



KON-TIKI FIELD REPORT SERIES VOLUME 13/2020

Edwin N. Ferdon Jr. Archive. Detailed ICA description

by Marit Bakke, Paloma Lopez Delgado,
and Reidar Solsvik

THE KON-TIKI MUSEUM
THOR HEYERDAHL'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION

EDWIN N. FERDON Jr. ARCHIVE

DETAILED ICA DESCRIPTION

KTM FIELD AND ARCHIVE REPORT SERIES VOL. 13

THOR HEYERDAHL'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
THE KON-TIKI MUSEUM 2020

Marit Bakke, Paloma Lopez Delgado,
and Reidar Solsvik

With a biographical sketch and bibliography
By Earl H. Lubensky

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The Kon-Tiki Museum is a non-profit foundation, and our primary tasks is to curate the vessels and other objects from Thor Heyerdahl's expeditions and display them to the public. We also undertake or fund research and projects which is connected to Thor Heyerdahl's lifelong work and research area of interests.

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CHAPTER 1

EDWIN N. FERDON JR. 1913-2002

by Earl H. Lubensky

1.1 Introduction

My friend and colleague, Edwin Nelson Ferdon, Jr., died in Tucson, Arizona, on November 13, 2002, at the age of 88. He was born on June 14, 1913 in St. Paul, Minnesota. He is survived by his widow, Lola Vearl Galbraith, whom he married in 1972, and by three children: Richard (1946–2020), Derre (born 1949), and Julie (born 1950). His first wife, Constance Etz, a fellow student at Marietta College, whom he married in 1939, died in 1969.

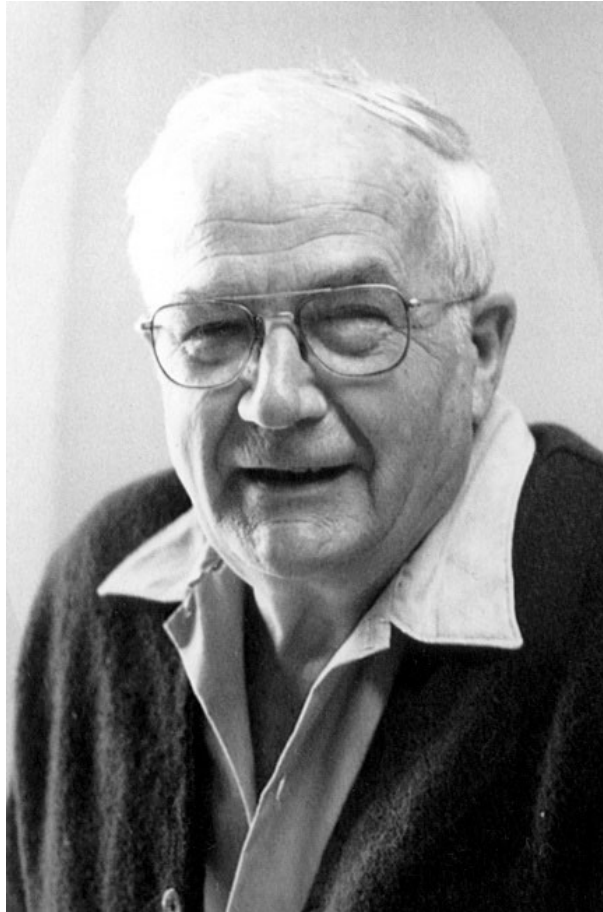


Fig. 1: Edwin Nelson Ferdon (Photo: Ferdon Family).

His parents, Edwin Nelson Ferdon and Julie Omeyer Ferdon also predeceased him. His father, a Cornell graduate, joined the American Art Works in 1929, when Ed was 16. His mother vigorously preserved her Norwegian heritage and her cousin, Thor Odegard, kept Ed supplied with books on Scandinavia. Ed cherished his Scandinavian heritage. He considered himself first and foremost an archaeologist, and throughout his life he was indeed an archaeologist. At the same time his interests and education led him into involvement in the related disciplines of geography and ethnology.

Ed's life may be divided into four phases, each overlapping the other: his early years (1930s); his Ecuadorian years (1939–1945); his New Mexico (Santa Fe) years (1945–1969); and his Tucson, Arizona years (1969–2002). During his New Mexico years he continued to work on Ecuador, and revived the interest in the American Southwest and Mexico that he had developed in the 1930s. In Santa Fe, he also pursued his interest in folk museums, a subject he later devoted most of his time at the Arizona State Museum. During the New Mexico years he began an interest in the South Pacific, lasting the rest of his life. Ed was always interested in, and taught much, museum operations.

Ed was influenced by Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, Director of the Museum of New Mexico from 1909 until his death in 1946 (see Ed's biography of Hewett in Ferdon 1993b); by the US Ambassador to Ecuador, Boaz Long, who helped Ed in every possible way during the Ecuadorian years and who became post-WWII Director of the Museum of New Mexico (see Ed's biography of Boaz Long in Ferdon 1956b); by Dr. Raymond H. Thompson, Ed's boss at the Arizona State Museum; and by Thor Heyerdahl, with whom he worked at the excavations on Easter Island, making him interested in the possible connection between pre-historic mainland South America and the South Pacific. Ed wrote about his relationship with Heyerdahl in Ferdon 1963, 1966a, and 1978. With Thor Heyerdahl, he edited the two volumes from the Easter Island excavation (Ferdon and Heyerdahl 1961b and 1965).

My story is mainly about Ed's years in Ecuador, also his writings after he left Ecuador, but I have also included other phases I have researched to the extent of my ability. I am grateful for help and contributions by Dr. Raymond H. Thompson, director emeritus of the Arizona State Museum. Ed's widow, Vearl, and Monica Barnes, editor of *Andean Past*, were constantly available to help and give advice.

Note: References to works by Edwin N. Ferdon, Jr. are listed in a separate complete bibliography.

1.2 The early years

Ed Ferdon's first experience in archaeology dates back to 1929, when he, aged 16, and his younger brother participated in a Boy Scout excavation of a Hopewell Mound in Ohio, near his home then in Coshocton, Ohio. This experience inspired him to become an archaeologist (Thompson 2003). In 1931, while already a student at Marietta College in Ohio, he attended



Fig. 2: Edwin N. Fedon on field-school in 1933 (Photo: From publication).

Ferdon's early field school experiences consisted of the 1932 and 1933 Jemez Field School s the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, and met Edgar Lee Hewitt. Hewitt encouraged Ferdon to come to the New Mexico archaeological field school, which he attended in 1932 and 1934. He made the first trip to New Mexico in 1932 on his Harley Davidson motorcycle, which he then sold to finance his several field trips with Hewitt to Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Mexico.

easons; the 1934 Chaco Canyon Field School; the 1935 archaeological tour of Peru and Bolivia; the 1936 tour to central America; and the 1937 tour to Guatemala and southern Mexico (Gifford and Mo 1985; Ferdon 1985). He returned in 1938 to Chaco Canyon. Ferdon published and account of his 1935 experience with Hewitt in Peru, in an article entitled "A Peruvian High-land Trail" (Ferdon 1938). In this article, at the age of 22, Ferdon proved his acute observation ability, allowing him to accurately record details of name places, road and bridge construction, place and time variability in road routes and rerouting of roads, and the historic connection between roads in current times with ancient Inca roads, especially on the road from Cuzco to Ayacucho.

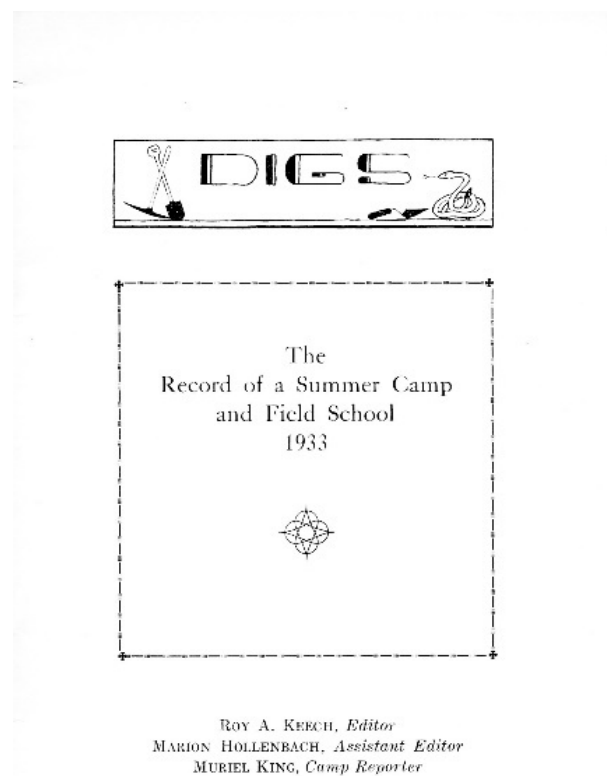


Fig. 3: Front piece of the reports from the field-school in 1933.

In the beginning of this article, Ferdon speculated on the "existence of an early intercourse between the people of the Peruvian coast and the highlands well before the advent of the great Inca confederacy of Tawant-i-suyo" based on the "influences present" in the designs of coastal pottery from the two early highland cultures, that of Tiahuanaco and Chavin. Ferdon extrapolated from this observation to conclude that "it may be possible that many of the so-called 'Inca roads' are, in truth, early pre-Inca trade routes merely built and placed in a more serviceable form by the later Inca confederacy," but this could not (then at least) be proven because "we have no written record of these trails until we come to the period of the Incas."

Among his many other qualifications, Ed Ferdon was a storyteller. His account above of the Peruvian Highland Trail preceded a number of other stories he delighted in telling, especially when almost insurmountable obstacles and difficulties were encountered. His later storytelling related not only his early Peruvian experience but also to his later experiences in Ecuador, in the American Southwest, in Mexico, and in the whole South Pacific Island area.

1.3 His education

At some point Ferdon transferred from Marietta College to the University of New Mexico where he received a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology and Geology in 1937. He supported himself by serving as a chauffeur for Hewett. In 1939, he entered graduate school at the University of Southern California (USC). While in Ecuador, he received a Master of Arts degree in absentia from USC in 1942, also in Anthropology and Geography.

During his early years in Ecuador he frequently mentioned that he wanted to finish the Hermit's Cave report, but only once in his monthly report to Dr. Hewett (February 1940) did he refer to putting it into a final form. Then, in January 1942, he began reporting again about his "concentration on getting out the necessary research papers for his Master's degree [...]" factual material for one paper is now complete." In February 1942, he wrote: "[...] the preparation of the three necessary research papers for my Master's degree has gone steadily forward this month [...] All other work [...] momentarily laid aside until these papers have been completed and sent on their way." The Hermit's Cave report became his Master's thesis. In May 1942, presumably after everything had been done in order to receive the Master's degree, he wrote about "going to Lima to take his Doctor's exams." In June 1942, he wrote: "Ambassador Long was interested in arrangements by you [Hewett] at USC for working out of certain of my Doctors' credits down here. He has been interested in some arrangements with universities for giving credit to graduate students working in the Latin American field. Any arrangement made by USC for my work would serve as a steppingstone for him." Then, in July 1942, he wrote: "[...] at long last the research papers necessary to complete my Master's degree have been sent off by air express. All work has been completed and it is now only a matter of time for the awarding of the degree." He had already been certified for the Master's Degree, so there is confusion in the record about when he actually received it, and when he actually worked toward his doctorate.

In his 1942 summary report, he wrote: "[...] the School [of American Research] had instructed me to complete my Master's degree." He mentioned further the "time spent on writing the three necessary research papers." Then he wrote that "USC said only half of four hours credit was needed, thus only one paper was sent up – the second remaining for further credits toward a Doctor's degree."

He listed three papers that he had developed for that degree: "Notes to Accompany a Climatic Map of Ecuador" (preliminary in nature, presented to the Department of Geography at USC); "Notes on Certain Functional Figurines from the Coast of Ecuador," which was "a partial study, made in 1941, of the Konanz archaeological collection" [see below about Konanz] (presented to the Department of Anthropology at USC and published later in Ferdon 1945a); and "Prehistoric Burial Customs and Their Distribution in Ecuador"..."a test problem along the lines of geographic distribution." This latter paper was a plan not completed, as such, but Ferdon expressed his hope to develop a number of such distributional studies. Along those lines he developed a plot of the distribution in Ecuador of Indian tribal units as well as Afro-Ecuadorian groups (Ferdon 1947b, 1950a).

