reported that there was a possible imminent problem given that Tolstoy would be leaving the University of Montreal to begin teaching at Queen's College (in New York City) on 1 February 1966. As such, Ekholm wrote, he was uncertain whether the Canadian Council would continue to support Tolstoy's research or if he would need to make some other arrangement with the NSF.

Ekholm also wrote in his secretarial report that President Easby had received a letter from Peru dated 26 June 1965 that had been written by Murra. Ekholm explained that Murra had suggested in his letter that the IAR contribute \$1,000 toward the expense of publishing the visita (official inspection) of Inigo Ortiz de Zuniga by the University of Huánuco that he considered of the same order of importance as the García Diez visita that had recently been published with the help of the Institute. Ekholm wrote that Easby concurred with Murra's suggestion that

the Institute should help to publish the second visita as did the Executive Committee.

The 1966 Annual Meeting was held on 28 January 1967. In attendance were Easby (Chair), Bird, Ekholm, Evans, Kidder II, Kubler, MacNeish, Mason, Murra, Proskouriakoff and Willey.

Evans offered to host the proposed final conference of the 'Interrelationships Project' in the processing lab of the Office of Anthropology at the Smithsonian just prior to the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association. After considerable discussion it was decided that Evans should see if such a meeting was feasible and, if so, he should try to secure funding to finance the conference. Otherwise he should determine what other year would be preferable.

Another matter produced considerable discussion. This concerned the status and possible use of the funds from the sale of the first Paracas volume that were being held in Lima's Royal Bank of Canada and in the Central Savings Bank (in New York City?). Members were informed that Mejía had retired and was on pension from the National Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology in Lima and as such he was in a better position to work on and prepare for publication more of the Tello material he possessed as well as other material in the possession of the Tello family. After discussion it was provisionally voted to give Mejía \$1,000 from the Canadian bank account during the following year either for secretarial service or for the preparation of illustrations. However, if this could not be done under the provisions of the original agreement for the use of these funds then the money should instead be taken from the regular funds of the IAR.

The membership committee reported no activity during the year but it was suggested by Murra that something be done to celebrate Valcárcel's upcoming 75th birthday – perhaps bestowing on him an honorary membership in the IAR. This led to a debate on the whole issue of honorary membership in the Institute as well as on whether foreigners should be eligible for membership at all. The majority held the opinion that such a precedent on membership should not be established because to do so for one individual could serve to create jealousy. But it was agreed that in Valcárcel's case recognition in the form of a resolution or congratulatory letter from the Institute's secretary would be appropriate.

Murra also gave a report on both the publication of the Inigo Ortiz de Zingra visita and on his three-year project that he said had ended in late 1966 and that had been completed more or less as planned. Regarding the former, he passed around copies of the published product that were received with praise. As for his work in Huánuco, he said two Ph. D. theses, one from Craig Morris at the University of Chicago and one from Robert Bird at Berkeley were going to result from the work, while Donald Thompson of the University of Wisconsin had received a supplementary NSF grant and had just returned from a second stay in Peru during

which time he had processed all of the remaining archaeological materials recovered. In addition Murra reported that two unnamed Peruvian ethnologists had received degrees based on their work during the project and that all of the participants had published on some aspects of their work in the first volume of the journal *Cuadernos de Investigación* that had been published by the University of Huánuco.

Murra also pointed out that a number of excellent relationships had been established between participants of the Huánuco project and both Peruvian scholars and officials during the course of their work and he expressed hope that these relationships could remain active, perhaps by the establishment of a kind of field station there. Following indecisive discussion Murra was named to head a committee to investigate the matter.

There was also a detailed discussion regarding the publications resulting from Murra's project and it was decided that copies of all such published works would be purchased by the IAR and then distributed to the all its members. Murra's statement that all archaeological artifacts resulting from the project were being stored in Huánuco also led to questions and it was the unanimous sense of the group that type collections should be selected, if possible, and deposited in one of more museums in the U.S. At the same time, it was decided that in the future all projects sponsored by the Institute should make every effort to see that type collections of potsherds, etc. be exported to the U.S.

Not surprisingly Murra took the opportunity to advocate for funding on behalf of several Peruvian historians known to him that were engaged in archival research. He also pressed the IAR to assist in the publication of significant documents. He suggested they vote on some overall amount to be given but no action was taken in the absence of specifics.

MacNeish was also given the opportunity to speak.

He presented a proposal to undertake an ethnobiological-archaeological project in the southern highlands of Peru to be financed by the NSF and that called for five years of work by a large group of archaeologists and other specialists at a cost of about \$550,000. Because it was felt it would not be feasible for the IAR to request an NSF grant at that time, and because of concern about the amount of work such a project would generate for the Institute, it was decided to refer this matter to the Executive Committee.

In line with concern about creating even more work for the IAR, it was again agreed to pay the secretary-treasurer an honorarium in the amount of \$750 for 1967 to cover the work needed to administer the 'Mexican Archaeology' project.

In other business it was decided to drop the proposal to give financial assistance to the Peruvian historian Franklin Pease on the advice of Kubler and

Murra. As for the elections, the slate of officers of Easby (president), Evans (vice-president) and Ekholm (secretary-treasurer) was reelected while no new members were elected. Too, the death of Holmberg was announced. He had spent years studying South American Indians, had taken part in the 1946 Viru Valley Project and had been elected a member that same year.

Other information of interest was provided in the Annual Report of the Secretary for 1966. One item of note was that Mason's manuscript on the history of IAR had been received but that it required more work that was yet to be done. Mason it seems had requested information from the Institute's files and in order to comply, and as a safeguard, three copies had been made of the 'Minutes Book' and other documents. One copy of everything had been given to the President and another to the Secretary to be kept in their respective homes while the third copy had been sent to Mason. It was suggested that as a policy these first two copies pass on to successive office holders as a security measure against accidental loss of the originals.

A second item of particular interest to Peruvianists was mention of Bird having loaned to Chris Donan (Donnan) a series of air photomaps to be used in Peru.

Finally, regarding the 'Mexican Archaeology' project, it was noted that Tolstoy had lost his Canada Council funding and had then asked the IAR to apply to the NSF on his behalf for additional funding in the amount of \$49,000 so that he could continue this project for another two years. The NSF had countered with an offer to extend funding for only one year with the project to end 1 April 1968. This proved acceptable to Tolstoy and to the Institute and notice was received on 22 December 1966 that the additional sum of \$15,800 was awarded raising total NSF funding for the project to \$37,300.

The 1967 Annual Meeting was held on 29 November in Washington D.C. at the home of Vice-President Evans. Others in attendance were President Easby, Secretary-Treasurer Ekholm, Bird, Cline, DiPeso, Kidder II, Murra, Vogt and Wolf.

It was noted in the minutes that it had cost the IAR \$525 to print Mason's history of the Institute. Too, it was noted that Murra had been reimbursed for microfilming he had done in Spain and for the purchase of 20 copies of the Inigo de Ortiz volume for distribution to members.

Murra reported on the trip to Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador he had taken that year. He noted his continuing attempt to liaison between the IAR and the anthropologists in those countries. He advocated for the need to provide financial aid for the development of research in that region but he also said he felt the Institute needed to prioritize the training of anthropologists. He singled out a trip he had made to Huánuco in 1967 in the company of Mejía who he said was very

active and grateful for the small grant he had received in 1966. Murra went on to say the Institute needed to publicize its work in the three countries he had visited, giving as an example the sign that had been put up at Huánuco Viejo on which it was stated that restorative work had been done with financial aid from the Institute.

Given the absence of any other details on what had transpired at this meeting, it seems Murra's report stimulated a "lengthy discussion concerning the future of the IAR and the role it should attempt to play in the future" with no specific action having been taken.

A new slate of officers was elected: Ekholm (president), Evans (vice-president), Easby (secretary) and Bird (treasurer).

Fortunately Secretary Ekholm's 1967 annual report provides some details on the IAR's various ongoing activities during that year.

Its principal research activity had been that of the 'Mexican Archaeology' project and it was reported that Tolstoy had been in Mexico for a short time in January to oversee the work of his assistant and that he had done so again later during the summer up to the first of November. Apparently considerable testing was expected to result in a major readjustment of the Early and Middle Pre-Classic sequences in the Valley of Mexico by the close of the project on the first of May 1968. However, in anticipation there would be insufficient funding for Tolstoy to travel to Mexico in April that year, the IAR had submitted on his behalf a request to the NSF for \$1,432 in additional funding that was expected to be approved.

MacNeish's proposal made at the 1966 annual meeting that the IAR endorse a large-scale program of ethnobotanical-archaeological research in southern Peru had been referred to the Executive Committee for further study and had been discussed several times early in 1967. It was ultimately decided that the project was too ambitious for the Institute to sponsor and President Easby had notified MacNeish of this on 4 April that year.

