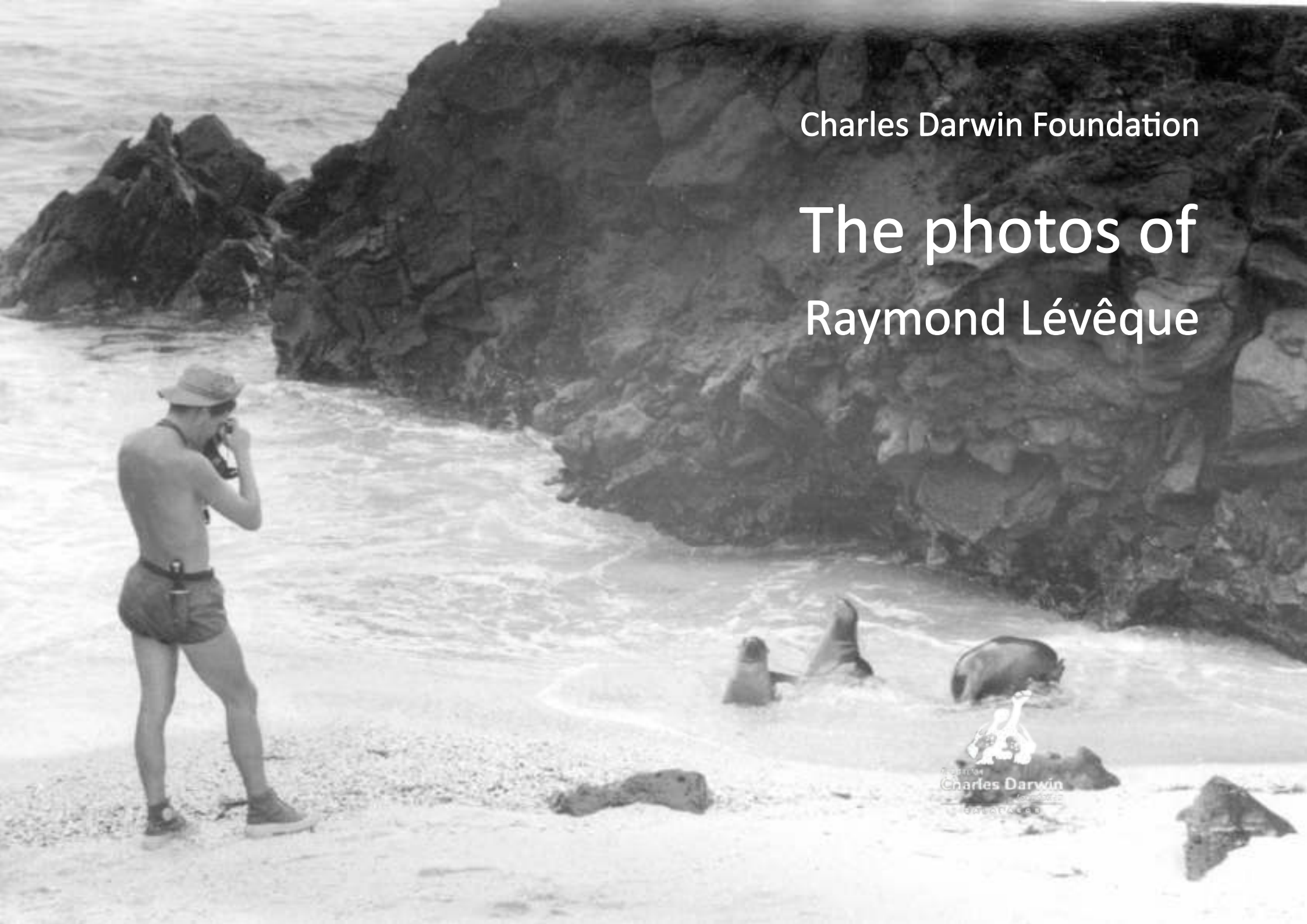


Charles Darwin Foundation

The photos of Raymond Lévêque



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The photos of Raymond Lévêque



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Charles Darwin Foundation

The photos of Raymond Lévêque

Photographs by Raymond Lévêque
Texts and edition by Edgardo Civallero

Series "Memorias de la FCD" n° 21

Charles Darwin Foundation
Library, Archive and Museum
Puerto Ayora - Santa Cruz
Galapagos Islands - Ecuador - 2023

The author

The beginnings

Raymond Lévêque was born on January 21, 1932, in Geneva, Switzerland.

Interested from an early age in nature in general and birds in particular, he completed his biology studies in Geneva itself and in 1955, at the age of 23, he completed two internships of several months at the biological research station Domaine de la Tour du Valat, in the commune of Arles, in the south of France.

Founded by the Swiss ornithologist Luc Hoffmann in 1954, the station is located in the Camargue and in the vicinity of the Vigueirat marshes, two natural regions of Provence characterized by wetlands.

In 1958, Lévêque was listed in the annual report of the Tour du Valat Foundation as a *stagiaire*, and in 1959 as a *chercheur*. In addition to working on his doctoral thesis on avocets, he devoted himself to studying gulls and waders in the marshes, and developed a program to monitor some of these species.

At the end of 1959 he was contacted by UNESCO: the organization was looking for a single scientist, a citizen of a neutral country, to take charge of the Charles Darwin Foundation's biological station in the Galapagos Islands.

The job included building it.

Research at the end of the world

The idea of a scientific station in the Galapagos arose from a trip by Austrian ethologist Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt to the archipelago in 1953-1954. After noting the risks to which the island's unique biodiversity was exposed, he sent a memorandum to the Union for the Protection of Nature (now IUCN, International Union for the Conservation of Nature) and thus revived old ideas about the protection of this unique ecosystem.

A group of scientists from Europe and the U.S. banded around this concern and, in addition to holding talks with the Ecuadorian government to achieve complete protection of the island territory, got UNESCO interested in the idea of the station. In 1957, the

international organization launched an evaluation trip led by Eibl-Eibesfeldt himself, which included a team from the famous American magazine *Life*. The results obtained during that expedition led to the proclamation of the islands as an Ecuadorian National Park and the creation of the Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) in Brussels, both in 1959.