Ferdon attended the University of Michigan during the school year 1953-54 for graduate studies, presumably for credits in courses needed for the doctor's degree. How many credits he might have obtained from the University of Southern California for his work in Ecuador is not known. He may have completed enough course work at Michigan for the doctor's degree, but he did not pursue final acceptance of his dissertation. It is assumed his hope for completing a draft based on his work in Ecuador was presented for that requirement, probably his "Studies in Ecuadorian Geography" (Ferdon 1950a). Anyway, his thoughts at that time were on an invitation from Thor Heyerdahl to join him on an expedition to the Galapagos Islands (from January 10 to March 18, 1952). He could not accept because of his studies. Heyerdahl then invited him to join the expedition to Easter Island, which he said his wife, Connie, with her "generosity and understanding" encouraged him to accept (Ferdon 1966a:12). According to James Griffin of the University of Michigan at that time, and who served as a member of Ferdon's committee, he would have been approved for the Ph.D. degree if he had pursued the examination requirements again after another month (private conversation c. 1985).

1.4 The Ecuador experience

Many of Ed Ferdon's colleagues and fellow archaeologists who worked with him during his stay in Ecuador, before and during World War II, still remembered him when I was US Consul General in Guayaquil, Ecuador, in 1971. They told about his work in surveying sites throughout Ecuador, mainly on the coast, and his collections from many of those sites. Principal among these colleagues were Olaf Holm Miguel Wagner, and Carlos Zevallos Menendez. Others still talked about him, including Luis Piana, Jorge Marcos, Julio Estrada, and Presley Norton. I became interested in Ferdon's work and set about to find out where he



Fig. 4: Edwin N. Ferdon, drawing by colleague (From publication).

was and where his collections were. Wagner made a point that one of the sites Ferdon surveyed was on Hacienda Ayalan, where I was excavating on weekends in 1972-73. Wagner himself had taken him there.

Ed had lived in Tucson, Arizona since 1969. When I attended the meeting of the Society for American Archaeology there in 1978 I made a point of contacting him at the Arizona State Museum. I had already written him early in 1973, after attempting to contact him through HAM radio, to tell him of my conversations with Miguel Wagner about his (Ferdon's) collections. Wagner had also gathered artifacts from his own hacienda and gave them to Ferdon. I reminded Ferdon that Wagner had also told me about his excavation near La Libertad on the Santa Elena Peninsula.

In that letter, I told Ferdon that I had mentioned him in a draft paper I had written for a publication as one who had earlier carried out archaeological investigations in the Hacienda Ayalan area (Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia LVII (123)). This letter was the first in an extensive series of communications by phone and by letter (33 from me, 29 from him) until just before his death in 2002, his frequently being extensive, about many aspects of Ecuadorian and even South Pacific archaeology that we found mutually interesting. We also

visited each other, my wife and I to them in Tucson, and he and his wife, Vearl in Columbia, Missouri, mainly to discuss his collections and my work on them.

Ferdon revealed to me that most of his Ecuadorian collections ended up at the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe. References are mainly in El Palacio about his assignment to Ecuador during WWII by the School of American Research, in conjunction with the Academia Nacional de Historia (Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estudios Historicos Americanos) and the University of Southern California (El Palacio 46 (9) 1939, and 47 (1), 1940). His assigned mission then was "an archaeological survey of the old northern Inca province with an excavation of a selected site" (El Palacio 52(6), p. 127).

The statement of his assignment seemed to change from time to time. In his article, "The Ecuadorian Research Project" (Ferdon 1945b), he stated that the project's primary goal was "an archaeological reconnaissance of the Ecuadorian highlands and coast," or "an archaeological survey of the republic of Ecuador" (The Schools of American Research of the Archaeological Institute of America, Minutes of the Annual Meeting, Thirty-sixth Annual Report 1943); a "secondary objective the compiling of an ethnological map of the same area"; and "a third project was added: "the stratigraphical excavation of an ancient fishing village near La Libertad." In the same paper he said the purpose of the survey was "to locate and record as many of the principal historic sites in the presented area as was feasible." He then gave a "brief statement of the areas covered by the survey," actually rather detailed of specific areas in "The Ecuadorian highlands" and on "The Ecuadorian coast."



Fig. 5: Fieldwork in the Ecuadorian jungle (Photo: From publication).

Ferdon' activities in Ecuador were covered in the reports from Schools of American Research's annual meetings. The report for 1940 (The Schools of American Research 1940) noted "a letter from Mr. Edwin N. Ferdon," and the Board was ordered to write him expressing the "appreciation, satisfaction and confidence of the Board." The 1943 report (Schools of American Research 1943) noted that "Mr. Edwin N. Ferdon, Jr. is completing the fourth year of his assignment in South America [...] Accomplishments to date have been a comprehensive exploration of both the Andean and coastal regions." His major excavation at

La Libertad and his "stimulation of museum development in the principal cities" were also mentioned, as was the suspension of his archaeological work "to make his services available to our government for an important piece of research in connection with war activities," the work [with the Quinine Mission] not to be made public at the present time.

The 1944 the annual report (Schools of American Research 1944) mentioned that "Mr. Ferdon has been engaged in special war work for the government and has been granted an additional six months' leave to continue in that service."

He and his first wife, Constance Etz, arrived in Ecuador in December 1939. His assignment was for five years. World War II intervened, however, and in 1943 he took a wartime assignment with the Mission Cinchona (Quinine Mission), which he worked with until 1945. The head of that mission, Froelich Rainey, told in the National Geographic Magazine (Rainey 1946) of recruiting Ferdon and several others, including David Basile, whom Ferdon mentioned frequently in his reports about the archaeological survey: men who "were willing to quit their own work to help in the war emergency." Rainey tells of the farewell dinner given when the time came for the North Americans to go back to the United States as a "spontaneous expression of the mutual consideration developed between men of two nations who had learned to understand one another." During his work on the Quinine Mission, Ferdon continued, when he could, his surveys of Ecuadorian archaeological sites. He wrapped up his assignment with the Quinine Mission and with the School of the Americas in Ecuador, and returned to Santa Fe in late 1945.

Ferdon wrote, mainly for *El Palacio*, about his assignment to Ecuador, and about his work there. The first was in June 1940, in an article in *El Palacio* entitled "The Archaeological Survey of Ecuador" (Ferdon 1940a). He reviewed the entire past history of archaeology in Ecuador at that time, starting with the works of Gonzalez Suarez, with his "ever flowing pen" starting in 1878, then George Dorsey on the Island of La Plata, Marshall Saville in Manabi and Esmeraldas provinces, and Paul Rivet and R. Verneau with the French Academic Mission in Ecuador. Ferdon recognized the immense work of Jacinto Jijón y Caamail'io in the early 20th century, much published, and the little published work of Carlos Manuel Larrea about Esmeraldas and the Incas in Ecuador. Ferdon's history ends with the last before him, Max Uhle, the account of whose work Ferdon said were "scattered through a number of learned society publications." Ferdon did not mention that the artifacts collected by Uhle were destroyed in the museum fire in Quito in the late 1920s.

Ferdon's work picked up after he recognized the areas of Ecuador not yet covered by archaeological investigation, principally the coastal area with a "large part of Ecuador ...only lightly glossed over." Thus, Ferdon's work of surface collections mainly throughout the coast, but also in the mountain area, was cut out for him. He recognized the potential value of potsherds in determining "the identification of ancient culture areas within its [Ecuador's] bounds, the historical development of each, and the relationship of these cultures one with the other and to neighboring cultures beyond the Ecuadorian boundaries." He described his methodology in detail and stated his hope to "publish the results in some practical form." He was not able to fulfill his hope, but added that "we must depend on future Ecuadorian archaeologists to carry the work forward, adding to whatever start we may make."

He did hope there would be Ecuadorian archaeologists to carry on (and there were some, but not many, e.g., Emilio Estrada, Jorge Marcos, Francisco Valdez), but expressed in his letters to me, an American, (mainly a letter of April 4, 1988), his 'joy and deep appreciation for what

you are doing to make my years of archaeological survey work in Ecuador worthwhile." He added in that letter "never have I worked under such frustrating conditions as those of that project." He described those frustrating conditions as "money, time, biases about their work, and limitation on transport capabilities, often on their own backs with no burros available." I will have carried his work forward to some, or a great, extent when I finish the analysis of his entire surface collections now in my hands. This work may be left to later archaeologist. The article "The Archaeological Survey of Ecuador" was translated into Spanish and published in the *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ferdon 1940a). At the end of the Spanish version, his words that future work could be carried out by a "national educational feature of the country" was changed to the more specific "Museo Nacional del Ecuador," the museum established in 1969 by the Banco Central of Ecuador, to which Ferdon's Ecuadorian collection is now to be returned to Ecuador – 63 years later!

In the summer of 1940 Ed Ferdon, his colleague John M Corbett, together with their wives, journeyed to the northern and central coast of Esmeraldas Province. They mainly visited La Tolita or Pampa de Oro, even then famous or infamous as a "large, ancient Indian ruin" or a functioning gold mine, depending on who was thinking or talking about it. The expedition was financed by the Ecuadorian government (Department of Mines, the Ministry of Agriculture) "for the primary purpose of securing a report on certain gold mining operations being carried on at the site." – owned by Sr. Donato Yannuzzelli. In the monthly reports to Dr. Hewett of the School of American Research, Ferdon (1940b, 1941a) described Yannuzzelli as a "squat, slightly bald, mustached little Italian," who "proved to be a hospitable Italian." The report extensively described the life and times of the people of the area, a masterpiece of cultural and ethnographic reporting. It also described the entire journey by boat, horse, and foot, a travelogue hard for a reader to put down, with descriptions of about 25 sites Ferdon surveyed and recorded during the trip.

This report and a report to the Ecuadorian Department of Mines in Spanish about the mission to La Tolita in Esmeraldas Province (Ferdon, Corbett 1941e) clearly showed that Yannuzzelli was indeed mining the gold from the site, mainly ancient gold artifacts and gold extracted by a washing process from crushed ceramic artifacts, especially figurines. These artifacts were certainly archaeological and as such valuable, but gold nuggets or drops, according to the report, could have been either the result of pulverization of artifacts or was indeed natural gold.

Ferdon and Corbett reported that Yannuzzelli employed 24 men who hauled 960 carts of artifacts with dirt a week to be washed and to extract the gold. Although Ferdon believed that the report to the Department of Mines resulted in "the government stopping his [Yannuzzelli's] destruction of the site," nothing was ever done about one of the most vast archaeological destruction events witnessed in modern history. The site even today is considered the special reserve for exploitation by the inhabitants of the nearby village of La Tolita of ancient pottery and other artifacts and gold from the site. The village's inhabitants receive visitors, even recently, with the curse "down with the Banco Central," which was known as trying to declare the site a national historic site and park and move people out [my own personal visit].

During his archaeological work in Ecuador, Ferdon drafted reports with many detailed maps of the 118 sites he surveyed (*Andean Past* Vol 6, section on Current Research in Andean Archaeology, pp. 376- 378). I have copies of all these reports, which show the meticulous and clear notes that he made on the special forms he devised. Ninety-nine of those sites were in

the coastal area in Guayas Province. 19 sites were most heavily covered, but not to the extent that Ferdon wished (Ferdon 1941d), while 41 sites were surveyed and reported on, with collections being made from 27. He developed a numbering system for these sites, with an "E" for Ecuador, then the number of the site, and an initial for the province. For instance, the La Libertad site was designated E-2-G (site no. 2, Guayas Province). He collected artifacts from the surface, from man-made or erosion cuts at 68 of those sites, 51 from coastal sites, and 17 from the mountain provinces. He also received donated collections from four additional sites in the coastal area and the eastern jungle area (Oriente).

During his stay in Ecuador, Ed Ferdon became a close friend of Max Konanz in Guayaquil, whom he described as owner of the finest collection of Esmeraldas archaeological material in Ecuador. Konanz generously placed his entire collection at Ferdon's disposal, allowing a rather thorough study to be made of the specimens. Obviously, judging from publications (Ferdon 1945a) produced soon after Ferdon's return to Santa Fe, he had indeed made a thorough study of Konanz's figurines of ancient Esmeraldas.

He developed a typology based broadly on four groups: (1) human, (2) anthropomorphic, (3) animal, and (4) birds. Under each group he developed a number of types, totaling 17 for the entire collection, each with intricate descriptions of attributes in such detail that any ordinary observer could not be expected to discern them. Ferdon carefully crosschecked his analysis of figurines with descriptions written up by Max Uhle, mainly about those from La Tolita (Uhle 1927), and from other collections of the School of American Research. Ferdon went into detail about the method of manufacturing figures, especially whether they were made with a mould, or were hand modeled, or both. Of the 17 characteristic types, he found all but six were apparently made with a mould.

His assignment to "excavate a selected sites" was carried out at the town of La Libertad on the Santa Elena Peninsula, called the La Carolina site (E-1-G). Based on the excavations at this site Michael Patrick Simmons made a Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Arizona (1970). His examination of the collections showed only Formative Period and early Regional Development Period occupations there (Valdivia, Machalilla, Chorerra or Engoroy, and Guangala). Ferdon served on Simons' Final Examination Committee, and he extended extraordinary praise to Ferdon for his help and support. Ferdon emphasized to me that Simmons work encompassed only ceramic vessel sherds, and that all the other artifacts recovered from the excavation – metal, shell, botanical, bone, etc. – still remained to be analyzed. Certainly, La Carolina represented only the very earliest ceramic cultures of Ecuador, in contrast to the near-by site in the town of La Libertad (E-1-G), which was mainly related to the much later Mantefio Phase.

