

INSTITUTE *of*
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Programs from the Annual Meetings

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A Brief Account of the Early History of the Meetings of the IAS. Being a true history of the naming, numbering, and nature of the gatherings sponsored by the Institute of Andean Studies as recorded in the Minutes of that organization, both of the Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Institute and of the Meetings of the general membership, and in the annual Reports of the President to the members.

According to the Articles of Incorporation that established the IAS, signed on November 14, 1959, the primary corporate purpose was “to organize, sponsor, and assist field, museum and library research and study in the archaeology, history, linguistics, ethnology and biology of the native peoples of Colombia, and of that area of South America which was formerly the Inca Empire, and which presently comprises northwestern Argentina, northern Chile, and the countries of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia; to publish a journal and issue other sundry publications reporting the results of such research; to sponsor meetings and conferences for the purpose of discussion of the results of such research and the problems pertaining thereto; and to solicit, receive, invest, and to disburse gifts and grants in support of and in furtherance of the foregoing.” These articles were filed with the Secretary of State of the State of California on January 29, 1960, which date marks the official birth of the Institute.

As may be seen from the quoted Article, the IAS always intended to have meetings to further the primary corporate purpose, but it was also required by its by-laws to have meetings of the membership to conduct official business. Indeed, Article III, Section 1, of the By-laws specified that there be an “Annual Meeting of the Members [...] the first Saturday of January in each year at the hour of 8 o’clock P.M., of said day; provided, however, that should said day fall on a legal holiday, then any such annual meeting shall be held at the same time and place on the next day thereafter ensuing which is not a legal holiday.” These two types of meetings have been held concurrently for so long, and the now-established forms are so well established that it is difficult to imagine that they were not always so coordinated. However, the anniversary celebrated in 2010, the Fiftieth Annual Meeting, is that of the Members, the “business” meeting. Meetings “for the purpose of discussion of the results of [...] research and the problems pertaining thereto” -- the “scientific” meeting -- were not part of the annual January pilgrimage to Berkeley for the first seven years of the Institute’s existence. The purpose of this account is to trace the unification of these separate functions into the now familiar January meeting.

The last point of business at the Second Board Meeting, held April 26, 1960, was the announcement by the President that he “had taken steps to organize a Conference on Peruvian Archaeology, to be held May 17 to May 20, 1960, at Berkeley, California.” Junius Bird had already been invited, and the Board asked the President to invite Eugene Hammel as well. According to the President’s report to the First Annual Meeting, in January 1961, the **[First] Conference on Peruvian Archaeology** met in Berkeley from May 17-21, 1960. Those formally invited were Bird and Hammel, though Hammel ultimately did not attend. The other attendees, all from Berkeley, were John H Rowe, Edward P Lanning, Dorothy Menzel, Lawrence E Dawson and Anna H Gayton. The sessions were held in what was then called the Lowie Museum and were devoted to reports on current research, discussion of problems relating to carbon dating in South America, “Early Man,” preceramic cultures of the Peruvian coast, and the future of the joint archaeological program organized by the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos and the Fulbright commission. More specifically, Dawson reported on his 1959-60 work on Paracas chronology; Lanning presented a chronological scheme for the Ancon style; Gayton reported the discovery of a group of Paracas textiles in the Uhle collection from the Yauca valley; Junius Bird provided the meeting with a great deal of additional information on his work at Huaca Prieta.

The First Annual Meeting of Members was held January 7, 1961. As was to be true of all the Annual Meetings of Members until 1970, this meeting was held in the living room of John Rowe’s house on Rose Street, in Berkeley. Of the nine active Members, four were in attendance (Rowe, Lanning, Menzel, and Dawson) along with one of the Associate Members, for a total of five official participants. We have been provided some first-person reports from Ann and Lucy Rowe about these domestic Annual Meetings of Members (see their contributions to *Nawpa Pacha* 28), including their memories of the rigorous formality of the proceedings and of their direct participation operating the pass-through slide projector for presentations following the official business meetings. During the First Annual Meeting itself, the members approved the

organization of a Second Conference on Peruvian Archaeology for April 1961. Following the President's report on the First Conference, he also reported briefly on the fieldwork of IAS Fellow Sylvia Broadbent, who was then studying Chibcha culture by working in Colombian archives, doing archaeological reconnaissance and excavation, and interviewing informants. This appears to have been the only "scientific" report delivered at the First Meeting of Members.

