

Andean Past

Volume 6

Article 15

2000

The Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory: The First Eighteen Years

Richard E. Daggett

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, rdaggett@library.umass.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/andean_past



Part of the [Archaeological Anthropology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Daggett, Richard E. (2000) "The Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory: The First Eighteen Years," *Andean Past*: Vol. 6 , Article 15.

Available at: https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/andean_past/vol6/iss1/15

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UMaine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Andean Past by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UMaine. For more information, please contact um.library.technical.services@maine.edu.

THE NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND
ETHNOHISTORY: THE FIRST EIGHTEEN YEARS

Richard E. Daggett

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Introduction

As I recall, it was late in the spring of 1982. My doctoral field-work was behind me and I had begun the arduous task of organizing on paper the data that my family and I had collected during our stay in Peru's Nepeña Valley. My wife, Cheryl, was very much a partner in this task and we were developing a shared passion for Peruvian archaeology. Like most people in our situation, we were strapped financially and we knew that attending the meetings held annually in California at Berkeley and in the Midwest were beyond our means. Yet it cost us nothing to dream and we often talked about how great it would be if only there was a similar meeting in the Northeast. Though we did nothing to put this dream into action, someone else did...

Donald A. (Don) Proulx headed my doctoral committee and one day in the Spring of 1982 he gave me a copy of an open invitation he had received from Daniel H. Sandweiss (hereafter Dan) to attend the First Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory at Cornell University the coming Fall (Figure 1). I remember being stunned by the fact that this was just what Cheryl and I had been talking about. So struck was I by this coincidence that it became indelibly impressed on my mind.

It is now the Fall of 1999 and I am beginning to write the history of this conference. This was something that I thought Dan would do, though I had imagined him tackling the subject following the Twentieth or the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting. Circumstances, however, dictated otherwise. The Seventeenth Meeting was held at the University of New York, Binghamton

(SUNY) in October, 1998. Technical difficulties caused an extended delay in the program and an animated public discussion quickly centered on where the first meeting had been held and whether the name of the conference should be amended. There was a lack of consensus on both issues. It was during a scheduled break that Dan asked me to write the history of the conference. I will leave it up to Dan to explain why he chose to honor me with this request.

Part historian, part pack rat, I have maintained files of mailings, hand-outs and the like which I have received over the years for each of the eighteen meetings. Dan generously shared his more complete files for the first meeting and for the two meetings that I was not able to attend. Much of this material is reproduced at the back of this paper. Figures 1-5 offer copies of documents relevant to the first meeting at Cornell in 1982. Appendix 1 gives a chronological list of the papers in the programs for the eighteen conferences held to date. The papers are grouped by conference. Individual papers are listed in the order that they occurred on the programs and they are numbered sequentially so that they may be so referenced in the text. Where known, papers not actually presented or presented by someone other than the scheduled speaker are noted.

I must express my deepest appreciation to all who answered my call for information. These include individuals involved in the origin of the conference, people who served as meeting hosts, and selected scholars who represent an unscientific cross-section of conference attendees. Most especially I would like to thank Dan who

has been forthright in answering (often in amazing detail) the many questions I posed regarding his roles as founder, host, and editor.

The Origin of the Conference

It was a great idea with an equally great future. There were, at that time, two annual meetings devoted exclusively to Andean archaeology and ethnohistory. The first, held each January at the University of California at Berkeley is sponsored by the Institute for Andean Studies and organized by John Howland Rowe and Patricia J. Lyon. The First Berkeley Conference was in 1961. The second annual Andean meeting is the Midwest Conference on Andean and Amazonian Archaeology and Ethnohistory, first held at Urbana, Illinois in 1973. This now occurs in February at various sites in the Upper Midwest (Browman this volume, pages 345-362). In 1982, however, a Northeast Conference must have seemed a pipe dream to a group of graduate students returning from the Midwestern meeting at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the SUNY Binghamton Department of Anthropology van were Binghamton graduate students Anita Cook, Lynda Spickard, Christine Brewster-Wray, Michael Brewster-Wray and Dan, an anthropology graduate student at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. It was Dan's first such regional conference and he was the only one in the group who did not present a paper (Browman 2000:353). On the return trip the upstate New York students were both energized and exhausted and discussion often returned to the lament that they had to travel so far to attend these meetings. The idea of holding a local conference emerged and Dan was the one who ran with it.

Dan presented the idea of a conference at Cornell to Thomas F. Lynch (Tom), then a Professor in the Department of Anthropology. Tom liked the suggestion and agreed to promote it but left the details up to Dan. Dan then spoke with Craig Morris of the American Museum of Natural History. At the time, Craig had a contract with Cornell that called for him

to teach a course there one semester out of every four and, as luck would have it, this was the semester and Dan was in his class. Craig, too, liked the idea and he offered to ask the Museum to pay for the initial mailing. What Dan calls the "great, great . . . great-grand list of the current mailing list" he created from the *Guide to Departments of Anthropology* published by the American Anthropological Association. He put on the list anyone who expressed an interest of any kind in the Andes or South America, as well as the chairs of the anthropology departments in the Northeastern United States and eastern Canada which had no specific Andeanists listed among their faculty.

The first call for papers was announced in a letter from the Cornell University Anthropology Department, signed by Dan and dated May 5, 1982 (Figure 1). It read, in part:

"I am sending you this letter as an advanced notice of and invitation to the 1st Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory,¹ to be held at Cornell University on Saturday, November 13, 1982. The idea for this conference derives in large part from the successful series of regional meetings held in the Midwest, and a similar format will be followed. Papers are invited from students, faculty, and other researchers concerned with Andean archaeology and ethnohistory. . . If there is sufficient interest, the conference could run over to part of November 14th. . . There will be no registration fee, and everyone is invited. The conference is meant as an opportunity for Andeanists from the Northeast region to get together and discuss their current research in a fairly informal setting."

No mention is made in this initial mailing of the Cornell Latin American Studies Program (LASP). Dan subsequently circulated an internal memo (Figure 2) to Cornell faculty and

¹ According to Dan, his decision to emphasize the archaeology and ethnohistory of the Andes in the title of the conference reflected both his interests at the time and the particular strengths of the Department of Anthropology at Cornell.

students dated August 16, 1982, in which he states that the LASP “is sponsoring the event, which means that they are picking up the tab and also that there is a possibility of publishing the conference in their Occasional Papers series.” Then, in his second call for papers dated September 1, 1982 (Figure 3), Dan repeated his general invitation. In addition, he specifically states that the meeting will be a two-day affair and that it will be sponsored by the LASP. Clearly something transpired between the two general mailings.

The involvement of the LASP was something of an accident. Dan had attended a party hosted by fellow graduate student David Hess whose interests centered on Brazil.² In attendance was the Latin American historian Dr. Thomas Holloway who was one of David’s committee members and who, as luck would again have it, was the current director of LASP. The opportunity arose and Dan spoke with Tom Holloway about the upcoming Andeanist conference. Tom Holloway was sufficiently interested in the idea to invite Dan to come see him at his office. Tom Lynch recalls talking with Tom Holloway and asking him to pick up the minor costs of the conference. When Dan went to Tom Holloway’s office, the latter offered to have the LASP pay the costs of running the meeting, including subsequent mailings, as well as providing coffee and donuts. Tom Holloway also asked what plans Dan had for the publication of the proceedings (something Dan hadn’t even considered) and he offered the possibility of using the LASP Occasional Papers Series to do it. Looking back, Dan cannot recall actually having a plan for obtaining the money needed to run the meeting, just faith that something would work out.

Successful ventures require inspiration, luck, and a lot of hard work. It was now time to concentrate on the thousand-and-one details

that conference attendees never notice, let alone fully appreciate, unless something is forgotten or goes awry. Tom Lynch was the only faculty member of the Department of Anthropology involved in the planning stage. His was essentially an advisory role, though he was called upon to convince the Dean’s Office that the conference was “for real”. The rest of the arrangements fell to Dan. The final pre-conference mailing, dated October 20, 1982 (Figure 4), included a copy of the advance program and information on travel and lodging. Presenters also received a special information sheet (Figure 5) suggesting that talks be limited to twenty to twenty-five minutes and giving instructions for voluntary submission of papers for possible publication in the LASP Occasional Papers Series.

The First Conference

The First Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory (hereafter the NCAAE) was held at Cornell University on the weekend of November 12 through 14, 1982. On Friday evening, ethnographic films on the Andes were shown in 165 McGraw Hall, site of the Department of Anthropology. Papers were presented on Saturday and Sunday in the Hollis E. Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall, in the College of Arts and Sciences. A registration desk was outside the auditorium staffed by student volunteers. Copies of the program were available, as well as copies of a list of mailing addresses for the speakers. Individual name tags denoting institutional affiliation were provided. These, along with the coffee and donuts, were designed to facilitate interaction among attendees who, for the most part, were unknown to one another. Welcoming remarks were made by Tom Lynch and by Dan. At some point during the Saturday proceedings, Dr. Holloway was introduced and he provided information about LASP. He also indicated that copies of LASP publications were available free of charge at the registration desk.

² Hess is now a faculty member at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Dan served as moderator and he asked speakers to heed the time limit. He warned that he would flash a red light at the twenty minute mark and would then turn it on permanently at the twenty-five minute mark until the speaker stopped. He had designated Anita Cook as the first speaker because she lived rather close by and, as such, he thought she would have no trouble arriving on time. This came to fall under the heading of "The Best Laid Plans of Mice and Men..."

Anita arrived about an hour late, having been delayed by house guests. She was upset and began reading her paper without foreknowledge of Dan's plan of deterrence. According to Dan, he flashed the red light, but it had no visible effect on Anita's presentation. When he turned the light on permanently, it filled the room with a bright red glow and Anita was clearly discombobulated, though it did not stop her. Finally, William H. (Bill) Isbell, then her adviser, jumped up and demanded that Dan turn the light off. Dan agreed if Anita would stop. She quickly wrapped up her talk. It was not the most auspicious beginning. Fortunately, the rest of the meeting proceeded without incident.

Dan had organized the program to begin with four papers (1-4) reporting on excavations at the site of Huari in the South Central Highlands of Peru. These were presented by Anita Cook, Christine Brewster-Wray, Lynda Spickard,³ and Bill Isbell, respectively. This commencement was all the more appropriate, I think, because Anita, Christine, and Lynda had helped give birth to the idea of the conference. These papers were followed by three in which Don Proulx (7), Cheryl Daggett (5), and I (6) reported on the results of field-work we had done in the Nepeña Valley on the North Central Coast of Peru. Clearly, whenever possible, Dan

employed a thematic approach to organize the speakers. This was to set the tone for future meetings. The next two papers were on the ethnohistory of Peru (8-9). Presentations on the archaeology of Peru dominated the rest of the meeting. Subjects were wide-ranging, and are not easily summarized. From this disparate assemblage, however, a number of papers may be highlighted. For example, we heard the first of many field reports from Richard Burger (23), Joan Gero (12), John Hyslop (16), Michael Malpass (11), and John and Theresa Topic (15). Furthermore, the paper co-presented by Anthony Aveni and Gary Urton (13) dealt with a subject that would be revisited in future meetings - the Nazca Lines.

A total of twenty-three papers was presented,⁴ all on Peru, with speakers representing 13 institutions in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ontario, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Mike Malpass (11) was the lone speaker from outside the Northeast and, beginning the following year, he, too, listed an institutional affiliation (36) more in keeping with this geographical core. There were numerous opportunities to ask questions and make comments about specific papers - during the time allotted immediately after each presentation, during scheduled breaks, and at the party held Saturday night at the house of Tom Lynch and his then-wife, Barbara Deutsch Lynch.

On Sunday, in conjunction with the morning break, an informal business meeting was held by all in attendance to determine a location for the next meeting. Don Proulx and Craig Morris each offered to organize the Second Annual Conference. After some discussion, it was voted to hold the next meeting in New York City. Finally, in a spontane-

³ This was the only paper she presented at the conference. Lynda died on August 10, 1999 (Brown 200 [this volume]1-4).

⁴ Of this total, 14 (1-6, 8-11, 14, 19-20, 22) were subsequently published as collected papers of the conference (Sandweiss 1983) in the Cornell University LASP Occasional Papers Series. See also Notes 6 and 8.

ous show of appreciation, it was suggested that Dan be applauded for his efforts in staging the ongoing meeting. This public expression of thanks for the efforts of the current organizer(s) immediately became accepted practice. So, too, did other aspects of this first meeting.

Dan created the conference as an annual weekend event to occur in the fall and he established certain unwritten conventions to which organizers have since largely adhered. Following his lead, the meeting has come to be characterized by: (a) a Friday evening event or get-together; (b) free registration at desks staffed by volunteers who provide name tags and various handouts including programs; (c) free refreshments during day sessions; (d) scheduled and moderated single-session presentations with time allotted for discussion; (e) a Saturday evening event or get-together; and (f) a Sunday morning business meeting held specifically for the purpose of choosing the site of the next meeting.

From an historical standpoint, those of us who attended the First NCAAE represent its charter members. We are also a base group of individuals and institutions upon which to measure the growth of the conference, to ascertain its health, and to identify its relative degree of geographic influence over time. In the absence of actual registration lists for all the meetings, information provided in the programs must suffice for comparative analysis.

Preliminary study of the programs and related information made it clear to me that the conference has experienced three distinct phases of growth characterized by ever-increasing rapidity of change. I will now discuss these phases in turn. I will follow this with a general analysis of the papers presented at the meetings and conclude with some general observations.

Phase I: 1983-1991

1983

The Second Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was held at the American Museum of Natural History over the weekend of November 18-20, 1983. This weekend coincided with the latter part of the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association and, as a result, attendance was somewhat affected. On Friday evening, Alberto Rex González presented the Museum's second Junius Bird Memorial Lecture⁵ and it was followed by a showing of Bird's film, "The South Chilean Archaeological Expedition." This was held in the Kaufmann Theater on the first floor of the Museum. The Museum restaurant, one floor below, was open for a by-reservation-only dinner following the showing of the film.

Twenty-one papers⁶ were then presented on Saturday and Sunday in the Linder Theater, located on the first floor of the museum. Craig Morris, the meeting organizer, served as moderator. In this, he was assisted by D. Peter Kvietok who had also seen to the myriad pre-conference details. There were thirteen new presenters, including the first to represent New Jersey (35). Another first was a (co-) presentation (37) which dealt with a country other than Peru; in this case Venezuela. Included among the new presenters were a number of

⁵ During October 8-10, 1982, a conference, entitled "Early Ceremonial Architecture in the Andes", was held at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington D.C. A year before, it had been decided to dedicate the conference to Junius Bird, and, one month after the conference was held, Gordon R. Willey gave the inaugural paper in the Junius Bouton Bird Lecture Series at the American Museum of Natural History (Donnan 1985:4). Junius Bird died at his home in New York City on April 2, 1982 (Morris 1985: 120).

⁶ Of this total, nine (24, 29, 34, 36-41) were subsequently published as collected papers of the conference (Kvietok and Sandweiss 1985) in the Cornell LASP Occasional Papers series.

individuals who would become familiar participants in NCAAE meetings: Elizabeth P. (Betty) Benson (24), Patricia Netherly (33), Dwight Wallace (39), John Murra (42), and Leon Doyon (43).

William (Bill) and Barbara Conklin hosted a party at their home on Saturday evening. This occasion provided the opportunity to surprise Dolly Menzel and present her with a copy of the latest edition of *Nawpa Pacha* which had been dedicated to her and to John Rowe and assembled in secret.⁷ On Sunday morning it was voted to hold the next meeting at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The meeting officially ended with the showing of the Junius Bird film, "Huaca Prieta Excavations".

