

Some history of *Ñawpa Pacha*

Bruce Owen, 12/21/2020

Pat Lyon could no doubt add interesting details of the early decades of the journal to the account below. Katharina Schreiber could correct and augment the subsequent parts, and both Jerry Moore and Chip Stanish might have corrections to the later parts. Several articles in *Ñawpa Pacha* 28 provide memories of the journal, most of which are extracted here. Much of the rest is based on the journal issues themselves and my own experience and documents accrued as a member of the Institute and as Secretary and Treasurer beginning in 2010. I hope that this is an approximate start.

Extract concerning *Ñawpa Pacha*
from Katharina Schreiber's obituary for John Rowe

In 1959 [John H.] Rowe created the Institute of Andean Studies. He hired Thomas Stewart, a lawyer who was also his next-door neighbor, to help draft the Articles of Incorporation, which were signed by them and Edward Lanning. The Articles were subsequently ratified by the State of California in January of 1960. In March of that year the first meeting of the Board of Directors was held, and Dorothy Menzel replaced Stewart on the Board. Rowe served as President of the Institute from its inception until his death. According to principles spelled out at that time, the purpose of the Institute was to bring together scholars with an interest in the Andean region, defined as including all those regions incorporated into Tawantinsuyu, the realm of the Incas. The goals and responsibilities of the Institute were to hold annual meetings at which scholars could present their research, and to publish a journal, *Nawpa Pacha*, whose name means "antiquity" in the Inca language. The first annual meeting of the Institute was held the following January, in 1961. These meetings have been held every year since, and have been emulated by other groups of Andean scholars in the Midwest and northeastern U.S., and in Cuzco, where annual meetings are also held at which papers on Andean research are presented. *Nawpa Pacha* appeared two years later, in 1963. Its inaugural issue opened with Rowe's masterful summary of Andean prehistory, "Urban settlements in ancient Peru," which synthesized all the major sites and cultures of the Central Andes known at that time, placing them within a framework of carefully defined classes of urban settlements.

Rowe's reason for starting the journal was to provide a more flexible outlet for publication in a rapidly expanding field. The journal used an inexpensive format that allowed the publication of very long articles, and many more illustrations than most other journals could afford. He also wished to raise the standards of archaeological reporting in Andean archaeology. His own writing was, on principle, straightforward, free of jargon, and avoiding speculation, and his editing of the journal encouraged a similar style among its contributors. He did not rely on peer review, finding that his own knowledge was usually sufficient to make a judgment on the value of most manuscripts submitted; he was also of the opinion that peer review favored the publication of mediocre articles, and that reviewers

rarely made really useful suggestions for improvement. He emulated the late Leslie Spier, who had edited the *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, and from whom he had learned editing. In the early years of *Nawpa Pacha* Rowe noted a curious age distribution among Andean archaeologists, in that the field had fewer active scholars of middle age and over than one would expect. As a result the majority were relatively young, and many of them were inadequately trained, especially in writing for publication. Editing the journal thus turned into a very time consuming process, but he felt that there were enough cases in which he really learned something that all the effort was worthwhile. It also kept him as nearly on top of the field as it was possible for one person to be. He edited the journal single-handedly from 1963 to 1972, at which time Patricia J. Lyon became his co-editor. From its birth in 1963 through to number 25-27, published in 2004, Rowe was involved in the editing of every issue but one; the 1982 issue was edited by Lyon, honoring of the work of Rowe and Menzel (Schreiber 2006b:200-201).

Extract concerning *Ñawpa Pacha*
from Jean-Pierre Protzen's "John Howland Rowe and the Institute of Andean Studies"

The Institute of Andean Studies as we know it today was, of course, the brainchild of John H. Rowe. As Dorothy Menzel told me, "John founded the IAS for the purpose of publishing a journal on Andean archaeology, because no such journal was being published in the United States at that time. He approached the task with dedication, careful deliberation, and far-sighted planning. For a long time he did all the work by himself."

The Articles of Incorporation of November 14, 1959, as drawn up by John, stipulated that the primary purpose of the Institute was "to organize, sponsor, and assist field, museum and library research and study in 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 results of such research and the problems pertaining thereto..."

[...]

The first issue of *Nawpa Pacha* was published in 1963. From the very beginning the journal aroused the interest of many scholars who wanted to have it. Libraries and institutions were quick to follow in ordering subscriptions (Protzen 2006:237).