These results also recommended the establishment of a permanent research station in the Galapagos.

The UNESCO expedition report indicated that the best location for a potential biological station was Tortuga Bay, near the town of Puerto Ayora, in the south of Santa Cruz Island. With that information in mind, UNESCO summoned Lévêque, who went to Paris at the end of 1959 to sign a contract for a period of six months. In the document, he committed himself to build the station—even though he had no notion of architecture or experience in construction—and, at the same time, to advance in monitoring projects for the endangered local species.

In Paris, Lévêque met the French ornithologist Jean Dorst, then Secretary General of the CDF, with whom he later corresponded extensively — as far as distances and poor postal services in Galapagos would allow. After his stopover in Paris, the Swiss went to the UK and contacted British ornithologists Peter Scott and David Lack, both of whom had already worked in the Encantadas.

The advices of both scientists was of tremendous use to the Swiss, especially considering that Lévêque had never left Europe, and that the Galapagos Islands, at that time, were still "the end of the world", as they had been for the American William Beebe (author of the inspiring book *Galapagos: World's End*) in 1925. An end of the world with no telephones, poor transportation, communications and hospitals, and very few local resources.

In Ecuador

Lévêque left for Ecuador in January 1960 and, once in the Andean nation, spent a few weeks in Quito and its surroundings, trying to understand the country and its mechanisms and, at the same time, learn some Spanish.

In late February 1960, Lévêque traveled to the Galapagos aboard the *Tarqui*, an Ecuadorian military ship, accompanied by Gonzalo Herrera, assistant to Gustavo Orces, a zoologist at the Central University of Ecuador.

He settled in an incipient Puerto Ayora, and soon he was already touring the islands aboard the *Cristobal Carrier*, the vessel that at that time made the first Galapagos cruises. Or, at least, that is what the Norwegian settler Jacob Lundh notes in his book of memoirs.

These facts are confirmed by one of Lévêque's early articles, in which the author indicates that he traveled extensively around the islands and that he made the trip to the mainland by boat, round trip, seven times.

Confirming his island travels, it is known —thanks to a note from the Swedish botanist Uno H. Eliasson— that, in early June 1960, Lévêque was in the south of Isabela Island, with Jacob Lundh. It was there that he probably collected some debated herbarium specimens of *Scalesia belleri*— the only ones cited for that island.

In his memoirs, Lundh emphasizes that the Swiss knew nothing about either the region or construction, but that he "had the good sense to ask around and gather all sorts of information that could be useful."

First steps

In Puerto Ayora, Lévêque stayed in a house on the beach, belonging to a local guide, Miguel Castro, who over the years would become one of the key players in the conservation policies of the Charles Darwin Foundation.

Castro had been accompanying foreign scientists on their voyages through the islands for some time. He had been contacted in advance by Jean Dorst to take care of Lévêque, and ended up becoming an indispensable help to the newcomer. In addition to providing him with a roof over his head and a plate of food —prepared by Castro's own wife, the daughter of Swiss migrants— he placed his boat, the *Odin*, acquired from Norwegian settlers, at his disposal.

On board the *Odin*, Lévêque and Castro evaluated

Tortuga Bay —specifically, Playa Mansa— as a potential location for a biological station. It had been recommended by experts, but Lévêque soon realized that it was an impossible option: the entrance by sea was complicated, due to the reefs lining the mouth of the bay, and the road by land had not yet been built by the local authorities, due to lack of funds.

It was the American settler Forrest Nelson, who was building a hotel in the eastern part of Puerto Ayora, who suggested to Lévêque that he consider the land further east of his own as a possible location. These lands had been claimed a decade earlier by the Lundh family, but its members had no problem in ceding them to the CDF for the construction of what is now the Charles Darwin Research Station (CDRS).

It was then that the odyssey began.

Difficult beginnings

In a late text, Hendrick Hoeck, at the time director of the CDRS, pointed out that Lévêque's decision to build the

biological station where he did, instead of, for example, in Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (San Cristóbal Island), seat of the island administration, caused Puerto Ayora to develop and end up becoming the urban space it is today. For the Station attracted visitors — in fact, Lundh himself noted in his memoirs that he used to bring tourists, even when the space was still being built under the direction of Lévêque. Later, the tortoise corrals and outreach activities developed by the CDF would end up consolidating the site as a destination for international visitors, and strengthening the structures of neighboring Puerto Ayora.

According to Roger Perry, another of his successors in the direction of the CDRS, Lévêque had only "instructions to build a station, the blessing of the Ecuadorean government, a grant from UNESCO, and a bank account in Guayaquil." Communications with the mainland and with Europe, where his superiors were located, was difficult or impossible, there was no landing stage, and building materials on the islands were scarce, as were cargo ships.

Looking around, Lévêque noticed that the local buildings at that time were mostly made of "Baltra pine": wood salvaged from the barracks of the U.S. military base on Baltra or South Seymour Island, dismantled in 1945. However, the wood decomposed quickly in that climate. Volcanic stone, another abundant local resource, was much more durable, but extremely difficult to work with. At the suggestion of the Swiss Rene Champiot, sent in those days from Riobamba by the United Nations Andean Mission, and who had experience building in the tropics, the best option was concrete — a material already used in Galapagos, at least since 1946, to make bricks locally.

Together with Champiot, Lévêque hired a team of masons in Guayaquil for a period of six months, designed some elementary plans and began the construction of a wharf, a shed, and a building to serve as a laboratory. The latter was accompanied by two circular tanks that stored rainwater collected from the roofs.

The shed would eventually become the current CDRS Exhibition Hall, while the laboratory building (which also

housed the first library) is currently the headquarters of the CDF's Communications and IT areas. Regarding this last space, Lévêque was not too happy: the location of the building did not take into consideration the prevailing winds (and rains).

Completing tasks

The construction process of the biological station was a nightmare from the beginning: concrete and wood arrived from Puerto Ayora, and sand from Playa de los Alemanes, further west. All this, in a boat that soon gave up the task and was replaced by the fragile canoe of a local fisherman. Champiot's work team, together with its leader, disappeared after completing the six months of their contract, leaving the work half done, and the potential collaboration with Forrest Nelson ended in conflict (although there are contradictory versions on the matter).