Five hundred copies of Mason's history of the IAR (revised by Easby) were printed just prior to the 1967 annual meeting at a cost of \$525.

Evans reported that planning for a final conference on the 'Interrelationships' project was ongoing and it was thought the actual conference would take place some time in 1969.

Late in the year Evans passed along to the IAR a request he had received from Frederic Angel (more likely Frederic Engel) of Peru to have his (unspecified) research funded. This request had been circulated among the members of the Executive Committee and was to have been discussed at the Annual Meeting. Whether this was the case is unknown given that no mention of such a discussion of this request was indicated in the minutes of this meeting.

Finally, it was in the Secretary's Annual Report that the passing of Mason on 7 November was noted.

Of significance, no Annual Meetings of the IAR were held during the years 1968-1970.

The next Annual Meeting of the IAR did not take place until 15 May 1971. It was noted in the minutes that this was the first such meeting since 29 November 1967. While no explanation was provided for this three-year hiatus, it was noted that the minutes of the 1967 meeting appeared to have been temporarily mislaid.

Those present at the 1971 meeting consisted of Ekholm (president), Evans (vice-president), Bird (treasurer), Kubler and Willey. In the absence of Secretary Easby it was voted that Ekholm would serve in this capacity.

In old business the status of Mejía's (Paracas) bank account and the state of preparation of the second Paracas volume were discussed at length. Regarding the latter, concern centered on what would happen in the event of Mejía's death and specifically who would take over the project if such were to happen. A resolution was passed to have Bird confer with Mejía to clarify matters for the IAR. As for Mejía's bank account, it was noted that on 3 July 1970 funds had been converted into Soles and invested by Mejía into Mutual El Pueblo.

As for new business, two proposals had been received requesting financial assistance. Both were discussed at length. The first requested \$750 to found a new journal entitled *Papers in Andean Linguistics* to be published twice annually by the University of Wisconsin. The second (presented by Evans) requested \$15,000 per year for five years for assistance in founding a new bi-lingual (Spanish-Portuguese) scientific journal entitled *Arqueología Latino-Americano*. Evans went on to explain that he and (his wife) Betty Meggers would act as coordinators and general managers and would be supported by an international board of advisors. The journal, he added, would be circulated by subscription and its aim was two-fold; to improve communication among an ever-growing number of Latin-American archaeologists and to both raise and maintain standards of scientific archaeological research.

After considerable discussion it was decided to provide \$750 to assist in the first year of publication of *Papers in Andean Linguistics* and \$750 per year for five years in support of *Arqueología Latino-Americano* with the proviso that full support for publication of the latter journal would be obtained from other sources.

Michael D. Coe (Yale), Betty J. Meggers (Smithsonian) and Gary Vecelius (Queens College) were elected members while the elected slate of officers for 1972

consisted of Kubler (president), Murra (vice-president), Ekholm (secretary) and Bird (treasurer).

Finally, it was noted that during the interim two members of the IAR, Theodore McCown (who had taken part in the 1941-1942 'Rockefeller' project and who had been elected a member in 1946), and James Ford (who had taken part in the 1946 Viru Valley project and had been elected in 1951) had both died.

No Annual Meeting of the IAR took place in 1972.

There was held, however, an Annual Meeting for the year 1973. This occurred on 19 January 1974 and Bird, Ekholm, Vescelius and Willey were the only ones in attendance. The minutes of the 1971 Annual Meeting and accompanying Secretary's report (this latter unavailable in 1971) were read and approved.

It was noted in the Secretary's Annual Report for 1973, that for the period 15 May 1971 to 19 January 1974 \$750 had been spent in aid of the publication of the journal *Papers in Andean Linguistics* but that it had not proven necessary to honor the agreement to support the proposed publication of *Arqueología Latino-Americano* because sufficient guarantees from other sources had not been obtained. Despite this it was decided that support for this project might be reconsidered in the future. It was also reported that a donation of \$100 had been received on 26 April 1973 to be used in support of the purchase of books by Muelle who directed Peru's National Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology. While he had been notified of this gift, no response had yet been received.

There had, however, been an exchange of several letters between the IAR and Mejía regarding the publication of a second Paracas volume. He had expressed his belief that such a work could come out in 1975 and that this would coincide with the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the cemeteries at the site of that name. Mejía specifically indicated during this exchange that he had set aside 320,000 Soles for this purpose while he was reminded by the Institute of the existence of another \$3,345.67 held in a special account in the U.S. This meant that 490,000 Soles were available, a total that he thought would be sufficient for the publication of the second volume.

At the close of Secretary Ekholm's report it was noted that the (treasurer's) account book, as required by the IRS, had been kept up to date and a summary for each fiscal year had been prepared by (his wife?) Marguerite Ekholm.

As for the minutes of the Annual Meeting, it was noted that the members in attendance had agreed to pay Marguerite Ekholm an honorarium in the amount of \$200 drawn from the IRA's regular account for the above service. Members had also agreed, after considerable discussion, to provide a new grant of \$750 to support the

publication of the second volume of *Papers in Andean Linguistics*, to be sent along with an advisory note to the effect that further support was not assured. Too, it had been decided to place on hold the designated \$100 for Muelle given he was no longer head of Peru's National Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology. And it had been decided to provide the IAS a \$50 grant to support the publication of its journal *NAWPA PACHA*.

A final discussion was reported to have been lengthy and focused on the role of the IAR and the value of continuing its existence. It was concluded that it seemed unlikely the Institute would be able to take on any large projects as it had done in the past but that there might in the future be special situations of a cooperative nature where the Institute might be of some help.

During the election the incumbent slate of officers consisting of Kubler (president), Murra (vice-president), Ekholm (secretary) and Bird (treasurer) was reelected while Willey and Vescelius were elected to serve on the Executive Committee with the officers. Finally, despite an impressive list of candidates, it was decided not to elect any new members.

No Annual Meeting of the Institute was held in 1974.

IAR Relevance

The following year was a momentous one for the IAR. It began with Willey sending a 31 March 1975 joint letter to its leadership consisting of Kubler, Murra, Ekholm, Bird and Evans. As an introduction he referred to an enclosed statement that, as he explained, had been prepared at his request by a younger generation Andean archaeologist after he had listened to this student's discussion of the need for and unfortunate lack of communication between present day Andeanists.

Willey went on to say that he felt the attached statement probably reflected the feelings of many of this student's generation, adding that he wondered if the IAR wanted to attempt to do anything about the concerns discussed in the document or even if something could be done, adding that he felt the viability of the Institute as a live organization depended on the infusion of new blood and ideas. Willey then went on to say that in the past there had been a tendency among members to think of themselves as being part of an honor society whereas they should have instead thought themselves as being part of an active organization whose function was to promote the intellectual development of the field.

Willey then referred to the fact that there had been no Annual Meeting of the IAR in 1974, or at least one that he knew about. He added that he thought it might be a good idea to hold such a meeting or better yet sponsor one on Andean problems to which students were invited to present papers on what he characterized as substantial problems. He continued by saying it would be a

mistake to conclude that members of the younger generation of Andeanists were simply trying to gain entry into the Institute's 'club' under the threat of forming their own such organization; a denial of reality that would surely contribute to the Institute's demise. He ended by saying that he was not blaming anyone in particular for the current state of the Institute, admitting his own contribution as a long-time member, and said he simply wanted to call attention to the problem.

The anonymous document enclosed by Willey was entitled 'Present and Future Needs of Andean Archaeology: The Active and Passive Role of the Institute of Andean Research'. It began with the statement that the direction and scope of Andean archaeology had changed during the past decade and as a result so had the needs of the discipline – this specifically being a demographic change as the number of doctorates awarded in Andean archaeology during this short period was far greater than the number awarded during the entire preceding period.

Salient points that followed included mention of the fact that these younger scholars were graduating from a variety of institutions and were focused on new concerns employing different methodologies; and there was mention of the lack of communication among these scholars and specifically the 'glaring' absence of journals suited to their varied interests and approaches to the resolution of stated problems; there was included as well discussion directed at the failure of both the (New York-based) IAR and the (California-based) IAS to provide the leadership necessary to adapt to present as well as future needs. Regarding the former, an 'old boy's closed club' attitude was said to persist that served to retard the need to admit new members representative of younger scholars working in the Andes, too it was this mentality that created resistance to the need to allow the presentation of papers at meetings. And as regards the even more restrictive 'in-house' IAS, the need for a more open membership and less circumscribed editorial policy was addressed. Of these two organizations, the author concluded, it seemed more likely that the IAR could best serve rapidly growing but under-supported research in the Andes.