1984

The Third Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by the University of Massachusetts the weekend of October 26 to 28, 1984. On Friday evening, a special showing of the new film, "Mountain Music of Peru", was presented by its maker, John Cohen, who provided introductory comments and later answered questions. Also shown was Cohen's film, "Qeros: The Shape of Survival". This was held in Thompson Hall, Room 106, the site also chosen for the conference. Following the lead of the First NCAAE, a typed list of the names and addresses of those giving papers was made available at the registration desk.

The meeting organizer, Don Proulx, chaired the sessions on Saturday and Sunday. Presentations were made by seventeen individuals,⁸ seven of whom had not previously spoken at

⁷ The 20th volume of *Nawpa Pacha* was dedicated to Dorothy Menzel and John H. Rowe (Lyon 1982:1). Included in this volume were three articles initially presented as papers (7, 17, 23) at the first NCAAE.

⁸ Of the total of seventeen papers presented at this meeting, nine (45, 48-52, 57, 58 and 61) were subsequently published as collected papers of the conference (Sandweiss and Kvietok 1986) in the Cornell University LASP

the conference. With the exception of our first presenter from California (55), the new speakers were drawn from what had already become the core NCAAE geographic area. Of note, Izumi Shimada (46), Tom Lynch (56), and Monica Barnes (58) gave their initial presentations to the conference. Though Peru again dominated the talks, we heard papers dealing with Chile (56) and Colombia (60).

On Saturday evening, conference participants attended a special "sneak preview" of the exhibit, "Art of the Andes: Pre-Columbian Sculptured and Painted Ceramics from the Arthur M. Sackler Collections". The show was on the fourth floor of the University's Tower Library. Don and Mary Jean Proulx hosted a wine and cheese reception at this, its unofficial opening. On Sunday morning, it was decided to hold the next meeting at The State University of New York at Albany.

1985

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by SUNY Albany over the weekend of November 1 to 3, 1985. Participants gathered at Lecture Center 1 to hear twenty papers.⁹ Dwight Wallace organized the meeting and served as its chair. New faces and old made presentations and our horizons were expanded to include Ecuador (74), Bolivia (75 and 91), and Chile (78).

Occasional Papers Series.

⁹ Of this total, three (64, 68, and 69) were subsequently published in a new journal sponsored by the Cornell University LASP. With Dan Sandweiss as editor and Richard Burger, Tom Lynch, and Craig Morris comprising the editorial advisory board, this new, open, and peer-review journal, *Andean Past*, retained a strong connection with the NCAAE (Sandweiss 1987:iii-iv). D. Peter Kvietok was Associate Editor for Volume 2 (1988). Later Monica Barnes became Associate Editor (1992) and then Editor (1994) of *Andean Past* jointly with Dan and David Fleming became Graphics Editor (1998).

There were nine new speakers, including Kate Cleland (77) from UCLA and Bill Hurley (75) from the University of Toronto. Lee Hollowell (66) made his first presentation to the group as well. On Saturday evening, Dwight and Carol Wallace hosted the group at their home. During the business meeting on Sunday morning it was voted to return the meeting to its roots at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York the following year.

1986

Before volunteering to organize the Fifth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE at Cornell, Dan had first consulted with Monica Barnes (hereafter Monica) who agreed to run the meeting if he should be out of the country. He foresaw this as a possibility and, in fact, Monica did end up "inheriting" much of the job when Dan received financial support for his work in Peru. Prior to heading into the field, Dan made initial preparations and he set up the guidelines for the meeting, but Monica was left to attend to the many small details.

The Fifth Annual NCAAE was hosted by Cornell University over the weekend of November 7-9, 1986. It was co-organized by Monica and Dan and co-sponsored by Cornell's LASP, International Studies Program and Department of Anthropology. An informal buffet reception was held on Friday evening at the apartment Monica shared with David Fleming. As it had been with the inaugural meeting, the conference was held in Hollis E. Cornell Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall. In addition to copies of the program, copies of a typed list of the names and addresses of the speakers and organizers were made available at the registration desk.

A total of sixteen papers were presented, divided into sessions dealing with archaeology, archaeological technology, and ethnohistory. Monica chaired the first two sessions, while John Murra chaired the last one. Two of the papers dealt with a country other than Peru, one each on Chile (82) and Bolivia (92). There were

seven new speakers, including Helaine Silverman (88) and Clark Erickson (92) from the University of Illinois at Urbana and Thomas Abercrombie (96) from the University of Chicago. They were to be just the first of many speakers to represent these institutions at the NCAAE. Martha Anders (85) and Ann Peters (87), both from Cornell, also made their first presentations to the conference. An informal display of the Frank Collection of Ancient Peruvian Art was open to conference attendees in Room 150, McGraw Hall early Saturday evening. Later there was a party at the Knights of Columbus hall in downtown Ithaca. This was hosted by Cornell University and organized by Monica and David. On Sunday morning, it was voted to hold the next meeting at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario.

Thinking back to that Sunday morning, I recall that concern was expressed about whether Peterborough was too remote a location for the next meeting. I also recall an absence of coffee and donuts. In a communication to me, Monica provided the following explanation:

"We had already established the 'free coffee and donuts' custom. An adequate supply had been ordered from Cornell Catering, and they were put out on Saturday without incident. Naturally, when people returned on Sunday morning, they expected a continental breakfast, as usual. I could not find the pastry, so I assumed that Cornell Catering had messed up. There were complaints which I fielded as best I could. As the meeting was breaking up, a scholar then in residence at Cornell invited those remaining to come to his house for coffee--and donuts! He claimed that he just found them in boxes outside one of the building's doors as he was arriving that morning, and they had been, according to him, clearly abandoned, so he safeguarded them by storing them in his car! I think I was actually lunging at him when David physically overpowered me, and pushed me into the car we had rented. . . For weeks afterwards when I heard

how generous that scholar had been to obtain donuts for the whole crowd I became livid!"

1987

The Sixth Annual NCAAE was held without a similar incident at Trent University the weekend of October 16 to 18, 1987. It was co-organized and run by John and Theresa Topic and it remains the only international setting for the conference. The sixteen papers were presented in the Champlain College Lecture Hall. They included talks on Ecuador (109 and 110), Chile (111), and Bolivia (113). Dan returned to give a talk (98) and he was accompanied by his new wife MariCarmen Rodríguez Sandweiss. There were nine new presenters, including David Fleming (110). Other first-time speakers reflected the broad geographical draw of the meeting. Charles (Chuck) Hastings (107) and Warren Church (108) came from Michigan and Colorado, respectively, while Europe was represented by Michael Czwarno (103) and Sergio Purin (101). The latter just happened to be in the area and had decided to participate in the conference. He was so impressed with the proceedings that he spoke animatedly with Don Proulx and me about hosting a future meeting in Belgium. Wouldn't that have been great! Unfortunately, nothing came of it.

On Saturday night, the Topics hosted a party at their home and made available for viewing a video on the archaeology of Bolivia. I still remember what a huge house they had and wondering how they could possibly afford to heat it in the dead of winter! I also remember that, in spite of the skepticism expressed during discussion the year before, the meeting proved to be a complete success. On Sunday morning it was voted to hold the next meeting in Amherst, Massachusetts.

1988

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by the University of Massachusetts the weekend of November 4-6, 1988.

Don Proulx once again served as organizer and moderator and, as at the third meeting, the papers were presented in Thompson Hall 106. There were twenty-three presentations, including one each on Bolivia (127) and Ecuador (128). There were eight new speakers. Among them were Tamara Bray (128) from SUNY Binghamton, Patrick Carmichael (114) from Calgary, and Tom and Shelia Pozorski (118) from Texas. Cheryl and I had begun a friendship with Tom and Shelia in 1980 when we had worked in the neighboring Nepeña and Casma Valleys, respectively. Over the years, I had kept them posted on the doings of the NCAAE and they decided to come from Texas to see for themselves. Finally, it should be noted that Joan Gero (121), Martha Anders (119),¹⁰ and Mike Malpass (125) were now coming from the University of South Carolina, the University of Calgary, and the College of William and Mary, respectively.

On Saturday night Don and Mary Jean Proulx hosted a party at their home. It was raining hard that evening and I recall linking up with the car driven by Bill Isbell. He was lost, so I confidently told him to follow me. I had visited Don's home on countless occasions and had never had a problem. That evening, however, I did something I had never done before nor have I done since – I took a wrong turn. On Sunday morning, it was voted to hold the next meeting in New Haven, Connecticut.

1989

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by Yale University the weekend of October 13 to 15, 1989. The meeting was sponsored by Yale's Council on Archaeological Studies, Department of Anthropology, and Council on Latin American Studies. Richard Burger organized the meeting

¹⁰ This was the last meeting at which Martha Anders presented a paper. She died on August 8, 1990 (Sandweiss 1992:1).

and served as its moderator. The eighteen papers were delivered in Davies Auditorium. Presentations on Peru continued to dominate the program, but one each dealt with Argentina (152), Bolivia, (147), Ecuador (146), and Venezuela (145). There were six new speakers, including Heidy Fogel (143).¹¹ In the absence of one speaker (149), Izumi Shimada showed slides of recent excavations at the site of Kuntur Wasi in the Northern Highlands of Peru. Mike Malpass (138) now listed Ithaca College as his institutional affiliation.

On Saturday evening many of us joined Richard and his wife Lucy at the Hamden House, a local restaurant specializing in Northern Chinese cuisine. We then reconvened as a group on campus, at an auditorium in Kline Geology Laboratory, to hear Tom Patterson give an invited lecture (148). This was followed by a concert by the Ecuadorian group Andesmanta. The evening ended in grand fashion with cake and champagne. On Sunday morning, it was agreed that the next meeting would be held at The State University of New York in Binghamton, New York.

1990

The ninth meeting of the conference was hosted by SUNY Binghamton over the weekend of October 26-28, 1990. For the first time, "Amazonian" was included in the title of the conference. On Friday evening, early arrivals were invited to gather informally at Johnnie's Tavern in the Holiday Inn, SUNY. Bill Isbell had organized the meeting and he chaired the Saturday morning session, while Tamara Bray and Peter Stahl chaired the Saturday afternoon and Sunday sessions, respectively. All sessions were held in Lecture Hall 9 of the Lecture Hall Building. The Lounge in Science I Building was

open throughout the meeting for relaxation and/or collegial discussion.

Twenty-three papers were presented, six dealing with Ecuador (156, 173-177), two with Bolivia (167-168), and the rest with Peru. There were eight new speakers, including Peter Stahl (156) and James Zeidler (175), the first person to represent the University of Pittsburgh. Anita Cook (164) and Clark Erickson (168) were now at Catholic University in Washington D.C. and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, respectively.

Bill Isbell and his wife Judy Siggins hosted a gathering at their home on Saturday night. On Sunday morning it was voted to hold the next meeting at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Those choosing to do so were invited to enjoy an Indian buffet at a local restaurant after the last paper had been presented.

1991

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by the American Museum of Natural History over the weekend of November 1-3, 1991. The museum's first floor Linder Auditorium served as the location of this meeting and 15 papers were presented. Craig Morris organized the meeting and he served as its moderator. In addition to the usual papers on Peru, one was presented on Chile (191) and two concerned Ecuador (184-185). John Hyslop's presentation (187) was accompanied by a film, the first time one was used at the Conference in this way.¹² Among the six new speakers was our first from Winnipeg (181).

Those attending were invited to gather at the Whale's Lair in the Museum on Saturday evening and/or to explore the Museum's Hall

¹¹ This was to be the only paper she would present to the conference. Heidy died on November 11, 1994 (Burger 1998:1).

¹² This was to be John's last presentation to the conference. He died on July 23, 1993 (Murra 1994:1).

of South American People which remained open until 8:45 p.m. On Sunday, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Colgate University in Hamilton, New York. At the close of the meeting, John Cohen premiered his film, "Dancing with the Incas".

Summary

A total of 169 papers were presented at meetings of the NCAAE held during the nine years from 1983 to 1991. This comes to an average of about nineteen per meeting. First-time presenters accounted for seventy-three of these papers, or roughly forty-three percent of the total. This averages to about nine new speakers per meeting, and most came from within the northeastern geographical core established at the first meeting held at Cornell in 1982. Despite occasional, yet increasing participation, by speakers from the Midwest, West Coast, and western Canada, the NCAAE had not grown beyond its geographical core. Furthermore, the total of twenty-three papers presented at the first meeting was never surpassed, and only twice equaled. In both respects, change was on the horizon.

Phase II: 1992-1994

1992

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Conference was hosted by Colgate University over the weekend of November 20-22, 1992. For the second time "Amazonian" was included in the title. An initial informal gathering took place on Friday evening in the Colgate Inn. Beginning on Saturday morning, a total of twenty-three papers was presented in 209 Lathrop Hall, with speakers coming from such far-away places as Missouri (197), Michigan (205), and Wisconsin (208). The University of Chicago was also well represented (199 and 201). There were eight new speakers, among them Jack Rossen (193). In addition to the usual preponderance of talks on Peru, there were papers on Ecuador (197 and 208), Bolivia (201 and 209), Argentina (207),

and Chile (195). In the audience was Yuri Berezkin, a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences who was travelling in the United States as a visiting scholar. The morning sessions on Saturday and Sunday were moderated by the meeting organizer, Gary Urton, while Tony Aveni served in this capacity for the Saturday afternoon session.

On Saturday evening attendees dined at the Colgate Inn. This was followed by the showing of John Cohen's film, "Dancing with the Incas", which also had been presented the previous year. John's film had been scheduled to be screened in the Maroon Room at the Inn. The film was actually shown to an overflowing audience in a downstairs room. On Sunday morning, it was decided that the next meeting would be held at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1993

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History the weekend of October 22-24, 1993. For the first time, a program with abstracts was prepared as a handout and it listed Dan as the program chair and James B. Richardson III as the local chair.¹³ On Friday evening, films were shown in the museum's Lecture Hall. This was also to be the location for the meeting. Twenty-six papers were presented, a record total for the conference. A

¹³ Dan had volunteered to organize the Pittsburgh meeting because, the previous year, he had begun a two year Rea Post-doctoral position in the Section of Anthropology at this museum and he expected to be in residence there during 1993. As it happened, he applied for and was chosen to fill a faculty position at the University of Maine at Orono. Dan moved to Orono and organized the meeting from a distance with the able help of Jim Richardson and his staff. Dan's job was to indicate what those arrangements should be, to set up the program, and, with Jim's help, to chair the meeting. It fell to Charmaine Steinberg, the departmental secretary at Pittsburgh, to see to most of the local arrangements.

record, too, were the twelve papers which dealt with countries other than Peru. Bolivia (236, 237, 239, and 240), Ecuador (219-222), Columbia (216-218), and Chile (241) were represented. We had our first speakers from Ohio (222 and 234). The University of Pittsburgh was well-represented in the program (216-218),¹⁴ as was the University of Illinois at Chicago (231-233). There were thirteen new speakers, notably Ellen FitzSimmons [Steinberg] (231), JoEllen Burkholder (237), and John Walker (240), each of whom have since become familiar speakers at the conference.

This was one of the two meetings that Cheryl and I were unable to attend. In speaking with colleagues who did, I was told that things went very well. In view of this, I find most interesting the comments that I received from Charmaine Steinberg who was responsible for seeing to the many local details in preparation for this meeting (see Note 13). She wrote: “. . . I had NO idea what I was getting myself into! The most difficult thing was working with the museum’s catering and audio-visual staff. I discovered the first morning there was no overhead projector for Mike Malpass’s talk. I had to call various departments in the museum on a Saturday to locate one (no easy task) and drag it back to the auditorium – after abdominal surgery five weeks before. Most of the conference went by in a blur after that!”¹⁵ Clearly, meeting

organizers have a very different perspective on things.