At that time, two Belgians, Edgar Pots and Louis Fievet, arrived in Santa Cruz with the intention of planting

coffee. Both had had experience in the Belgian Congo, so Lévêque hired them to help him finish the planned buildings. Pots stayed on at the Station as the manager — before leaving the islands with his family for the mainland and being replaced by German settler Rolf-Dieter Sievers.

The final result of all the construction efforts was a small and simple space, with a landing ramp, two buildings, two water tanks, and the paths that connected the entire site, alongside a narrow road that led to the neighboring town of Puerto Ayora.

Lévêque faced numerous challenges: rapid and solitary decision making, excessive pressure, adverse conditions, and the impossibility of consulting with his superiors in Paris. During the two years he lived in Galapagos, he had to find reliable staff, move huge quantities of construction materials from the mainland, deal with bureaucracy and local barriers, and make the local community and its authorities aware of the Station's existence.

He achieved his goals but suffered a lot in both personal and professional terms.

Sacrifices and contributions

In a late interview, Lévêque admitted that when he returned to Switzerland in 1962, he was completely exhausted, suffered a nervous breakdown and needed two years to recover, both physically and psychologically.

Some of those who knew and treated him in his later years say he never did.

In academic terms, Lévêque had to sacrifice much of his scientific work due to lack of time and energy, but he was able to collect a great deal of information on Galapagos biodiversity and the risks it faced, and he was able to lay the foundations for a series of processes that would later be developed by his successors.

Among such processes, one of the most important was the bird banding program, an activity for which rings provided by the British Trust of Ornithology were used.

With the help of Miguel Castro, his inseparable companion, he marked a considerable number of marine species (especially cormorants), estimated the number of albatrosses on Española Island, and carried out a number of specific censuses.

His handwritten banding notes are preserved today in the CDF Archives.

In addition to kick-starting ornithological work, Lévêque laid the groundwork for the beginnings of an herbarium, began tagging giant tortoises —with the help of local hunters such as Gilberto Moncayo, as documented by American herpetologist Charles C. Carpenter— and conducted an initial census of island seals. This last activity allowed him to ensure that the population of that species was still present in the islands, something later confirmed by his successor in the CDRS direction, the French biologist André Brosset.

Unfortunately, his research work was not reflected in a significant production of academic literature.

Lévêque was concerned, from the moment of his arrival, about the animals introduced to the islands and the damage they caused to the endemic flora and fauna. In fact, in June and July 1960 he wrote to Dorst on the subject and expressed strong opinions on the matter. Unfortunately, there were too many invasive species in too many different places, and he could do nothing about it — especially considering the limited means and resources at his disposal.

In a report he submitted to the UICN and mentioned in the institution's official bulletin in 1960, Lévêque stressed the need to fence off protected areas to prevent the entry of invasive species, and to hunt the latter to the point of their disappearance. But, above all, he advocated education as an essential tool for achieving the CDF's goals.

Last years

After returning to Europe and recovering from his Galapagoan experience, Lévêque became involved in several projects and in September 1966 he joined the

Vogelwarte, the Swiss Ornithological Observatory, with the aim of evaluating the data collected during his youth in the French Camargue: information related to the ecology and population dynamics of the avocet. In February 1970 he ended up being hired as the librarian of that institution. It was a position he held until his retirement in 1997.

In addition to being an excellent reference librarian, he collaborated with the Vogelwarte as a translator and photographer. On a personal level, he was a passionate traveler. And on many occasions, he was involved in guiding ornithological groups to various parts of Europe — and even to the Galapagos.

After his retirement he began to suffer from Parkinson's and in 2010 he moved into a nursing home. He passed away a few years later, in June 2016. Several Galapagos species (eg *Docophoroides levequei*, *Acartia (Acanthacartia) levequei* and *Galagete levequei*) bear his name. And a part of his personal documentation rests in the CDF Library, Archives and Museum.

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The present text is based on the blog post by Kramer (2020) and the article by Marti (2016), with aggregate data from Lundh (2001), Corley Smith (1990) and other point sources cited in the following listing.

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The photos

The images gathered and presented in this book are part of Raymond Lévêque's collection of photographs on paper, donated to the Charles Darwin Foundation through Dr. Peter Kramer. These documents are in an excellent state of preservation, usually with annotations on the back that allow identification, even if only elementary, of what is reflected on the front.

For this volume we have selected the photos that have to do with the history of Lévêque and the Charles Darwin Research Station, and with the landscapes and people that the Swiss scientist encountered along the way. In addition to a brief series (I) reflecting his visit to the United Kingdom in 1960, before his trip to Ecuador, another series (VIII) is included, documenting Lévêque's return to Santa Cruz in 1976, when he had already left the Charles Darwin Foundation.

In between, there is a series (II) that depicts the Swiss' travels in Ecuador in early 1960, and another (III) that illustrates the landscapes of the Galapagos Islands in general, and Academy Bay in particular, during Lévêque's stay in the archipelago between 1960 and 1962. The latter

include views of the airport/port on Baltra Island, the cemetery on Santa Cruz Island (located at the entrance to the road leading from Puerto Ayora to the Charles Darwin Research Station), the forests of the highlands, and the house of one of the members of the famous German settler family Angermeyer.

This is followed by a series (IV) documenting the construction process of the Darwin Station. Appearing in the photographs are some of the people who made such construction possible, such as Louis Fievet (#84), Edgar Pots (#90), Sigurd Graffer (#94), Forrest Nelson (#104), Anders Rambeck and Rene Champiot (#107) and many more (#102 and #103). Nelson and his house appear in a special series (V), as well as other island's spaces (series VII). In this last sequence are Miguel Castro (#135) and his boat, the *Odin* (#130).

Finally, a particular series (V) is devoted to Raymond Lévêque himself and his life on the islands, including his bird banding activities.