Ñawpa Pacha volumes 1 through 21 were published from 1963 through 1983, with a single issue in each volume. According to the front matter that appeared unchanged in every volume from the first through *Ñawpa Pacha* 23,

ÑAWPA PACHA is published yearly if sufficient manuscripts are available. Each number is priced individually depending on publication costs. Subscriptions are available to individuals and institutions; subscribers are billed at the time each number is issued. Single copies and some back issues may also be purchased. There is a surcharge made to institutions to cover the costs of billing and correspondence (*Ñawpa Pacha* 1, 1963:ii).

The title page of the first volume read, in Quechua, English, and Spanish:

ÑAWPA PACHA

Tawantinsuyu ñawpa-pacha-k'uzkiypa 'uyaychanan
An international series for Andean archaeology
Publicación internacional de arqueología andina

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Edited by John H. Rowe

Tawantinsuyu K'uzkiy Paqarichisqa
Institute of Andean Studies - Instituto de Estudios Andinos
Berkeley, California
1963

Volumes 1 through 6 came out annually. A combined volume 7–8 was dated 1969–1970, volume 9 followed in 1971, and another combined volume, 10–12, was dated 1972–1974. The combined volume 10–12 was the first to be edited by Rowe and Patricia J. Lyon, and was the first in which the Institute claimed copyright to the contents. Volumes 13 through 21 were published annually through 1983.

Other than incrementing the volume numbers and dates, the tan cover bearing the title and logo of the Institute of Andean Studies and all front matter remained virtually unchanged from one volume to the next. Articles were scholarly, often with extensive endnotes. Black-and-white drawings and photos, often quite numerous, followed the bibliography. Every volume included errata or corrections for the previous one. The text appears to have been manually typewritten through 1981; volume 20 in 1982 is right-justified in a monospaced typewriter font, presumably prepared with an early word processor and printer. Volume 21 moved to a proportionally-spaced font. Volume 24, dated 1986 but actually printed in 1990, was the first to switch to a two-column format.

Rowe and Lyon handled printing and distribution directly, with help from family, Institute members, and graduate students. Some recount memories of the group collating process in *Ñawpa Pacha* 28. For example, one of Rowe's daughters, Ann Pollard Rowe, recalls that "early issues of *Ñawpa Pacha* were hand collated, and Lucy and I were happy to join members and graduate students to help with this chore" (Rowe 2006:225).

A double issue, *Ñawpa Pacha* 22-23, labeled 1984-1985, was the last to be printed and mailed by Rowe and Lyon roughly on schedule in the original artisanal mode. One more volume, *Ñawpa Pacha* 24, dated 1986, was actually printed and distributed in 1990.

A period of dormancy followed, during which manuscripts accumulated and some editorial work was done, but no issues were published.

In 2004, John Rowe passed away. IAS member Katharina Schreiber took up the task of reviving *Ñawpa Pacha*. Working with Pat Lyon, she finalized the backlog of unpublished manuscripts as a combined volume labeled *Ñawpa Pacha* 25–27, dated 1987–1989, edited by Rowe and Lyon, and had it printed in 2004 with a frontispiece In Memoriam, John Howland Rowe, 1918–2004. The production and distribution processes remained in-house, but shifted to Schreiber and her graduate students at University of California, Santa Barbara, collaborating with the Secretary (Madeleine W. Fang, at the Phoebe Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley), who maintained subscription records, and Treasurer (Elsbeth Protzen, Berkeley), who tracked membership dues, subscription payments, and expenses.

Schreiber collected new manuscripts and published the first volume that identified her as the editor, *Ñawpa Pacha* 28, dated and actually printed in 2006. This volume was the first to be peer-reviewed (except for one article by John Rowe; all subsequent volumes have continued peer review), and it included not only numerous research articles, but also comments by the new Editor, her obituary of John Rowe, a collection of personal remembrances of John Rowe by numerous authors, and a bibliography of Rowe's work. Volume 28 is a good resource for history of the Institute of Andean Studies and the journal. It also introduced some more modern features, such as abstracts, illustrations laid out within the article text, rather than appended after the bibliography, and a simplified citation format.

Extract concerning *Ñawpa Pacha*
from Katharina Schreiber's "From the Editor" note in her inaugural issue

I confess to being both excited and saddened by the opportunity to take the helm of *Ñawpa Pacha*. On the one hand, it is perhaps the greatest honor of my professional life to have been named the editor of this august journal, the oldest and most respected in the field of Andean studies. On the other hand, I am constantly reminded of what we have lost in the death of its founder, John H. Rowe. John was always very clear in what he thought was appropriate for publication in *Ñawpa Pacha*, and I will try as best I can to continue in this vein. Articles will continue to be data-rich, and to the degree possible will avoid the use of jargon or speculation. We can handle both very long and very short articles, and there is no effective limit on the number of illustrations that can be included.