Ferdon published two accounts in *El Palacio* of the excavation: "The Excavation at La Libertad" (Ferdon 1941c) and "Preliminary Notes on Artifacts from La Libertad, Ecuador" (Ferdon 1941b). The latter covered an outline description of objects of stone (flaked and smoothed), objects of clay (figurines, spindle whorls, beads, worked sherds), objects of shell (fishhooks, ear-rings and nose-rings, lip-plugs, beads, buttons), objects of bone and wood, and objects of metal.

I believe Ferdon may have been influenced by Uhle's belief in Maya influence in Ecuador, for Ferdon concluded that, since the "mould [...] first appeared in Mexico and the Maya country about 900 AD, and probably was diffused southward from that region", the arrival of this technique, he said, must not have been earlier than 900 AD. Ferdon deduced from the

attributes data a highly detailed description of clothing and other cultural practices that should provide any student of Ecuadorian figurines after him a basis for further detailed analysis. In a note to me, with a copy of one of the reports, Ferdon said: "If I recall correctly, it was Gordon Willey, who rather chastised me for suggesting that [the] mould diffused from Meso-America." Uhle's thesis about Maya origins of Ecuadorian ceramics has been essentially debunked.

I arranged to visit the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe for a week in 1983 to look over the Ferdon collections. In 1980, I had received, upon my request, from the Museum all of Ferdon's notes on his surface collections. During my 1983 visit I made copies of all the museum inventory cards related to the total of Ferdon's collections. I also photographed the entire collection of whole vessels that Ferdon had acquired in Ecuador, from gifts (mainly from the owner of a Hacienda La Tolita) and from purchases authorized by the School of the Americas. I examined the surface collections there and made photographs of the whole vessels from the La Tolita site. I then arranged for a loan from the Museum of New Mexico to the Anthropology Museum of the University of Missouri-Columbia of the entire surface collection from Ferdon's sites as the Museum of New Mexico knew it at that time, that is those stored in the "bodega". Later additional collections discovered in the "cellar" were sent to Columbia and added to the loan inventory.

From these collections I developed a computerized attributes approach for analysis and classification of the sherds. With frequent consultation with Ferdon, who responded with sincere interest and help, I did my Ph.D. dissertation for the University of Missouri on "The Ferdon Collections of Prehistoric Ceramic Vessels and Sherds from Esmeraldas Province, Ecuador" (1991), covering 15 sites. The attributes approach can indeed be extensive and complicated (see Chavez 1977 for an earlier approach still utilizing, at that time, punch cards). Ferdon, in a remark to me, said: "Heaven forbid that I should ever have to work with the complicated sherd classification that you have developed – it scares me just to look at all those sheets you sent me."

Over the years since 1983, when the loan to the University of Missouri Museum of Anthropology was made, I analyzed further Ferdon's entire surface collection from Ecuador. After completing my Ph.D. in anthropology in 1991, I was appointed Adjunct Research Associate in Anthropology. In that capacity I utilized Ferdon's collections to instruct students in archaeological research, providing them at the same time an interesting introduction to ancient Ecuadorian ceramics. Most of these students researched with me for course credits, but some worked without credit for the research experience on Ferdon's extensive and interesting collections of Ecuadorian ceramics.

Based on their analysis of Ferdon's La Libertad collection, two students, Julie Wagner and Pamela Hale, presented a paper, "Lost Legacy of La Libertad," at the Twenty-Second Annual Midwest Conference on Andean and Amazonian Archaeology and Ethnohistory, February 1994 (Wagner 1994). Another student, Steve Velasquez, prepared a paper on "Sites Surveyed by Edw. Ferdon in Manabi Province, Ecuador, before and during World War II." Still another student, Jessica Coats, prepared a 19-page term paper in 1994, "Collection of Artifacts made by Edwin Ferdon from the site of Jaramijo in Manabi Province, Ecuador". It included 22 neat drawings of rims, supports, body sherds, and an extrapolated vessel.

I presented several papers on the Ferdon collections at conferences on Andean and Amazonian Archeology (Lubensky 1992a, 1992b, 1993). I also developed for the Ferdon

collections a "Color Classification System for Use with PARADOX and Designed for Ecuadorian Ceramics," presented as a paper at the Twenty-Second Annual Midwest Conference on Andean and Amazonian Archaeology and Ethnohistory (Lubensky 1994). Utilizing the Ferdon collections, this system enabled the Munsell system of color-coding to be translated into a system of alphanumeric codes for sorting by computer for all the colors covered by the Munsell Soil Color Charts used by archaeologists for color description of ceramics.

In late 1993, Ed wrote me that the "most difficult decisions I must make with advancing age is what to do with all of those wonderful books I picked up over the years in my effort to develop a worthwhile research library." He asked me whether I, or the University of Missouri, would be interested in a gift of his Ecuadorian volumes. He said his Ecuador collection was not great, "only about three feet of shelf space, and consists of material published prior to 1945," including "major works of Jijón y Caamaño as well as that major study of Vemeau and Rivet plus a number of early issues of the *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia de Quito*," also Max Uhle's work "Tomebamba." I checked with the Anthropology Department at the University of Missouri and with Ellis Library. Indeed, the Library was interested. Ed sent me his entire Ecuadorian archaeology library, and the entire collection was offered to Ellis library. About half the collection was accepted, leaving me with the rest of the collection, mainly prints, papers, and other miscellaneous documents. Now I would like to find some institution that would want to accept the rest of Ferdon's Ecuadorian archaeology library. Otherwise, they are the property of Ferdon's estate.

Ed's offer of this Ecuadorian collection indicated Ed's concern about death, and according to his nature, his determination to have everything neatly ready when the time came. This became more obvious to me in a letter to me dated January 27, 1997, four years after his letter offering the collection, and a year and a half after its arrival in Missouri, and after some delay in processing the gift with the local library. A further indication of his concern was uttered when he noted he had not yet received a formal recognition of the gift, stating that "as it now stands, should either of us disappear, our heirs would have no record of the number and nature of my gift." The record was set straight in writing and on February 21, 1997, he sent "just a note to let you know that I like the arrangement you have made regarding my Ecuadorian library 'loan'. I am happy that the volumes are being used and are available to students." Ed lived five and a half years more and passed away from prostate cancer, which he, several years previously, had mentioned to me that he suffered from.

In 1986, I initiated the idea, mainly with Presley Norton in Ecuador, of returning the Ferdon collections to Ecuador, especially the La Carolina excavation materials. Nothing came of the idea at that time, mainly because it was not believed any institution in Ecuador had the capability to curate the collections. I thought that possibly Norton's project at Salango, with his idea of a museum there, might be appropriate. Later I was informed that an agreement had been reached between the Museum of New Mexico and the government of Ecuador, to return all of Ferdon's collections to Ecuador, presumably to be curated by the museum of the Central Bank of Ecuador.

I am now trying to finish all necessary work to complete my analysis of Ferdon's collections, which still includes collections from 20 provinces. Whereas I had previously used and taught the rather extensive and complicated computerized attributes approach to classification, I have now developed a typology, based considerably on surface treatment and decoration of the Ayalan Cemetery collections (Lubensky 1974; Ubelaker 1981), for analysis of the rest of the

collections. Fortunately, I had already developed a typology on vessel shapes and made sample drawing of much of the collections. At some point my analyses of Ferdon's vast collections will hopefully be available for publication or further study.

Published soon after his return to the US, Ferdon (1945c) put his notes from a field trip in 1942 into the story of a "Mountain Colony in Ecuador" named Buenos Aires and located on the western slope of the Andes in Imbabura Province of northern Ecuador. This was a newly formed Afro-Ecuadorian community that had desperate needs requiring immediate attention. Ferdon's story is about a "minga" formed to help settle those problems. The people of the entire province of Imbabura were called upon to gather or contribute to this native Ecuadorian social custom, a communal work project to aid and improve the economic and social position of a local group. Ferdon demonstrated his ability to tell stories of such events with masterful detail, leaving no one who read his story in doubt about a "minga" in Ecuador, which Ferdon compared to a North American barn rising.

In August 1952, Ferdon published an account of the first trip he made for the Cinchona Mission in Ecuador to the eastern slope of the Andes from Riobamba to the town of Macas, at that time through an almost impenetrable part of tropical eastern Ecuador in Jivaro country (Ferdon 1952a). The Jivaros were still then thought to be headhunters, makers of *tzantzas*, but Ferdon found them to be quite amiable. The trip was grueling and required overcoming what appeared to be impossible hazards and hurdles, not impossible for Ferdon, still a young man at about 39. His mission was to find the best type of cinchona tree with the best bark for production of quinine. With the help of a native of the area, and after several failures, the trees were found in an almost inaccessible spot. It was said that only a certain type of specially trained horses would allow its owner even to mention the Rio Upano. Ferdon was accompanied by a Danish businessman, Olaf Holm, a friend of both Ferdon and me. Ferdon on such trips never failed to keep his eyes and ears open for information about possible archaeological sites. At least five sites were found and recorded, several reached only by sliding a steep wet slope on "all fours" with their arms thrashing the air until they could find a root or vine to hold onto.

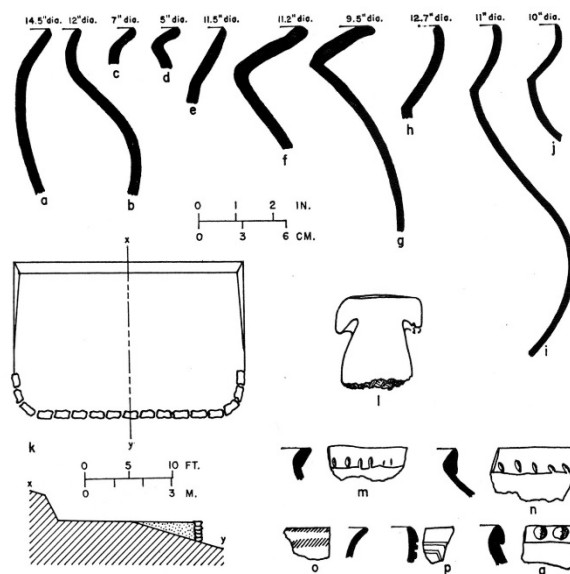


Fig. 6: Ceramics vessel forms documented in Equador in the early 1950s (From publication).

In his report on "The Work in South America" (Ferdon 1942) he told about the odyssey (with David Basile) from Quito to Ibarra, then westward on a circuitous and torturous routing to the land of the Cayapas, along the coast by burro, by sail canoe, by truck, by foot, through Jama and Coaque, surveying when he could archaeological sites along the way. It was truly a story for any to read for excitement and vicarious pleasure.

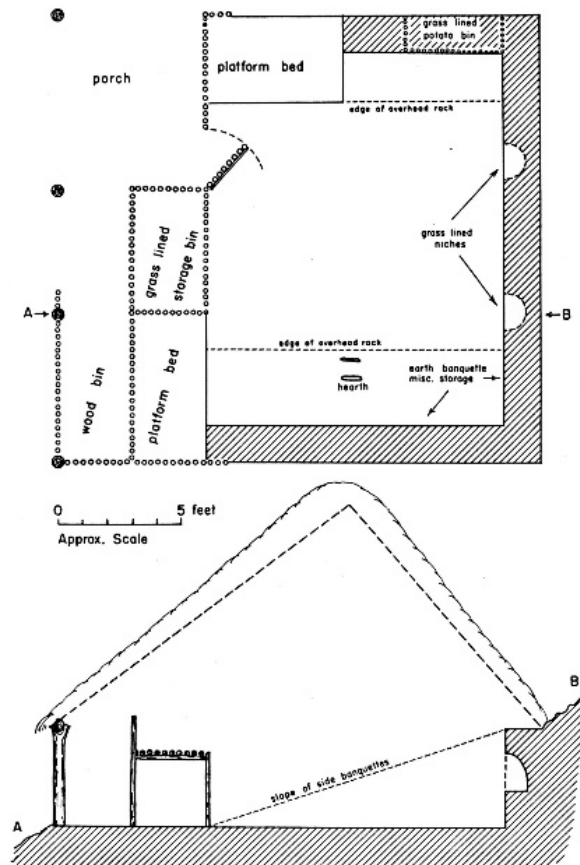


Fig. 7: Architecture documented in Ecuador in the early 1950s (From publication).

Both he and his wife were intensely interested in the cultures of the native indigenous peoples of Ecuador. While he pursued also his archaeological assignment in Ecuador and his quinine mission, they visited the places where these people lived, they made notes about their observations, and they wrote about the people and their environment. Constance Etz Ferdon published (1940) an article about a visit to the market in Otavalo, and Ed made a plan of the market. She described in colorful detail what many tourists have seen in later years. Otavalo is no longer so much a market day for the Otavalo Indians, but more a tourist attraction for foreign visitors.