The images were scanned with the greatest care, and are presented together with the author's annotations (when available), in which his native French, English and some Spanish are mixed. The translation of these notes is presented at the end of the volume.

It is unnecessary to point out the importance of these visual documents in composing a history of the Charles Darwin Research Station and Puerto Ayora, and the magic of discovering processes, landscapes and faces that, until now, had only been known through a few written texts and some oral references.

The CDF is pleased and honored to work to make these fragments of the cultural and historical heritage of the Galapagos Islands more visible.

Edgardo Civalero
Coordinator
CDF Library, Archive & Museum



Series I

United Kingdom, 1960





001

Exp. Univ. Oxford



002



[...]





003

Wildfowl Trust. Slimbridge



004

Magdalen Tower. Oxford (en face
de l'Edward Grey Institute). Janv. 60



005

Slimbridge



006

Oxford. 1.60



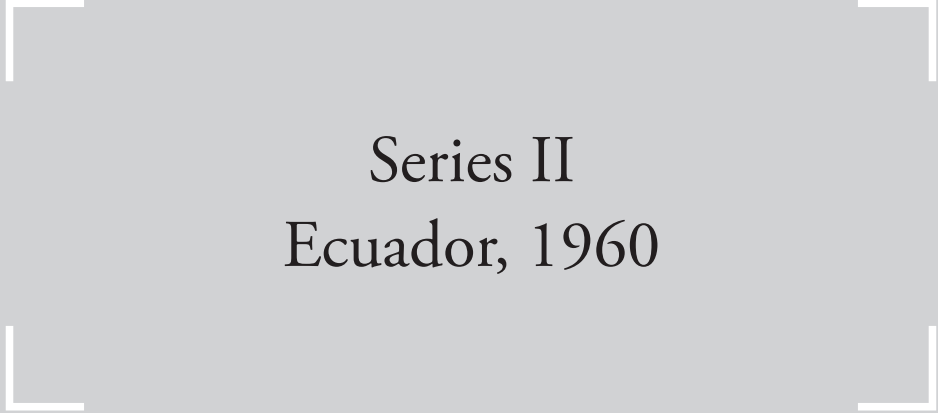
007

Widlfowl Trust, Slimbridge;
en face de chez Peter Scott. 1.60.



008

[?] à Slimbridge.
1.1.60. Angleterre



Series II
Ecuador, 1960



009

Monument équatorial
au N. de Quito



010



[...]





011

Chimborazo



012

Chimborazo



013

C. Atacaso [sic] desde San Juan



014

Chimborazo



015

Chimborazo



016

Chimborazo, depuis la route
de Colta. 1^{er} plan: huttes de toit
de chaume des Indiens.
Eucalyptus + Agaves



017

Cerro Chimborazo, Ecuador.
23.IV.1960. N° 149/13a



018

Chimborazo



019

Chimborazo



020

Cerro Chimborazo, Ecuador, 6267 m.

23.IV.1960. N° 149/11a

Altitude du photographe ca. 4000 m!



021

Chimborazo



022

Chimborazo



023

Guayaquil



024

Guayaquil; rio Guayas,
après-midi. II.60.
Au fond: Duran



025

Armada ecuatoriana.
R. Guayas, II.60



026

Guayaquil



027

Guayaquil. II.60



028

Guayaquil, en regardant
vers le N.



029

Guayaquil



030

La Libertad,
prov. Guayas, II.60



031

La Libertad, prov. Guayas,
fev. 1960



032

La Libertad,
prov. Guayas. II.60



033

La Libertad



034

Train près lagune de Colta
(prov. Chimborazo)
(ligne Quito - Gquil.)



035

Lagune de Colta, rive W.,
en regardant vers le S.



036

Lagune de Colta,
prov. Chimborazo



037

Lagune de Colta,
prov. Chimborazo, II.60



038

Village au côté SW.
de la lagune de Colta,
prov. Chimborazo



039

Gorges du Pastaza [...]
1/31a. 1960



040

Collines près du
monument équatorial
(prov. Pichincha)



041

Près de Quito (Ecuador).

1.10.1961. N° 182/2

Au premier plan reboisement en
Eucalyptus. Effets de l'érosion sur
terrain d'origine volcanique