Murra responded to Willey on 8 April and said he agreed with him on the need to re-consider the direction of the IAR, pointing out that his students had leveled many of the same criticisms against the Institute and that he had struggled to offer a defense. He specifically pointed out the Institute's need to elect Craig Morris a member and its difficulty in sponsoring research despite the success of Tostoy's fieldwork as well as that of his own. Murra also pointed out the recent lack of success in holding membership meetings, sometimes caused by late notifications and/or an out-of-date mailing list. Too, he pointed out that (in his absence) he had been elected vice-president without having been consulted. But having said this, he said he looked forward to serving the Institute and (its) Andean studies. Murra closed by saying that he was ready to attend a meeting of the membership to reconsider the aims and future policies of the Institute.

In answer to Willey's joint letter to the IAR leadership, Evans also sent a joint letter to the leadership, his inclusive of Willey. It was longer and much less civil than the response sent to Willey by Murra.

Following an attempt at joviality in which he said he was relieved his five-year (actually four) stint as the IAR's leader had ended on 31 December 1975 (actually 1973) his letter became increasingly defensive in nature. He said he welcomed the idea of doing something about the relative inactivity of the Institute in recent years and taking into serious consideration the needs of the younger generation. He went on to say that he had heard rumblings of discontent over the past year or so and was glad to have something in writing from Willey. He then basically said he had done his homework to try and understand what could and could not be done to appease the criticisms inclusive of his notable expansion of the membership to accommodate his desire as president to expand the interests of the Institute.

Evans then began a discussion of what he thought had to be done. He said something had to be done and soon to once again hold annual meetings and pursue, at least in part, involvement in broad-scale programs, like those of 1941-42 and 1946, as well as more moderate programs like that of Murra or else declare the IAR done with them. A declaration such as this, he added, was something he was adamantly against because such programs served to cut through politics and jealousy at every level, both personal and institutional, whether local, national or international. He then made clear his strong preference for the Institute's expansion into Latin American as a whole and he said he was against a focus on the Andes and he was especially against a return to an emphasis on Peru. In fact, his letter might be characterized in great part as a rant against the latter.

It was toward the end of his letter that Evans specifically made very clear his strong objection to having papers given at meetings and he said if that were to happen he would quit the IAR. Instead, he said, he favored small group round-table discussions concerning some interdisciplinary or inter-areal problem. After a closing rant aimed at young rebel Andeanists in general and especially against Peruvianists, Evans closed by telling Willey that his (31 March 1975) letter to the leadership might become an incredibly important document relative to the history of the Institute.

Secretary Ekholm wrote a joint letter to the IAR's leadership consisting of Kubler, Murra, Bird, Willey, Vescelius as well as Evans on 24 July. He began by saying President Kubler had come to New York the previous Tuesday and that the two of them had discussed the status of the Institute and related matters. More specifically they had looked at the comments, critical and otherwise that were included in the letters received from Willey (and his student), Murra and Evans. He went on to say that he and Kubler had concluded that the various questions brought up in this correspondence were not easy ones to resolve and that they had decided it best to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee as soon as possible, adding that

the decision to include Evans in the group was due to his long-standing very active interest in the Institute. Ekholm then suggested three dates on which to meet and said he was sending to all copies of the Mason history, the minutes of the last (membership?) meeting, the last financial statement dated 31 December 1974 and a current membership list.

The meeting was scheduled for 6 September. In part the proposed agenda dealt with four options: eliminate the IAR; continue it on some basis under a new cadre with or without increasing membership; continue the Institute and get more money to increase activities, possibly with more personnel; continue the Institute and have meetings and/or produce publications. Other matters concerned changing the name of the Institute or not, whether the character of the Institute should be that of a learned society or not, whether the Institute should seek legal advice or not, whether the Institute should include North America as part of Latin America or not and whether the Institute should invite Craig Morris to the special meeting or only elect him a member?

In the minutes of the special meeting it was noted that Meggers and Morris were special invitees; the latter having been newly appointed Assistant Curator of South America at the AMNH and having been newly elected a member of the IAR. It was also noted in these minutes that the principal result of the meeting was a motion proposed by Evans to appoint a special committee of three to investigate the possibilities of modifying the role of the Institute so as to increase its activities and functions. Appointed were Evans (Chair), Kubler and Murra.

More specifically, this committee was charged with soliciting suggestions for future directions of the IAR and possible new activities or modifications of its role from both its members and from around 75-100 young professional non-members who worked in the areas covered by the Institute's constitution, by-laws and charter. The request for suggestions was sent out to all members on 1 October and it included a note advising the members that the Institute's endowment funds were not large and produced only about \$1,000-\$1,500 annually so proposed 'grandiose plans' should be accompanied by concrete suggestions for sources of funding. Requests for suggestions from non-members were also sent out on 1 October but there was no mention of the Institute's limited income. Both members and non-members were asked to return their completed questionnaires to Evans no later than 15 November.

The questionnaire was simple and asked four no and yes (sic) questions. First, should the IAR undertake a different role than it had in the past? If so, please state in detail that new role. Second, after reading its legal foundations (charter, constitution, and by-laws) do you think that the different role that you have proposed is feasible? Third, if the role you propose is so different as to require extensive modifications of the charter, constitution, by-laws, etc., do you recommend formation of a new and different organization? And fourth, if you recommended that the Institute retain its role of the past, can it assist you in any

way in carrying out work that would be different or impossible to administer in our present institution? Be specific.

Completed questionnaires were received from 17 of the IAR's 25 members and 27 of 78 of the solicited non-members with this outside group consisting of archaeologists, ethnologists, linguists, ethnohistorians, art historians, and physical anthropologists. In the tabulation of returns compiled by Evans, there was a wide and uneven expression of needs and concerns dependent on an individual's age, experience, profession and (presumed) financial status. Ideas relative to membership composition ranged from restricting it to Andeanists to expanding it outside the Andes to encompass ever-larger portions of the Americas with, in any case, some specifically calling for the inclusion of ethnologists and/or foreigners. As for how the Institute could help to improve communication, suggestions included the development of or support for a monograph series, a journal and/or a newsletter. A couple of respondents each suggested changing the name of the Institute, expanding the small grants program, expanding into the sponsorship of conferences and symposia, as well as organizing international meetings. Overall Evans concluded that most respondents agreed that the Institute should continue its present course of action.

In the minutes of the 1975 Annual Meeting it was reported that only Kubler (president), Ekholm (secretary), Bird (treasurer), Willey, Morris and Proskouriakoff were in attendance. The principal topic of discussion was centered on the summary of the results of the questionnaire. In addition to deciding to circulate this summary to the entire membership, "it was generally agreed that majority opinion was against changing the structure or mode of operation of the Institute and that we should attempt to organize mainly cooperative programs such as we have done in the past. There was strong opposition against limiting the activities of the Institute to the Andean Area, to begin any publishing venture, or to greatly expand the membership". Unfortunately, awkward phrasing makes this quoted statement from the meeting's minutes less than clear.

Seven new members were elected, these being Clemency Coggins (Harvard Peabody Museum), Peter Furst (SUNY Albany), Richard Keatinge (Columbia), Heather Lechtman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Thomas Lynch (Cornell), Michael Moseley (Harvard) and Jeffery Parsons (University of Michigan). Three had worked in Mesoamerica while four had worked in the Andes, at least three of which had conducted archaeological work in Peru (Keatinge, Lynch and Moseley).

Elected to serve as executive officers in the coming year were Kubler (president), Murra (vice-president), Morris (secretary) and Bird (treasurer). As for the composition of the Executive Committee, in addition to the four officers it was decided to add Willey and Ekholm.

Finally, it was decided to send a note of thanks to Evans for his recent special committee work and it was decided to pay Marguerite Ekholm \$200 for her bookkeeping and care of the IAR's 1975 records.

Nothing else of note was included in the Secretary's Annual Report for the year 1975.

According to the minutes of the 1976 Annual Meeting, Kubler (president), Murra (vice-president), Morris (secretary), Bird (treasurer), Ekholm, Evans and Lechtman were the only attendees.

At the outset of the meeting Kubler proposed a resolution that was approved unanimously. This resolution read: "With the election of a new secretary to the I.A.R., the members want to express their deepest appreciation to Gordon Ekholm for his service since 1943 as secretary-treasurer and then as secretary of the I.A.R. Without his careful attention to detail, his loyal performance of duties, and his deep interest in the organization, it would never have been able to carry out its many programs".