The **Second Annual Meeting of Members**, February 17, 1962, was again attended by five members (including four active Members Rowe, Gayton, Dawson, and Menzel). The main business of the year had been the attempt to get *Ñawpa Pacha* off the ground; the main obstacles to this were 1) the gaining of tax-exempt status and 2) Rowe's distraction from editorial activity by a variety of other duties which had arisen during the year. The President's report included a little information about the Fellows and publications by members, but there had been no second Conference, probably, though this is not stated, due to the same distractions that had kept the President so busy throughout the year.

The **Third Annual Meeting of Members**, January 26, 1963, attended by six Members, and **Fourth Annual Meeting of Members**, January 25, 1964, attended by five, were dominated by news of the publication of the first two numbers of *Ñawpa Pacha*. In addition, however, at the 1964 Meeting the President read a letter from Member J V Murra, then the project chief of the Expedition to Huánuco, Peru, 1963-1965, reporting on his activities in Peru. The last order of business of the Fourth Annual Meeting was the announcement by the President of a small conference on Peruvian archaeology planned for the middle of March, timed to coincide with a visit to Berkeley by Junius B Bird. Thomas C Patterson, newly elected to the Board, suggested that Lanning be invited as well. Ultimately, the invitation was extended to include Dwight Wallace and "Peruvianists residing in the Bay Area." The "business part" of the Annual Meeting ended at 9:23pm, and was (according to the President's report) to be followed by the presentation of "reports on research by members of the Institute." Since the Members in attendance were Rowe, Dawson, Menzel, and Patterson, the reports must have been made by a (quite probably improper) subset of those, but there is no further detail in the minutes. Of note here is the clear distinction drawn between the business meeting and the scientific reporting. At

the December 18, 1964, Board Meeting, the President "proposed that a special discussion program on Andean archaeology be planned for the [Fifth] Annual Meeting, to follow the regular business meeting." The Board, consisting of Rowe, Menzel and Patterson, agreed that Patterson should "present a summary of new data on the early Preceramic periods in Andean archaeology." This pattern of "reports on research" or "scientific discussion" following the "business part" of the Annual Meeting, begun with the 1964 Meeting, is repeated in 1965, 1966, and 1967.

More information about the March 1964 "special conference on Peruvian archaeology," or the **[Second] Berkeley Conference on Peruvian Archaeology**, is provided by the minutes of the 27 January, 1964, Board meeting. The President proposed that the discussions "be centered around the problem of Carbon 14 dating." Patterson informed the Board that he and a research assistant were preparing "a file on Carbon 14 dates that had been obtained up to that time on samples dealing with Peruvian archaeology," and he proposed that this file could form the basis for discussions at the conference. The President's Report for 1964, given at the 5th Annual Meeting of Members in February 1965, gives some details on this conference. It was held March 14, 1964. As was the case of the first Conference, it was held in the Hearst (née Lowie) Museum. It was attended by Junius Bird, Robert M Bird, Dawson, Menzel, Patterson, Gayton, and Rowe. Several problems of technology and dating were discussed informally at the meeting, which thus provided a forum for the exchange of information and ideas. As had been foreseen in the Board Meeting of January, problems of radiocarbon dating constituted a principal focus of discussion. The basis for that discussion was the list compiled by Patterson of measurements on samples from South America having a bearing on problems of dating preceramic and what are consistently termed "early man" occupations. According to the President, and this comes as no surprise, the "conference was unable to solve the problems posed by inconsistencies in the measurements available, but the discussion brought out more clearly where the difficulties lay."