On Saturday evening, a cocktail reception was held on the third floor of the Grand Staircase of the Museum. A cash bar complemented the cocktail food which was made available and a number of Anthropology Halls adjacent to the reception were open. On Sunday morning, it was determined that the next meeting would be held at Ithaca College in Ithaca, New York.

1994

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by Ithaca College over the weekend of October 14 to 16, 1994. The meeting was co-sponsored by the Department of Anthropology and Office of Conference and Event Services. Michael (Mike) Malpass was meeting organizer, and he served as its moderator. Twenty-five papers were presented in Textor Hall, Room 102. This total fell one shy of tying the new record set the previous year, but definitely suggested a trend toward greater participation. In this same vein, it should be noted that, for the first time, a noticeable number of multi-authored papers were included on the program. There were five of them (245, 249, 250, 252, and 253).¹⁶

As at Pittsburgh, there was a greater balance between papers which dealt with Peru and those which dealt with other South American countries. Papers discussing Argentina (249), Bolivia (242-244, 259, and 260), Chile (253-255), and Ecuador (261-262) were included on the program. The Universities of Pittsburgh

¹⁴ According to Jim Richardson, the Pittsburgh meeting could not have come at a more opportune moment for the host institution. At the time, the University of Pittsburgh Department of Anthropology was in the initial stages of developing its Latin American archaeology and bilingual publication programs, which were funded by the Heinz Endowment. The Latin American archaeology program is now fully endowed and is supporting six to eight Latin American students in the doctoral program at any one time. I should also note that Jim Richardson kindly provided me with a copy of the registration sheets for the Pittsburgh meeting. Included among the 66 who signed in was a heavy contingent from the University of Pittsburgh: 21 students and three faculty.

¹⁵ She also wrote, “I do remember some wonderful chats with associates of Jim’s and Dan’s that I had only known via phone and their articles. It was an especially rewarding op-

portunity to finally meet them . . . They provided great insights on traveling/working in Peru, which I was able to do the next summer. That was my first Northeast Conference and I continued to attend many after that. . .”

¹⁶ Excluding those authored by spouses, there had never been more than two such papers presented at a meeting. In fact, the average was one co-authored paper for the first twelve years of the conference.

(257 and 259) and Illinois at Chicago (251-252) continued to be represented. There were seven new speakers, notably Jim Richardson (257), Jack Prost (251), Isabelle Druc (246), and Tom Zoubek (247). Finally, it should be pointed out that Jack Rossen (254) and Tamara Bray (263) now listed their institutional affiliations as the University of Kentucky and the Smithsonian Institution, respectively.

Early Saturday evening, a reception with cash bar was held in the Tower Club of Ithaca College. Later, Tom Lynch and his second wife, Jane Flaherty, hosted a party at their house. On Sunday morning, it was determined that the next meeting would be held at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, Rhode Island.

Summary

A total of seventy-four papers were presented at the three meetings of the NCAAE held during the years 1992 through 1994. This averages nearly twenty-five a meeting, up from the previous average of nineteen, and two more than the highest single meeting total for the previous ten years. The programs continued the trend toward a more balanced pan-Andean coverage. There were twenty-eight new speakers, many coming from beyond the geographical core established during the first ten years of the conference. For the first time, a meeting was held outside this core; thus, expanding it westward. There were also significantly more multiple-authored papers. These facts suggest that the NCAAE was expanding its influence and becoming a destination meeting.

Phase III: 1995-1999

1995

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by the Rhode Island School of Design (RISD) over the weekend of October 20 to 22, 1995. The meeting was co-sponsored by RISD and Brown University and it had been co-organized by Elisabeth Bonnier and Edward

(Ned) Dwyer. An opening reception, sponsored by Monica Barnes and David Fleming, was held at The John Carter Brown Library on the campus of Brown University. This venue was chosen because Monica is a former fellow and current supporter of the Library. She wanted to make conference participants aware of the John Carter Brown Library's resources. Daniel J. Slive, who was then Reference Librarian at the Library, gave a presentation entitled, "Resources for the Study of Andean Ethnohistory and Archaeology at the John Carter Brown Library".¹⁷ Sessions were held on Saturday and Sunday in the RISD Auditorium. Copies of a Program and Abstracts were available at the registration desk. As I recall, E-mail addresses were first requested at this meeting.¹⁸ Copies of a typed list of participants and their postal addresses were subsequently made available.

The morning and afternoon sessions on Saturday were chaired by Tom Lynch and Bill Isbell, respectively. Tom had relocated to Texas and had made a special trip to attend the meeting, something we all appreciated. Ned Dwyer chaired the sessions on Sunday. Including a special guest lecture, a total of twenty-six papers were presented. With the exception of five presentations, one dealing with Chile (272) and two each dealing with Ecuador (270 and 271) and Bolivia (289 and 290), Peru was the dominant topic. There were ten new speakers, most of whom, unlike Elisabeth Bonnier (274), traveled far to attend

¹⁷ Dan Slive is now a rare books librarian at the University of California, Los Angeles.

¹⁸ According to Mike Malpass, he began the process of collecting e-mail addresses while organizing the Ithaca meeting the year before. He did so because of various difficulties he was having in corresponding with certain individuals. He included this limited information on the master address list he then forwarded to Ned and Elisabeth. They carried the process the next step by including a request for e-mail addresses at registration in Providence.

the meeting. Richard Schaedel (280) came from Texas while John Rowe (281), his wife, Pat Lyon (291), and George Miller (284) flew in from California. There were also participants from other countries; Claude Chapdelaine (278) from Canada, Henning Bischoff (275) from Germany, and Juan Ossio (287) from Peru. As at the previous meeting, a number of multiple-authored papers (267-270) were presented.

Early Saturday evening, John Rowe gave a special guest lecture (281). This was followed by a reception at the Ewing Center for Arts and Humanities at RISD. On Sunday morning, it was agreed that the next meeting would be held at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.¹⁹

1996

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology over the weekend of October 18-20, 1996. The meeting was co-sponsored by the Museum and the University's Department of Anthropology. It was co-organized by Clark Erickson and Katherine Moore. For the first time, a World Wide Web site was established for the conference. This has since become the norm. On Friday evening, a cash bar and informal reception was held at the New Deck Tavern. The meeting took place the next two days in the Museum's Rainey Auditorium. On Saturday, the early and late morning sessions were moderated by Dan (Sandweiss) and Terry D'Altroy, respectively. Monica (Barnes) chaired the first afternoon session that day, while Mario Rivera assumed this responsibility later in the day. Betty Benson acted as chair for the Sunday session.

A total of twenty-six papers were presented at the meeting, about a quarter dealing with

countries other than Peru. Bolivia (293 and 306), Chile (295), Ecuador (303 and 308), and Brazil (311) were represented. There were ten new speakers, including one from Pittsburgh (306), and our first from Drew University (308), the University of Western Ontario (312), and Ecuador (303). There were five multiple-authored papers (293, 294, 311, 312, and 314), one of these (293) having five secondary authors listed. A number of presenters indicated changes in institutional affiliation. Mike Malpass (294) was back at the College of William and Mary on sabbatical from Ithaca College, while Theresa Topic (301), Tom Zoubek (297), and Jack Rossen (314) were now at Brescia College, SUNY New Paltz, and Ithaca College, respectively.

A business meeting was held early Saturday evening and it was confirmed that the next meeting would be held at the University of Maine in Orono, Maine. A "Fall BBQ" was then held at the home of Clark Erickson and Kay Candler. Immediately following the meeting, a first-time attendee, Lloyd Anderson, reported on the conference on the AZTLAN Listserv, something he has continued to do after attending each subsequent meeting.

1997

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the NCAAE was hosted by the University of Maine, Orono over the weekend of October 3 to 5, 1997. The meeting was supported by the University's Cultural Affairs/Distinguished Lecture Series and College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, as well by anonymous donors. On Friday afternoon, Jim Richardson gave a talk entitled, "Collecting Pre-Columbian Peru: Archaeological Research vs. Treasure, Loot and Booty", in the Bodwell Area of the Hudson Museum in the Maine Center for the Arts. A number of us, who arrived earlier in the day, had a chance to hear this very interesting talk. Later that evening, the Oronoka Restaurant and Hotel was the designated gathering place for early arrivals to the meeting.

¹⁹ It was also decided to hold the 1997 and 1998 meetings in Orono, Maine and Hanover, New Hampshire, respectively.

The meeting was held in the Donald P. Corbett Building, Room 100. A program with abstracts was provided at the registration desk. Dan was the meeting organizer and program chair. A total of thirty papers were presented, the most to date. Of these, one each dealt with Ecuador (326), Bolivia (332), Argentina (340), and Chile (344). There were ten new speakers, including four from the host school (320, 342-344) and two from Canada (324 and 336). Patrick Williams (331) was the first representative from Florida to give a talk. Other new speakers included Alexei Vranich (332), David Johnson (346), and Lloyd Anderson (347). There were only three multiple-authored papers (330, 331, 345), two of these by husband-wife teams (331, 345). Isabelle Druc (328) now listed Yale as her institutional affiliation.

On Saturday evening, a reception was held in the Bodwell Area of the Hudson Museum. The museum was open beyond normal hours for the enjoyment of conference participants. Of particular interest was the special exhibit, "Empires Emerging: Collecting the Peruvian Past" which had opened on September 20th. Other permanent and temporary exhibits were also open for viewing and Steve Whittington, the Director of the museum, proved an excellent host. On Sunday morning a decision was made about the location of the next meeting. Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire had been so designated, but complications made it necessary to postpone holding the meeting there for one year. After discussion, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Binghamton University (SUNY), in Binghamton, New York.²⁰

1998

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the conference was hosted by Binghamton University (SUNY) the weekend of October 16-18, 1998. For the third time, the word "Amazonian" appeared in the title of the conference. Bill Isbell was the meeting organizer and, to some extent, he followed the format that he had established in 1990. As before, early arrivals on Friday evening were directed to meet at Johnnie's Tavern. All talks were again held in the Lecture Hall Building, though, this time we used Lecture Hall 14. Other aspects of this meeting were very different, however.

Bill employed a series of paired Coordinators and Speaker's Assistants for the Saturday and Sunday sessions. In sequential order of appearance, these pairs consisted of: Peter Stahl and Greg Ketteman; Catherine Bencic and Sondra Sainsbury; Rodrigo Navarette and Tom Besom; Emily Stovel and Juan Leoni; and Tyler O'Brien and Greg Ketteman. By far, this was the greatest number of facilitators to date. The program consisted of thirty-nine papers and two special presentations. The total of forty-one presentations far exceeded the previous high of thirty set the year before. The twelve non-Peruvian papers were divided among Argentina (380), Bolivia (354-355, 378-379), Brazil (388), Chile (368), and Ecuador (349-352). The six multiple-authored papers (351, 368, 372, 374, 375, and 380) set a conference record.

The fourteen new speakers came from far and wide. Included were such places as California (358), Colorado (362), Indiana (388), Illinois (364), and Canada (350, 359, 360, and 369). Patricia Netherly (349) returned to the conference after a long absence and listed the Fundación Alexander von Humboldt in Quito, Ecuador as her new institutional affiliation. A number of other regulars also listed a change of institutional affiliation: David Johnson (383) was now at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Tamara Bray (365) was at Wayne State University; JoEllen Burkholder (379) was at Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Warren

²⁰ It was also decided to hold the 2000 meeting in Amherst, Massachusetts.

Church (385) was at Dumbarton Oaks; and Mike Malpass (375) was back at Ithaca College.

A business meeting was held early Saturday evening after the supper break. Bill scheduled presentations by José Ochatoma P., Martha Cabrera R., and himself on an emergency situation at the site of Conchapata, abutting the Ayacucho airport in the South Central Highlands of Peru. The other business was to confirm the location of the next meeting. Once again, it was reported that the Hanover, New Hampshire site would have to be postponed. It was then voted to move the Amherst, Massachusetts meeting forward from 2000 to 1999.²¹

The business meeting was followed by two special presentations, given by Adriana von Hagen (370) and Gary Urton (371), that dealt with recent discoveries made at Laguna de Los Condores in Chachapoyas, Peru. Bill was the evening Coordinator while Juan Carlos Blacker was the Speaker's Assistant. Later that evening, Bill Isbell and his wife Judy Siggins hosted a reception at their home. At the close of the meeting on Sunday, they invited those not leaving the area until the next day to meet at their home for the purpose of dining with them at a local restaurant.

1999

The eighteenth annual meeting of the conference was hosted by the University of Massachusetts at Amherst the weekend of October 22-24, 1999. Support was provided by the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences and by the Department of Anthropology. Don Proulx was the meeting organizer and he established the Boltwood Tavern in the Lord Jeffrey Inn on the town common in Amherst as the designated meeting place for early arrivals on Friday evening.

The meeting was held in the newly renovated Room 104 in Thompson Hall. Copies of the program and abstracts were made available at the registration table. Booksellers advertised their publications at the adjoining table. Don chaired the meeting and he invited participants to view the special photo exhibit by the Peruvian photographer, Vincente Revilla, entitled "Qoyllur Rit'i: In Search of the Lord of the Snow Star", which was on display on the main floor of the nearby W.E.B. Du Bois Library.

A total of 37 presentations were made, including a special invited lecture (413) on Saturday evening by Nilda Callañaupa. She was introduced by Susan Bruce of the Harvard University Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Following this talk, the annual business meeting was held. It was confirmed that the 2000 and 2001 meetings would be held at Dartmouth and Yale, respectively. Discussion then centered on the fact that the expansion in the number of talks the past two years had come at the expense of the discussion time immediately following talks. It was concluded that those who volunteer to host future meetings of the conference do so with the understanding that discussion is highly valued by the participants. Though a number of suggestions were offered, it was decided to leave it up to each organizer to decide how to achieve this end. Following dinner, Don and his wife Mary Jean hosted a party at their home.

The total of 37 talks presented at this meeting nearly matched the new high established the year before. Like the previous year, there were twelve non-Peru-related talks representing five countries. In this case, Argentina (416 and 417), Bolivia (412, 418, 419, and 425), Chile (391 and 392), Colombia (420), and Ecuador (414 and 415) were so represented. Notably, the Universities of Chicago (397) and Pittsburgh (394 and 412) continued to be represented at the conference. There were fifteen new speakers (391, 393, 399-401, 403, 406, 411, 413, 418-420, 423, 425, and

²¹ It was also agreed to hold the 2000 meeting in Hanover, New Hampshire, and the 2001 meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

426), a conference record. Though most of the new speakers came from within the conference's geographical core, we heard our first speakers from Tennessee (418), Colombia (420), and The Netherlands (403). Finally, five of the new presenters (400, 403, 406, 413, and 420) reflected a growing international participation in the conference.

Summary

A total of one hundred and sixty papers were given at the five NCAAE meetings held during the years 1995-1999. The average number presented was thirty-two. Even excluding the huge increase in papers presented in 1998 and 1999, the average was twenty-seven, two more than the preceding phase. The papers continued to provide pan-Andean coverage. There were fifty-nine new presenters, an average of twelve a meeting, and many now came from outside the geographical core of the conference. In addition, with the exception of the meeting held in 1997, a noticeable number of papers were by multiple authors. The trend toward greater outside participation in NCAAE meetings noted in Phase II continued in Phase III and this was likely facilitated by the spread of electronic communication.