A main topic of discussion had to do with the publication of the second of the Paracas volumes especially in light of recent correspondence with Mejía. For example, he had written to Kubler on 22 June 1975 to provide an update on what he had been able to accomplish since they had decided in principal during 1974 on the format of volume two. Mejía indicated that he had been able to complete many of the chapters but there still remained much to be done because of health issues that had plagued both he and his assistant Oscar Santisteban Tello. As a result he no longer expected to finish the book during 1975 as he had hoped. Despite this, he planned to persevere in his task and would work mornings at the National Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology and afternoons at home. He concluded by saying the book would be finished in another year or so and that in the meantime the money on deposit in Lima would continue to accrue interest.

With all this in mind, and given Mejía's advancing age, it was decided that the Institute needed to do everything it could to encourage him and try to expedite publication. Murra planned to leave for Lima the following day so it was decided as a cautionary step to set up an additional signator on the account in Lima. It was first thought that Murra would be a good choice but instead, because of concerns about possible legal complications, it was decided that Lorenzo Rosello, a good friend of Mejía's, would be a better choice. All this would be conveyed in a letter from President Kubler that Murra would hand-deliver to Mejía, a letter in which it would also be suggested that it was time to obtain publisher's estimates on the costs of the volume.

Murra also provided an informal report on the special concentration in Andean studies that was being planned at Cornell to be given during the 1977 fall

semester. This concentrated program of instruction he said, had the tentative support of Fulbright and it would serve to allow young professionals in Andean studies from the Andean Republics, and possibly even from Europe to take part. The idea was to provide students with limited proficiency in English the opportunity to undertake such studies at an American university that would otherwise be denied them. Following this, Evans suggested that the IAR might make known to other funding institutions and granting agencies its support of such international programs with the suggestion that in special cases a relaxation in language proficiency standards might be considered for well-qualified Andean students. It was so resolved.

Others provided informal reports on their activities while Morris proposed a possible program of research. He reported that he had received a positive reaction from several native Andeanists in attendance at the Paris ICA to his idea of undertaking an international, multi-disciplinary study of the Inca that might be coordinated by the IAR. During discussion it was said that such a study was as yet highly tentative but that it could be presented to the Executive Committee.

Other matters of import followed. Evans suggested that the Executive Committee make a serious study of membership and membership problems, while Kubler suggested, and Evans seconded, that Murra be considered as the Institute's next president instead of continuing in his role as vice-president. Both suggestions were approved and Murra was unanimously elected to head the Institute. Evans also nominated Lechtman to become the Institute's new vice-president and she too was elected without opposition. In addition Morris and Bird were reelected to the positions of secretary and treasurer, respectively, while Willey and Ekholm were elected to serve on the Executive Committee.

In effect, Evans, who had lobbied hard for the election of Murra a decade and half before, had now ceded to Murra control over its direction despite major differences in their priorities. As had been the case in 1947 when it had been decided to allow the IAR to operate in Central American and in 1961 when Evans was elected president to pursue agendas important to him, so too was the decision to elect Murra president to have major consequences for the Institute.

1977-1997: The Murra Years

According to the minutes of the 1977 Annual Meeting, attendees consisted of Murra (president), Lechtman (vice-president), Morris (secretary), Bird (treasurer), Ekholm, Evans and Lynch. A revised membership list was distributed and approved. Too, approval was given to continue paying Marguerite Ekholm's fee for assistance in preparing the Treasurer's report.

Murra presented a report on the status of the publication of the second Paracas volume that had been put together by Mejía. This was apparently at least in part a technical report in as much as Evans is said to have suggested the use of offset as a way to speed up publication. In any case Murra is said to have agreed to write to Mejía to indicate the IAR's continuing interest in the project. Too, Murra suggested that a working relationship with Hugo Ludeña might be useful because he had ties to publishing interests in Lima and because he (unlike Mejía) understood the importance of prioritizing.

Lechtman reported on progress being made on her 'Technology' volumes and noted that two were planned - the first would concentrate on subsistence technology while the second would concentrate on industries and architecture. She showed attendees a copy of the table of contents of the first volume and said that funding was available for its publication but that she would not be able to secure a publisher until she actually had a manuscript in hand.

A number of other reports were given brief attention in the meeting notes. Lynch discussed his plans for a revision and possible translation (into Spanish) of his (central highland Peruvian) Guitarrero (Cave) manuscript, while not formally asking the IAR for funding to help him do so. In addition, Evans brought up Luis Hurtado's plans to publish an unspecified newsletter and the assembled agreed the Institute should offer encouragement but not funding.

In addition, Lechtman briefly discussed a major project she was considering for the early 1980's that would focus on Andean resource management and utilization inclusive of metallurgy. In addition attendees generally discussed the IAR's role in promoting travel to (its) meetings and how funding could be raised for this purpose. However, no concrete steps were taken despite the consensus that involvement would be important to the Institute.

No election results were provided in this report.

Hyslop's Inca Roads Project

The Secretary's Annual Report also provided no specifics about the election but it did provide information on another matter. This dealt with a letter received from John Hyslop dated 29 January 1977 along with a draft of a proposal (no specifics provided), both of which were shown to the Executive Committee. Formal approval of the proposal came from Bird, Lechtman, Ekholm and Morris (before the latter left for Peru in March) while Murra gave his informal approval. Subsequently Hyslop was informed he had been appointed a Fellow of the IAR for a period of two years to give him the opportunity to seek funding for his project. Formal proposals for funding were sent out (on Hyslop's behalf) to the Tinker Foundation and the National Geographic Society. The latter submission was turned down while the former was returned with the suggestion that it be resubmitted in a different format. In addition, private sources of funding had also been explored that were as

yet without result. Finally, other proposals had since been sent to the NSF and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The Annual Meeting of the IAR scheduled for the year 1978 was cancelled.

The reason behind the cancellation of the 1978 Annual Meeting was provided in the Secretary's Annual Report for the years 1978-1979. In effect it had been due to the fact that President Murra had been travelling while Vice-President Lechtman had been ill. Still, one bit of urgent business had been dealt with concerning the delay in the receipt of an award letter on Hyslop's NEH grant. Part of this grant funding had been matched and, following discussion, NEH had agreed to allow the IAR to advance Hyslop \$4,000 out of its general fund so that his 'Inca Road' project would not be further delayed. This money was then repaid once NEH money had been received.

To further explain, the IAR had received a letter from NEH dated 16 May 1978 in which it offered to conditionally support Hyslop's 'Inca Road' project in the amount of \$41,202 – the condition being that half that amount in matching donations had to be received by NEH. Such funding was received and the condition was met. On 20 December 1978 Hyslop wrote to the IAR to inform them that he had completed the first half of his project with five expeditions conducted in Peru and one in Bolivia. In addition he reported he had made a detailed air and surface investigation at the site of Inkawasi in the Cañete Valley and had created the first photogrametric map of the ruins of Wari (in the central highlands). He also wrote that it had come as a surprise to him that considerable sections of the road had been built during pre-Inca times while in certain places where he had expected to find sections of the road he had not.

As for the status of the publication of the second Paracas volume, the secretary (Morris) reported that Mejía had advised the IAR that the University of San Marcos was unwilling to use his name as co-author along with that of Tello's and that Murra would report on this 'relatively complex matter' at the next meeting.

In attendance at the 1979 Annual Meeting held on 21 December were Murra (presumably president), Lechtman (presumably vice-president), Morris (presumably secretary), Bird (presumably treasurer), Collier, Ekholm and Evans.

The meeting began with a lengthy discussion on problems associated with the publication of the second Paracas volume. In particular was the issue of Mejía being listed as co-author along with Tello. Because Mejía had been the one to prepare the manuscript it was the unanimous view of the discussants that he was a legitimate co-author and that the IAR should act to secure the release of the volume that was then almost entirely printed and bound. Murra confirmed that he would be

leaving soon for Peru and it was resolved that he would represent the Institute in celebrations honoring the 100th anniversary of the birth of Tello (in 1880). Too, it was resolved that he had the authority to undertake whatever actions he felt were needed to resolve problems related to the release of the second Paracas volume. Specifically he was authorized, if necessary, to acquire full rights to the volume from San Marcos using funds drawn from the Institute's Paracas accounts. In addition Evans offered to oversee the distribution of 500 copies of the volume to libraries and scholars outside Peru in the event that the Institute succeeded in acquiring full rights to the volume.

A brief report on Hyslop's 'Inka Road' project was given that indicated work was progressing well. It was unanimously agreed that the IAR's secretary should request from Hyslop a formal report on the scientific achievements of the work within six months of its completion. It was also unanimously agreed to extend Hyslop's appointment as Research Associate for an additional two years.

Lechtman reported on the progress of her two-volume 'Andean Technology' project being co-edited by she and AnaMarie Soldi and which contained translations of articles that the IAR had agreed to support at its 1977 Annual Meeting. Lechtman noted that the first volume was expected to be published in Mexico in 1981 or even earlier, possibly late in 1980. As for the second volume she said it was as yet incomplete and she solicited and received several suggestions for articles.