042

Ours des Andes.
Quito, Colegio Militar



043

Premier Boeing à Quito



044

Au S. de Riobamba,
prov. Chimborazo



045

Près Riobamba,
en descendant au
rio Chambo



046

Riobamba



047

Près Riobamba,
prov. Chimborazo



048

Riobamba, 1960



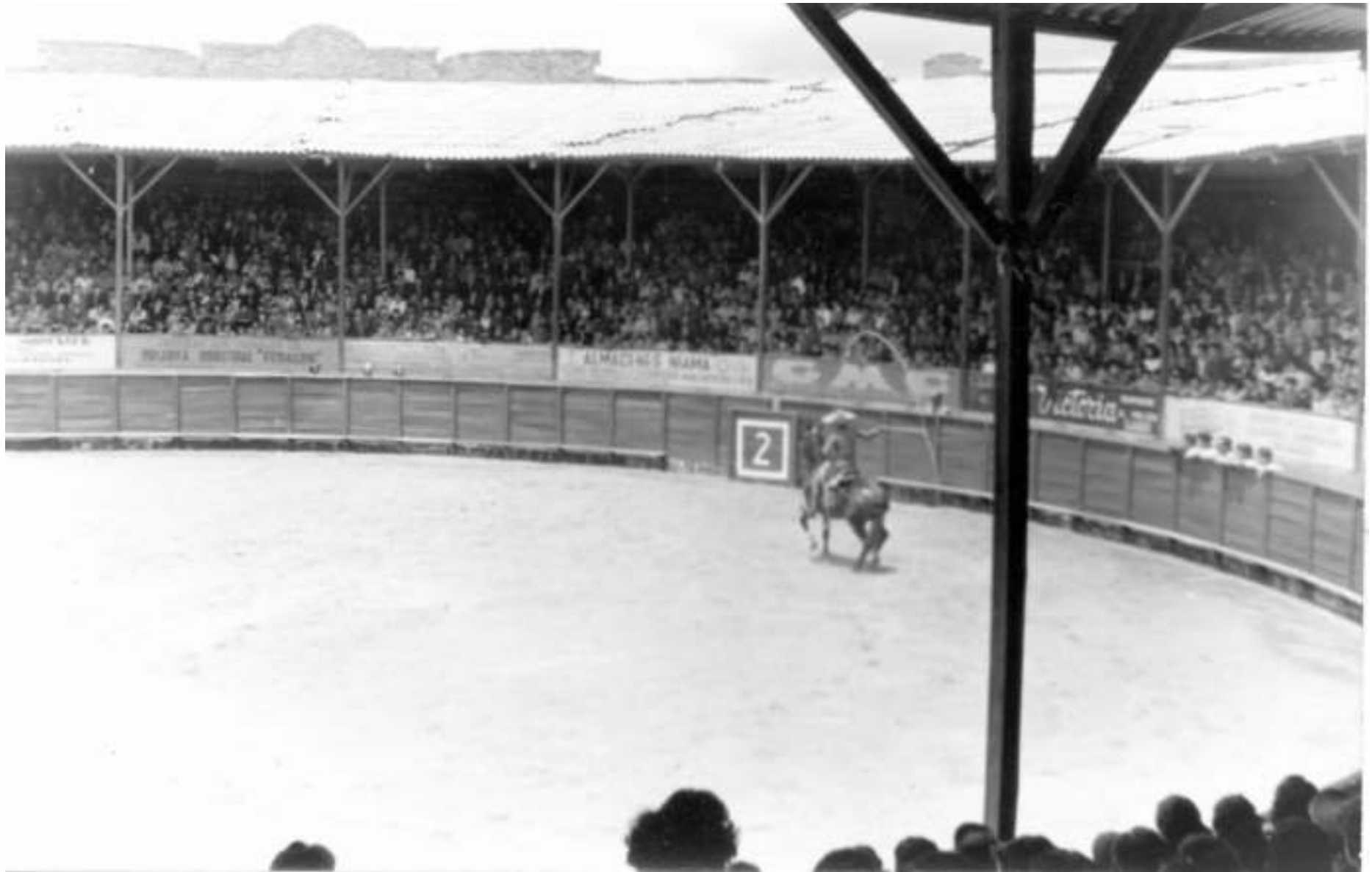
049

Riobamba



050

Foire Riobamba



051

Cavalier mexicain
aux arènes de Riobamba



052

Riobamba



053

Salinas, prov. Guayas.
Bonne idée des
conditions de logement!



054

Végétation près Salinas, l'unique
"bois" au milieu d'un désert. II.60.

Pas de feuilles, il n'a pas plu
depuis presque un an!



055

Veg. près Salinas, II.60



056

Salinas, prov. Guayas, II.60



057

[?] Salinas, II.60



058

Baie de Santa Elena,
prov. Guayas, II.60



059



[...]





060



[...]





061



[...]





062



[...]





063



[...]





064



[...]





065

[Hotel Quito]

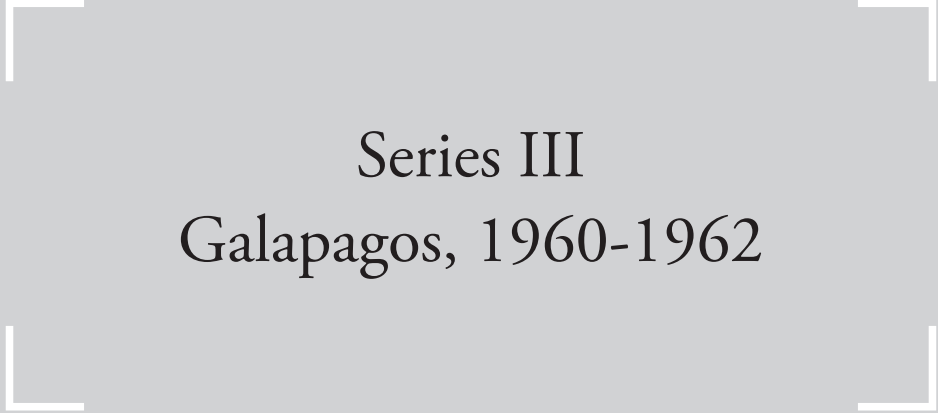


066



[...]





Series III
Galapagos, 1960-1962



067

Baltra, Galapagos.
20 Sept. 1961. N° 208/12



068

Baltra, Galapagos.
4.VII.60. N° 155/13



069

Hood, Galapagos.
N° 178/14



070

Cimetière Santa Cruz,
mars 1960. N° 142/26



071

Cimetière Santa Cruz,
mars 1960. N° 142/27



072

Station Darwin (à dr.)



073

Santa Cruz, Galapagos



074

Academy Bay, [ca.] 1962



075

Academy Bay, Galapagos

22.9.61. N° 207/13

À g. maison Angermeyer



076

1° plan: pâturages des sommets
de Santa Cruz

2° plan: succession d'anciens volcans

3° plan: île Duncan. VI.60



077

N° 147/2



078

Hood, Pta. Suarez, W.
11 juin 1961. N° 178/15



079

Academy Bay, Galapagos.
22.9.61. N° 207/14



080

Tortuga Bay, Indefatigable.
22.9.61, N° 207/36



081

Academy Bay, Indefatigable.
22.9.61, N° 207/12



082

La brousse de Santa Cruz
en allant voir les tortues. Fin dec. 60.
Le 2° cheval transporte une carapace
d'une tortue tuée récemment. N° 172/6



Series IV
The Darwin Station



083

Labo Darwin



084

Labo Darwin (+ Louis Fievet).
4 dec. 1961. N° 188/4



085

Laboratoire Darwin.
Nov. 1961, N° 187/33



086

Labo Darwin, Sta. Cruz.
11 nov. 1961, N° 187/1



087

Dock + Labo, Sta. Cruz.
2 nov. 1961, N° 186/21



088

Academy Bay, Indefatigable.
21.9.61, N° 208/25
[...] “dock” de la Station Darwin



089

Dock Labo Darwin
21.4.1961, N° 138/4



090

Atelier, etc. Station Darwin

E. Pots en 1^{er} plan

N° 194/4



091

Station Darwin. Bodegas
4.XII.61, N° 188/14



092

Ateliers et entrepôts. Station Darwin
Santa Cruz, Galapagos.
12.X.61, N° 183/31



093

Atelier, makers, etc.
Academy Bay, 21.2.61
N° 208/14



094

Academy Bay
21.VI.61, N° 138/10
Sigurd Graffer à g.