During his early tours looking for archaeological sites to survey and record, and on trips looking for suitable chinchona trees for quinine production, Ferdon must have taken detailed notes on what he saw. His reports about Ecuador often combined ethnography, geography, and archaeology. He had visited the Jivaro Indian region to the east of the Andean range and had arranged for a collection of ethnographic artifacts to be donated by Dr. Karl T. Goldschmid, which arrived in Santa Fe after the war, and were described by Ferdon along with notes about the Jivaros (Ferdon 1947a). Dr. Goldschmid had previously worked for the Shell Oil Company of Ecuador, which was greatly helpful to Ed on his several trips to the "oriente," or eastern jungle region of Ecuador.

Ferdon made arrangement with Shell Oil Company and with Standard Oil Company to collect information both had accumulated, the former about the "orient" and the latter about the west coast of Ecuador, on ethnic groups in these areas. Ferdon then put together an "ethnic map of Ecuador," and published "Notes to Accompany a Present Day Ethnic Map of Ecuador" (Ferdon 1947b) describing ethnic groups known in Ecuador at that time, including Indians and "negro" and "negroid" types, and their geographic distribution. These notes then formed the first section of Ferdon's "Studies in Ecuadorian Geography" (Ferdon 1950a).

The second section was based on notes taken mainly on an early trip he made by motor launch, horse, and even on foot, along the coast of Ecuador, then devoid almost entirely of roads, certainly none hard-surfaces. He divided the coast from the Colombian border south to the mouth of the Guayas River into eight almost completely discrete sections, each with a changing climatic, geographic, and economic (agricultural) condition: The Rio Santiago Basin; The Delta Region of Northern Esmeraldas; The Esmeraldas Coastal Fringe; The Developing Coast of Northern Manabi; The Manabi Savanna; The Hills of Colonche and Pajan; The Santa Elena Peninsula; and The Guayas Savanna and the Monsoon Crescent. Ferdon's account was augmented by later expeditions to find and survey archaeological sites on the coast, for which his friend, and mine, Miguel Wagner accompanied him offering help including arrangements with local landowners that Ferdon could not have done without.

The third section covered "The Climates of Ecuador" (co-authored with Malcolm H. Bissell) and contained detailed charts of rainfall, temperature and wind patterns (with monthly "wind roses") for several regions of Ecuador. The data were taken from the Boletín Meteorológico of the National Observatory of Quito for the years 1930-34 and 1936-37. This description was a monumental contribution by Ferdon to the literature of Ecuador in this field.

Ferdon's interest and publications of geography as related to archaeology and ethnography continued for many years after he returned to the United States in 1945. Throughout his life, it was characteristic for Ferdon to continue previous interests, thinking about and writing about them in spite of overlap with other interests as his positions and work changed.

Thus, he never forgot Ecuador and the work there. He wrote several reviews of colleagues and other archaeologists who worked and wrote about Ecuadorian archaeology. He wrote a review (Ferdon 1950b) of a book by John Collier, Jr & Anibal Buitrón; Collier had visited him in Ecuador. Their photographic story of the Otavalo Indians, which Ferdon and his wife had been so interested in, brought Ferdon's highest praise. He also reviewed the book on "The Archaeology of the Santa Elena Peninsula in South-West Ecuador" by the vocational archaeologist, G. H. S. Bushnell (Ferdon 1953b). Ferdon's review covered, in a very useful manner, much of the description of the artifacts Bushnell described in his monumental work. He seemed to agree with Bushnell about the "parallels with Costa Rica", but he missed Bushnell's mistake in believing that one of the sites was post-conquest when indeed it was one of the oldest in South America.

In 1958 Ferdon reviewed a book by Julio Cesar Cubillos (Ferdon 1958c) about an area in Colombia, just across the border from, and closely related to, the sites and culture in northwest Ecuador that is variously called the Atacames, Tumaco, La Tolita, or Esmeraldas culture. Ferdon took careful note of Cubillos's contention about relations with Meso-America, and even with a specific site he named. He brought up a number of considerations in comparisons with Ecuador and the Amazon, and reached the conclusion, as he has done when

thinking about alternatives to any thesis presented, that solutions may be found with "further careful excavations."

Years later, he carefully reviewed and analyzed (Ferdon 1966c) the thesis by Betty Meggers, Clifford Evans, and Emilio Estrada (1965) entitled "Early Formative of Coastal Ecuador: The Valdivia and Machalilla Phases," about a "possible correlation between Valdivia and Jomon pottery," the latter from early Japan. Ferdon, in his usual approach, looked at every possible aspect of the problem, concluding with the hope that "more field work in Colombia and Ecuador [...] will also lead to more thorough distributional studies and to attempts to clarify the nature and potential results of random trans-oceanic contacts by people with different cultural traditions." He raised a question about the thesis' hypothesis that the supposed storm-swept Jomon fishermen (presumably no women aboard) landed and settled in an already existing non-ceramic Ecuadorian Indian fishing culture. Ferdon argued that there was "not one fragment of evidence in any of the Valdivia Phase sites excavated which indicated that pottery was superimposed on an underlying nonceramic culture." Ferdon did not discuss that for the Jomon culture to have survived and continued, women would have had either to accompany the Jomon fishermen or have been present in an already existing nonceramic community where the Jomon fishermen landed.

Another evidence of Ferdon's continued Ecuadorian interest, was his review (Ferdon 1981b) of an article by Akkaraju Sarma (1974), at that time a malacologist at Temple University. Ferdon presented an alternative hypothesis. Sarma contended that hydrophytic mangrove-specific *Anadara tuberculosa* mollusk found during archaeological excavations in the Ecuadorian Santa Elena Peninsula, which were dependent on the flow of brackish water from interior water sources to nourish the mangrove, indicated periods of wetter climatic conditions. Such wetter climatic conditions, according to Sarma, were more propitious for human settlement than intervening periods of exceptionally dry climate, resulting in abandonment of the area. Ferdon thoroughly considered the arguments and conclusions, looking at factors such as the independently fluctuating El Niño current from the north; the nature of mangrove propagation in tropical coastal areas; coastal uplift from tectonic forces; the role of purely cultural forces such as over-exploitation and the supply of food and water: Everything provided as yet understood factors in the ebb and flow of occupation of the climatically erratic Santa Elena Peninsula of Ecuador. Ferdon considered his idea a probabilistic one, capable of being confirmed or negated by "nothing greater than a localized geological, soil, and palynological study of the Peninsula with emphasis on Holocene sediments."

1.5 The American Southwest and Mexico

Upon his return from Ecuador in 1945, Ferdon resumed the position of Research Associate in Charge, Hispanic Studies at the Museum of New Mexico, and with the School of American Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico. During his New Mexico years he turned his interest back to the American Southwest and Mexico, an interest that began during his pre-WWII trips with Hewett, and trips to Mexico and Guatemala. In those years he participated in several excavations and expeditions under the auspices of the New Mexico Archaeological Field School.

Already in 1934, Ferdon undertook a small excavation at a site five miles north of Chaco Canyon near the Escavada Wash in New Mexico, under the direction of Dr. Reginald G. Fisher during a Field School session of the School of American Research. The structural units

included what Ferdon described as representing "jacal" construction using lamellar chip masonry unique to the Escavada area. Ferdon later found his notes of this excavation of three units at what he then called the Jacal site, Excavada Wash, New Mexico, and published the results in *EL Palacio* (Ferdon 1954a), with a map of the ground plan of the three structures. By participating in this excavation, Ferdon followed the wishes of the excavation supervisor, Dr. C.B. Schulz of the Nebraska State Museum, to control the excavations stratigraphically.

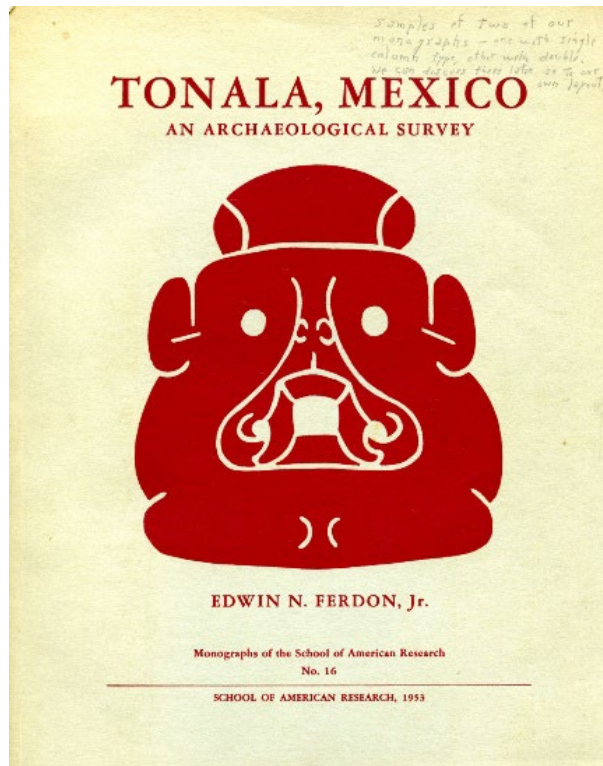


Fig. 8: Front page of one of Edwin N. Ferdon's most influential works from long-term fieldwork done in Mexico in the 1930s and 1940s.

In 1936, Ferdon went on an archaeological expedition to central Mexico, and in 1937 on another expedition to Guatemala and southern Mexico, both sponsored by the School of American Research and the University of New Mexico under the aegis of Dr. Hewett. In Mexico he was in charge of a reconnaissance plane table survey of the ruins at Tonalá in Chiapas. In 1948–1949 he returned to Tonalá Mexico, and with aid from the Viking Fund, completed the survey. He published three reports about Tonalá (Ferdon 1949a, 1951b, 1953a).

During the Santa Fe years he also excavated several sites, one a "pit-house site near Belén, New Mexico" or the "Olguin Site" and two others at the Quarai and the Abo State Monuments near the city of Mountainair in Torrance County, New Mexico. He wrote a report on the former, entitled "A Pit House near Belen, New Mexico" with Erik Reed of the US National Park Service (Ferdon 1950c).



Fig. 9: One of the ruins in Tonalá, Mexico (Photo: From the publication).



Fig. 10: Documented rock-carving, Tonalá, Mexico (Photo: From publication).

They concluded that the site, which produced only surface sherds found in the fill of a pit-house, might be assigned to the Cañada Cruz phase of the Rio Abajo Branch, equivalent roughly to Pueblo II and dating not far from A.D. 1200.

The second excavation was at the Quarai and Abo State Monuments, the report on which was published with the title "Treasure Hunt at Abo and Quarai" (Ferdon 1952b). The monastery and church sites at these two State Monuments were investigated with metal detector equipment. The Quarai site was excavated. Both produced little or nothing, presumably resulting in the long-lasting myth collapsing. Dr. Reginald G. Fisher, who had directed the 1934 Chaco Canyon excavation, participated in the latter project, together with Ferdon. While Ferdon was in Ecuador, Fisher had asked for a "special summary" of the Hermit's Cave excavation, which he and Ferdon also worked on together.

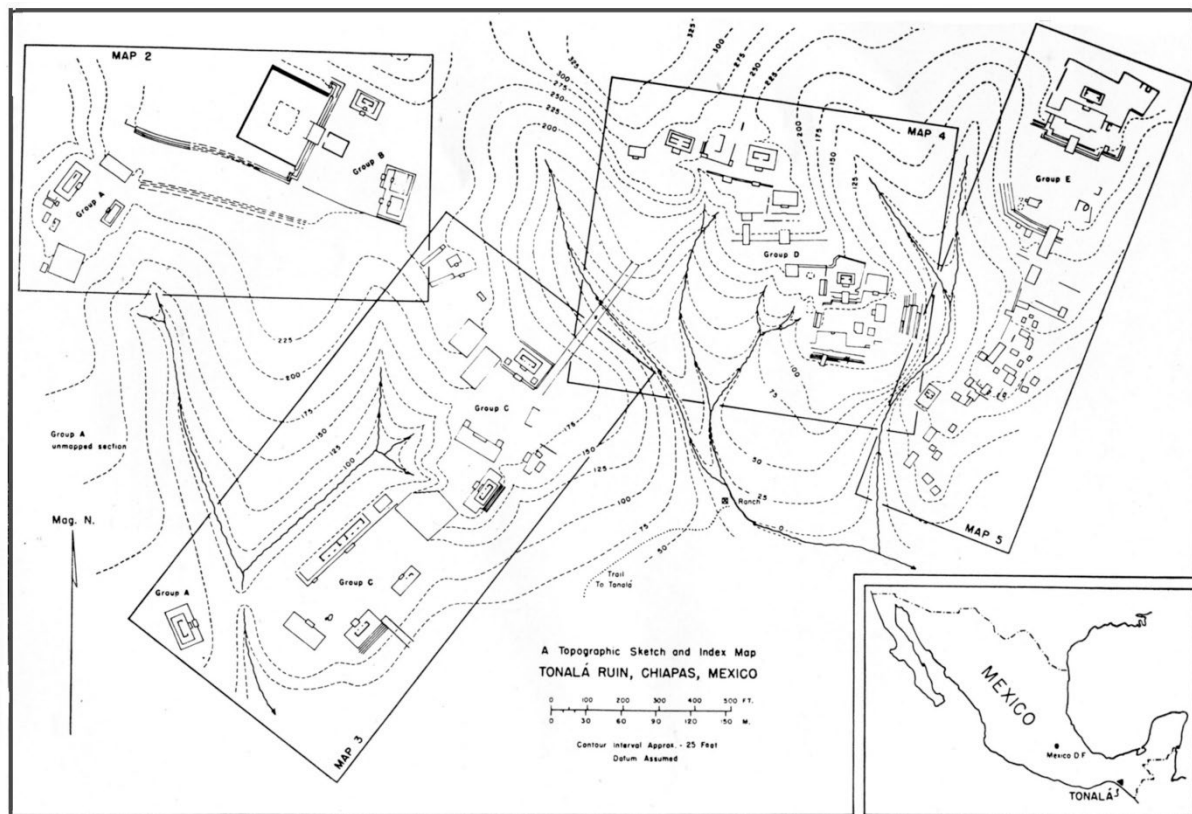


Fig. 11: Plan drawing for the Tonalá site, Mexico (From publication).