Discussion

The four hundred and twenty-six papers which have been presented at meetings of the NCAAE to date reflect a wide array of subject matter. Though a somewhat daunting task, it is possible to assign the great majority of these papers to one or more broad categories.

A number of papers have dealt with a specific archaeological period. In this way we have become informed about early and middle Holocene times (420), Paleoindian times (183, 220, 194, 344), the Preceramic (11, 55, 137, 138, 193, 229, 268, 303, 314, 319-322, 385), the Archaic (391) the Formative (109, 142, 195, 222, 235, 247, 249, 272, 275, 380, 416, 417, 425), the Initial Period (68, 117, 118, 158, 159, 179, 227,

248, 274, 276, 277, 297-299, 307, 339, 356, 357, 384, 395, 396, 398), the Early Horizon (38, 83, 140, 161, 339), the Early Intermediate Period (15, 38, 45, 49, 50, 121, 163), the Regional Developmental Period (174, 270), the Regional Classic (216), the Middle Horizon (25, 85, 104, 119, 295, 296, 334, 378, 392, 404, 407, 408), the Late Intermediate Period (205, 250, 252), the Protohistoric Period (219) and the Colonial Period (58, 329, 366).

In like manner, other papers have focused on specific archaeological cultures. Hence, we have learned about the Chavín (22, 23, 67, 144, 157, 246, 328, 341), Guañape (276, 398), Paracas (39, 87, 115, 133, 139, 140, 160, 234, 377), Nasca (13, 19, 30, 31, 70, 87, 88, 114, 115, 141, 198, 199, 279, 345, 346, 382, 383, 399, 401-403), Recuay (7, 28, 226, 376), Gallinazo (143), Moche (7, 24, 101, 144, 224, 225, 278, 336, 338, 358-360, 377), Huari (1-4, 120, 335, 372-376, 404-407), Tiahuanaco (127, 165, 259, 260, 290, 293, 332, 333, 335, 378, 379), Sicán (77 and 203), Chimú (8, 190, 204), Chiribaya (393), and Inca (16, 17, 32, 40, 41, 43, 53, 72, 90, 91, 96, 112, 122, 123, 131, 132, 134, 148, 149, 151, 152, 154, 169, 182, 207, 208, 210, 213, 221, 230, 255, 264, 265, 281, 284-288, 300, 306, 323, 329, 330, 348, 362-367, 371, 409-412, 415, 423) cultures. In particular, we have heard a number of reports dealing with the Nasca Lines (13, 30, 31, 199, 346, 383, 401, 402) and the Nasca Valley filtration systems (124, 170, 171, 345). The quipu (264, 286, 300, 323, 371), masonry techniques (90, 91, 105, 123, 285, 348, 367, 409, 411, 412), road network (16, 112, 255), and frontier (152, 207, 255, 306) of the Inca culture also have been widely discussed.

Archaeological periods and cultures may be viewed as forming a set of related categories. A second set of related categories concern the natural and social environment. Papers on climate (56, 74, 116, 267, 269, 334, 344), landscape (17, 259, 342, 343), soils (75, 113, 147), and water (17, 125, 230, 239, 297, 346, 375, 383) fall into the former, while papers

dealing with subsistence (11, 14, 18, 21, 35, 50, 51, 55, 82, 92, 98, 125, 127, 136, 150, 168, 228, 233, 254, 262, 283, 284, 303, 320, 355, 380, 388, 417), exchange (263, 270, 301, 328, 360, 392, 394, 414, 418), social structure (95, 114, 132, 138, 203, 206, 216, 242, 249, 286, 301, 425), gender (121, 225, 226, 266, 292, 301, 318), ethnicity (103, 107, 134, 153, 211, 221), iconography (1, 26-28, 69, 141, 144, 198, 202, 224, 234, 275, 370, 400, 403, 425), ritual (59, 154, 206, 224, 274, 276, 297, 299, 333, 338, 341), symbolism (34, 103, 157, 182, 186, 188, 192, 215, 264, 286, 300, 313, 341, 371), complex society (4, 18, 20, 40, 47, 72, 118, 143, 148, 206, 245, 248, 389), and ethnohistory (8, 9, 31, 33, 41, 42, 53, 54, 58, 94, 95, 97, 112, 154, 173, 213, 238, 261, 265, 287, 288, 302, 347, 363, 387, 422, 423) fall into the latter.

The history of archaeology, based on archival research, has been the concern of some papers (68, 78, 102, 126, 139, 160, 167, 187, 212, 258, 273, 304, 325, 390). Many other papers have been based on current archaeological field work. Survey reports have been given for Argentina (340), Bolivia (168, 209, 239, 240, 242, 289, 354, 355), Brazil (311), Chile (191 and 368), Ecuador (109, 128, 146, 174, 222), Peru (6, 7, 11, 36, 38, 45, 52, 83, 86, 107, 140, 161, 164, 178, 200, 296, 369, 382, 408), and Venezuela (37). Excavations reports have also been presented for Argentina (416, 417), Bolivia (236, 237, 293, 332, 378, 418, 425), Chile (272), and Peru (1-4, 23, 25, 88, 106, 108, 117-120, 158, 159, 179, 205, 223, 227, 247, 248, 268, 274, 276-278, 294, 296, 298, 299, 312, 322, 331, 336, 337, 356, 357, 360, 362, 372, 373, 376, 384, 395, 396, 398, 404-407). Promising new research tools were discussed in the survey reports dealing with low altitude aerial photography (368) and satellite imagery (369).

Finally, we have heard many technical reports. They have dealt with architecture (2, 3, 15, 32, 33, 49, 79, 94, 105, 106, 122, 162, 163, 165, 171, 247, 336, 389), marine shell (62 and 98), lithics (12, 63, 193), textiles (22, 44, 65, 104, 130, 133, 166, 189, 190, 192, 210, 339, 366), wood (329), metal (29, 46, 61, 64, 66, 93,

129, 241, 253, 277, 337), pottery (5, 39, 43, 57, 71, 76, 77, 85, 86, 89, 99-101, 108, 135, 142, 155, 176, 185, 196, 197, 203, 204, 246, 260, 270, 305, 327, 328, 330, 333, 360, 365, 379, 421), faunal remains (35, 156, 262, 283, 284, 381), floral remains (50, 51, 233, 254), and human remains (114, 115, 177, 184, 231, 232, 243, 247, 250-252, 282, 309, 310, 315, 391, 393, 397). The science of archaeology was especially demonstrated by papers dealing with stable isotopes (268), DNA (315), trace element analysis (337), X-ray analysis (101), and the electron microscope (330).

Final Thoughts

Dan was initially criticized for having had the audacity to include "Annual" in the title of the first meeting held in 1982. Clearly, the conference has proven to be a great success and Dan should be applauded for having exhibited both foresight and determination. The question remains, however: why has the conference met with such success? My informants and I agree that this is due to a number of factors.

First and foremost, the small scale of the meeting is a pure delight. One is able to speak with friends, both old and new, in a generally unhurried and informal atmosphere. Over the years a group identity has formed as many of the same people have returned annually to attend the gathering. If you will, a sense of extended family has emerged and this sense has been heightened by the fact that the group includes a large number of couples. Many of the spouses have not participated formally in the meetings and many have little or no background in the Andes. Still, they all enjoy attending and this speaks for the conviviality of the conference.

From the student's perspective, the conference has provided an inexpensive and easily accessible alternative to regional meetings held outside the Northeast. Furthermore, the conference has provided an opportunity to

interact with professionals in an atmosphere considerably less intimidating than that found at national meetings. Students have the opportunity to make contacts and to have their ideas taken seriously by senior scholars. The fact that many in the group first participated in the conference prior to completing their doctorates means that students can hone their speaking skills before a generally supportive audience.

The early Fall is an ideal time for the conference because other meetings are rare then. In addition, because people are just returning from the field, they have new information to present and new ideas to discuss. The single session format has helped create a greater sense of group participation because we all get to hear the new information and ideas at the same time. The conference has *always* welcomed fresh ideas as well as new members. As such, not only have we heard from a growing number of speakers, but an amazing array of topics have been presented under the Andean umbrella.

A fascinating aspect of hearing particular speakers over the years is that you begin to see how they have developed certain ideas or perspectives through time. As their knowledge advances, so too does that of the group, albeit, mostly in an incremental way. We come to expect, indeed anticipate the next "chapter" of their life's work. Tom Patterson has spoken about the evolution (20) and nature of the Andean State (40, 47, 72, and 148), while Inca stonework has been the focus of Lee Hollowell's presentations (66, 91, 123, 285, 348, 367 and 409). We have watched Gary Urton shift from ethnographic (31, 54, 81, 94, and 154) to symbolic (157 and 188) concerns, in general and quipu-related ones (264, 286, 300, and 371), in particular. Monica has drawn heavily from ethnohistoric sources for her presentations (58, 97, 170, 213, and 288), while I have made use of the Lima press (68, 102, 126, 139, 160, 212, 258, 273 and 304) and museum archives (325 and 390) to speak about the history of Peruvian archaeology.

Archaeologically speaking, Don Proulx has become our resident expert on the Nasca Culture (70, 141, 198, 279, and 382) while Izumi Shimada has informed us on the Sicán Culture (77, 89, and 203) as well as prehispanic metallurgy in northern Peru (46, 93, 129, and 142). Heading back in time, Richard and Lucy Burger have presented information about the Initial Period occupation of the Lurín Valley (117, 158, 179, 299, 384, and 396); Tom and Shelia Pozorski have done the same for the Casma Valley (118, 159, 227, 248, 298, 356, 395), and Tom Zoubek has initiated a similar study of Initial Period settlement in the Virú Valley (247, 297, 357, and 398). Jack Rossen has principally concentrated on the Pre-ceramic (193, 314 and 322) and Dan's work concerns the emergence of complex society in Pre-ceramic times (18, 194, 245, 268, 269, and 319) and particularly the role played by climatic change (62, 98, 116 and 267).

The research interests of Mike Malpass overlap with those of Dan and Jack regarding the Pre-ceramic (11, 36, 138, 229, and 321) and with others concerned with post-formative settlement in southern Peru (71, 86, 178, and 294), in general, and, specifically, as it relates to terraced agricultural systems (52 and 125). In this way, Mike also overlaps with Gray Graffam who has spoken regarding Tiwanaku agriculture (127 and 150) as well as on metallurgy (241 and 253) and the Middle Horizon (295) in Chile. Clark Erickson has taught us much about Bolivian raised-field agriculture (92, 168, 209, 239, 242, and 289) and he has discussed agrarian collapse during the Middle Horizon (334).

The Middle Horizon has preoccupied Anita Cook (1, 26, 164, 296, and 373), JoEllen Burkholder (237, 260, 290, 293, and 379) and Bill Isbell, who has focused his attention on the Ayacucho area (4, 25, 389, and 404), Bolivia (236, 293, and 335), and the Northern Highlands of Peru (120). In the latter area, he was led to reconsider the importance of local architectural traditions (162 and 206). Such local

traditions had been discussed in detail by John and Theresa Topic (15, 49, 106, and 163), who then shifted their attention to related ethno-historic research in Northern Peru (153) and Ecuador (221, 361, and 415).²²

From the above, it can be seen that the conference has acted as a crucible of sorts, allowing for the interplay of ideas and the creation of new perspectives especially concerning the Preceramic Period, the Initial Period and the Middle Horizon. The conference offers speakers abundant opportunities for feedback, both immediately after their presentations and during scheduled breaks. The conversations that are held are often intense and one can't help but be stimulated by the lively exploration of ideas.

During the past two years, the number of presentations has reached an all-time high. This has been achieved, however, at the cost of greatly reduced opportunities for discussion immediately following presentations. Participants have expressed dissatisfaction with this trend and future organizers have been charged with the responsibility of restoring this valued time for discussion. How they do so, however, has been left to their discretion.

Overall, however, I think we should feel very good about the conference. We have had wonderful institutional support and the many special venues have added to the weekend experiences. The conference gains prestige through its association with *Andean Past*²³ and, in this regard, we need to acknowledge the continued support of the Cornell LASP, its current Associate Director, Mary Jo Dudley, and its former Directors Tom Holloway, Billie Jean Isbell, Lourdes Beneria, and

Debra Castillo. Conference membership is not yet unwieldy and it consists of individuals who enjoy collegial interaction and who have learned to appreciate one another. We can boast some top people in their fields, many of whom are still relatively young. We have begun to plan meetings in advance and we have a solid core of individuals who have volunteered to host meetings. Again, some of these individuals are near the beginning of their professional careers. Finally, with the continued involvement of Dan and other dedicated members, the future of the conference looks assured.

References cited

- Browman, David L.
2000 An Informal History of the Origins and Early Years of the Midwestern Conference on Andean and Amazonian Archaeology and Ethnohistory: The First 25 Years, 1973-1997. *Andean Past* 6:343-360.
- Brown, Robin M.
2000 Lynda Elliot Spickard, 1944-1999. *Andean Past* 6:1-4.
- Burger, Richard L.
1998 Heidy Fogel, 1956-1994. *Andean Past* 5:1-3.
- Donnan, Christopher B.
1985 Preface. In *Early Ceremonial Architecture In The Andes: A Conference at Dumbarton Oaks, 8th to 10th October 1982*, edited by Christopher B. Donnan, pp. 3-6. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection.
- Kvietok, D. Peter and Daniel H. Sandweiss (editors)
1985 *Recent Studies In Andean Prehistory And Protohistory: Papers from the Second Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Latin American Studies Program.
- Lyon, Patricia J.
1982 Editor's Preface and Dedication of this Special Issue. *Nawpa Pacha* 20:1-2.
- Morris, Craig
1985 Junius Bouton Bird (1907-1982). *American Anthropologist* 87:120-122.
- Murra, John V.
1994 John Hyslop 1945-1993. *Andean Past* 4:1-7.
- Sandweiss, Daniel H.
1987 Preface. *Andean Past* 1:iii-iv.
1992 Martha B. Anders 1949-1990. *Andean Past* 3:1-4.
- Sandweiss, Daniel H. (editor)

²² This shift was partly due to the uneasy political situation in Peru during the late 1980s and early 1990s which made it increasingly dangerous to continue research in the highlands. I suspect that Bill Isbell's shift to Bolivia (236) and Joan Gero's move to Argentina (249) were similarly influenced.

²³ The history of *Andean Past*, now that's another story...

1983 *Investigations Of The Andean Past: Papers from the First Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory.* Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Latin American Studies Program.

Sandweiss, Daniel H. and D. Peter Kvietok (editors)

1986 *Perspectives On Andean Prehistory And Protohistory: Papers from the Third Annual Northeast Conference*

Anthropology Department
Cornell University
215 McGraw Hall
Ithaca, New York 14853
May 5, 1982

Dear Colleague:

I am sending you this letter as an advance notice of and invitation to the 1st Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory, to be held at Cornell University on Saturday, November 13, 1982. The idea for this conference derives in large part from the successful series of regional meetings held in the Midwest, and a similar format will be followed. Papers are invited from students, faculty, and other researchers concerned with Andean archaeology and ethnohistory. A final deadline of September 30, 1982 has been set for the receipt of titles. If there is sufficient interest, the conference could run over to part of November 14th.