Finally, discussion centered on the request of Geraldine Byrne de Cabellero of the archaeological museum of the Universidad Mayor de San Simon, Cochabamba, Bolivia for a small grant to support its publication program. Several members made favorable comments on the museum's research program, the result being unanimous agreement to provide \$500 drawn from the IAR's general funds account.

As had been the case in 1977, no election results were provided.

In the annual report of the IAR's secretary details were given concerning Hyslop's ongoing fieldwork that had thus far received funding totaling \$46,202. It was reported that Hyslop had completed the Peruvian, Bolivian, Chilean and Argentinean segments of his work and that he was about to undertake work in Ecuador with completion estimated to occur sometime in the spring of 1981. It was also reported that Hyslop had an (unspecified) article on a section of the Peruvian survey in press and that he had nearly completed a long (unspecified) manuscript on the ruins of Incawasi; this having been one of the principal sites studied by him.

The 1980 Annual Meeting was held on 8 November that year. In attendance were Lechtman (presumably vice-president), Morris (presumably secretary), Bird (presumably treasurer), Evans, Lynch and Murra, with the latter presiding presumably in his role as head of the IAR.

Bird presented a report on the finances of Hyslop's 'Inca Road' project. He concluded by stating that expenditures for the year to date had been \$20,060.32 leaving a balance of \$2,999.44 as of 6 November.

The discussion that followed focused on problems regarding continuing delays in getting copies of the printed second Paracas volume distributed because of the authorship dispute. Bird reported on a special trip he had taken to Lima for the purpose of negotiating the release of the book. He stated that the Rector of San Marcos had promised to secure permission to distribute the volume but that he had been stymied because the Tello family remained absolutely against the idea. It was decided by those at the meeting to take the position that the book was published and, as such, they would take steps to have it reviewed and acquire some copies for distribution. Toward this end Murra, as president, was authorized to write to the Rector of San Marcos in an attempt to obtain copies for the Institute.

In discussions to follow consent was given to the motion that annual bookkeeping fees be charged to the 'Inca Road' project while two requests for Research Associate status from Peruvian scholars were denied. These latter decisions opened up a discussion on the strongly felt need for the IAR to develop "internal projects of exceptional quality by IAR members which would once again give it prominence in innovative and critical research in the Andes".

Chincha-Pisco Project

This in turn led to a discussion of members' plans for future research. Lynch noted he was in the planning stages of testing Murra's vertical complementarity hypothesis on the extreme south coast of Peru while Lechtman and Morris indicated that they planned to undertake a series of preliminary surveys on the southern coast of Peru at the beginning of 1981 as a first step in a project to be undertaken in collaboration with Murra that would also serve to test the latter's same hypothesis. Lechtman and Morris also noted that they planned to also explore the Cañete Valley as well as the Chincha and Pisco Valleys on the south central to south coast of Peru with a focus on testing models of ecological complementarity.

Evans was excited about this convergence of investigative activity in Peru on the part of Lechtman, Lynch, Morris and Murra. He moved that they undertake a coordinated research project for which the IAR would grant up to \$20,000 to provide a common fund to facilitate coordination of the south coastal Peruvian projects with the four members of the Institute forming a committee to govern the expenditures of these funds. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

No information was provided on election results.

The Annual Meeting for 1981 was held on 16 January 1982. Those attending were (president?) Murra, (vice-president?) Lechtman, Ekholm, Lynch. There were two others whose names were illegibly transcribed. Murra read a letter received

from Meggers in which she reiterated her husband's offer to assist in the distribution of the Paracas II book, Evans having died suddenly of a heart attack on 19 January 1981.

Unfortunately the handwritten notes on the meeting are sketchy and difficult to read regarding the various decisions made now that the published second Paracas book had finally been freed for distribution. Suffice it to say the remaining money that had been set aside for the publication of the book as well as for the purchase of 200 copies of the book for distribution by the IAR was moved to a different account to provide greater income. Apparently the idea that some of this money could be used to support a fellowship was discussed. Whether this was meant as a 'Tello fellowship' and/or as one simply dedicated to a Peruvian for research is unknown.

Fortunately there is in the secretary's typed annual report an interesting albeit insufficient account of how representatives of the IAR were finally able to secure the release of the second Paracas volume that had been published in 1979.

During January 1981 Morris and Lechtman jointly met with the Rector of San Marcos in Lima as a follow-up to a meeting that Murra and Bird had made earlier. At this meeting they agreed in principle on the need to promptly release the book. There followed correspondence that reinforced this common cause. During November that year Mejía notified Murra and Bird in separate letters that the University's Advisory Board had approved the release of the volume and this spurred Bird to return to Lima that same month. There he made an appointment with the Rector's secretary to meet with him to arrange details for an official presentation of the book. This meeting with the Rector took place on the first of December and it was decided at that time to hold the public ceremony as soon as the schedule of the nation's president allowed.

When the Rector met with the President the following day, however, he was informed that when Tello's family had been advised of the presentation by phone, having ignored previous written notices, they gave notice that they had retained the services of an attorney with expertise in the rights of authorship and were prepared to sue if the book was released. Furthermore, they requested that all copies of the book be destroyed. In response the Rector decided to postpone the official release of the book pending a decision by an attorney drawn from among the faculty of the university's Law School.

Before returning to the U.S. Bird again met with the Rector to emphasize the IAR's interest in obtaining the rights of distribution of the book with or without official release. During this conversation it was suggested that a large number of copies of the book might be made available to the Institute for its distribution to interested scholars and libraries free of charge. The Rector agreed this might offer a solution to the impasse and he assured Bird that the university had no intention of destroying the books. No other details are provided in the minutes of the Institute.

In any case the net effect was that the book was finally made available for purchase and the Institute fulfilled its promise to Tello to help him publish on the discoveries he made on the Paracas Peninsula and, in so doing, complete Project 8 of the 1941-42 'Rockefeller' Archaeological Program.

Returning briefly to the handwritten notes on the annual meeting of the membership, there is jotted a line to the effect that the IAR should consider arranging an interview with Mejía in order to get his thoughts on the history of Andean archaeology. Whether this was ever done is unknown. And it should be noted that the members discussed membership policy, deciding to keep membership small and to emphasize collaborative research.

Regarding the latter decision it was noted in the Secretary's Annual Report that on 28 May 1981 Murra, Lechtman, Bird and Morris had met briefly to talk about the procedures for approval and dispersal of the funds that were required under the resolution of the 1980 meeting regarding their proposed research in southern Peru, with Lynch being consulted by phone. In general it was agreed that since research was going to be conducted in two separate locations in large part by groups independently organized that the money should be used for items beneficial to both projects and primarily for expenses dedicated toward the coordination and comparison of results - for example, joint meetings in Peru and possibly a joint publication series. And it was agreed that the allocation of such funding needed to be made through a consensus of the committee members designated in the original resolution.

Finally it is in the Secretary's Annual Report for 1981 that information pertinent to Hyslop's 'Inca Road' project is to be found. Three additional awards had been received totaling \$15,500. The largest, in the amount of \$10,000 was received on 31 March 1981 from NEH and it was a direct grant requiring no matching funds. All of this money was to be used to facilitate support for and preparation of Hyslop's (unspecified) two-volume publication, illustrated by supporting maps, charts and photographs that was expected to be complete in August.

In addition, information was provided on a 16 November request received from Shozo Masuda to have the IAR collaborate in requesting funding from the Expo 78 Memorial Foundation to support a conference entitled "Verticality in the Andes: An Interdisciplinary Approach"; this conference being organized jointly by Masuda, Izumi Shimada and Morris. After consultation with Murra, Bird and Ekholm it was decided it would be in the interest of the Institute to agree to participate in this conference and a \$21,000 grant request was sent to this foundation.

Subsequently, on 23 December, Morris and Shimada were notified they were being awarded \$12,800 in cash by the Wenner-Gren Foundation to help provide support for the conference as well as an additional award of about \$12,000 for congress-related expenses. However, Wenner-Gren wanted the Institute to

collaborate. Again after consultation with Murra, Ekholm and Bird it was agreed to accept the Wenner-Gren grants and it was agreed that this grant money should be used for the conference that would be run as a regular Wenner-Gren congress held in collaboration with the Institute.

The deaths of Bird, Vescelius and DiPeso were announced at the 1982 Annual Meeting held 5 April 1983. Murra was noted as having been unexpectedly absent so Morris had replaced him as Chair. The minutes were handwritten, brief and not particularly legible. A listing of those in attendance was not provided nor was there any election information provided save a note to the effect that Morris had agreed to serve as both secretary and treasurer for (the remainder of) 1983, the latter position having been previously occupied by Bird. There was also a terse mention of an accident involving Morris that had prevented him from writing a formal (secretary's? treasurers?) report.