095

Construction citerne
Academy Bay
21.9.61, N° 208/17



096

[?] pour Station Darwin
[ca.] 1962. N° 177/27



097

Station
12.X.61, N° 183/26



098

Station Darwin
12.X.61, N° 183/28



099

Station
12.X.61, N° 183/34



100

Station Darwin
12.X.61, N° 183/33



101

Station Darwin
12.X.61, N° 183/29



102

De g. à dr.
Prof. C. Carpenter, Steve Billet [?],
E. Yale Dawson (+ femme, assise),
Edgard Pots, Fieret, Ass. Prof. Carpenter,
Anders Rambeck, André Brosset
[ca.] mars 1962, N° 197/12



103

De g. à dr.
Prof. Carpenter, Billet, Yale Dawson,
Edgard Pots, Madame Dawson,
Louis Fieret, R. Lévèque,
Rambeck, André Brosset
Santa Cruz, mars 1962, N° 197/12



104

Nelson et Mariño
Chemin de la Station Darwin
21.6.1961, N° 138/0



105

Station Darwin, Galapagos
21.4.61, N° 138/16



106



102/24





107

Anders et Champiot
Sta. Cruz, 4.I.61, N° 173/42



108



[...]





109



102/40





110



72/15





111

Station Darwin
12.X.61, N° 183/24



112



197/9





113



200/21





114



194/19





Series V
Other spaces



115

Eden, Sta. Cruz
172/1



116

18 mars 1961, Eden, Sta. Cruz
chez F. Nelson
135/9



117

Maison Nelson, Academy Bay
12 oct. 1961, N° 183/9



118

Eden, Sta. Cruz
2 nov. 1961, N° 186/34



119

Maison Nelson
2 ou 3 nov. 1961, N° 186/36



Series VI
Raymond



120

Daphne, N. Sta. Cruz.
Baguement d'un jeune *Sula*. 3/23
III.60. Photo: W. J. Kahler-Lang



121

Baguement d'un cormoran. 1/72

Fernandina, III.60

Photo: Kahler-Lang



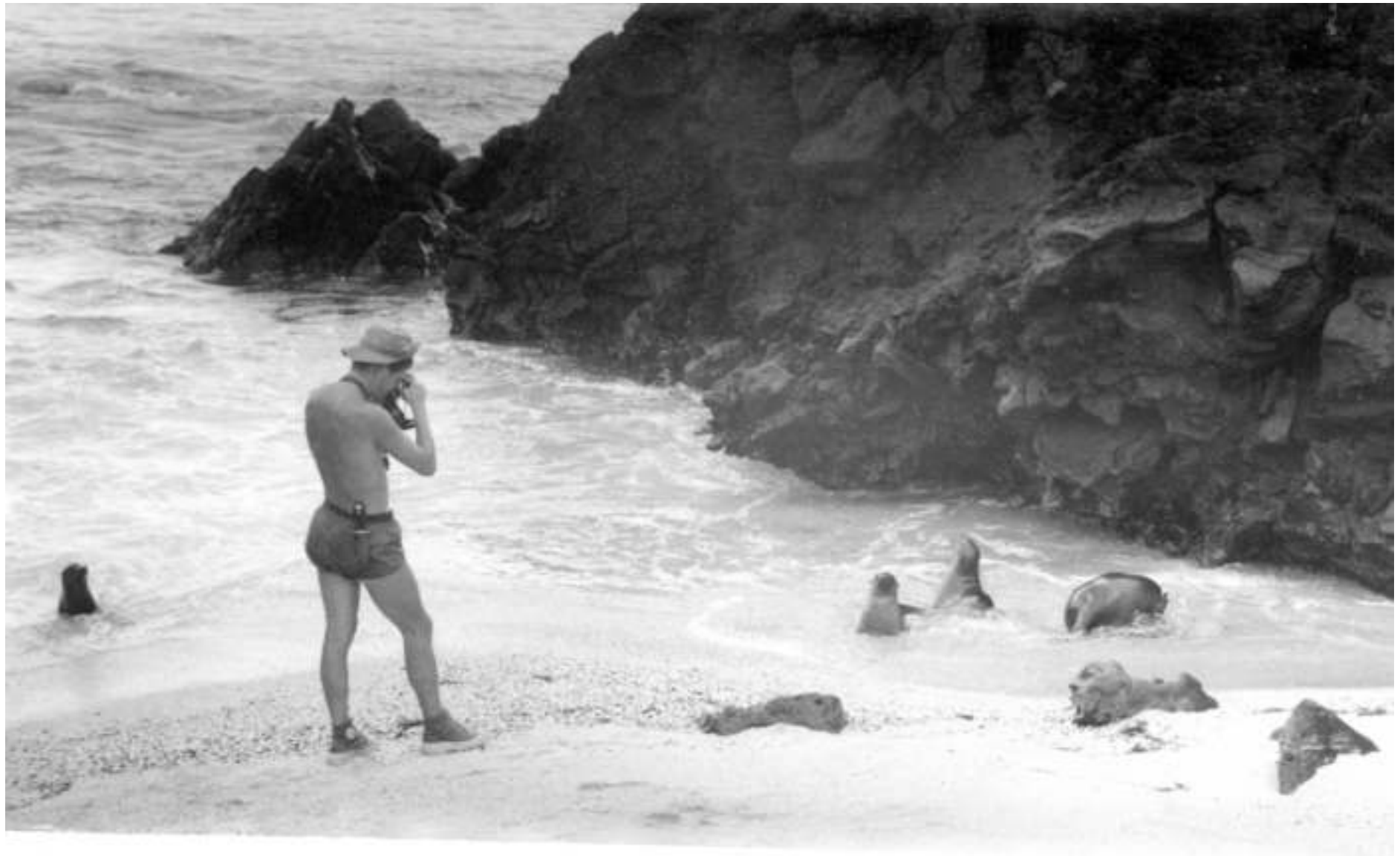
122

Daphne, N. Sta. Cruz. 3/25
Baguelement d'un jeune *Sula dactylatra*.
III.60. Photo: Kahler-Lang