In order to save money, only one letter has been sent to each department, either to the first person listed in The Guide as being interested in Andean archaeology or ethnohistory, or else to the department chairman. I would appreciate it if you could bring this notice to the attention of interested colleagues and students. There will be no registration fee, and everyone is invited. The conference is meant as an opportunity for Andeanists from the northeast region to get together and discuss their current research in a fairly informal setting.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me through the Department of Anthropology, Cornell University or at (607) 256-7254. I anticipate a second mailing in early September, and a short program will be sent out some time in October (after all the paper titles have been received), along with general information on travel, lodging, and so forth.

I look forward to seeing you in November!

Sincerely,



Daniel Sandweiss

DS.bjp

on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory. Ithaca,
New York: Cornell University Latin American
Studies Program.

To: Anthropology Graduate Students and Faculty
From: Dan Sandweiss
Re: Andean Conference
Anthropology Colloquia
Date: 16 August, 1982

1. The first Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory will be held at Cornell on November 13-14. Anyone who would like to give a paper or would like to be involved in the organization and running of the conference should let me know. The Latin American Studies Program will be sponsoring the event, which means that they are picking up the tab and also that there is a possibility of publishing the conference in their Occasional Papers series.
2. People and suggestions are needed for this year's Colloquium Committee. If you want to help, if there is someone whom you'd like to hear, or if you know of anyone who will be in the area and might like to give a talk, please get in touch with Ann Peters.

Figure 1. Invitation to first NCAAE meeting dated May 5, 1982.

Figure 2. Memo regarding the first NCAAE meeting dated August 16, 1982.

Department of Anthropology
215 McGraw Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
September 1, 1982

*****NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY*****

NOVEMBER 13-14, 1982

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Dear Colleague

I am sending you this letter as a notice of and invitation to the 1st Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory, to be held at Cornell University on Saturday and Sunday, 13-14 November, 1982. Papers are invited from students, faculty, and other researchers concerned with Andean archaeology and ethnohistory. A final deadline of October 10th has been set for the receipt of titles. A number have already come in.

Format will be similar to that of the Midwest regional conference, with "plenary" sessions on Saturday morning and afternoon and on Sunday morning. Each speaker will have 30 minutes. Talks should last about 20-25 minutes, with 5-10 minutes for questions and discussion.

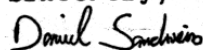
The conference will be sponsored by the Cornell Latin American Studies Program.

As with the first mailing, only one copy of this letter has been sent to each department, although I have also sent copies to people who have corresponded with me about the conference. I would appreciate it if you could bring this notice to the attention of interested colleagues and students. There is no registration fee, and everyone is invited. The conference is meant as an opportunity for Andeanists from the northeast region to get together and discuss their current research in a fairly informal setting.

If you have any questions, feel free to write or call me at the Department of Anthropology, Cornell (607) 256-5137, or call me at home at (607) 277-0547. As soon as all the titles are received, by October 10th at the latest, I will mail a short program along with general information on travel, lodging and so forth. Anyone who would like to be added to the mailing list should send me their name and address.

I look forward to seeing you in November.

Sincerely,



Daniel Sandweiss

Figure 3. Invitation to the first NCAAE meeting dated September 1, 1982.

Department of
Anthropology
215 McGraw Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
October 20, 1982

Dear Colleague,

Enclosed is a program for the FIRST ANNUAL NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY, to be held at Cornell University on November 13 and 14, 1982. The conference is sponsored by the Cornell Latin American Studies Program. I hope that you will be able to attend

I have also enclosed information on practical matters such as travel and lodging. You will find a list of local hotels on the reverse of this sheet and a separate sheet with travel directions and campus map.* If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the Anthropology Department, tel. (607) 256-5137, or at home, tel. (607) 277-0547.

Because economic considerations make it impossible to send this notice to everyone, I would really appreciate it if you could make the information available to colleagues in your institution. Thanks.

I look forward to seeing you here!

Sincerely,



Daniel Sandweiss

*--ATTENTION GRADUATE STUDENTS! Several of the graduate students in the Anthropology Department here have volunteered floor space for visiting grad students to throw sleeping bags. These spaces will be allocated on a first-come, first-serve basis; please get in touch with me as soon as possible. I need to know arrival date (Friday or Saturday), number in party, whether or not you will have a car, and your phone number and address.

Figure 4. October 20, 1982 cover letter sent to those attending the first NCAAE.

INFORMATION FOR SPEAKERS
FIRST ANNUAL NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND
ETHNOHISTORY

1. Please check the enclosed program. If I have made any errors or if you wish to make a change, let me know at least a week before the conference so that the alterations can be incorporated in the final program.
2. Each speaker will have a total of 30 minutes allotted to him/her. The suggested length of talks is 20-25 minutes, leaving 5-10 minutes for discussion. Because we have so many papers, it is vital that we stick to the schedule.
3. The room we will be using seats about 200 hundred persons; it is equipped with a projection booth, 2 Kodak carousel projectors, a large screen, and a sound system. If you have any special requirements, let me know and I will try to arrange for them. There will be a number of empty slide carousels available, though you might find it easier to bring your own carousel pre-loaded.
4. As part of their sponsorship, the Cornell Latin American Studies Program has agreed to publish a volume of Selected Papers from the conference in their Occasional Papers series. These publications are offset from typescript, softbound, and produced in limited press runs. Those who wish to do so must submit a clean copy of their paper by January 15, 1983. Let me emphasize that delivering a paper at the conference does not carry any obligation to submit a version for publication. Details on the editorial process will be forthcoming. The Cornell Latin American Studies Publications Committee reserves the right to final approval of the collection of papers to be published.
5. If you have any problems or questions, do get in touch with me through the Anthropology Department, tel. (607) 256-5137, or at home, tel. (607) 277-0547.

Thanks,

Daniel Sandweiss

Dan Sandweiss

Figure 5. Information for Speakers, first NCAAE meeting.

APPENDIX 1: Chronological Listing Of Papers Presented At The Northeast Conference

First meeting organized by Daniel H. Sandweiss, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, November 13-14, 1982.

1. Aspects of State Ideology in Huari and Tiwanaku Iconography: The Central Deity and the Sacrificer by Anita G. Cook (Colgate University).
2. Spatial Patterning and the Function of a Huari Architectural Compound by Christine Brewster-Wray (SUNY Binghamton).
3. Square Pegs in Round Holes: An Architecture of Sacred Power by Lynda E. Spickard (SUNY Binghamton).
4. Ideological Antecedents of Empire by William H. Isbell (SUNY-Binghamton).
5. Casma-Incised Pottery: An Analysis of Collections from the Nepeña Valley by Cheryl C. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
6. Virahuanca Bajo: On Understanding Megalithic Sites in the Nepeña Valley by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
7. Moche and Recuay Relationships in the Nepeña Valley, Peru by Donald A. Proulx (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
8. La Lengua Pescadora: The Lost Dialect of Chimú Fishermen by Joel Rabinowitz (Johnson Museum, Cornell University).
9. The Chancas of Angaraes: 1450(?) - 1765 by Paul H. Dillon (Cornell University).
10. The Chincha Valley Project by Craig Morris (American Museum of Natural History).
11. Preceramic Subsistence Technologies of the Casma Valley, Peru by Michael A. Malpass (University of Wisconsin Madison).
12. Stone Tools in Ceramic Contexts: Edges, Actions, and Shapes by Joan M. Gero (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
13. A Preliminary Investigation of Order in the Nazca Lines by Anthony F. Aveni (Colgate University) and Gary Urton (Colgate University).
14. High Altitude Land Use in the Huamachuco Area by Tom McGreevey (Trent University) and Roxanne Shaughnessy (Trent University).
15. Viracochapampa: New Information by John R. Topic (Trent University) and Theresa L. Topic (Trent University).
16. Results of an Archaeological Survey of the Inka Road System by John Hyslop (Institute of Andean Research).
17. The Shape of Things That Were: Landscape and Waterscape near Inca Cuzco by Susan A. Niles (Lafayette College).
18. Ecology and Analogy: A Revised Model of the Origin of Complex Society on the Peruvian Coast, by Daniel H. Sandweiss (Cornell University).
19. Huaca del Loro Revisited by Allison C. Paulson (Hartwick College).
20. The Evolution of Andean Social Formations on the Central Coast of Peru, 5000 to 1000 B.C. by Thomas C. Patterson (Temple University).
21. Sierra, Selva, and Salt: The Case for a Central Huallaga Prehistory by Warren DeBoer (CUNY Queens College).
22. The Uses, Roles, and Meanings of Chavín-Style Painted Textiles by Rebecca Stone (Yale University).
23. Two Villages in the Chavín Heartland: Pojoc and Waman Wain by Richard L. Burger (Yale University).

Second meeting organized by Craig Morris and D. Peter Kvietok American Museum of Natural History, New York City, November 19-20, 1983.

24. The Moche Moon by Elizabeth P. Benson (Institute of Andean Studies, Berkeley, California).
25. The Ayacucho Valley in the Middle Horizon by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton).
26. The Significance of the Conchapata B Deposit: I by Anita G. Cook (Colgate University).
27. The Significance of the Conchapata B. Deposit: II by Dorothy Menzel (Institute of Andean Studies, Berkeley, California).
28. A Distinctive Supernatural Creature of Recuay Iconography by Steven Wegner (Dumbarton Oaks).
29. Impressions in Metal: Reconstructing Burial Context at Loma Negra by Anne-Louise Schaffer (Metropolitan Museum of Art).
30. New Data on the Nasca Line Centers by Anthony F. Aveni (Colgate University).
31. Ethnographic and Ethnohistoric Perspectives on the Nasca Lines in the Plaza at Quebrada de la Vaca by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
32. Symbolic Structure at Inkawasi, Cañete Valley by John Hyslop (American Museum of Natural History).
33. Dualism and Ceremonial Architecture in the Northern Andes by Patricia Netherly (Cornell University).
34. Written Sources on Andean Cosmology by George Kubler (Yale University).

35. The Guinea Pig is Good to Eat: The Guinea Pig is Good to Think by Carolyn J. North (Princeton University).
36. Two Preceramic and Formative Period Occupations in the Cordillera Negra: Preliminary Report by Michael A. Malpass (St. Lawrence University).
37. Recent Archaeological Investigations in the High Llanos and Piedmont of Western Venezuela by Charles S. Spencer (University of Connecticut) and Elsa M. Redmond (University of Connecticut).
38. The Transition From the Early Horizon to the Early Intermediate Period: A Comparison of the Nepeña and Virú Valleys by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
39. A Re-evaluation of the Paracas Seriation by Dwight Wallace (SUNY Albany).
40. Pachacamac: The Production of Ideology in Central Peru under the Incas by Thomas C. Patterson (Temple University).
41. The Spanish League and Inca Sites: A Reassessment of the 1566 Itinerary of Juan de Matienzo through N.W. Argentina by Gordon C. Pollard (SUNY Plattsburgh).
42. Bolivia: Progress on Andean History by John V. Murra (Cornell University).
43. Machu Picchu Ceramics: Hiram Bingham and the Lost City of the Incas Rediscovered by Leon G. Doyon (Yale University).
44. Patterns/Designs of the Huaca Prieta Textiles by Milica Skinner (American Museum of Natural History).

Third meeting organized by Donald A. Proulx, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, October 27-28, 1984.

45. The Early Intermediate Period Occupation of the North Central Coast: An Emerging Perspective by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
46. Ancient Mining and Metallurgy on the Northern Coast of Peru by Izumi Shimada (Harvard University).
47. Pre-Incaic Class and State Formation in Peru by Thomas C. Patterson (Temple University).
48. The Process of State Formation in the Andes: A View through Time by Patricia Netherly (Dumbarton Oaks and University of Massachusetts Amherst).
49. Evolution of Architectural Forms in Huamachuco by John R. Topic (Trent University).
50. Analysis of Organic Remains from Huamachuco Colcas by Coreen Chiswell (Trent University).
51. The Archaeological Botany of a Highland Andean Site at Tantamayo Huanuco, Peru, by Lawrence Kaplan (University of Massachusetts Boston).
52. Terrace Systems of the Colca Valley, Peru: A preliminary report by Michael A. Malpass.
53. Large Scale Coca-Leaf Growing in Eastern Qollasuyu by John V. Murra (Institute of Andean Research).
54. The History and Geography of Origin Places in Pacariqtambo by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
55. Differentiated Subsistence Mode of the Peruvian Cotton Preceramic Period by Elzbieta Zechenter (University California Los Angeles).
56. The Salar de Punta Negra: Climate Change, Water Budgets and Settlement around a Former Freshwater Lake (in Northern Chile) by Thomas Lynch (Cornell University).
57. Topará, by Dwight Wallace (SUNY Albany).
58. Representations of the Cosmos by Monica Barnes (Community College of Allegheny County).
59. Earth Mother, Earth Father: Ancient Shrines in Contemporary Andean Worship by Susan A. Niles (Lafayette College).
60. An Analysis of Two Tairona Pendants by Robert Sonin.
61. Aspects of Casting Practice in Prehispanic Peru by Stuart V. Arnold (Harvard University).

Fourth meeting organized by Dwight Wallace, State University of New York at Albany, November 2-3, 1985.

62. *Choromytilus chorus* in Andean Prehistory by Daniel H. Sandweiss (Cornell University).
63. Basalt Use-Wear Studies by D. Peter Kvietok (American Museum of Natural History).
64. Manufacture of Beads in Prehispanic Peru by Stuart V. Arnold (Harvard University).
65. Textile Conservation in the Field by Sandra Evans.
66. Were Bronze Tools Used in Andean Stone Working? by J. Lee Hollowell.
67. Chavinoid Incised Bone Implements in the Collection of the Fine Arts Museum of Long Island by Marilyn Goldstein (Fine Arts Museum of Long Island).
68. The Excavations of Two Cupisnique Temples in Nepeña: Reconstructing the Evidence for Cerro Blanco and Punkurí by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
69. The Iconography of Bats in South America by Elizabeth P. Benson (Institute of Andean Studies, Berkeley, California).
70. Nasca Mythical Iconography: Some New Discoveries by Donald A. Proulx (University Massachusetts of Amherst).

71. Ceramics from the Colca Valley: Provisional Identification by Michael A. Malpass (Washington and Lee University).
72. Merchants and Markets in the Inca State and Beyond by Thomas C. Patterson (Temple University).
73. A Reanalysis of the Copper Man by Nancy Demyttenaer.
74. How Important is Climate in Understanding Culture History: The Case of the Santa Elena Peninsula, Ecuador, by Eugene McDougle.
75. The Soils of Sierra Moko, Cochabamba, Bolivia, by William H. Hurley (University of Toronto), Gray Graffam (University of Toronto), and David Pereira Herrera.
76. The Kaolin Ceramic Tradition in the Northern Sierra by Theresa L. Topic (Trent University).
77. Variability in Sicán Blackware: Morphology, Decoration, Chronology by Kate M. Cleland (University of California Los Angeles) and Izumi Shimada (Harvard University).
78. Junius Bird's Excavations in South Chile: 1936-37 by John Hyslop (American Museum of Natural History).
79. Architectural Features of La Centinela, Chincha by Dwight Wallace (SUNY Albany).
80. Stones In Contemporary Cachora by Raquel Ackerman.
81. [Title unknown] by Gary Urton (Colgate University). (Paper not confirmed.)

Fifth meeting organized by Monica Barnes and Daniel H. Sandweiss, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, November 8-9, 1986.