Among matters of business it was noted that Hyslop had finished his manuscript and that Murra was looking on his behalf for a publisher. And it appears that Hyslop's connection with the IAR had been extended for an unspecified period of time. Finally, it was noted that it had been decided not to add any new members.

The Annual Meeting for the year 1983 was held on 18 November. In attendance were Murra, Lechtman, Morris, Ekholm and Lynch, hence all the presumed officers of the IAR.

It was announced that issue number 10 of the journal *Chungará* had been dedicated to Bird.

In business matters Meggers' motion to distribute the second Paracas volume for \$12.00 each was passed. Too, it was resolved unanimously to have the IAR co-sponsor Lynch's (unspecified) research project that was being conducted through the Chilean Le Peige Museum of Archaeology in San Pedro Atacama.

Updated history of the IAR

And the apparent first call to update the history of the Institute was discussed the result being that it was tentatively decided to have someone do it in 1986 (to coincide with the 5th anniversary of the founding of the IAR), but who would be doing it was left open.

There was also a lengthy discussion on whether the IAR should offer research fellowships. It was decided that, aside from those that had been offered to Peruvian scholars through the Chíncha-Pisco project (co-directed by Lechtman and Morris), no further funding was then available. Given this a number of members offered to investigate other possible sources of funding.

Some election results were provided. Those elected to serve on the Executive Committee were officers Murra (president), Lechtman (vice-president), Morris (secretary-treasurer) along with Ekholm and Lynch.

Four new members were elected to the membership. Richard L. Burger (Yale), John Hyslop (AMNH), Dorothy Menzel, and Karen Stothert, all of whom worked in the Andes.

The 1984 Annual Meeting was held on 14 September 1985. In attendance were (president) Murra, (secretary-treasurer) Morris, Ekholm and Hyslop. No explanation was provided for the nearly yearlong delay in holding this meeting.

In old business the need for a revision of the written history of the IAR was again discussed and Hyslop suggested that Murra write up a few pages to update the pamphlet that had been prepared by Mason (in 1967). Too, Murra brought back into discussion a tentatively approved small grant to help (the Peruvian) Jose Matos Mar publish a series 'idolatries' documents, while Morris brought up, as he had done previously, the need to know what institution would be publishing the volume before a check could be drawn. There is no mention of this matter in the minutes of the 1983 annual meeting suggesting it may have originally been addressed in a less formal way.

In new business it was decided to continue paying Paul Bealitz a small fee for his assistance in preparing the annual treasurer's report. Too, a small grant was approved for the publication of results stemming from the research conducted by IAR members in the Chincha Valley, this apparently to be used to help defray costs in the planned publication in Peru of a volume containing articles written by several of the project's (unnamed) participants. And there was a general discussion on having as a major goal of the Institute support for the publication of Andean materials.

In addition to the reelection of the IAR's officers (consisting of President Murra, Vice-President Lechtman and Secretary-Treasurer Morris), Burger and Hyslop were elected to three-year terms on the Executive Board.

The minutes of the 1985 Annual Meeting of the IAR held on 10 January 1986 indicate that only a handful of members drawn from a now familiar cast were in attendance – specifically President Murra, Secretary-Treasurer Morris, Burger and Ekholm.

Two pieces of old business apparently dominated much of the discussion. One dealt with the need for a revision of the history of the IAR which it was felt should be prepared in time for the Institute's 50th anniversary of its founding in 1987 (actually 1936). Murra was asked to take the lead on this project that would

be done with the collaboration of other members of the Institute. It was specifically agreed that this revision needed to place a greater emphasize on the purpose of the Institute. And it was decided to print 500 copies of the completed revision and to designate \$500 toward editorial costs, with printing costs to be discussed in the future.

The other piece of old business had to do with the sense that one of the major aims of the IAR should be to support publication in the Andes. This involved a long discussion the result of which was the decision to support two publication projects. Specifically it was agreed to grant the Andean Archaeological Institute \$500 to help defray costs involved in its publication of the results of the Chincha-Pisco project and it was agreed to provide a grant of \$1,000 to help Jose Matos Mar with his publication program.

In new business it was agreed, in recognition of its importance to the field of Andean archaeology, to provide a grant of \$250 to help IAS publish its journal *Nawpa Pacha*. Too, it was agreed to name Paul Bealitz the Institute's Administrative Assistant and as such give him signatory privileges over its checking account. And it was also agreed to merge into the general account the separate accounts holding monies that had been set aside for the publication of the two Paracas volumes.

Tello Anthology

Finally, there was a long discussion on how to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Institute. A dinner and/or a public lecture in conjunction with the 1987 annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association were suggested, as was the idea of publishing in English an anthology of the works of Tello. It was decided in the end to table the discussion until the next meeting at which time Morris and Burger would report on the possibility of publishing the Tello volume.

Once again the officers were reelected, this being the only result reported on the matter of elections.

The 1986 Annual Meeting of the IAR was held on 26 January 1987. In attendance were President Murra, Vice-President Lechtman, Secretary-Treasurer Morris, Ekholm, Hyslop, Menzel and Nicholson, the latter having been part of the class of new members elected in 1966.

Morris led off the meeting by reporting on the possibility of the IAR publishing an anthology in English of some of Tello's works as a way of recognizing the Institute's 50th anniversary. It was thought that this would be the appropriate thing to do and Burger was asked to prepare a selection of articles with translations of these to be paid for by the Institute. Possible publishers were discussed, as was the appropriate length of the book. Murra was asked to draft an introduction to the book based on Tello's biography and his role in Andean archaeology. Finally, the

possibility of having the book presented at a meeting of the Society of American Archaeology was mentioned.

Next Murra provided an update on the project to revise the history of the IAR. He explained that he had experienced problems in working on this project given his schedule but he agreed to attempt to write a revision for publication in 1987. Too, Murra reported on the Matos Mar request for funding that they had tentatively agreed to support at the previous meeting. This was again discussed and again it was decided that a check would not be drawn until details were provided.

In additional business a number of small grants were approved. First was a request from Enrique Meyer to be used toward the publication of a (unspecified) monograph by the recently deceased Cesar Fonseca. Second was a grant approved to help support the publication of a book on the Señorío de Charcas by a group of French and British scholars, with Murra to provide the name and address of the institution to which the grant was to be made out to. Third was a grant made out to Peru's National Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology to prepare photographs for an exhibit on Hyslop's survey of the network of late pre-Columbian roads that had been laid throughout the western Andean region. Fourth was a grant towards shipment by air from Mexico to Peru of copies of the Lechtman and Soldi 'Technology' volumes - this latter grant being viewed as a subsidy to enable the sale of the books at a reduced price to students to assure its distribution. Finally, it was voted to pay Murra's airfare to Peru where he was to receive the honor of having the president of that nation award him the highly prestigious Orden del Sol.

Regarding election results, once again Murra, Lechtman and Morris were reelected to the positions of president, vice-president, and secretary-acting treasurer, respectively.

On 29 November 1987 Murra wrote to Lechtman from Lima. He told her he had been in contact with Sister Judith Mejía, Toribio Mejía's, sister who told him she was in charge of all of her late brother's manuscripts, correspondence, field notebooks and such and that she and her half-siblings had divided up ownership of all of his books. He went on to say that she had essentially authorized him to publish whatever he could because she felt her brother deserved the recognition. He then said he thought the IAR should find a young archaeologist interested in Tello and Mejía who could study the latter's archival collection, evaluate the results and eventually write a thesis, entitled perhaps 'La contribución de Toribio Mejía Xesspe a la arqueología andina'. He went on to add that Mejía's notebooks were very detailed, full of drawings, sketches, profiles and the like and hence amenable to producing such a work. Then, before going on to other matters, Murra wrote that he would be having lunch with Ramiro Matos Mendieta who was, among other things, in charge of the Tello Archive, having succeeded Tello's son in this role. He followed this with mention of the rapidly approaching end of the year meeting, suggesting as he did that he thought it might be good idea to talk about having someone also investigate Tello's material.

The 1987 Annual Meeting of the IAR was held on 22 February 1988 and was attended only by President Murra, Secretary-Treasurer Morris and Burger.

Murra reported on his plans to produce a revised history of the IAR that might also include a version of it in Spanish, while Burger reported on the status of his work on producing the book of Tello's works translated into English. He indicated that he had made selections as to what works to include, mentioned possible translators and suggested the University of Iowa Press as a possible publisher.