The management of the journal has necessarily undergone some significant changes. First, the editorship will rotate periodically. It is my intention to serve as editor as long as it takes to get the journal back on a regular publication cycle, with a solid and continuous rate of submissions, probably no more than five years. The editorship is renewed annually by vote of the Directors of the Institute of

Andean Studies. Second, an editorial board has been assembled. Current board members have been diligent in encouraging authors to submit articles, and some have submitted their own work as well. They have also served me well by suggesting reviewers for submitted manuscripts, as well as by doing a fair bit of reviewing themselves. As issues have arisen concerning the journal, I have consulted with board members, and they have provided me with excellent advice. It is a group that truly cares about the health and future of *Ñawpa Pacha*. And third, the journal is now peer-reviewed. Each submitted manuscript is sent out to two or more reviewers who are experts in the subject matter of the article. Their opinions, together with those of the editor, determine whether or not an article will be accepted for publication, and how much revision it needs. John never needed to send articles out for peer review, because he himself knew just about everything there was to know about Andean archaeology. I doubt there is anyone else in the field who can claim such broad knowledge, least of all this editor. For this reason we rely on the input of several specialists.

Readers will immediately note a few stylistic changes in the journal. We have added English and Spanish abstracts to the start of each article. Illustrations are now embedded in the text, rather than being grouped together at the end of each article. Notes may be found on the page they are cited, rather than at the end. Author contact information is provided in a footnote to the first page of each article. A few more subtle changes have been made to bring the journal more in line with contemporary practice, such as in the format of in-text citations, headings style, and bibliographic format. Readers with a probing eye and/or some editorial experience will also discern that we have not yet worked out all the details, and there are small discrepancies in style among the articles. We are moving toward developing a style that is internally consistent, but does not depart radically from the traditional feel of the journal (Schreiber 2006a:vii).

During this time, Schreiber had good scans prepared of the entire original run of the journal from Volume 1 through Volume 24, and in 2006 she issued them on a CD available for Institute members to purchase. At some point, these files were posted on the University of California, Berkeley Anthropology library's Anthrohub database, freely available to anyone online. The Institute was aware of this, but did not assert its copyright at the time.

Schreiber edited and published one more volume in-house: *Ñawpa Pacha* 29, dated and printed in 2008. Madeleine Fang stepped down as Secretary after well over a decade of service, and was succeeded by Eric Deeds. As had been the longstanding practice, copies were to be mailed to members along with an invoice for payment of the associated Institute dues, in recognition of the sporadic nature of the journal. The process of distributing volume 29 to members and collecting their invoiced dues payments broke down. Bruce Owen agreed to succeed Deeds as Secretary in a mid-year transition in 2010 and to work with Schreiber and her students, who handled the actual mailing, to finish distributing the journal to members and billing them for it. At the end of 2011, Elsbeth Protzen stepped down after ten years as Treasurer. Owen accepted the Treasurer's office as well, in order to consolidate the recordkeeping tasks involved in mailing the journal and soliciting and tracking membership dues.

As the weaknesses of in-house publishing handled in multiple, distant houses became apparent in 2009, Schreiber, IAS President Jean-Pierre Protzen, and others negotiated and signed a publishing agreement with Left Coast Press, a small academic publisher located in Walnut Creek, California (Protzen and Allen 2009). Under this more professionalized model, Left Coast Press handled both physical production and distribution of the journal, based on editorial content provided by the Editor and membership data provided by the Secretary, plus non-member and institutional subscription lists which it acquired from the Institute, managed, and promoted independently. Payment for the journal shifted to the more standard practice of payment in advance, rather than delivering an issue with an invoice that then had to be collected, with the understanding that the journal would be published on a regular schedule. The Institute paid for a minimum order of 250 copies of each issue. Since there were generally fewer than 250 members who's standing and dues payments entitled them to a copy, the extras were delivered to Schreiber's office at University of California, Santa Barbara. As members paid late or back dues, the Secretary would notify Schreiber, and she and her students would mail the copies from this stock.