82. Transhumance Patterns in the South Central Andes by Calogero M. Santoro (Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, Chile and Cornell University).
83. The Early Horizon Period in the Ica Valley: A Reassessment of the Ocucaje Sequence by Sarah A. Massey. (In absence of author, paper read by Kate M. Cleland.)
84. Early Ridge Top Administrative Centers and the Consolidation of Power in the Callejón de Huáylas, Peru by Joan M. Gero (University of South Carolina). (Author did not attend; paper not presented.)
85. Middle Horizon Ceramics from the Planned Site of Azangaro (Ayacucho, Peru) by Martha B. Anders (Cornell University).
86. The Ceramic Sequence from Chijra, Colca Valley, Peru, by Michael A. Malpass (St. Lawrence University).
87. Images and Environments: Nasca and Paracas, by Ann Peters (Cornell University).
88. Nasca 8 at Cahuachi: A Late Nasca Occupation at an Early Nasca Site by Helaine Silverman (University of Illinois Urbana).
89. Paletada Ceramics at Huaca del Pueblo: Chronology and Functional Classes by Kate M. Cleland (University California Los Angeles) and Izumi Shimada (Harvard University).
90. The Role of Abrasive Cutting in Inca Stonework by Stuart V. Arnold (Harvard University).
91. Stone Deterioration and the Bolivian Pachamama by J. Lee Hollowell.
92. Archaeology and Development: Applied Investigation of Raised Field Agriculture in the Lake Titicaca Basin by Clark L. Erickson (University of Illinois Urbana).
93. Experimental Smelting of Copper: Behavioral Insights by Izumi Shimada (Harvard University), Joan F. Merkel (Harvard University), and Stephen M. Epstein (University of Pennsylvania).
94. History of an Adobe Wall from 1915 to 1985: Public Architecture as Social Context by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
95. Social Structure as Cultural Mediator in the Peruvian Highlands by Jean-Jacques Decoster (Cornell University).
96. The Killaka in Quallasuyu and in the Audiencia de Chacas: Some Methodological Issues by Thomas Abercrombie (University of Chicago).
97. Cristobal de Albornoz and the *Taki Ongoy* in Soras by Monica Barnes (Cornell University) and David Fleming (Cornell University).

Sixth meeting organized by John R. and Theresa L. Topic, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, October 17-18, 1987.

98. Molluscs in Peruvian Prehistory: A Preliminary Overview by Daniel H. Sandweiss (Cornell University) and María del Carmen Rodríguez.
99. Sites with Textile-Imprinted Pottery from the Nepeña Valley, Peru by Donald A. Proulx (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
100. Textile-Imprinted Pottery from the Nepeña Valley, Peru by William H. Hurley (University of Toronto).
101. X-Ray Analysis of Moche Ceramic Manufacturing Techniques by Sergio Purin (Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels).
102. The Pachacamac Studies: 1938-1941 by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).

103. Identification of Group Identity: Explanation through Cosmography by Michael Czarwno (Cambridge University).
104. A Middle Horizon Mummy Bundle Head Covering Type from the Central Coast of Peru by Margaret Young-Sánchez (Columbia University).
105. Inferences from Masonry, Fort A, Marcahuamachuco by H. Stanley Loten (Carleton University).
106. Results of Excavations in Monumental Architecture at Marcahuamachuco by John R. Topic (Trent University).
107. Prehispanic Ethnicity in the Eastern Andes: Wading through the Quagmire by Charles Hastings (Central Michigan University).
108. Stratigraphy and Ceramics from Building No. 1 at the Gran Pajatén by Warren Church (University of Colorado Boulder).
109. Archaeology of the Formative Period in the Southern Highlands of Ecuador by Fernando Sánchez (Cornell University).
110. An Examination of Various Interpretations of Ingapirca, Ecuador, 1748-1984 by David Fleming.
111. Recent Research at Catarpe Tambo, Chile by Thomas Lynch (Cornell University).
112. Mojones, Polity Boundaries, and the Inka Road by Geoffrey Spurling (Cornell University).
113. The Archaeology of Central Bolivia by William H. Hurley (University of Toronto).

Seventh meeting organized by Donald A. Proulx, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, November 5-6, 1988.

114. Nasca Burial Patterns: Implications for Socio-political Structuring by Patrick Carmichael (University of Calgary).
115. Physical Anthropological Analysis of Late Paracas and Early Nasca Trophy Heads by José Pablo Baraybar (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos and Field Museum of Natural History).
116. The Prehistory of El Niño by Daniel H. Sandweiss (Cornell University).
117. The Second Season of Excavations at Cardal, Lurín Valley, Peru by Richard L. Burger (Yale University) and Lucy Salazar Burger (Yale University).
118. Early Complex Society in the Casma Valley, Peru by Thomas Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American) and Shelia Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American).
119. Recent Research at Maymi, a Middle Horizon Site in the Lower Pisco Valley by Martha Anders (University of Calgary).
120. Honcopampa and Huari: A Report on the First Season of Research at Honcopampa in the Callejón de Huáylas by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton).
121. Early Intermediate Period "Administration" at Queyash: A Preliminary Report on the 1988 Excavations by Joan M. Gero (University of South Carolina).
122. Orthogonal Patterns in Inka Settlement Design by John Hyslop (Institute of Andean Research).
123. Jetas: A Study of their Occurrence and Interpretation in Andean Stonework by J. Lee Hollowell.
124. Archaeological and Historical Arguments for the Introduction of Qanat Irrigation to the New World by David Fleming.
125. Irrigated Versus Non-Irrigated Terracing in the Andes: Environmental Considerations by Michael A. Malpass (College of William and Mary).
126. Peruvian Archaeology and the Press: The Case of *El Comercio*. Preliminary Report, 1935-1964 by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
127. Tiwanaku's Agricultural Legacy by Gray Graffam (University of Toronto).
128. Archaeological Survey in Northern Highland Ecuador by Tamara Bray (SUNY Binghamton).
129. Metallurgical Survey in the Vicús Region by Izumi Shimada (Harvard University).
130. The Excavation and Preservation Considerations of Textile Material in the Acarí River Valley by T. Rose Holdcraft (Harvard University).
131. The Inca Transformation of Colla Umasuyu by Geoffrey Spurling (Trent University).
132. Kinship and Labor in the Structure of Tawantisuyu by Michael Brewster-Wray (SUNY Binghamton).
133. Syntax and Paradigm in a Visual System: Paracas Necropolis "Block Color" Images by Ann Peters (Cornell University).
134. Inter-Ethnic Relations in Arica at the Eve of the Spanish Conquest by Jorge Hidalgo (John Carter Brown Library).
135. A Cache from Chongos by Dwight Wallace (SUNY Albany).
136. Origins of Herding Economies on the Puna of Junín by Katherine Moore (Bentley College).

Eighth meeting organized by Richard L. Burger, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, October 14-15, 1989.

137. New Evidence for the Cotton Preceamic in the South Central Andes by Karen Wise (Northwestern University), Elaine Huebner (Northwestern University), and Niki R. Clark (Washington University).
138. Preceamic Houses and Household Organization Along the Western Coast of South America by Michael A. Malpass (Ithaca College) and Karen Stothert (Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas).
139. Paracas: Discovery and Controversy by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
140. Paracas in Nazca: The Early Horizon occupation of the Río Grande de Nasca by Helaine Silverman (University of Illinois Urbana).
141. Monkeys in Nasca Art and Society by Donald A. Proulx (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
142. Excavation of Formative Ceramic Kilns, Batán Grande, North Peru: 1989 by Izumi Shimada (Peabody Museum, Harvard University), and Carlos Elera (University of Calgary).
143. Reconsidering the Chronology and Political Organization of the Gallinazo Culture by Heidy Fogel (Yale University).
144. Decapitator Iconography in Chavín and Moche Iconography by Alana Cordy-Collins (University of San Diego).
145. Prehistoric Settlement and Land Use Along the Río Canaguá, Barinas Venezuela by Charles S. Spenser (University of Connecticut) and Elsa M. Redmond (University of Connecticut).
146. A Framework for the Prehistory of the Santiago-Cayapas Basins, Coastal Ecuador by Warren DeBoer (CUNY Queens College).
147. Archaeological Sites and Soils in Cochabamba, Bolivia: 1985-1989 by William H. Hurley (University of Toronto).
148. Pax Incaica: Reality or Ideological Construct by Thomas C. Patterson (Temple University).
149. Hydrology and Hierarchy in Inca Cuzco by Jeanette Sherbondy (Washington College). (Did not attend; paper not presented.)
150. Raised Fields and Verticality of the Pakaq by Gray Graffam (University of Toronto).
151. Inca State Farms in the Hatun Xauxa Region, Peru by Terence N. D'Altroy (Columbia University).
152. A Major Inca Site in Tucumán, Argentina by John Hyslop (Institute of Andean Research).
153. Los Primeros Augustinos and the Cultural Geography of Huamachuco, by John R. Topic (Trent University).
154. Monkey-Men and Saints in an Andean Community Ritual and Political Implications of the Distribution and Use of *K'eros* and *K'usilloqs* in Pacariqtambo by Gary Urton (Colgate University).

Ninth meeting organized by William H. Isbell, State University of New York at Binghamton, October 27-28, 1990.

155. Evidence of Perishable Material Impression on Ceramics in South America by William H. Hurley (University of Toronto).
156. Size Constraint in the Archaeological Recovery of Neotropical Mammal Remains from Manabí, Ecuador by Peter Stahl (SUNY Binghamton).
157. The Body of Meaning in Chavín Art by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
158. Preliminary Report on the 1990 Investigation at Mina Perdida, Lurín Valley, Peru by Richard L. Burger (Yale University).
159. Administration of Intersite Commodity Flow: Evidence from Bahía Seca and Pampa de Las Llamas-Moxeque in the Casma Valley, Peru by Thomas Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American) and Shelia Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American).
160. The Mummy Bundles of the Great Necropolis of Wari Kayan by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
161. The Early Horizon in the Callango Basin, Ica Valley by Lisa DeLeonardis (Catholic University).
162. Mortuary Monuments in the Far North Highlands of Peru by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton).
163. Early Intermediate Period Architecture of Huamachuco by John R. Topic (Trent University).
164. The Lower Ica Valley Survey: A Report on the 1990 Field Season by Anita G. Cook (Catholic University).
165. A Tiwanaku Semi-Subterranean Temple in the Moquegua Valley, Peru by Paul Goldstein (American Museum of Natural History).
166. The San Pedro de Atacama Textile Program: 1990 Progress Report by William J. Conklin (Institute of Andean Studies and American Museum of Natural History) and Barbara Conklin (Institute of Andean Studies and American Museum of Natural History).
167. Adolf Bandelier and the Archaeology of Surco, 1892 by John Hyslop (American Museum of Natural History).
168. New Research on Raised Agricultural Fields in the Llanos de Mojos, Bolivia by Clark L. Erickson (University of Pennsylvania).
169. *Capac Hucha* in the Inca's Administration of *Collasuyu* by Thomas Besom (SUNY Binghamton).
170. Documentary Evidence for Filtration Gallery Irrigation in Spain and in the Andes by Monica Barnes (Cornell University).
171. The Architecture of Old and New World Filtration Galleries by David Fleming.

- 172. Health and History in the Alto Madre de Dios, Peru, by Beverly Bennett (Cornell University).
- 173. Court, Church, and Cemetery: The case of the Chachi Ceremonial Center by Warren DeBoer (CUNY Queens College).
- 174. The Regional Developmental Period in the Guayas Basin, Ecuador by Michael C. Muse.
- 175. Radiocarbon Chronology and Stratigraphic Correlation in Northern Manabí, Ecuador by James Zeidler (University of Pittsburgh).
- 176. Panzaleo Puzzle: Non-local pottery in Northern Highland Ecuador by Tamara Bray (SUNY Binghamton).
- 177. High Status Shaft Tombs at the Site of La Florida, Pichincha, Ecuador, by Leon G. Doyon (Yale University).

Tenth meeting organized by Craig Morris, American Museum of Natural History, New York City, November 2-3, 1991.

- 178. Reconnaissance in the Upper Camaná Valley by Michael A. Malpass (Ithaca College).
- 179. The Second Season at Mina Perdida by Richard L. Burger (Yale University) and Lucy Salazar Burger (Yale University).
- 180. The Creation of the Hall of South American Peoples: Dilemmas and Achievements by Craig Morris (American Museum of Natural History).
- 181. The Chronology of Geoglyphs by Persis Clarkson (University of Winnipeg).
- 182. A Preliminary Report on the Cuzco Ceque System Project (1990-1991) by Brian S. Bauer (University of Chicago).
- 183. Paleo-Indian Studies: A view from the northern Andes by William J. Mayer-Oakes (Texas Tech University).
- 184. North Ecuadorian Burials: A Review by Oswaldo Benavides and María Auxiliadora Cordero.
- 185. Ceramic Styles and Chronologies in the Northern Highlands of Ecuador: Dates and Contexts from La Florida, Quito by Leon G. Doyon (Yale University).
- 186. Lathrap's Dual Caymans Revisited by Dwight Wallace (SUNY Albany).
- 187. The Shippee-Johnson Photographic Collections at the AMNH (and Viewing of Shippee Johnson Film "Wings Over the Andes") by John Hyslop (American Museum of Natural History).
- 188. The Symbolism of a Weasel Money Pouch; or, My Brother-in-Law the Weasel by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
- 189. Making Pairs: The Logic of Andean Sling Braids by Ed Franquemont (Institute of Andean Studies).
- 190. Considerations on Chimú Warp Pairing by William J. Conklin (American Museum of Natural History).
- 191. Recent Research in the Azapa Valley, Chile by Paul Goldstein (American Museum of Natural History).
- 192. Textile Texts: The Choices and Manipulation of Symbols Used by Peruvian Weavers by John Cohen (SUNY Purchase).

Eleventh meeting organized by Gary Urton, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, November 21-22, 1992.

- 193. Unifaces in Early Andean Culture History: The Nanchoc Lithic Tradition of Northern Peru by Jack Rossen (Middlebury College).
- 194. Quebrada Jaguay and the Early Prehistory of the Peruvian South Coast: Some Preliminary Observations by Daniel H. Sandweiss (Carnegie Museum of Natural History) and Bernardino Ojeda (Lima).
- 195. A Late Formative Bath in Northern Chile: Domestic Hydraulic Architecture in the Atacama Desert by Andrew Martindale (Trent University).
- 196. South American Ceramic Impressions by William H. Hurley (University of Toronto).
- 197. The Ferdon Prehistoric Ceramic Collections from Ecuador: An Exercise in Ceramic Classification and Analysis by Earl H. Lubensky (University of Missouri).
- 198. Representations of Humans in Nasca Art by Donald A. Proulx (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
- 199. Ethnoastronomy and the Nazca Figures by Phyllis Pitluga (University of Chicago).
- 200. The Lower Ica Valley Ground Drawings on the South Coast of Peru by Anita G. Cook (Catholic University).
- 201. The Lines of Sajama by Brian S. Bauer (University of Chicago).
- 202. Foxes in South American Art and Narrative by Elizabeth P. Benson (Institute of Andean Studies, Berkeley, California).
- 203. Classes in Perpetuity: Reflections of Early Middle Sicán Social Structure and Economy in Mortuary Pottery and Practice by Kate M. Cleland (Swarthmore College) and Izumi Shimada (Peabody Museum, Harvard University).
- 204. A Chronological Study of Chimú Ceramics from Chan Chan, Peru by Joan Kanigan (Author did not attend and paper was not presented) "The solution of a calendrical problem in a Huari textile" presented in this slot by R. Tom Zuidema (University of Illinois and The Center for the Study of World Religions, Harvard University).
- 205. Preliminary Results of the Investigation of Pukarani, a Late Intermediate Period Site in the Peruvian Sierra (Tumilaca River, Osmore Valley) by M. Antonio Ribeiro (University of Michigan).