Ferdon worked on a site near Apache Creek, New Mexico, which was subject to destruction by highway construction. The result was discovery of a "pit house" of the Three Circle Phase, estimated to date between A.D. 900 and AD. 1000. The house was depicted in a figure, along with *manos* and *metates* taken from the site. Ferdon recorded over 300 sherds, the bulk of the Alma type. Ferdon recorded seeing the heavy equipment stripping the surface, and beginning the removal of the hill, which was presumably obliterated; a prime example of mitigation of a cultural resource schedule for destruction in the face of progress. The result was published by the New Mexico State Highway Department and the Museum of New Mexico (Ferdon 1956a).

This project initiated Ferdon's interest in salvage archaeology in the face of destruction due to development, especially the construction of highways. This interest followed Ferdon to Arizona, where he published an analysis of such destruction of "Our Cultural Heritage," that is of the American Indians who preceded the intense civilizing forces during the 19th and 20th centuries (Ferdon 1966b). He wrote this publication for the Arizona State Museum (later joined by the Museum of Northern Arizona), which was made responsible for locating, recording, and excavating every important prehistoric and historic site in Arizona that might

be destroyed by road construction, and to explain to the public the nature and importance of that function.

In pursuit of his interest in the relationship between prehistoric Mexico and the American Southwest, Ferdon published an extensive, detailed analysis of the architectural parallels between the two regions (Ferdon 1955). He looked in both areas for reports of every aspect of their cultures that he could possibly use for comparison. He studied surface, contiguous-roomed, rectilinear buildings compared to subterranean houses, and noted the strong tendency toward cardinal orientation of buildings as opposed to the Puebloan practice of haphazard layout and size of rooms. He read reports about supposed religious structures, especially the kivas, the ball courts, and large platform mounds. He concluded that where cremation in the southwest had been the customary burial practice, inhumation appeared to be accepted as an alternate method. He even went into comparing pottery, including the introduction of Gila Polychrome. Comparison of agricultural practices, especially irrigation systems, was important with the Hohokam system reaching "dramatic proportions" in the size of main canals and the extent of land under irrigation.

He concluded: "all factors point to the invasion, not necessarily by force of arms, of the Hohokam by a people of alien culture, during the Classic Period. A Pueblo source from Mexico appeared likely, but by a culture that lived side by side for around one hundred and fifty years with the Hohokam and keeping their cultural identity separate from that of the Hohokam, a phenomenon exceedingly rare in the history of cultural contacts. But Ferdon noted also that there was little evidence of linguistic differences or of the production by the Hohokam of Mexican-like arts and crafts.

Ferdon speculated on the several ways that acculturation could have taken place, for instance, Mexican invasion by trading groups or, after the fall of Tula (according to Thompson's Scheme B) in 1168AD, by the exodus of "various governmental and military leaders from their homeland [Tula]." Ferdon (1955) concluded that it seemed reasonably certain that "Mexican architectural influences are present in the prehistoric cultures of the Southwest." But, as was the case in much that Ferdon analyzed and studied, he concluded that there had been little in the way of up-to-date archaeological exploration in order to make comparisons, and that the source, time, and method of intrusion from Mexico into the Southwest could be better determined only after a sustained study of the area between the "Valley of Mexico and the Southwest" had been undertaken.

Twelve years later, he showed not only his continued interest in Mesoamerican-Southwest contact, especially in the field of architecture, but also his questioning of conventional wisdom and search for alternative answers to cultural questions, always citing the need for further archaeological investigation. In the paper "The Hohokam 'Ball Court' an Alternate View of its Function» (Ferdon 1967) he showed that ceremonies of Piman speaking peoples, the "apparent descendants of the Hohokam," with their dance courts, utilizing structures similar to the supposed ball courts of the Hohokam times, might reflect similar use of those structures for dance ceremonies, an alternative concept to their use for the introduced Mexican ball game.

But even at his very late years at 82 he could not refrain from the opportunity to reaffirm the need for challenge in science, to question "long held and tacitly unproven concepts" as "the lifeblood needed to advance knowledge." A five-page chapter (Ferdon 1995) in *In the Gran Chichimeca* (edited by Jonathan Reyman) reviewed the history of his own involvement in

Southwestern archaeology, "only two brief incursions into it." He referred to a previous paper resulting from those incursions, the 1955 publication on Mexican-Southwestern architectural parallels, which he stated, "seemed to have served as an opening to legitimize [...] the introduction of much needed research to ascertain the nature and degree of possible influence of prehistoric Mexican cultures upon the ancient people of the American Southwest." He reiterated his belief that "some form of direct person-to-person contact between prehistoric Mexican peoples to the south and those of southwestern cultures to the north had taken place, a position that ran "into a near solid wall of stolidly accepted traditional theory," that southwestern cultures had developed independently of influential contact from Mexico," a dictum expressed in 1945 by Emil Haury (1945) and held ever since without much questioning by archaeologists or historians." He praised one of his colleagues, Charles Di Peso, who published a book about the excavations of the "great prehistoric site of Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico," on the rim of the area of potential contact between Mexico and the American Southwest (Di Peso 1974). The report opened up revived interest in the Mexico-Southwest issue, making it "unquestionably clear that a strong Mexican influence had prevailed during the Casas Grandes prehistoric past." Charles Di Peso, Ferdon asserted, was one of those "few creative souls who are so strongly dedicated to advancing the boundaries of knowledge that they are willing to accept the professional risks involved."

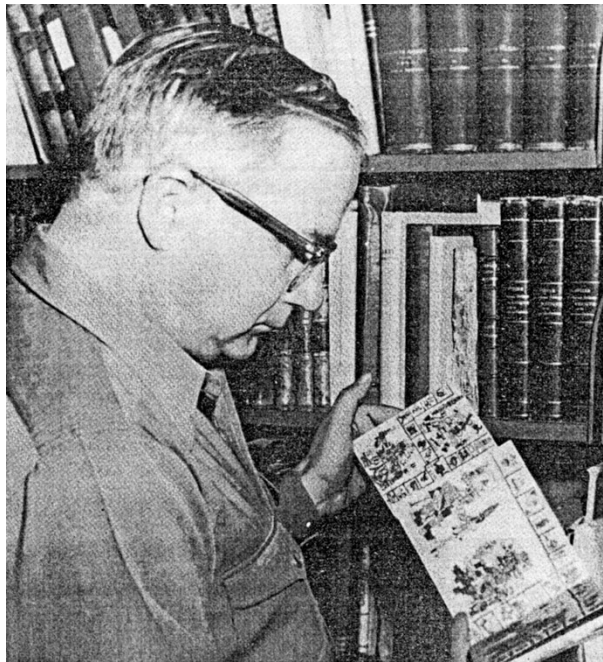


Fig. 12: Edwin N. Ferdon during library studies.

Ferdon became interested in museum work in the field of folk art, and, in 1958, assumed the position as of Associate Director in Charge, Museum of International Folk Art, at the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe. In 1957, soon after his return from the 1955-56 expedition to the South Pacific with Thor Heyerdahl, he traveled to Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, and Denmark) to study policies and operations of folk museums, sponsored by the International Folk Education organization. He stayed with the Museum of International Folk Art until 1960. His interest as an educator, also of museum education to elementary schools, is shown in his joint article with Emma M. Cappelluzo entitled "A Double Duty Docent Program" (Ferdon 1966d). This aspect of Ferdon's life, though possibly related to ethnography, shows the multi-faceted nature of his education, capabilities, and experience.

Ferdon continued his practice of reviewing publications by other archaeologists, and did so with regard to Mexican archaeology and ethnography, and the geography of the Southwest.

The first (Ferdon 1945d) reviewed an archaeological guide to Tula near Mexico City, the *GUI arqueologica de Tula*, by Alberto Ruz Lhuillier. That guide also reviewed work done mainly by Jorge Acosta in 1940, proving in Ruz's mind as well as Ferdon's that the site of Tula de Hidalgo was the real Toltec center, rather than Teotihuacan as some had believed. Ferdon praised Ruz's work as "written for the layman and the hurried archaeologist, [...] a wholly reading and illuminating work, amply illustrated with plates, figures, and photos», which simplified and condensed the published and unpublished works of Jorge Acosta. The discovering of Mazapan pottery from the last days of Teotihuacan and typical of the earliest levels of Tula, shows a possible transition between the two sites. The site of Tula was later intensely excavated in the 1970s by a team from the University of Missouri, also demonstrating the site as the ancient Toltec center.

Ferdon (1952c) also commented on the first two volumes of *Landscape: Human Geography of the Southwest*, a magazine edited by J. B. Jackson, which dealt with the human geography of the Southwest. It is not about archeology but a general approach to geographic problems in the Southwest. Ferdon commended Jackson's "noble, single-handed effort," but found the exact aims or goals of this new magazine "a little hard to determine." Ferdon, perhaps harkening back to his own "Studies in Ecuadorian Geography" and its detailed coverage of geography, climate, and life in coastal Ecuador, felt the "principal criticism" of *Landscape* was that it lacked a "dynamic personality," in that the real and vital problems of the Southwest and its people, such as the "water basin [...] going dry" and why, the lack of a study of comparative rainfall data, the potential for increasing rainfall and extending the rainy season, the crop-destructive rain storms, do not come out and are not freely analyzed in this new publication, for which he wished every success.

Ferdon's review (1954b) of "Design Motifs of Ancient Mexico», with 766 illustrations of primitive design, notes that only a few brief paragraphs are devoted to the subject of designs on stamps. These comments, he said, are sufficient for the person primarily interested in design and only casually interested in their historical or functional backgrounds. Ferdon lamented, but accepted the defect, that because almost all of the stamps presented were from private collections, provenience was lacking or listed by the Mexican state of origin or by site name only. Artists unfamiliar with Mexico would be left in a quandry as to where the stamps came from. Interesting for students of Ecuadorian prehistory and design motifs, is Ferdon's comparison of a design from a Mexican stamp and a stamp from the Konanz collection from Esmeraldas Province in coastal Ecuador, both depicting in almost identical design of a serpent head, especially the mouth and eye!

1.6 The Pacific

The Pacific phase of Ferdon's life began when he met Thor Heyerdahl in Santa Fe in 1947. Ferdon and Heyerdahl forged a close and life-long friendship. Heyerdahl invited Ed to take part in the 1953 Norwegian Archaeological Expedition to the Galapagos, led by Heyerdahl, in collaboration with Arne Skjolsvold and Erik Reed of the US National Park Service. The invitation came during Ed's graduate year at the University of Michigan and resulted in him being unable to accept, surely to his regret. The Galapagos expedition led to confirmation of pre-Hispanic contact in the Galapagos, 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador, by Ecuadorian Indians (Heyerdahl and Skjolsvold 1956), the concept of which was a driving force for all of

Heyerdahl's South Pacific expeditions. When the invitation came to participate in the 1955–56 Easter Island expedition, led by Heyerdahl, Ferdon could not, and did not refuse, in spite of requiring his absence from his family for over a year. It was the great adventure of his life, turning his attention from then on to studies of the South Pacific, to the peopling of its many islands and the cultures of the inhabitants, past and present, and to significant publications about those experiences and studies.

Heyerdahl's personal narrative of the Easter Island expedition is told in *Aku-Aku, the Secret of Easter Island* (Heyerdahl 1958), in which he mentions «[his] old friend Ed” of the Museum of New Mexico, the "only one of the three American archeologists" he had known before.