123

Creagrus furcatus. 3/21
Baguement à Daphne. III.60
Photo: Kahler-Lang



124

Côte N. de Santa Cruz

III.60. 4/50

Photo: Kahler-Lang



125

R. L. à la pêche à la langouste
Tortuga Bay, Santa Cruz, III.60
5/41. Photo: Kahler Lang



126

Pêche à la langouste
Santa Cruz, III.60
5/43. Photo: Kahler Lang



127

Résultat d'une heure de pêche
à la langouste. 5/27
Santa Cruz, mar. 60
Photo: Kahler-Lang



Series VII

The islands and the people





128

Cabanon "Horneman"

Sta. Cruz. 8 mar. 62

N° 197/17



129

Anders Rambeck
Santa Cruz. 195/8



130

“Odin” près Guy Fawkes Is.
Au fond, côte N. de Santa Cruz.
VII.60. Photo: R. L. 5/7



131

Academy Bay, Galapagos
22.9.61. 207/17



132

Baltra
20.9.61, N° 208/9



133

Le tonneau de Post Office
Galapagos



134



[...]





135

Miguel Castro et une tortue de mer

Santa Cruz, III.60. 5/49

Photo: Kahler-Lang



136

Au sommet des Galapagos



137

A l'île de Santa Cruz, Galapagos



138

Academy Bay
22.9.61, N° 207/5



139

Academy Bay, Santa Cruz
22.9.61, N° 207/4



140

Yacht "Yankee"
Academy Bay
22.9.61, N° 207/15



Series VIII
Galapagos, 1976



141

T. De Vries, à g.
Santa Cruz, 1976



142

Siegrist
Puerto Ayora, 1976



143

Academy Bay, 1976



144

Academy Bay, 1976



145

Enclos des tortues
Santa Cruz, 1976



146



1976



Series I. United Kingdom, 1960

- 001. Exp. Univ. Oxford
- 002. [No data]
- 003. Wildfowl Trust. Slimbridge
- 004. Magdalen Tower. Oxford (in front of the Edward Grey Institute). Jan. 60
- 005. Slimbridge
- 006. Oxford. 1.60
- 007. Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge; in front of the house of Peter Scott. 1.60
- 008. [?] in Slimbridge. 1.1.60. England

Series II. Ecuador, 1960

- 009. Equatorial monument to the N. of Quito
- 010. [No data]
- 011. Chimborazo
- 012. Chimborazo
- 013. C. Atacaso [sic] from San Juan
- 014. Chimborazo
- 015. Chimborazo
- 016. Chimborazo, from the way to Colta. In the foreground: Indian thatched huts. Eucalyptus + Agaves
- 017. Cerro Chimborazo, Ecuador. 23.IV.1960. N° 149/13a
- 018. Chimborazo

- 019. Chimborazo
- 020. Cerro Chimborazo, Ecuador, 6267 m. 23.IV.1960. N° 149/11a. Photographer's altitude ca. 4000 m!
- 021. Chimborazo
- 022. Chimborazo
- 023. Guayaquil
- 024. Guayaquil; river Guayas, afternoon. II.60. On the background: Duran
- 025. Ecuadorian Navy. R. Guayas, II.60
- 026. Guayaquil
- 027. Guayaquil. II.60
- 028. Guayaquil, watching to the N.
- 029. Guayaquil
- 030. La Libertad, prov. Guayas, II.60
- 031. La Libertad, prov. Guayas, Feb. 1960
- 032. La Libertad, prov. Guayas. II.60
- 033. La Libertad
- 034. Train near Colta lagoon (prov. Chimborazo) (line Quito - Guayaquil)
- 035. Colta lagoon, W. shore, watching to the S.
- 036. Colta lagoon, prov. Chimborazo
- 037. Colta lagoon, prov. Chimborazo, II.60
- 038. Village on the SW. side of the Colta lagoon, prov. Chimborazo
- 039. Pastaza gorges [...] 1/31a. 1960
- 040. Hills near the equatorial monument (prov. Pichincha)
- 041. Near Quito (Ecuador). 1.10.1961. N° 182/2. Eucalyptus

reforestation in the foreground. Effects of erosion on volcanic terrain

- 042. Andean bear. Quito, Military College
- 043. First Boeing in Quito
- 044. To the S. of Riobamba, prov. Chimborazo
- 045. Near Riobamba, going down to River Chambo
- 046. Riobamba
- 047. Near Riobamba, prov. Chimborazo
- 048. Riobamba, 1960
- 049. Riobamba
- 050. Fair of Riobamba
- 051. Mexican rider in the Riobamba bullring
- 052. Riobamba
- 053. Salinas, prov. Guayas. Good idea about housing conditions!
- 054. Vegetation near Salinas, the only "wood" in the middle of a desert. II.60. No leaves, it hasn't rained for almost a year!
- 055. Veg. near Salinas, II.60
- 056. Salinas, prov. Guayas, II.60
- 057. [?] Salinas, II.60
- 058. Bay of Santa Elena, prov. Guayas, II.60
- 059. [No data]
- 060. [No data]
- 061. [No data]
- 062. [No data]
- 063. [No data]
- 064. [No data]

065. [No data. Quito Hotel]

066. [No data]