- 206. Mortuary Monuments and Ayllu Antiquity by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton).
- 207. The Southern Inka Empire: A view from the Valle Calchaqui, Argentina by Terence N. D'Altroy (Columbia University).
- 208. Tolas and Pukaraes, Yumbos and Inkas, by Ronald D. Lippi (University of Wisconsin).
- 209. Archaeological Survey and Mapping of Prehispanic Earthworks in the Llanos de Mojos, Bolivia by Clark L. Erickson (University of Pennsylvania).
- 210. Warping, Weaving, and Cultural Boundaries in Cuzco by Ed Franquemont (Institute of Andean Studies).
- 211. Mapping the Huaynos by John Cohen (SUNY Purchase).
- 212. The Incidental Archaeologist: Tello and the Peruvian Expeditions of 1913 and 1916 by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
- 213. Eighteenth-Century Illustrations of Inca Sites by Monica Barnes (Cornell University).
- 214. Social Concerns in Latin American Archaeology by Oswaldo H. Benavides.
- 215. The Poetics of Creation: Urarina Cosmogony and Historical Consciousness by Bartholomew C. Dean (Harvard University).

Twelfth meeting organized by Daniel H. Sandweiss and James B. Richardson III, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 23-24, 1993.

- 216. Social Differentiation in the Regional Classic Period (A.D. 1-900) in the Valle de la Plata, Colombia by Jeffrey P. Blick (University of Pittsburgh).
- 217. Archaeology of the Muisca: New Research and New Perspectives by Carl Henrik Langebaek (University of Pittsburgh).
- 218. The Tairona Chiefdoms: Toward an Understanding of Spatial and Temporal Regional Variation by Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo (University of Pittsburgh).
- 219. Searching for the Protohistoric Punáe *Cacicazgo*: The View from Ceibo Grande by Thomas F. Aleto (Bloomsburg University).
- 220. Paleo-Indian Lithic Studies at San José, Ecuador by William J. Mayer-Oakes (Texas Tech University) and Alice W. Portnoy (Texas Tech University).
- 221. The Mitmaq of Chimbo, Bolívar, Ecuador by John R. Topic (Trent University) and Theresa L. Topic (Trent University).
- 222. Coastal Formative Period Riverine Settlements in the Southern Highlands of Ecuador by Fernando Sánchez (Oberlin College).
- 223. Late Prehistoric Architecture of the Northeastern Montane Rainforest of Peru: Gran Pajatén and La Playa by Warren Church (Yale University) and Elke Cedrón Church.
- 224. Moche Myth, Rite, and Politics: What Might the Sipán Grave Goods Tell Us? by Elizabeth P. Benson (Institute of Andean Studies).
- 225. Some Aspects of Gender in the Symbolism of the Moche Sacrificial Context by Daniel Arsenault (University of South Carolina).
- 226. Asserting Power/Seeing Gender in Recuay Iconography by Joan M. Gero (University of South Carolina).
- 227. Recent Investigations at Taukachi-Konkan, Sechín Alto Complex, in the Casma Valley, Peru by Thomas Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American) and Shelia Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American).
- 228. Opal Phytolith Evidence Complements Isotope Studies of Archaeological Food Residues from the Upper Mantaro Valley, Peru by Robert G. Thompson (University of Minnesota).
- 229. The Early and Middle Preceramic Period of Coastal Peru: A Review by Michael A. Malpass (Ithaca College).
- 230. Irrigation Practices in Cuzco and Extremadura Compared by Jeanette E. Sherbondy (Washington College).
- 231. Skeletal Traits and Grave Goods from Ancón, Peru by Ellen FitzSimmons [Steinberg] (University of Illinois Chicago).
- 232. Skeletal Pathologies as Evidence of Division of Labor in Ancón, Peru by Karen Weinstein (University of Illinois Chicago).
- 233. Archaeobotany of Ancón, Peru by Samuela Pérez-Stefancich (University Illinois Chicago).
- 234. The Shaman Theme in Paracas Art: Two Examples from the Cleveland Museum of Art by Margaret Young-Sánchez (Cleveland Museum of Art).
- 235. A New View of the Upper Formative Period in the Lake Titicaca Basin by Charles Stanish (Field Museum).
- 236. Iwawi: A Deeply Stratified Tiwanaku Center by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton).
- 237. Iwawi Chronology: A Preliminary Ceramic Sequence by JoEllen Burkholder (SUNY Binghamton).
- 238. Guaman Poma, Hieronymo de Chauas and the Kings of Persia by David Fleming (Columbia University).
- 239. Prehispanic Water Control in the Llanos de Moxos of Bolivia by Clark L. Erickson (University of Pennsylvania).
- 240. Remote Sensing and Raised Fields in the Llanos de Moxos Bolivia by John Walker (University of Pennsylvania).

241. Ancient Metallurgy at the Ramaditas Site, Quebrada de Guatacondo Chile by Gray Graffam (Trent University), Alvaro Carevic, and Mario Rivera.

Thirteenth meeting organized by Michael A. Malpass, Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York, October 15-16, 1994.

242. Raised Field Patterning and Social Groupings in the Llanos de Moxos of Bolivia by Clark L. Erickson (University of Pennsylvania).
243. An Urn Burial and Its Prehispanic Context in the Bolivian Amazon by John Walker (University of Pennsylvania).
244. Loma Ibibate: Occupation Mounds in Beni, Bolivia by Marcello-Andrea Canuto (University of Pennsylvania).
245. Another Look at Early Maritime Adaptations in Peru by Daniel H. Sandweiss (University of Maine Orono) and James B. Richardson III (University of Pittsburgh).
246. Ceramic Trade Relationships in the Chavín Sphere as They Appear from Within: A Paste Analysis by Isabelle C. Druc (Université de Montréal).
247. The Formative Site of Huaca El Gallo/Huaca La Gallina, Virú Valley, Peru: Ceremonial Architecture and Burials by Thomas Zoubek (Yale University).
248. A Possible Palace Structure at Taukachi-Konkan, Casma Valley, Peru by Shelia Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American) and Thomas Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American).
249. Rethinking Household Arrangements of the Argentinian Early Formative: Preliminary Excavations at Yutopian, Province of Catamarca by Cristina Scattolin (Universidad de Buenos Aires) and Joan M. Gero (University of South Carolina).
250. Ancón, Peru: The Enigma of Porotic Hyperostosis during the Late Intermediate Period by Ellen FitzSimmons Steinberg (University Illinois Chicago) and Karen Weinstein.
251. How Do Bones Grow: The Evidence from Ancón, Peru by Jack Prost (University of Illinois Chicago).
252. Report on a Peruvian Incisor Inlay from the Late Intermediate Period at Ancón by Ellen FitzSimmons Steinberg (University of Illinois Chicago), Gordon K. Jones (Carnegie Museum), and Charmaine C. Steinberg (Carnegie Museum).
253. Prehispanic Metal Smelting Along the Río San Salvador, Chile by Gray Graffam (Trent University), Lautaro Nuñez (Museo Gustavo Le Paige, Chile), and Francisco Tellez (Museo Gustavo Le Paige, Chile).
254. Food For the Frontier: The Archaeobotany of the Inca Fortress at Cerro de la Compañía, Central Chile by Jack Rossen (University of Kentucky).
255. Inka Roads in the Atacama: Effects of Later Use by Mounted Travelers through the Gran Despoblado by Thomas Lynch (Institute of Andean Research).
256. How Do We Know the Andean Past? by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton).
257. Reflections on Writing a Popular Book on Central Andean Archaeology by James B. Richardson III (University of Pittsburgh).
258. Tello's "Lost Years": 1931-1935 by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
259. Tiwanaku Interaction and Human/Land Relationships in Cochabamba, Bolivia by Alvaro Higuera (University of Pittsburgh).
260. Early Iwawi: Ceramics and Cultural Process at a Tiwanaku Site by JoEllen Burkholder (SUNY Binghamton).
261. Long Ago, Far Away: Use of Time and Space by Chachi Shamans (Ecuador) by Warren DeBoer (CUNY Queens College).
262. Interpreting Ancient Mammalian Diversity from the Archaeofaunal Record in the Forested Lowlands of Western Ecuador by Peter Stahl (SUNY Binghamton).
263. Coca, Commerce, and the Ideology of Reciprocity: Political Economy in the Andes Reconsidered by Tamara Bray (Smithsonian Institution).
264. The Khipu: A Mnemonic Device or a Medium for Writing? by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
265. The European Sources of Filipe Waman Puma de Ayala by John V. Murra (Cornell University).
266. From a Sister's Point of View, by Billie Jean Isbell (Cornell University).

Fourteenth meeting organized by Edward B. Dwyer and Elisabeth Bonnier, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island, October 21-22, 1995.

267. The Origins of El Niño: Round II by James B. Richardson III (University Pittsburgh), Daniel H. Sandweiss (University Maine), and Harold B. Rollins (University of Pittsburgh).
268. Mid-Holocene Occupation of the Siches Site, Northwestern Peru by Daniel H. Sandweiss (University of Maine) and James B. Richardson III (University of Pittsburgh).
269. Stable Isotopes of Marine Shell and Paleoclimate on the North Coast of Peru by Sarah Nicholas (University of Maine) and Daniel H. Sandweiss (University of Maine).
270. New Evidence for Regional Exchange and Ceramic Production in the Early Guangala Period in Southwest Ecuador by Karen E. Stothert (Yale University), Amelia Sánchez (ESPOL, Guayaquil, Ecuador), and César Veintimilla (ESPOL, Guayaquil, Ecuador).
271. New Perspectives on Panzaleo: Contexts, Quantities, Chronologies, and Culture Areas by Leon G. Doyon (Yale University).
272. Excavations at Ramaditas, a Formative Village Site in the Atacama Desert by Mario Rivera (Andes Ecological Consultants).
273. From Huarochirí to Harvard: The Making of Peru's First Archaeologist by Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
274. Earth, Fire, Stones and Ullush: Ritual at the Early Site of Piruru, Alta-Marañón Peru by Elisabeth Bonnier (Rhode Island School of Design).
275. Style, Iconography and Formative Chronology by Henning Bischoff (Reiß-Museum, Mannheim, Germany).
276. Guañape Period Ceremonialism at Huaca El Gallo, Virú Valley, Peru by Thomas Zoubek (Yale University).
277. Pre-Chavín Metal Artifacts from Mina Perdida, Lurín Valley, Peru by Richard L. Burger (Yale University).
278. Investigating Urbanism at the Moche Site, North Coast of Peru by Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal).
279. Nasca Religion and Burial by Donald A. Proulx (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
280. The Maximilist and the Minimalist Bias in Andean and Israeli Scholarship Over the Past Three Decades by Richard P. Schaedel (University of Texas Austin).
281. Anarchy and Government Before the Inca Conquest by John H. Rowe (University of California Berkeley).
282. Funny Bones from Ancón by Jack H. Prost (University of Illinois Chicago).
283. Camelids or Cuys? Primary Meat Animal in the Ancient Central Andes, by Lidio M. Valdez (University of Calgary).
284. Fauna from the Burial Caves at Machu Picchu, by George Miller (California State University Hayward).
285. Umbos, Bosses, Protuberances, Jetas: Bumps on Rocks by J. Lee Hollowell.
286. The Social Life of Quechua Numbers by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
287. La Tercera Versión del Cronista Murua by Juan Ossio (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú).
288. A Lost Inca History by Monica Barnes (Cornell University).
289. Precolumbian Earthworks of the Baures Region of Eastern Bolivia by Clark L. Erickson (University of Pennsylvania).
290. What is in a Name? Overlapping Archaeological Categories in the Analysis of Tiwanaku Culture by JoEllen Burkholder (SUNY Binghamton).
291. Archaeological Interpretation and Individual Motivations: A Case Study by Patricia Lyon (Institute of Andean Studies, Berkeley, California).
292. Women in Andean States: A Test of the Engels/Leacock Hypothesis by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton).

Fifteenth meeting organized by Clark L. Erickson, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, October 19-20, 1996.

293. Excavating the Iwawi Mound, Lake Titicaca, by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton), Juan Albarracín (ECOAR, Bolivia), JoEllen Burkholder (SUNY Binghamton), Catherine Bencic (SUNY Binghamton), Tyler O'Brien (SUNY Binghamton), and Emily Stovel (SUNY Binghamton).
294. Excavations at Sonay, Camaná Valley, Peru by Michael A. Malpass (College of William and Mary), Anthony Puglisi (Ithaca College), and Jason Kerschner (Ithaca College).
295. Middle Horizon Settlement and Economy at San Pedro de Atacama, Chile: Results of a Pilot Study by Gray Graffam (Trent University).
296. Casa Vieja and the Early Middle Horizon in the Lower Ica Valley, Peru by Anita G. Cook (Catholic University).
297. Hydraulic Solidarity, Water Temples, and Initial Period Ceremonial Sites: Interdependence vs. Autonomy by Thomas Zubeck (SUNY New Paltz).
298. The Sechín Alto Site: 1995-1996 Fieldwork in the Casma Valley, Peru by Thomas Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American) and Shelia Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American).
299. A Late Initial Period Religious Image from Mina Perdida, Lurín Valley, Peru by Richard L. Burger (Yale University) and Lucy Salazar Burger (Yale University).

300. The Milan Quipu Document: Is It another Rosetta Stone? or a Piltown Hoax? by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
301. Household, Gender and Specialized Production at Chan Chan by Theresa L. Topic (Brescia College).
302. The Imprisonment of Blas Valera: Heresy and Inca History in 16th Century Peru by Sabine Hyland.
303. Changes in Ecuadorian Fishing Strategies from the Preceramic until the Conquest by Amelia Sánchez (ESPOL, Guayaquil, Ecuador).
304. The *Libertad* Campaign Against Tello: Setting the Record Straight by Richard E. Daggett (University Massachusetts Amherst).
305. Signatures of Ancient and Modern Pottery by Trisha Thorne (Cornell University).
306. Structure and Dynamics of the Inka Frontier: New Archaeological Evidence of Inka Borderlands in the Southeastern Bolivian Chaco by Sonia Alconini (University of Pittsburgh).
307. The Manachaqui Phase and Initial Period Montane Forest Interaction Spheres by Warren Church (Yale University).
308. Circles of Stones: New Evidence for Culture Change in Late Prehistoric Southwest Ecuador by Maria Masucci (Drew University).
309. Head Molding at Ancón by Jack Prost (University of Illinois Chicago).
310. Cranial Deformation at Prehistoric Ancón and Today by Ellen Steinberg (University of Illinois Chicago).
311. Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Central Amazon: Report on Fieldwork at the Acutuba Locality, Lower Negra River, Brazil by Michael Heckenberger (Carnegie Museum), James Petersen (University Maine Farmington), and Eduardo Neves (Museu de Arqueología e Etnología, Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brazil).
312. Bottles, Bones and Buildings: Evidence of Pre-columbian Cultural Dynamics from the Site of San José de Moro, Peru by Andrew Nelson (University of Western Ontario), Carol Mackey (California State University Northridge), and Luis Jaime Castillo (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú).
313. The "Fabric of Time": A Re-examination of a Peruvian South Coast Calendrical Textile by Darrell S. Gundrum (University of Illinois Urbana).
314. Rethinking Preceramic Settlement and Site Structure in Northern Peru by Jack Rossen (Ithaca College) and Thomas Dillehay (University of Kentucky).
315. The Chiribaya Alta Cemeteries: Developing Genetic Models to Take Advantage of Ancient DNA by Sloan Williams (University of Illinois Chicago).
316. Values and Uses of the Archaeological Heritage in a Local Context: The Case of Sipán and Túcume, Lambayeque, Peru by Ulla Holmquist (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú).
317. Technical Studies of Painted Andean Objects: A Progress Report by Emily Kaplan (National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution).
318. Gender Related Stylistic Attributes of the Jelfí Phase Complex by John Staller.