In other old business it was noted that the Franco British Project would be the recipient of the small grant to support the publication on the Señoríos de Charcas.

As for new business, approval was given to a couple of small grants inclusive of one to support publication of the results of the archaeological survey conducted in the Chincha Valley. In addition it was decided to grant \$1,000 to support a pilot project to make a 'survey' of the Tello Archive under the direction of Duccio Bonavia, the goal being to both create an inventory of this archive and to (begin the process of) its transcription.

Other matters were discussed as well. One dealt with the need to find someone interested in working on Mejía's archive. And a second had to do with Lynch's idea of establishing formal ties between the IAR and the Institute of Investigations in San Pedro, Chile. In the end it was decided regarding the latter that this would be impractical to do because of concerns it might prove administratively burdensome.

Finally, as was now customary, the executive officers were all reelected.

The 1988 Annual Meeting was held on 5 May 1989 - no reason given for this long delay. Those in attendance were President Murra, Vice- President Lechtman, Secretary-Treasurer Morris, Burger and Hyslop.

The meeting began with a lengthy discussion of the proposed anthology of some of Tello's works translated into English. One result was to have Burger write an editor's introduction, another was to have him look into the possibility of an NEH translation grant and, if deemed appropriate, have him write up the proposal. It was also decided to have Murra write an essay on Tello for inclusion in the book. Too, it was decided to have Morris or Hyslop look into who to ask to translate Tello's works and how much to pay per page. Continued discussion led to the decision to have Burger further investigate possible publishers including the University of Iowa Press which was then emphasizing Andean materials.

Hyslop followed this discussion with a (unspecified) report on the photo exhibit of his 'Inka' road project, funded in part by the IAR in 1986, that had been set up in Lima at the National Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology in 1988 and that had subsequently traveled to several cities elsewhere in Peru.

Having concluded its old business the group turned to the business of small grant requests and three were approved. The first was a grant to Jan Szeminski to evaluate the first translation of the Huarochiri texts written by Mejía. The second was a grant to the INDEA (Andean Institute of Archaeological Studies) program possibly to allow for the purchase of word processing equipment but in any case to promote its' program of publishing research dealing with the Andes. And the third grant was in the larger the normal small grant amount of \$1,500. It was added to the funding set aside for the publication of the Tello book being edited by Burger.

This discussion of new business was then followed by "a lengthy discussion and evaluation of the criteria for electing members to the Institute. It was observed that membership has been traditionally limited to scholars who principally study pre-Spanish Andean societies using archaeological and written materials. It was agreed that students of contemporary Andean societies could be considered for membership if their research contributions included historical dimensions that emphasized Andean continuity."

Business that followed included approval of resolutions to allow (newly appointed?) Treasurer Hyslop to take financial steps to facilitate his activity on behalf of the IAR, the reelection of the existing executive officers, and the reappointment of Burger and Hyslop to another three-year term on the Board of Directors. In addition three new additions to the membership were elected: Patricia Netherly, Karen Mohr (Central Michigan University) and Gary Urton (Colgate University).

The 1989 Annual Meeting was held on the first of August 1990 and that followed the trend of holding such a gathering well beyond the end of the year. In attendance were Murra, Morris and Hyslop (leaving only Vice President Lechtman absent from among the executive officers). Also in attendance were Lynch and Urton.

Morris and Hyslop led off with their report on the computer that had been purchased for INDEA to help Luis Lumbreras and others in publishing the Peruvian journal *Gaceta Arqueológica*. Hyslop then reported on the grant supporting the movement of the photo exhibit on his Inka road project that had traveled from Lima to other cities in southern Peru and to Chile and then back to Lima, with further travel expected. And there was further discussion, albeit brief, regarding plans to publish English translations of some of Tello's works to be edited by Burger. In his

absence it was decided to urge him to complete this project, possibly cutting back on the length of the book as an incentive.

Discussion of small grant applications was next on the agenda and it was decided to give another grant to support the Franco-British publication project. Too, approval was given to an INDEA grant request to assist in the translation into Spanish of Hyslop's book entitled The Inka Road System. And, out of concern expressed by Lynch that the Cornell Latin American Studies Program might withdraw its support for the publication of *ANDEAN PAST*, it was suggested that it was important to keep the journal alive and that the Executive Board should monitor the situation. Furthermore 'in the event of a crisis' the Executive Board was given authorization to spend up to \$1500 to secure the continuation of the journal's publication.

There was also discussion regarding the irregularity of the timing of what was intended to be an annual end of the year meeting. It was suggested as a temporary solution to hold the next meeting in Chicago in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association but this was rejected because it was felt not enough of the IAR's officers would be in attendance to make it practical.

As had been the case for many years, the entire executive board was reelected.

The 1990 Annual Meeting was held on 4 December 1991. In attendance were two members of the executive committee, Secretary Morris and Treasurer Hyslop, as well as Burger. Morris began the meeting by announcing that President Murra had only the day before been hospitalized for surgery and that Vice-President Lechtman had the flu. As such Morris assumed the role of Chair.

After Hyslop reported on the financial health of the IAR, he reported on the publication of the Spanish translation of his book The Inka Road System for which the Institute had provided a small grant at the previous meeting. Specifically Hyslop reported that the book was in galleys and would soon be published.

Two other small grants were approved to assist in the publication of books on the archaeology of Peru one each to be published by the Catholic University of Lima and the University of San Marcos. The latter dealt with the publication of a collection of Burger's essays on the subject of the Peruvian Formative Period. As Burger explained, the book had been translated and largely published but that additional funding was needed to pay for the book covers and the binding.

Burger had previously written to Morris on this latter matter in a letter dated 27 November 1991 in which he provided the following details. The book in question was entitled La Emergencia de la Civilización Andina: Ensayos de

Interpretación and, as Burger explained, inspiration for its publication dated back to 1987 when his San Marcos seminar students on the Formative Period had expressed their concern that none of his pertinent articles were accessible, let alone written in Spanish. As a result he entered into an agreement with San Marcos to publish the book as a text for Latin American university students and had gotten as far as correcting the galleys in 1989.

Finally, it was agreed to have the IAR co-sponsor with INDEA an archaeological-ethnological research project on islands off the coast of Peru organized by IEP (Institute of Peruvian Studies).

Discussion of this latter project initiated a brief general discussion of the general goals and potential activities of the IAR. It was agreed that the sponsorship of an international conference inclusive of younger colleagues in the Andean Republics would be good thing to do but that a final decision should await a later meeting with more members present. Given that they were holding the 1990 annual meeting a year late and because it was attended by so few because of medical problems, they agreed to hold the 1991 meeting as soon as possible and, if possible, to hold two meetings in 1992, the first for 1991 earlier in the year and the second for 1992 toward the end of the year.

Unsurprisingly all of the executive officers were reelected.

The 1991 Annual Meeting was not held as soon as possible as had been hoped. Instead it was again held a year late, specifically on 21 December 1992. In attendance were Murra, Lechtman, Morris and Hyslop, the entirety of the Institute's executive committee. Burger was also at the meeting.

The meeting was very brief and included reiteration of Burger's approved request for a small grant to help the University of San Marcos publish a new textbook consisting of translations of papers he had written on the Peruvian Formative Period. Essentially this was a 'catch-up' meeting.

A second annual meeting was held immediately afterwards apparently in the absence of Hyslop. This was the 1992 Annual Meeting and reported to have been in attendance were President Murra, Vice President Lechtman, Secretary Morris and Burger.

In old business Burger reported that Freda Wolf was making good progress on her translation of the works he had selected for inclusion in the Tello book.

There were two principal topics for discussion. The first dealt with a collection of mostly pre-Columbian artifacts that had been donated to IAR by the late Elizabeth Easby. It was decided to postpone a decision on the disposition of the collection until an appraisal had been made.

The second major topic concerned how best to utilize the limited time of the IAR's officers and its limited assets. Specifically it was decided that as the "small grants the Institute had traditionally made...have been very useful and that the funds have in general benefitted Andean anthropology...that the program should be more focused and systematic. Given the Institute's limited resources, it was decided that the grants should be limited to supporting costs of publication in Spanish or the translation of manuscripts from English to Spanish. Proposals to cover the translation into English of works already published in Spanish would also be considered. The grant process would be systematized by formally announcing the grants in one or more publications in the Andean republics. A deadline of November 1 would be established so that decisions could be made at the time of the annual meeting. Proposals would take the form of a single page letter and a single page budget. Two or three grants would be awarded per year in the range of \$500 to \$1500 per grant".

No information was provided relative to election results but it is presumed that the four officers making up the executive committee were once again reelected.