Several changes accompanied the shift to Left Coast Press. The journal acquired a subtitle, becoming "Ñawpa Pacha: Journal of Andean Archaeology," which appeared on the cover. This subtitle replaced the trilingual inscription "An international series for Andean archaeology" that had appeared on every title page (but not cover) until then. The publishing contract had specified that "the parties agree to create a mutually acceptable subtitle for the Journal that reflects its contents, which will be prominently displayed on the Journal and in all advertising for the Journal." Rather than publishing one lengthy issue per volume, the journal switched to two issues per annual volume, nominally dated Number 1, June, and Number 2, December. The cover changed from the iconic tan card stock with the Institute's logo in black and white to glossy stock with a color photo and a smaller version of the logo below it. The interior pages were also in full color; the journal had been entirely black and white through volume 29. Left Coast Press entered into an arrangement with MetaPress to make Ñawpa Pacha available to members online and to the public to purchase, although the members' access was never implemented. Left Coast Press also established a relationship with JSTOR to archive and distribute back issues (Allen, Moar, and Berg 2011) with a 3-year moving wall or embargo period (Allen 2011) which has persisted to the present, albeit with a longer embargo period.

Schreiber edited the first three issues published by Left Coast Press, starting with 30(1), dated June 2010. Jerry D. Moore took over as Editor with *Ñawpa Pacha* 31(2), dated December 2011, and continued through 34(1), dated June 2014.

During Moore's editorship, in 2012, Left Coast Press exited the academic journal business and transferred all of its journals to Maney Publishing, headquartered in Leeds, England (Gallico 2012). The Institute complied, seeing few good alternatives. Maney acquired the existing contract and continued publishing the journal with minimal change, thanks in part to Moore's active management of the transition, including a working visit to Leeds.

Maney began work to make both current and back issues of *Ñawpa Pacha* available online to both subscribing institutions and current members of the Institute. This involved making a good-

faith effort to contact copyright holders from the first nine issues, in which the Institute had not claimed copyright to the contents. It also involved having the University of California, Berkeley Anthropology library's Anthrohub database manager to remove the journal from its public database, since the publishing contract gave Maney an exclusive license to the material. After ironing out some technical problems, the full run of *Ñawpa Pacha* became available to Corresponding and Honorary members, and Active members who have paid their dues, through the Institute website.

Charles "Chip" Stanish became the editor with *Ñawpa Pacha* 34(2), dated December 2014, naming Henry Tantaleán as Associate Editor from his first issue. Their second issue, *Ñawpa Pacha* 35(1), bore a promotional banner touting the availability of the complete back archive online. Institute members who qualified for printed copies of the journal could also access the entire archive through the Institute's website.

In 2014, Maney began a process of revising and standardizing publishing contracts. After the better part of a year of negotiations, a revised contract that retained most of the features of the Left Coast Press contract was signed at the end of March, 2015 (Rick and Gallico 2015). One problematic feature was the unusually long duration of the contract: eight years.

Less than three months later, in June 2015, Taylor & Francis Group (a division of Routledge) announced that they had purchased Maney Publishing. Once again, the contract terms rolled over to the new publisher. Editor Chip Stanish worked to smooth the transition, which proved somewhat rocky but was eventually successful. The first issue published by Taylor & Francis was *Ñawpa Pacha* 35(2), in December 2015. The cover of that issue was emblematic of the transition: the online access banner on the cover still promoted Maney; the cover illustration was the same as the previous issue's, taken from an article in that issue; and the back cover had a variety of layout and copy-editing errors.

A few business matters changed under Taylor & Francis. By mutual agreement, the publisher stopped shipping the extras from the 250-minimum order to Santa Barbara, instead holding and distributing them as requested by the Secretary. As Taylor & Francis shifted to an on-demand production model, the "extra" copies became an accounting abstraction and few or no physical copies were actually kept in stock. In 2019, Peter Gane clarified that Taylor & Francis had retained the agreement with JSTOR, but with an unusually long 7-year embargo period that had caused it to appear that the journal was no longer being added to JSTOR (Gane 2019).

Taylor & Francis posted this text on the journal's web page:

Aims and scope

Ñawpa Pacha: Journal of Andean Archaeology ("antiquity" in the Inca language) is the oldest, most prestigious peer-reviewed journal in Andean studies. Founded in 1963 by John Rowe at University of California Berkeley, the journal has for over five decades been publishing the most important and innovative research on the archaeology of the Andean region of South America. It is the official journal of the Institute of Andean Studies, whose aim is "to organize, sponsor, and assist

field, museum and library research and study in 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.”

The attentive reader may object that *Ñawpa Pacha* was probably not the first journal of Andean studies to be peer-reviewed, since it only adopted peer review in 2006, but it is probably true that it is the oldest journal of Andean studies that is *now* peer-reviewed.

Stanish stepped down as Editor in 2017, and Jerry Moore returned to the Editorship, naming Margaret MacLean as Associate Editor. Their first issue was *Ñawpa Pacha* 37(2), dated December 2017. As of this writing, the journal remains in their capable hands.

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