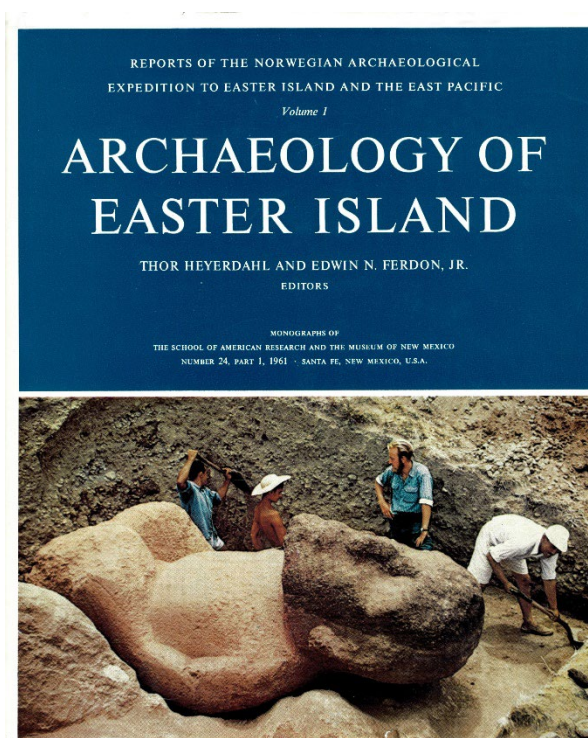


Fig. 13: Front page of *Archaeology of Easter Island*, one of two scientific reports published by The Norwegian Archaeological Expedition to Easter Island and the East Pacific, edited by Thor Heyerdahl and Edwin N. Ferdon.

Ferdon and Heyerdahl joined in editing the two publications about the expedition –*Reports of the Norwegian Archaeological Expedition to Easter Island and the East Pacific* (Heyerdahl and Ferdon (1961b and 1965). The reports emphasized Ferdon’s intense involvement in all the excavations, and his responsibility for much that was done. Ferdon contributed with eight reports in volume 1: (Ferdon 1961a, 1961b, 1961c, 1961d, 1961e, 1961f, 1961g, 1961h). Volume 2 contained three reports by Ferdon: (1965a, 1965b, 1965c).

His most extensive excavations were at the ceremonial site of Orongo. His obsession seemed to be with the structures he excavated. He analyzed their architecture in great detail and described associated features of sculpture, pictographs, painting, and motifs of three categories that he noted, specifically birds, the use of "dance paddles" decorated with a stylized face with the distinguishing feature of the "weeping eye," and depiction of boats of several styles. Ferdon wrote about the worship of two gods, Makemake and Haua, shown in architectural design, their development and relationships, the latter first credited with bringing the bird cult to Easter Island, the credit for which was then taken over by Makemake.



Fig. 14: Edwin N. Ferdon at Orongo, the main ceremonial site on Rapa Nui, which he documented and excavated in 1955-56 (Photo: The Kon-Tiki Museum).

In his summary of Easter Island house types (Ferdon 1961b), Ferdon described in detail the structure and design of the "boat-shaped thatch houses," likened to an overturned canoe. He and other observers speculated on the origin of, and reason for, the unique design. But later, Ferdon (1981c), still thinking about the problem of their design, came up with the idea that the design may have been inspired by the unique superstructure, sails, and rigging on ancient double canoes from the Tuamotu Islands, which Ferdon believed may have brought at least one group of Polynesians to settle on Rapa Nui sometime in the distant past.

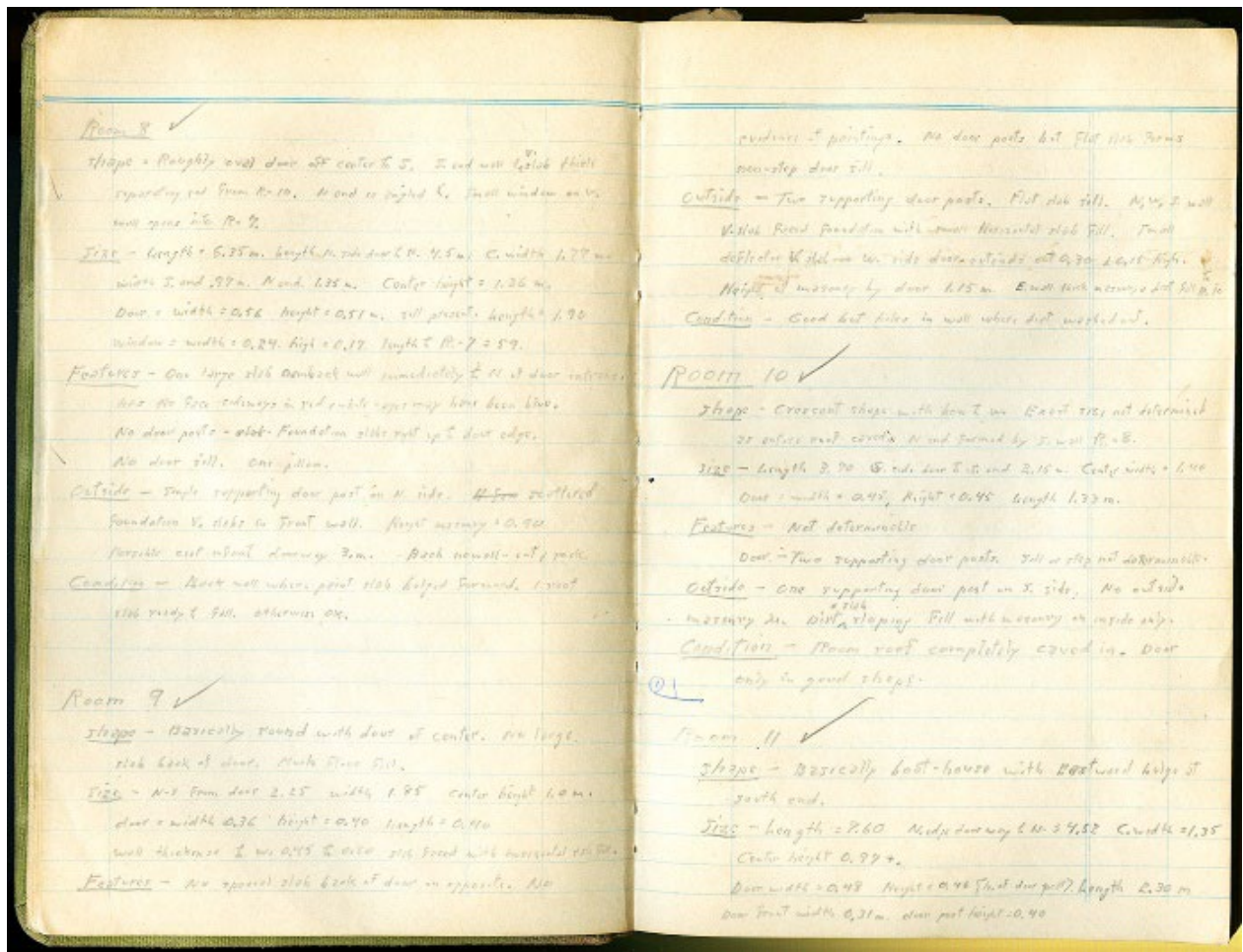


Fig. 15: Edwin N. Ferdon's notebook from excavations on Rapa Nui 1955-56 (Ferdon Archive, The Kon-Tiki Museum).

Significant, especially for Andinistas, is Ferdon's comparison of traits of Rapa Nui culture determined from the extensive excavations with the possible origin, or origins, of those traits (Ferdon 1961b). We can no longer limit ourselves to a search of other Polynesian islands for the direction, or directions, from which cultural stimuli and trait migration came. The voyage of the Kon-Tiki raft, and the discovery of South American sherds on the Galapagos Islands, have clearly opened up the western regions of the New World as a possible source of Polynesian objects, ideas, and people" (Heyerdahl and Skjølsvold 1956). He admitted that there is a substantial group of traits and complexes in the Rapa Nui culture which have wide distribution in Polynesia, but "archaeological excavations in Polynesia have not advanced [at that time] efficiently as yet to determine when and from which island these traits came." There are still some traits, however, not characteristic of Polynesia or are completely absent except on Rapa Nui, therefore, looking to the east, there are apparent counterparts that are found to occur on the western mainland of South America. Though their number is not "overly large" they are "sufficient in number to make it difficult to reason that they are all the result of separate, independent inventions," and the "apparent American parallels should be noted and their possible evidence of diffusion to Easter Island seriously considered." He mentioned specifically the prepared plaza with ceremonial structures on two or more sides, the precisely fitted edges of stone in stone structures, the corbel-vaulted roof, solar observation devices, the birdman cult, cremated burials, reed crafts, the "weeping-eye" motif, use of ear spools, and the sweet potato.

With regard to the sweet potato, Ferdon ever thinking and speculating about what was said or assumed before, made a case for the common Polynesian root crop, the taro, having been the dominant pre-Columbian domesticate of northern New Zealand, where it had been inferred that there had been a pre-Columbian introduction of the American Indian crop, the sweet potato, into that area (Ferdon 1988a). In Ferdon's inimitable style he dedicated five intense pages to analysis of the history, biology, and cultural usage of both the taro and the sweet potato, at times citing the assumptions based on archaeological records, and he writes: "Thus, it may have been the dominant pre-Columbian domesticate of northern New Zealand, with the more productive sweet potato having arrived in post-Columbian times and been readily adapted to Northern New Zealand environment by applying the field and storage techniques already developed by the Maori for taro" (Ferdon 1988a:1).

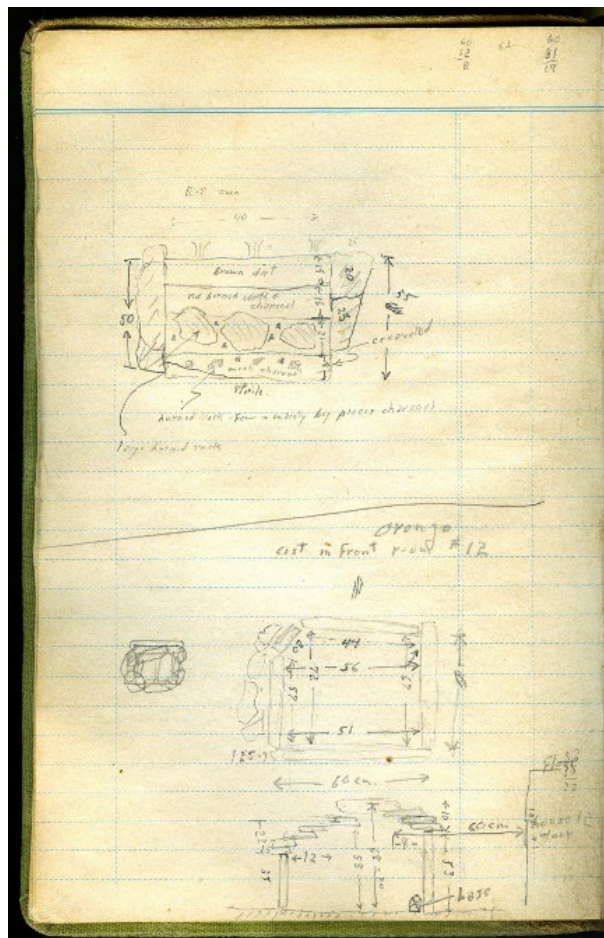


Fig. 16: Edwin N. Ferdon's notebook from excavations on Rapa Nui 1955-56 (Ferdon Archive, The Kon-Tiki Museum).

Ferdon (1957) had already published "Notes on Present-Day Easter Islanders», then "Easter Island Exchange Systems,» (1958a), and another (1961a) on "Easter Island House Types," all about his concurrent ethnological observations on current life on Rapa Nui. He continued later with more studies on Rapa Nui, including "In Defense of Orongo 'Sun Stones,'» (1988b), and "Stone Chicken Coops on Easter Island.» (2000).

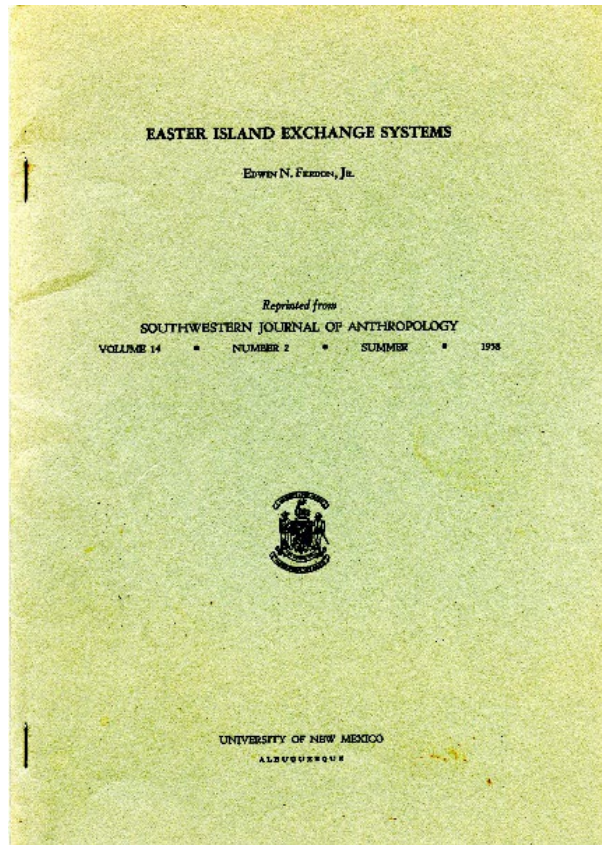


Fig. 17: In addition to his archaeological excavations on Rapa Nui in 1955-56, Edwin N. Ferdon also documented social customs. *Easter Island Exchange Systems* is probably the most widely read.