Sixteenth meeting organized by Daniel H. Sandweiss, University of Maine, Orono, October 4-5, 1997.

319. Early Maritime Adaptations at Quebrada Jaguay, Peru by Daniel H. Sandweiss (University of Maine).
320. Faunal Remains from Quebrada Jaguay, Peru by Heather McInnis (University of Maine).
321. Preceramic Lomas Utilization along the Peruvian Coast by Michael A. Malpass (Ithaca College).
322. Investigations at the Preceramic Village of Cerro Guitarra, Lower Zaña Valley, Northern Peru by Jack Rossen (Ithaca College).
323. Quipus and the "New History" of Atahuallpa by Sabine Hyland (Columbus State University).
324. Ritual Looting: The Emergence of the Peruvian *Huaquero* as Cultural Destroyer and Preserver by Rena Guendez (Wilfred Laurier University).
325. Tello's 1915 Trip to Southern Peru and Bolivia: A First Look by Richard E. Daggett (University Massachusetts Amherst).
326. Heuristic Devices or Wild Geese: The Use of Cultural Phases in Ecuadorian Archaeology by Maria Masucci (Drew University).
327. Characterization of Alluvial Deposits and Initial Period Pottery from the Lurín Valley, Peru by Trisha Thorne (Cornell University).
328. Ceramic Exchange at the Time of Chavín de Huántar: The Results of a Production and Provenience Study by Isabelle C. Druc (Yale University).
329. Technical Studies of Inka and Colonial Period Painted Wooden Keros: A Progress Report by Emily Kaplan (National Museum of the American Indian).
330. Compositional Analysis of Inca Ceramics: An Exploratory Approach Using the Electron Microscope (SEM) by Leon G. Doyon (Yale University) and Richard L. Burger (Yale University).
331. Burning Down the House: Differential Patterns of Construction and Abandonment on Cerro Baúl by Patrick R. Williams (University of Florida) and Donna J. Nash (University of Florida).

332. Investigations at the Temple of Pumapunku by Alexei Vranich (University of Pennsylvania).
333. The Akapana Ceramics in the Continuity/Discontinuity Debate: A Case of Ritual Paraphernalia during Tiwanaku IV and V by Sonia Alconini (University of Pittsburgh).
334. Climate Change and Middle Horizon Agrarian Collapse: An Archaeological Perspective by Clark L. Erickson (University of Pennsylvania).
335. The Built Environments of Huari and Tiwanaku by William H. Isbell (SUNY Binghamton).
336. Variability in Domestic Architecture during the Late Occupation of the Moche Site by Hendrik Van Gijsegem (Université de Montréal).
337. Trace-Element Analysis of Metal Artifacts from the Moche Site, North Coast of Peru by Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal).
338. Moche Prisoner Capture and Human Sacrifice at the Huaca de la Luna, Moche River Valley, Peru by John W. Verano (Tulane University). (Author not present. Paper not presented.)
339. Ancón Textiles of the Initial Period and Early Horizon by Dwight Wallace (SUNY Albany).
340. Population Scarcity in an East Andean Valley of Northwest Argentina by Charles M. Hastings (Central Michigan University).
341. An Orientation Towards Meaning in Chavín Iconography, Cosmology and Ritual Movement by Darrell S. Gundrum (University of Illinois Urbana).
342. Remote Sensing and Coastal Change in Peru: Beach Ridges in Northwest Peru by Stacy Shafer (University of Maine).
343. Anthropogenic Preservation of the Chira Beach Ridge Plain by Daniel F. Belknap (University of Maine).
344. Late Glacial Climate, Fire and Paleoindians in the Chilean Lake District by Patricio I. Moreno (University of Maine).
345. Earthquake Damage to the Nazca Puquios by David Fleming and Monica Barnes.
346. The Relationship Between the Lines of Nazca and Water Resources by David Johnson.
347. The Historical Chronology of Peru: Integrating the Sources by Lloyd Anderson.
348. River Crossing, by J. Lee Hollowell.

Seventeenth meeting organized by William H. Isbell, Binghamton University (SUNY), Binghamton, New York, October 17-18, 1998.

349. Cultural Chronology of the Arenillas Valley, El Oro Province, Ecuador by Patricia Netherly (Fundación Alexander Von Humboldt, Quito).
350. Gourd-Form Ceramics in Valdivia and the Transition to Chorrera: Symbolic Meanings of Gourds for the Late Formative Peoples of Coastal Ecuador by Elka Weinstein (University of Toronto).
351. Excavations at Challuabamba, Ecuador by Terrence Grieder (University Texas), James D. Farmer (Virginia Commonwealth University), Antonio Carrillo, and Bradford Jones.
352. Mortuary Transpositions as Evidence for Cosmology: Interpretation of Shaft Tomb Architecture and Grave Goods from the Highlands of Northern Ecuador and Southern Colombia by Leon G. Doyon (Yale University).
353. A New Look at Spatial Organization within a Prehistoric Mound Site in Eastern Ecuador (Yaunchu, Middle Upano Valley) by Arthur Rostoker (GSUC-CUNY).
354. Prehispanic Moated Settlements in the Bolivian Amazon by Clark L. Erickson (University of Pennsylvania).
355. Settlement and Agricultural Abandonment in Lowland Bolivia by John Walker (University of Pennsylvania).
356. Archaeological Investigations at the Sechín Alto Site, Casma Valley, Peru by Shelia Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American) and Thomas Pozorski (University of Texas Pan American).
357. Results of the First Season of the Huacapongo Alto Project, Virú Valley by Thomas Zoubek (SUNY New Paltz).
358. The Search for Moche I: A Tale of Two Tombs by Christopher Donnan (University California Los Angeles).
359. Moche Beads and Pendants: Symbolic and Technical Messages from the Past by H  l  ne Bernier (Universit   de Montr  al).
360. The Organization of Ceramic Production at the Moche Site: A Comparison between Ritual and Domestic Pottery by Alexis Mantha (Universit   de Montr  al).
361. Namanchugo: The Sanctuary of Catequil by John R. Topic (Trent University).
362. The Archaeology of Inca Origins: The Selz Foundation Excavations at Chokepukio by Gordon McEwan (Denver Art Museum).
363. Murua and Guaman Poma in Light of a New Manuscript by Juan Ossio (Pontificia Universidad Cat  lica del Per  ).
364. A New Vision of Cuzco Political Organization by Tom Zuidema (University of Illinois).
365. The Art of Empire in the Andes: Imperial Inca pottery: Form and Imagery by Tamara Bray (Wayne State University).

366. Inka-Style Unkus in the Post-Inka Period: *Qompi* Weaving and Royal Garments in the Colonial Andes by Elena Phipps (Metropolitan Museum of Art).
367. How the Incas Transported 100-Ton Stones Across the River at Ollantaytambo (Part 2) by J. Lee Hollowell.
368. Low-Altitude Aerial Photography: A Case Study from Northern Chile by Persis B. Clarkson (University of Winnipeg), William Johnson (SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry), Gerald Johnson (University of Minnesota Minneapolis), and Evan Johnson.
369. Chachapoyan Archaeological Site Location from Satellite Imagery by Peter Bangarth (University of Western Ontario).
370. An Overview of Art and Iconography at the Laguna de Los Condores, Peru by Adriana von Hagen.
371. The Kipus of Laguna de Los Condores, Chachapoyas, by Gary Urton (Colgate University).
372. A Canal in the Vicinity of Wari, Ayacucho, Peru by Lidio M. Valdez (Trent University) and J. Ernesto Valdez (Universidad de San Cristóbal de Huamanga).
373. D-Shaped Structures in the Huari Empire by Anita G. Cook (Catholic University).
374. A Wari Offering Context at Cerro Baúl by P. Ryan Williams (University of Florida), Donna Nash (University of Florida), Johny Isla C., and Robert Feldman (Field Museum).
375. Water, Huacas, and Ancestor Worship: Traces of a Sacred Wari Landscape by Mary Glowacki (Institute of Andean Studies and Bureau of Archaeological Research, State of Florida) and Michael A. Malpass (Ithaca College).
376. Changing Mortuary Patterns at the Recuay-Huari Site of Chichawas, Peru by George Lau (Yale University).
377. Paracas and Moche Equivalent Headdress Motifs by Lloyd B. Anderson (Ecological Linguistics, Washington D.C.).
378. Ideological Unity and Continuity in the Middle Horizon: The Temple of Pumapunku, Tiwanaku by Alexei Vranich (University of Pennsylvania).
379. Feasting on the Tiwanaku Homefront: Possible Implications of Vessel Shapes by JoEllen Burkholder (Indiana University of Pennsylvania).
380. Formative Period and Present-Day High Altitude Agriculture at Yutopian, Northwestern Argentina by Jack Rossen (Ithaca College), Joan M. Gero (American University), and Cristina Scattolin (Universidad de la Plata).
381. The Archaeological Investigation of Prehistoric Andean Ch'arki by Peter W. Stahl (Binghamton University).
382. The 1998 Nasca Valley Survey by Donald A. Proulx (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
383. A Hydrological Understanding of the Nasca Lines by David Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst).
384. Recent Excavations at the Initial Period Center of Manchay Bajo, Lurín Valley, Peru by Richard L. Burger (Yale University) and Lucy Salazar Burger (Yale University).
385. Preceramic Occupations in the Northern Peruvian Ceja de Selva by Warren Church (Dumbarton Oaks).
386. Chachi "Ranchos": Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Implications by Claire Allum (Bowdoin College).
387. The Reliability of the Chronicle of Fernando de Montesinos by Juha J. Hiltunen (University of Turku, Finland). (Author not present; decision made to distribute copies of paper to interested members.)
388. Contemporary Agricultural Intensification on the Amazonian Floodplain: Ecological Generalizations in Light of the Tikuna of Campo Alegre by Nicholas Shorr (Indiana University).
389. Palaces in the Andean Past: Unexpected Surprises by William H. Isbell (Binghamton University).

Eighteenth meeting organized by Donald A. Proulx, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, October 23-24, 1999.

390. The Myron I. Granger Archaeological Expedition by Richard Daggett (University of Massachusetts).
391. Skeletal Paleopathology in Chile's Semiarid North: Patterns and Preservation by Maria A. Rosado (Rowan University).
392. Long Distance Trade at San Pedro de Atacama, Chile: The Ceramic Evidence by Emily Stovel (Binghamton University).
393. Archaeoparasitology of the Chiribaya Culture of Southern Peru by Daniel Holiday (Quinnipiac College).
394. Flotsam and Jetsam: Will We Ever Find the Cargo Rafts by James B. Richardson III (Carnegie Museum).
395. Excavations at Sechín Alto: The 1999 Field Season by Thomas Pozorski (Pan American University) and Shelia Pozorski (Pan American University).
396. The 1999 Excavations at Manchay Bajo, Lurín Valley, Peru by Richard L. Burger (Yale University) and Lucy Salazar Burger (Yale University).
397. Ancón Bones: Reflections and Speculations by Jack C. Prost (University of Illinois at Chicago) and Ellen FitzSimmons [Steinberg] (University of Illinois at Chicago).
398. Virú Reviewed: Defining the Guañape Phases by Thomas Zoubek.
399. Siguan Textile Traditions and Early Nasca-Style Textiles from the Department of Arequipa by Joerg Haeberli.
400. Gold Diadems from the Far South Coast of Peru by Colin McEwan (British Museum) and Joerg Haeberli.

401. The Relationship Between the Lines of Nasca and Groundwater Resources: New Data, Part I by Steven Mabee (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), J. Levin (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), and David Johnson (University of Massachusetts, Amherst).
402. The Relationship Between the Lines of Nasca and Groundwater Resources: New Data, Part II by David Johnson (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Steven B. Mabee (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), and J. Levin (University of Massachusetts, Amherst).
403. Seasons in Nasca Gold and Pottery, Peru, 200 BC - AD 600 by Edward K. de Bock (National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden).
404. New Discoveries at Conchopata, Peru: 1999 by William Isbell (Binghamton University) and Anita Cook (Catholic University).
405. Recent Archaeological Excavation at the Wari Site of Marayniyoq, Ayacucho Valley, Peru by Lidio M. Váldez (Trent University), Katrina J. Bettcher (Trent University), J. Ernesto Váldez (Universidad San Cristóbal de Huamanga), and Cirilio Vivanco (Universidad San Cristóbal de Huamanga).
406. Salvage Excavation of a Wari Burial Chamber at Seqllas, Ayacucho Valley, Peru by Katrina J. Bettcher (Trent University), J. Ernesto Váldez (Universidad San Cristóbal de Huamanga), and Lidio M. Váldez (Trent University).
407. Chronology and Community at Chinchawas, North Highlands, Peru by George Lau (Yale University).
408. The Nepeña Valley Survey: Is There More to Learn? by Cheryl C. Daggett (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) and Richard E. Daggett (University of Massachusetts, Amherst).
409. The Missing Block Problem at the Fortaleza, Ollantaytambo by J. L. Hollowell.
410. The Inka State and the Ayacucho Valley, Peru by Lidio Váldez (Trent University).
411. The Inka Occupation of Carabaya, Peru by Lawrence S. Coben (University of Pennsylvania), Charles L. Stanish (University of California at Los Angeles), and Pepe Núñez.
412. The Oroncota Region and the Inka Architecture of Power (Southeastern Bolivia) by Sonia Alconini (University of Pittsburgh).
413. The Survival of the Warp Scaffolding Technique in the Cusco Region of Perú by Nilda Callañaupa (Center for the Traditional Textile, Cusco).
414. Short-term Vagaries of Long- and Medium-distance Exchange in North Andean Chiefdoms: Archaeological Evidence from Quito, Ecuador by Leon G. Doyon (Yale University).
415. Catequil in Ecuador by John R. Topic (Trent University).
416. House Chronology at Yutopian, Province of Catamarca, Northwest Argentina by Joan M. Gero (American University) and Cristina Scattolin (Museo Etnográfico, Buenos Aires).
417. Formative High-altitude Agricultural Systems of the Cajón Valley, Northwest Argentina by Jack Rossen (Ithaca College), Ilana Hahnel (Connecticut College), and Jessica Striebel.
418. Civilization on the Andean Fringe: Trade and Local Power in Icla, Bolivia by John W. Janusek (Vanderbilt University).
419. The Involvement of Aymara People in an Archaeology Project, Bolivia by Sergio J. Chávez (Yale University) and Karen Mohr Chávez (Central Michigan University).
420. Ocupaciones humanas durante el holoceno temprano y medio en un valle interandino del noroccidente colombiano by Neyla Castillo Espita (Universidad de Antioquía, Medellín, Colombia) and Francisco Javier Aceituno (Universidad de Antioquía, Medellín, Colombia).
421. Ethnoarchaeology in the Conchucos by Isabelle C. Druc (Yale University).
422. Did Montesinos Record the Wari Kings? By Lloyd Anderson (Ecological Linguistics, Washington, D.C.).
423. Andean Planetary Names by William Sullivan.
424. El "contorcionista": the "Acrobat/Contortionist" as a Category of Figure Found from West Mexico to Northern Peru by Elka Weinstein (University of Toronto).
425. Household and Community Organization of a Formative Period Bolivian Settlement by Courtney Rose.
426. Paracas, Topará, and Ocucaje: Topics from the 50s and the 90s by Ann Peters.