It was on 7 December 1993 that the next Annual Meeting of the IAR was held. In attendance were only Murra (president), Lechtman (vice -president) and Morris (secretary-temporary treasurer), Hyslop having died on 23 July that year.

Consideration of small grant applications was the primary order of the day. Approval was give to applications received from Tom Dillehay and L. Nuñez, Enrique Gonzalez Carre as well as Julinho Zapata. In addition, tentative approval was given to a fourth application submitted by Alfredo Altamiran pending consultation with Ramiro Matos (Mendieta) who was the director of the unidentified project and who had a long manuscript on Pumpu about to be published. There were no other specifics provided on any of these submissions in the minutes of the meeting.

Regarding the possible election of new members it was decided to postpone action until a later time when more members were present to vote. But a new slate that included the names of husband and wife John and Theresa Topic was tentatively proposed. Otherwise no election results were provided in the minutes but it is presumed that the executive officers were again reelected.

The 1994 Annual Meeting of the IAR was held on 10 December that year. In attendance were the presumed reelected members of the executive committee as well as Burger and Urton.

New business focused on consideration of small grant applications and it became clear that it had already become very hard to limit approval to just two or

three. One grant was approved to support an (unspecified) publication in honor of Rowe; a second was approved to support the publication by INDEA of the results of archaeological work done in the Chincha Valley; a third was approved for the purchase of a computer for use by President Murra with such purchase to be overseen by Lechtman and Morris; a fourth was approved to complete illustrations for the second issue of the journal *Runakunap*; and a fifth was approved to support the publication of an unspecified book being published by Lima's Catholic University.

In addition the treasurer was given authorization to pay the bill submitted by Freda Wolf for translation work she had done on the Tello book being edited by Burger. Speaking of Burger, he reported that possible publishers of this book included the University of Iowa Press and Dumbarton Oaks and he said it was expected that the finished book would include introductory submissions from Murra as well as Richard E. Daggett.

Finally, mention was made in the minutes of the meeting that Burger had been elected treasurer and that John and Theresa Topic (both at Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario Canada) had been elected to membership in the Institute.

No Annual Meetings were held for the years 1995 and 1996.

The 1997 Annual Meeting was held on 6 February 1998 and was attended by Lechtman (vice-president), Morris (secretary), Burger (treasurer) and Urton. No mention was made in the minutes about the two-year hiatus (effectively three) or the reasons for this but there had been indications in recent years that Murra in particular was finding it increasingly difficult to find the time to perform the duties of his office. Not surprisingly the first order of business was the election of new officers occasioned by the resignation of Murra. The results showed that Lechtman had replaced Murra as president, Morris had replaced her as vice-president, Urton had been elected secretary and Burger had retained his position as treasurer. In addition John Topic and Karen Mohr Chavez had been elected to serve on the Executive Committee.

A principal topic of discussion dealt with how the IAR should honor Out-going President Murra and a number of suggestions were entertained. In the end it was decided to hold an event in his honor in Lima's Sal3n de Grados Centro Cultural (Antigua Casona de San Marcos) in August 1998.

Another main topic centered on small grant applications and only two were approved: one to Kristoff Makowski to help him publish his book entitled Valle de Lur3n en el Per3odo Formativo, and another to help Fidel Fajardo R3os continue his research in the mountain region of Apur3mac, Peru; this latter award an indication

that the IAR would still consider supporting field research in the Andes by native scholars in addition to its declared emphasis on translation work.

Finally, discussion was given to the idea of IAR sponsorship. Specifically the proposal “was made to sponsor annual, or bi-annual, meetings in different Andean nations in which representatives from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile would be invited to present summary/overview papers of on-going research on Andean studies within their respective countries”. Publication was on the table and it was agreed to discuss the matter more fully at a later date with the idea of perhaps sponsoring such a meeting in conjunction with the 1998 annual meeting.

Thus began a new period in the history of the IAR with new leadership headed by Lechtman. Since 1977 she had faithfully served Murra as vice-president and she had watched him increasingly place limits on what the IAR, or rather what he as its president was willing to support. But as a counterbalance to this restrictiveness in practice he brought to the Institute a sense of history. It was Murra who advocated for the formal recognition of Tello, the person who had conceived of creating an institute as a way to advance his archaeological research in Peru. Murra so advocated because he understood that it had been Tello who had been the originator of the Institute and that it had been his vision to form an international group of scholars (in 1936) focused on undertaking research throughout westernmost South America and not throughout Latin America as had become the case. Despite arguments to the contrary by Evans (and others), it was Murra to whom the members of the Institute had turned to decades later as they floundered in the face of criticism. He answered their call for help and he led the Institute back to its Andean roots and there it has remained ever since.

Presidents of the Institute of Andean Research

1937	Alfred L. Kroeber
1938	Samuel K. Lothrop
1939	Alfred M. Tozzer
1940	Fay-Cooper Cole
1941-42	George C. Vaillant ¹
1943	Wendell C. Bennett
1944	George C. Vaillant
1945	Wendell C. Bennett
1946	William Duncan Strong
1947	Samuel K. Lothrop
1948-51	Alfred V. Kidder
1952	William Duncan Strong
1953-54	Junius B. Bird
1955	Alfred Kidder II
1956-57	Donald Collier
1958-59	Samuel K. Lothrop

¹ Vaillant was head of the IAR at the start of 1943 but decided to go to Peru and work as the U.S. Cultural Attaché at the American Embassy in Lima, so he appointed Bennett acting head. Vaillant returned in 1944 and resumed leadership. After his death in 1945 Bennett was again named acting head.

1960	Gordon R. Willey
1961-64	Clifford Evans
1965-66	Dudley T. Easby, Jr.
1967	Gordon F. Ekholm
1971-72	Gordon F. Ekholm ²
1973-76	George Kubler ³
1977-94	John V. Murra

² No annual meetings were held for the years 1968, 1969 or 1970. It is presumed the IAR was essentially non-functioning during this extended three-year hiatus.

³ No annual meetings were held in 1972 or in 1974. It is presumed the IAR was essentially still functioning during these single-year periods.

Members of the Institute of Andean Research

- 1936 Wendell C. Bennett, died 1953
- 1936 Fay-Cooper Cole, died 1961
- 1936 Alfred V. Kidder, died 1963
- 1936 Alfred L. Kroeber, died 1960
- 1936 Samuel K. Lothrop, died 1965
- 1936 Philip A. Means, died 1944
- 1936 Leslie Spier, died 1961
- 1936 Alfred M. Tozzer, died 1954
- 1936 George C. Vaillant, died 1945

- 1937 William D. Strong, died 1962
- 1940 Alfred Kidder II, died 1987
- 1942 Julio C. Tello, died 1947
- 1942 Gordon F. Ekholm, died 1987
- 1944 Junius B. Bird, died 1982
- 1944 Donald Collier, died 1995
- 1944 John H. Rowe, died 2004
- 1944 Julian H. Steward, died 1972
- 1944 Gordon R. Willey, died 2002
- 1946 Allan R. Holmberg, died 1966
- 1946 John P. Gillin, died 1973

1946 Harry Tschopik, died 1956
1946 Theodore D. McCown, died 1971
1947 Lila O'Neale, died 1948
1948 J. Alden Mason, died 1967
1951 Doris Z. Stone, died 1994
1951 James A. Ford, died 1971
1954 George Kubler, died 1996
1955 Clifford Evans, died 1981
1957 Irving Rouse, died 2006
1958 Robert Wauchope, died 1979
1959 Dudley T. Easby, Jr., died 1973
1959 Henry B. Nicholson, died 2007
1962 John V. Murra, died 2006
1965 Howard F. Cline, died 1971
1965 Charles E. Dibble, died 2002
1965 Charles C. DiPeso, died 1982
1965 Robert F. Heiser, died 1979
1965 Richard S. MacNeish, died 2001
1965 Tatiana Proskouriakoff, died 1985
1965 Linton Satterthwaite, died 1978
1965 Evon Z. Vogt, died 2004
1965 Charles W. Wagley, died 1991
1965 Eric R. Wolf, died 1999

1971 Michael D. Coe, died 2019
1971 Betty J. Meggers, died 2012
1971 Gary S. Vescelius, died, 1982
1975 Clemency Coggins
1975 Peter T. Furst, died 2005
1975 Richard W. Keatinge
1975 Heather Lechtman
1975 Thomas F. Lynch
1975 Edward Craig Morris, died 2006
1975 Michael E. Moseley
1975 Jeffery R. Parsons
1983 Richard L. Burger
1983 John Hyslop, died 1993
1983 Dorothy Menzel
1983 Karen E. Stothert
1988 Patricia J. Netherly
1988 Karen Mohr (Chavez), died 2001
1988 Gary Urton
1994 John Topic
1994 Theresa Lange Topic