After finishing on Rapa Nui, the expedition continued further west to Pitcairn Island, to Rapa Iti in the Morotiri Group, to Tahiti in the Society Islands, to Raiatea and then to Nukuhiva and Hiva Oa in the Marquesas. These visits, in addition to his work on Easter Island, provided the inspiration for Ferdon to take on other studies about the settlement, the migrations, and the peoples of the Pacific Islands.

Under the title "Pitcairn Island, 1956», Ferdon published (1958b) his observations that year of the status of the descendants of the participants of the mutiny on the *Bounty*, who settled Pitcairn. Of great interest to Ferdon was the "biological mixing" of two races, the nine British sailors who had been picked up in Tahiti, where they had left their fellow mutineers, six Tahitian men and eleven Tahitian women, who together continued the settlement and occupation of Pitcairn Island. A six-page report on Polynesian Origins was published in *Science* (Ferdon 1963), reprinted later in several publications.



Fig. 18: Thor Heyerdahl Jr. and Edwin N. Ferdon on Rapa Iti, 1956 (Photo: The Kon-Tiki Museum).



Fig. 19: Edwin N. Ferdon inspecting a Tahitian marae in 1956 (Photo: The Kon-Tiki Museum).

Ferdon then wrote several books on South Pacific islands and island groups. His 381 page book *Early Tahiti as the Explorers Saw It, 1767-1797* (1981a) was based on his visit during the 1955–56 expedition with Thor Heyerdahl to Rapa Nui, and on a subsequent visit in 1976, when he initiated independently financed ethnological studies on the Island of Tongatapu, one of the southernmost islands (with Eua) in the Tonga Islands, or Kingdom of Tonga. Whether he tarried in Tahiti on his way to Tongatapu and whether he actually spent time in Tongatapu is not clear in his writings.

Certainly, he consulted many early writings on Tonga to complete *Early Tonga as the Explorers Saw It, 1615-1810* (Ferdon 1987), which indeed emphasized Tongatapu Island. Still considered an authority on Tahiti, Ferdon was asked ten years later to prepare a synopsis on Tahiti for the *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*, which was published in Volume 2, Oceania (Ferdon 1991).

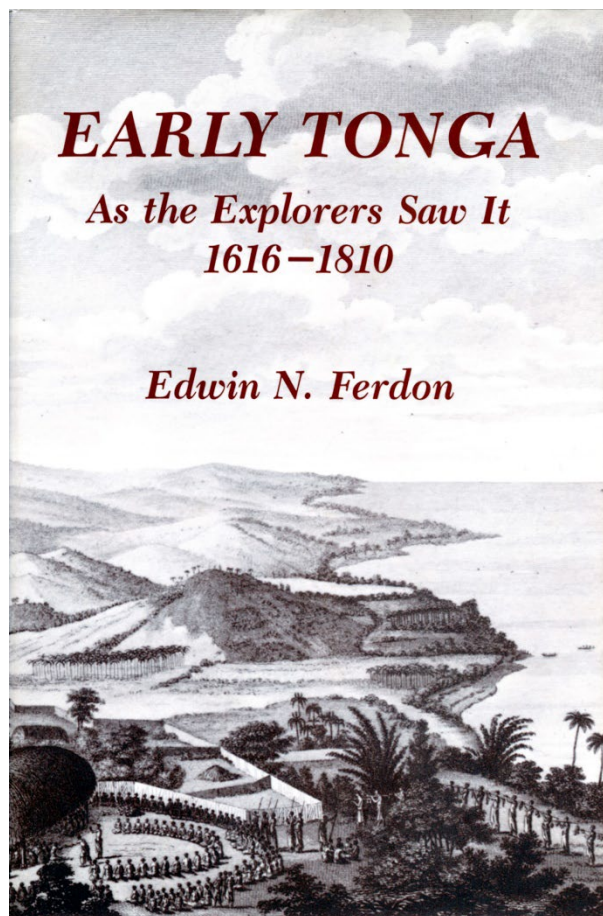


Fig. 20: The second of Edwin N. Ferdon's three books on ethno-history and early European observations: *Early Tonga*, published in 1987.

On their return from Rapa Nui in 1956 the expedition stopped at Hiva Oa and Nukuhiva in the Marquesas (maps in Heyerdahl 1958:342-32). In 1990, Ferdon had the opportunity to revisit the Marquesas as guest lecturer on the Wind Star Cruises ship, «Wind Star». These visits plus the recorded observations of William Pascoe Crook and Edward Robarts, not so much the many accounts over the centuries of "a variety of voyagers and naturalists," provided Ferdon the first-hand and second-hand knowledge for his book *Early Observations of Marquesan Culture, 1595-1813* (Ferdon 1993a).

Ferdon's last work, *Early Hawaii: Contact and Change*, (unpublished manuscript) has not been available for review. These accounts of life on the southern Pacific islands were about the recorded historic period. Rarely did he mention the possible prehistoric settlements determined by archeological investigation, only on occasion saying that much more needed to be done archaeologically to find out more about the complex picture of the early settlement of those islands.

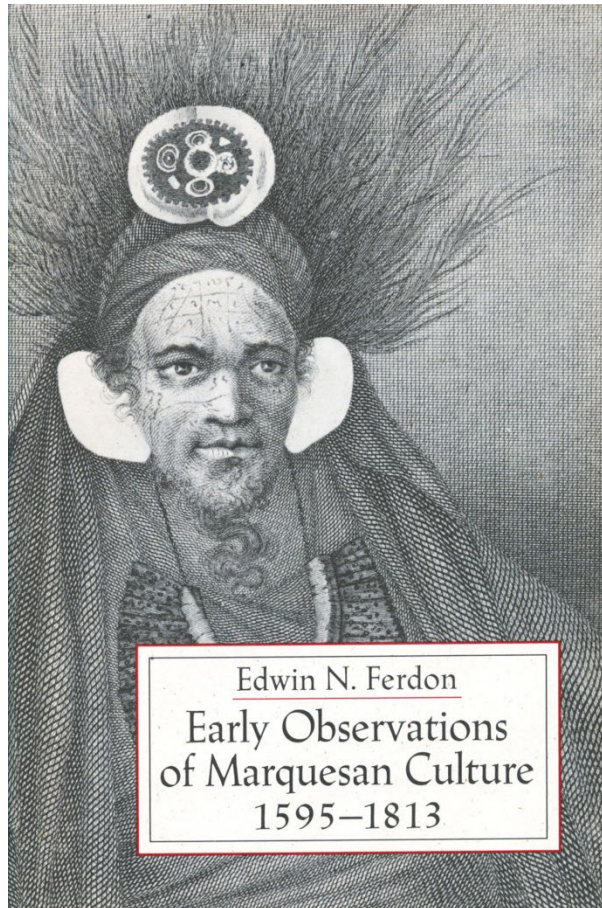


Fig. 21: The third of Edwin N. Ferdon's three books on ethno-history and early European observations: *Early Observations of Marquesan Culture 1595-1813*, published in 1993.

Ferdon's books on several South Pacific Islands (Tahiti, Tonga, the Marquesas, and Hawaii) were mainly based on his study of the reports of early explorers and of settlers to these islands. In each he covered, in a systematic way, the cultures of the peoples of those islands, detailing the social organization, the government, the religion, the daily life and diversions, life from birth to death, the quest for food, trade and transportation, and warfare and peace.

His excavation at Orongo on Rapa Nui must have caused him to wonder about the evidence of "massive fires having once burned at the pan-island ceremonial center." It seemed to him clear that fire was closely associated with "ritual on this eastern outpost of Polynesia." This observation caused him to undertake an intensive historical study of observations by various European explorers to New Zealand, the Chatham Islands, Cook Islands, and from the North Pacific to the South, and from east to west, of greetings by natives with fire upon their approach to the islands, wherever that occurred. It had been thought to be a warning to other islanders of the approach of the foreigners. But Ferdon concluded the fires must have been "designed to abrogate what appeared to be potential danger," as "some sort of ritualistically protective fire ceremonies," in other words, to put aside the fear in their own minds about the

approaching foreigners. Ferdon commented that such ritual fires declined during the proto-historic period, and had totally disappeared by the 1830s, "well before the full significance of their various manifestations could be studied at first hand", perhaps only by further archaeological investigation.

1.7 Ed Ferdon – Archaeologist, anthropologist, geographer, climatologist and ethnologist

Ferdon was engaged professionally as an archaeologist not only with the great and broad picture of what archaeology is and why, but also with the smallest details of how archaeology can be done better. He wrote an article aimed at students, but also to the general public – "Why Archaeology?" – offering a simple but convincing explanation (Ferdon 1947c). Archeology should make us humble "in the realization that we alone have not built the world around us [...] by bringing to us the knowledge and ways of life of those people of the dim past who had much to offer about life and human existence, but who never quite got around to learning how to put it down in writing." For Ferdon, this was before the increase in historic archaeology under which documented history is joined with artifact analysis to come up with a better picture of what human life has evolved into.



Fig. 22: Captain of the expedition ship, M/S Bjelland, and Edwin N. Ferdon during work on Orongo, Rapa Nui (Photo: The Kon-Tiki Museum).

To improve the quality of archaeology, Ferdon once more brought to our attention the need for archaeologists to improve their photographic reporting; in a review of an article by Alison Frantz entitled "Truth Before Beauty or, The Incomplete Photographer" (Ferdon 1951a). He emphasized that in order to obtain greater depth of focus and to come up with better "snap and

clarity" in the photographic record, the archaeologist as photographer should cut down the size of his camera diaphragm opening rather than increase it, as is often done.

To help archaeologists as well as geologists, geographers and others who work in the Hispanic American field, Ferdon (1946b) reviewed the history of the development of the Million Map Series produced by the American Geographical Society, to which Ferdon gave credit for their development. These were maps produced at the standard scale of 1:1.000.000, conforming to the International Map of the World. They have been indispensable for many scientists for plotting distributional patterns, but also as a basis for planning of projects. This was before the US Geodetic Survey provided technical assistance in the production throughout Latin America of 1:50.000 maps that have likewise become indispensable for scientists, especially archaeologists in their site location and mapping requirements.

In September 1949, Ferdon attended the 29th International Congress of Americanists in New York City, and wrote, with Stanley A. Stubbs, an article on the events there (Ferdon 1949b). Two items stood "out as having a certain amount of shock value." One was a report on the newly developed "Carbon 14 dating method," presented by W. F. Libby. Ferdon lamented that Libby did not present a list of key dates arrived at by the "startling new discovery," but noted that many of the archaeologists present were swapping information on unofficial dates, which if correct, according to Ferdon would result in a "good many prehistoric cultures" being viewed in the light of greater antiquity. He specifically mentioned that a date for the Hopewell Mound in Ohio would apparently be pushed back "to about the beginning of our era."

More significant for Andinistas was an exhibit presented by Gordon Ekholm of the American Museum of Natural History, the purpose of which was to "emphasize the diverse similarities in objects and art forms that occur between the American Indians, the Pacific Islanders, and the cultures of Southeast Asia." It was commented that this formidable array of material substantiated "the thesis of the psychic unity of mankind" but whether or not, viewing all the similar specimens from distant lands caused more than "one Americanist [to] return to the exhibit to jot down a few notes on what he saw." Certainly this exhibit fits into what Ferdon later heard from Thor Heyerdahl about American Indian incursions into the South Pacific.

In an analysis of a thesis presented by Betty Meggers (1954), Ferdon dared to delve into a highly controversial area going beyond his professional expertise as an archaeologist: the relationship between the environment and culture. As a geographer, cultural anthropologist, and ethnologist, he expanded on Meggers work and conclusion, stated in a 'law', that "the level to which a culture can develop is dependent upon the agricultural potentiality of the environment it occupies." While Ferdon accepted that this 'law' would "seem to hold true," he believed her conclusions about environmental control of culture do not "properly substantiate this law" since she did not differentiate between "natural agricultural potential" and "agricultural potential" the latter as "a culture's appraisal of its local environment in terms of its own knowledge, agricultural techniques, and tools." Meggers believed that "cultural development depends entirely on the impact of the environment on agricultural productivity." Ferdon advocated for his belief that cultural factors impact upon environmental factors, allowing advanced cultural development even where environmental factors alone might predetermine otherwise low agricultural productivity, thus low cultural development. Meggers divided Latin America into four major cultural areas related to the four levels of environment: Marginal, Tropical Forest, Circum-Canobean and Andean. In her mind analysis of these cultural areas provided "the most remarkable demonstrations available of the limiting effect of environment on culture."