The **Fifth Annual Meeting of Members** was held February 6, 1965, with five members in attendance. From the President's report for 1964, given at this Meeting, we learn that the discussion program to follow the business

meeting was in effect a continuation of the discussion of chronology begun at the March 1964 conference, since in the interim Rowe had made “a general review of radiocarbon measurements for ceramic stage samples from Peru and Bolivia,” and Patterson had continued his study of earlier measurements. It may be noted in passing that the five attending members were the Board (Rowe, Menzel and Patterson), Elizabeth Patterson, and James Bennyhoff.

That same year saw the **[Third] Berkeley Conference on Peruvian Archaeology**, May 6-8, 1965. This Conference was attended by Lanning, who came from New York for that purpose, and by IAS members from the Berkeley community: Rowe, Gayton, Patterson, Dawson, and Menzel. On May 6 and 7, the chronology of preceramic cultures again provided the principal subject of discussion, although, on May 7, Gayton also presented her analysis of the Initial Period textiles from the Hacha site in Acari. On May 8, when the Conference was held jointly with the annual meeting of the Kroeber Anthropological Society, the sessions included papers by Rowe on “The interpretation of radiocarbon measurements,” by Patterson on “The role of archaeological evidence in theories of multiple migration into the New World” (according to the minutes this was an “assigned topic” -- by the Kroeber Society, perhaps, thought there is no indication), and by Lanning on “Man, climate, and coastline in ancient Peru.” Junius Bird, who was not able to attend, sent a set of slides on his work on “Early Man” sites at Huaca Prieta and in the Straits of Magellan.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of Members, January 29, 1966, was attended by nine members. At the time, the President foresaw no conference for the Spring of 1966 because the annual SAA meeting was to be in Reno, and it would conflict with the only available time for a Berkeley gathering. Following the business meeting, Bird’s slides from Huaca Prieta and the Straits of Magellan, which had made an appearance at the Third Berkeley Conference on Peruvian Archaeology, were shown again.

In spite of the President’s pessimistic report in January, the **[Fourth] Berkeley Conference on Peruvian Archaeology** was held May 2-4, 1966 (the location is not specified though it was probably also in the Museum). This Conference was attended by Junius Bird, coming from New York, and Patterson, then at Harvard, and by “local members” (according to the President’s Report for 1966; or “members of the Department

of Anthropology at Berkeley” according to the Minutes of the Seventh Annual Meeting). The principal subjects were Patterson’s discussion of Chimú ceramic seriation (later published in *Ñawpa Pacha* 4). Bird reported on his visit to the sites that had produced the “new pottery style” from Vicús in Piura. The meeting was held immediately before the SAA meeting in Reno. A session of that meeting dedicated to Peruvian archaeology was chaired by Patterson and included papers by various members of the IAS, viz., Rowe, Patricia J Lyon, Donald A Proulx, and Patterson himself.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of Members, January 7, 1967, was attended by six members. The President’s Report, besides providing information about the Conference from the previous Spring, included an update on the delays which had slowed the publication of *ÑAWPA PACHA* 4 and which were threatening *ÑAWPA PACHA* 5. More optimistically, the President suggested that Patterson might be back in Berkeley in late January, which would provide the opportunity for a conference, while leaving the option of having another later in the year should other Andeanists appear. The main topic for a January conference would be Patterson’s Chimú ceramic seriation, though it might be possible to get more information from Patterson about Michael E Moseley’s research and excavations of preceramic refuse on the central coast. For whatever reason, there was no conference in 1967 other than a “program of scientific discussion” after the annual business meeting” (according to the President’s Report of 1968; according to the minutes of the Seventh Annual Meeting, the business meeting was followed by “a scientific meeting and slide show”; neither source gives details about the program).