Series III. Galapagos, 1960-1962

- 067. Baltra, Galapagos. 20 Sept. 1961. N° 208/12
- 068. Baltra, Galapagos. 4.VII.60. N° 155/13
- 069. Hood, Galapagos. N° 178/14
- 070. Graveyard Santa Cruz, March 1960. N° 142/26
- 071. Graveyard Santa Cruz, March 1960. N° 142/27
- 072. Darwin Station (on the right)
- 073. Santa Cruz, Galapagos
- 074. Academy Bay, [ca.] 1962
- 075. Academy Bay, Galapagos. 22.9.61. N° 207/13. On the left, house Angermeyer
- 076. On the foreground: pastures of the Santa Cruz summits. Then: succession of ancient volcanoes. On the background: Duncan Island. VI.60
- 077. N° 147/2
- 078. Hood, Pta. Suarez, W. 11 June 1961. N° 178/15
- 079. Academy Bay, Galapagos. 22.9.61. N° 207/14
- 080. Tortuga Bay, Indefatigable. 22.9.61, N° 207/36
- 081. Academy Bay, Indefatigable. 22.9.61, N° 207/12
- 082. The Santa Cruz bush on the way to see the tortoises. Late Dec. 60. The 2nd horse carries the shell of a recently killed tortoise. N° 172/6

Series IV. The Darwin Station

- 083. Lab Darwin
- 084. Lab Darwin (+ Louis Fievet). 4 Dec. 1961, N° 188/4
- 085. Laboratory Darwin. Nov. 1961, N° 187/33
- 086. Lab Darwin, Sta. Cruz. 11 Nov. 1961, N° 187/1
- 087. Dock + Lab, Sta. Cruz. 2 Nov. 1961, N° 186/21
- 088. Academy Bay, Indefatigable. 21.9.61, N° 208/25. [...] "dock" of the Darwin Station
- 089. Dock Lab Darwin. 21.4.1961, N° 138/4
- 090. Workshop, etc. Darwin Station. E. Pots on the foreground. N° 194/4
- 091. Darwin Station. Warehouse. 4.XII.61, N° 188/14
- 092. Workshop and warehouse. Darwin Station. Santa Cruz, Galapagos. 12.X.61, N° 183/31
- 093. Workshop, etc. Academy Bay, 21.2.61. N° 208/14
- 094. Academy Bay. 21.VI.61, N° 138/10. Sigurd Graffer on the left
- 095. Tank construction. Academy Bay. 21.9.61, N° 208/17
- 096. [?] for the Darwin Station. [ca.] 1962. N° 177/27
- 097. Station. 12.X.61, N° 183/26
- 098. Darwin Station. 12.X.61, N° 183/28
- 099. Station. 12.X.61, N° 183/34
- 100. Darwin Station. 12.X.61, N° 183/33
- 101. Darwin Station. 12.X.61, N° 183/29
- 102. From left to right. Prof. C. Carpenter, Steve Billet [?], E. Yale Dawson (+ wife, seated), Edgard Pots, Fieret, Ass. Prof. Carpenter,

- Anders Rambeck, André Brosset. [ca.] March 1962, N° 197/12
- 103. From left to right. Prof. Carpenter, Billet, Yale Dawson, Edgard Pots, Madame Dawson, Louis Fieret, R. Lévêque, Rambeck, André Brosset. Santa Cruz, March 1962, N° 197/12
- 104. Nelson and Mariño. Road to the Darwin Station. 21.6.1961, N° 138/0
- 105. Darwin Station, Galapagos. 21.4.61, N° 138/16
- 106. 102/24
- 107. Anders and Champiot. Sta. Cruz, 4.I.61, N° 173/42
- 108. [No data]
- 109. 102/40
- 110. 72/15
- 111. Darwin Station. 12.X.61, N° 183/24
- 112. 197/9
- 113. 200/21
- 114. 194/19

Series V. Other spaces

- 115. Eden, Sta. Cruz. 172/1
- 116. 18 March 1961, Eden, Sta. Cruz, house of F. Nelson. 135/9
- 117. House Nelson, Academy Bay. 12 Oct. 1961, N° 183/9
- 118. Eden, Sta. Cruz. 2 Nov. 1961, N° 186/34
- 119. House Nelson. 2 or 3 Nov. 1961, N° 186/36

Series VI. Raymond

120. Daphne, N. Sta. Cruz. Ringing of a young Sula. 3/23. III.60. Photo: W.J. Kahler-Lang
121. Ringing of a cormorant. 1/72. Fernandina, III.60. Photo: Kahler-Lang
122. Daphne, N. Sta. Cruz. 3/25. Ringing of a young Sula dactylatra. III.60. Photo: Kahler-Lang
123. Creagrus furcatus. 3/21. Ringing in Daphne. III.60. Photo: Kahler-Lang
124. N. shore of Santa Cruz. III.60. 4/50. Photo: Kahler-Lang
125. R. L. fishing lobsters. Tortuga Bay, Santa Cruz, III.60. 5/41. Photo: Kahler Lang
126. Fishing lobsters. Santa Cruz, III.60. 5/43. Photo: Kahler Lang
127. Results of an hour's lobster fishing. 5/27. Santa Cruz, Mar. 60. Photo: Kahler-Lang

Series VII. The islands and the people

128. Cabin "Horneman". Sta. Cruz. 8 Mar. 62. N° 197/17
129. Anders Rambeck. Santa Cruz. 195/8
130. "Odin" near Guy Fawkes Is. On the background, N. shore of Santa Cruz. VII.60. Photo: R. L. 5/7
131. Academy Bay, Galapagos. 22.9.61. 207/17
132. Baltra. 20.9.61, N° 208/9

133. The barrel at Post Office. Galapagos

134. [No data]

135. Miguel Castro and a sea turtle. Santa Cruz, III.60. 5/49. Photo: Kahler-Lang

136. At the summit of the Galapagos

137. At Santa Cruz Island, Galapagos

138. Academy Bay. 22.9.61, N° 207/5

139. Academy Bay, Santa Cruz. 22.9.61, N° 207/4

140. Yacht "Yankee". Academy Bay. 22.9.61, N° 207/15

Series VIII. Galapagos, 1976

141. T. De Vries, on the left. Santa Cruz, 1976
142. Siegrist. Puerto Ayora, 1976
143. Academy Bay, 1976
144. Academy Bay, 1976
145. Tortoises' enclosure. Santa Cruz, 1976
146. 1976



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