Despite the suggestion of a January date for a scientific conference in case Patterson were to be in Berkeley, it is clear that this would not have been associated with the Annual Meeting (already in progress at the time of the proposal). Indeed, the real focus was on later dates: either the imprecise possibility of other Andeanists appearing or, more concretely, and what seemed to the President to be the obvious time for a conference, the Kroeber Anthropological Society’s annual meeting, April 22. As already mentioned, in the event, none of the prospective dates was taken, and there simply was no scientific conference in 1967.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of Members, January 20, 1968, with fourteen members in attendance, was the first to see the formal connection of the two sets of meetings, the annual business meetings of members and the (up to then) irregular scientific conferences. According to the President's Report to the 9th Annual Meeting of Members, Junius Bird and Gary Vescelius had instigated holding a two day conference on Andean archaeology in connection with the Annual Meeting of Members because they had "wanted a pretext for attending the business meeting." This conference, the 5th in the series of conferences on Andean archaeology, was held January 19 and 20, 1968, in one of the classrooms on the first floor of Kroeber Hall and was attended by Patterson, Gayton, Karen O Bruhns, and Sylvia Broadbent, from outside Berkeley, and by Rowe, Menzel, and Lyon (the Board) and others from Berkeley: Dawson, Christopher B Donnan, Alan Westcott, Margaret Hoyt, Carol J Mackey, James A Bennyhoff, Ruth Boyer, Mary Heim, Warren DeBoer, and Joel Grossman. The conference had developed unexpectedly and was therefore not formally organized, each speaker being allowed the time necessary to present his material. Highlights included Vescelius reporting on his work on problems of radiocarbon dating and on the archaeology of the Callejón de Huaylas (specifically presenting the Marcará sequence) and Donnan reporting on Moche textiles from the Santa valley. Further conflating the two series of meetings, Broadbent presented results from her work on ridged field remains on the plains near Bogotá (results she later published in *ÑAWPA PACHA* 6) after the business meeting on the 20th. Of course, this was consistent with the practice, from 1964 to 1967, of scientific reports after the business meeting, and it was continued by the series of the public lectures following the business meeting on Saturday evenings from 1969 until 2005.

With the **Ninth Annual Meeting of Members, January 4, 1969**, the union of the two series of meetings very nearly settled into its present form. As in the case of the 8th Annual Meeting of Members (and what would have been the Fifth Conference on Andean Archaeology) in 1968, there were scientific sessions -- held January 3 and 4, 1969, in 115 Kroeber -- and a separate business meeting, at 8:00PM January 4, in Rowe's living room, followed by a lecture. An official program was distributed to attendees of the Conference. The heading suggests the conflation that had already occurred: "Annual

Meeting, Institute of Andean Studies." Moreover, the Annual Meeting of Members is simply included in the sequence of sessions (as happens with all subsequent programs) under the title "Annual Business Meeting (for members only)." According to the President's report to the Tenth Annual Meeting of Members, thirty-one people attended the 1969 scientific conference, of whom fourteen were from outside Berkeley, including one each from France, Ecuador and Peru.

Fifteen members participated in the Annual Meeting of Members in 1969. In the Meeting, discussion of the 1968 conference produced clarification. Donnan asked whether a scientific conference would be a regular feature of the Annual Meeting from then on. The President claimed that the attendance (explicitly referring to the 1968 conference, but probably also reflecting the even greater attendance at the just concluded 1969 conference) had been a surprise to him but that, if members were interested in such a development, he would plan for it. Moseley and Lyon expressed support for the idea of an annual, concurrent conference, and there was no opposition from those present. Further details were raised, with the conclusive announcement deferred to the decision of the Board. By that time, however, the die was cast. The success of the first coordinated meeting had already precipitated the organization of a similar but larger, more structured conference to coincide with the 9th Annual Meeting of Members. The success of the second joint Annual Meeting/Andean Conference in 1969, led to the issuing of a special announcement and call for papers for the 1970 meeting. And the rest is history.

- *Eric Deeds*