Ferdon saw the principal natural factors concerned with agriculture being "temperature, precipitation, soil, and terrain or topography." He developed five major grades of natural agricultural potential: excellent (1a and 1b); good (2); fair (3); marginal, land marginal, dry marginal (4a, 4b, 4c); and cool marginal and sub-marginal (5). He then analyzed 11 areas of the world in terms of their "Environmental Factor Ratings" and their "Natural Agricultural Potential Ratings," and came to the conclusion that "there is very little correlation between potential ratings and cultural achievement, especially in the Americas with regard to prehistoric peoples." The ratings showed that "high cultural development has come about in areas considerably less than perfect for agriculture under natural conditions, the most startling in the Americas being the region around Cuzco in Peru, the west coast of Peru, and the Middle Gila Valley of Arizona." For Ferdon, this showed that "it is not so much the natural environment as related to agriculture that controls the limits to which a culture might achieve, but rather the cultural environment."

These detailed works of Ferdon and Meggers contributed greatly to further understanding of this complicated subject of the environment and its impact on cultural development. Throughout his archaeological career, Ferdon observed the nature of sites that provided information about early cultures. He was especially interested in caves and the environment within them for preservation of the artifacts of prehistoric cultures. Based on reports of excavations at sites he knew in the American Southwest, especially the Canyon Creek Ruin and Ventana Cave in Arizona, he wrote an instructional article (Ferdon 1984) about caves in general, how they are formed, and their variety related to quality of preservation of human artifacts left behind by prehistoric dwellers or those simply seeking temporal refuge. His analysis, replete with explanatory charts, photographs of caves and their use even today as habitations, was produced in conjunction with an exhibit at the Arizona State Museum, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.



Fig. 23: Edwin N. Ferdon with some of his workers inside one of the stone-houses on Orongo, Rapa Nui, in 1955-56 (Photo: The Kon-Tiki Museum).

Ferdon was first and foremost an archaeologist, but he was also a geographer, ethnologist, ethnographer, and ethno-historian. As historians should be, he was a storyteller. Edwin N. Ferdon Jr.'s life and experiences covered the entire mountain regions of North, Central and South America. All aspects of his interest in life and the human spirit were called upon to complete his life's work.

Ferdon's work in the Western Hemisphere was extended to the Pacific. In all his work in the Pacific, Ferdon searched for evidence that would relate to Heyerdahl's belief that American Indians of South America came in their own vessels and settled in the islands of Eastern Polynesia. Ferdon examined all aspects of the issue in great detail and, being a cautious diffusionist, concluded that he saw no solid evidence that American Indians first settled these islands. But he accepted that American Indians might have made a number of exploratory contacts in the Pacific.

He also showed, by analysis of wind, wave, and current patterns and of the differences between planned migration and accidental voyages, that the settlement of the islands of the Pacific involved a veritable melange of successive influences, with settlements succeeding and dying with the people constantly and repeatedly moving from and to all parts of the Pacific, including the west coast of South America. In his research and his publications about the Pacific, he debunked the concept that the Polynesians originally were a group of people of one composite race coming from a single area located somewhere in Indonesia. His argument that much more archaeology was needed before reaching a final conclusion about settlements of the Pacific, and American Indian relationship to such settlements, certainly, to some extent, has been fulfilled in the intervening years.

1.8 Postscript

Earl H. Lubensky (1921–2009) was an American diplomat and anthropologist. He served in the US Foreign Service from 1949 to 1978. He was posted twice (1961–1966; 1971–73) as Consul General in Guayaquil, Ecuador. While stationed there, he heard about Edwin N. Ferdon, Jr.'s work in Ecuador, and became interested in his collections. In 1978, Lubensky met Ferdon at the Arizona State Museum. After retiring from the Foreign Service, Lubensky and his wife moved to Missouri where he could pursue graduate studies in anthropology and archeology, using Ferdon's collections. Lubensky's PhD dissertation (1991) was *The Ferdon Collection of Prehistoric Ceramic Vessels and Sherds from Esmeraldas Province, Ecuador*.

Both Lubensky and Ferdon were Eagle Scout Boys.

Earl H. Lubensky wrote this biography shortly after Edwin N. Ferdon, Jr.'s death in 2002, and is included in the KTM Ferdon Archives. It has been edited for this publication by Marit Bakke and Reidar Solsvik. We have also taken the liberty to add illustrative photos to Lubensky's text.

CHAPTER 2

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CHAPTER 3

THE ARCHIVE

3.1 How the archive came to the Kon-Tiki Museum

"Oh, you have to meet Ed." Autumn 1964, almost ten years after Thor Heyerdahl's expedition to Easter Island, Marit Bakke had just started a year of study at the University of Arizona. While signing up for a course in anthropology, a lady noticed the young student's Norwegian accent, and she was immediately introduced to Edwin N. Ferdon Jr. who had been an archaeologist on Heyerdahl's expedition to Easter Island. Now Ferdon was the Associate Director at the Arizona State Museum. Marit Bakke spent a lot of time with Ed, his wife Connie and their three children during the following year, and they became friends. A friendship that now has lasted for over 50 years.

During subsequent visits to Tucson, Ed talked to Marit about the collaboration and friendship with Thor Heyerdahl and about his own research on Polynesian culture of the 17th and 18th centuries. He also showed her the collection of primary material: Countless folders of extracts from books written by explorers who had sailed in the Pacific Ocean or visited Tahiti, the Marquesas, Tonga and Hawai'i. He had archival cards with detailed notes on Polynesian material and social culture, maps, own manuscripts, articles and books and over 600 slides.

He filled his study at home and a shed in the garden.

Ed wanted the material to get to a place where it could be available to students and researchers. When he died in 2002, Vearl, his second wife, began the job of sorting through the archives. Simultaneously, Marit Bakke conveyed Ed's wish to the management at the Kon-Tiki Museum. It did take some time, but eventually the museum agreed to house the part of the archive documenting Edwin N. Ferdon's work in the Pacific. In the autumn of 2011, a box containing the archive material was sent from Arizona, and a few months later it was safe inside the museum. For a year and a half Marit Bakke worked as a volunteer cataloging this material. She was joined for three months by Paloma Lopez Delgado, a Spanish student, on a EU scholarship.

As a result of this Marit Bakke and Paloma Lopez Delgado's work, Edwin N. Ferdon's Archive became the first complete archive at the Kon-Tiki Museum to be fully sorted and categorized.



Fig. 24: Marit Bakke, Reidar Solsvik and Paloma Lopez Delgado in the process of sorting the Edwin N. Ferdon Archive (Photo: The Kon-Tiki Museum).

3.2 Categories of the archive

The main archive in the Kon-Tiki Museum's collections is the Thor Heyerdahl Archives, which was inscribed into UNESCO's Memory of the World list in 2011. The museum has developed a general set of categories suited to this archive and we decided to use these categories for other archives as well.

1. Book manuscripts
2. Article manuscripts
3. Lectures, Public Speeches
5. Drawings
6. Personal research notes
7. Diaries

8. Expeditions
 - 8.1 Preparations (visas, tickets, sponsorship, applications, permits)
 - 8.2 Logbooks, notebooks, etc.
 - 8.3 Equipment
 - 8.4 Members
 - 8.5 Information – Communications
 - 8.6. Finance /Tax / Donations
 - 8.7 Reports
 - 8.8 Radio Messages
 - 8.9 Invitations
 - 8.10 Etc.

9. Academics
 - 9.1 Scientific articles, by other authors
 - 9.2 Applications for finding
 - 9.3 Administration applications
 - 9.4 Lectures /Course material
 - 9.5 Student papers

12. Prizes/Awards/Honours
13. Correspondence
 - 13.1 Editors – Publishers
 - 13.2 Film companies, Newspapers, TV, Radio.
 - 13.3 Friends (surname, date)
 - 13.4 Scientists (surname, date)
 - 13.5 General correspondence
 - 13.6 Membership (associations, unions, clubs etc.)
 - 13.7 Reviews, discussions

14. Economy (tax statement, bills, invoices, bank accounts etc.)
15. Books, pamphlets etc.
16. Miscellaneous

CHAPTER 4

ICA DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLECTION

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0001

1. Description and organization of the collection

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0001

1.1 Scope and Content/Abstract

Collection of Edwin N. Ferdon's archaeological and ethno-historical work in the Pacific. The collection, 21 boxes, some of them numbered and labeled, were given by Vearl Ferdon, Ed's widow, to the Kon-Tiki Museum and shipped from Arizona State Museum in September 2011.

The archive contains: documents, manuscripts (source literature), photographs from his Pacific work (geography, ethno-history, archaeology, anthropology) and expeditions.

The whole collection has been sorted in boxes following the Categorizing of the Edwin Ferdon Document Archives. The result: 97 boxes containing several folders (series and sub-series) that have been classified (using the multi-level linking) like this:

1. Book manuscripts: 67 boxes.
2. Article manuscripts: 3 boxes.
3. Lectures, public speeches: 1 box
5. Drawings: 1 box
6. Personal research notes: 2 boxes
7. Diaries
8. Expeditions: 6 boxes.
9. Academics: 5 boxes
12. Prizes/Awards/Honors
13. Correspondence: 9 boxes
14. Economy (tax statement, bill, invoices, bank accounts etc.)
15. Books, pamphlets etc.: 1 box
16. Miscellaneous: 2 boxes

Title: Edwin Ferdon Archive

Dates of creation: 1955-2002

Dates of accumulation: 1955-2002

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 97 boxes sorted by categories, containing folders with documents.

CHAPTER 5

SERIES MAKING UP THE COLLECTION

Number of series: 10

1. Book manuscripts

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-000

Scope and Content/Abstract: 67 containers (boxes) of material for his publications. Source of literature, ethno-historic data.

Title: Book Manuscripts production. Source of literature.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 67 boxes: box nos. 1000 to 1066:

9 boxes of “Early Tahiti. As the explorers saw it, 1767-1797”

13 boxes of “Early Tonga. As the explorers saw it 1616-1810”

13 boxes “Early Observations of Marquesan Culture, 1595-1813”

14 boxes Hawai'i Manuscript

4 boxes Polynesian Ethno-history Project.

14 boxes other Pacific Islands: New Zealand, Cook, Melanesia, Micronesia, Samoa, Tuamotus.

2. Article manuscripts

Reference code: NO KTM 2012-010-0003

Scope and Content/Abstract: 3 boxes of manuscript material. Published and unpublished.

Title: Article manuscripts production.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 3 boxes: box nos. 1067 to 1069

3. Lectures and public speeches

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004

Scope and Content/Abstract : 1 box of material for conferences, lectures or speeches, and notes.

Title: Lectures and public speeches.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 1 box: box no. 1070

5. Drawings

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0005

Scope and Content/Abstract: 1 folder.

Title: Edwin N. Ferdon's drawings.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 1 folder in a box: box no. 1071

6. Personal research notes

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006

Scope and Content/Abstract: 2 Boxes of personal notes for Ferdon's own research.

Title: Personal research notes.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 2 boxes: box nos. 1072 to 1073.

8. Expeditions

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007

Scope and Content/Abstract: 6 boxes of material about Ferdon's several expeditions to the Pacific Islands.

Title: Edwin N. Ferdon's Pacific expeditions material

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 6 boxes: box nos. 1074 to 1079:

3 boxes Easter Island expedition.

1 box Marquesas Islands expedition.

1 box Society Island expedition.

1 box of notebooks and logbooks

9. Academics

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008

Scope and Content/Abstract: 5 boxes of Academic material: scientific articles as well as academic applications, student papers and course materials.

Title: Science and Academic.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 5 boxes: box nos. 1080 to 1084:

4 boxes of Science Magazine articles.

1 box of applications, course material, student papers.

13. Correspondence

Reference code: NO KTM 2012-010-0009

Scope and Content/Abstract: 9 boxes of correspondence

Title: Edwin N. Ferdon's correspondence.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 9 boxes: box nos. 1085 to 1093:

1 box of correspondence with editors/publishers.

1 box of personal correspondence.

4 boxes of professional correspondence (scientists).

1 box of general correspondence.

2 boxes of reviews and discussions correspondence.

15. Pamphlets

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0010

Scope and Content/Abstract: 1 box of pamphlets and book catalogues.

Title: Advertising pamphlets.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 1 box: box no. 1094.

16. Miscellaneous

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0011

Scope and Content/Abstract: Different material that could not be sorted in other categories.

Title: Miscellaneous.

Extent and medium of the unit of description (quantity, bulk or size): 2 boxes (one of them contains maps): box nos. 1095 to 1096

CHAPTER 6

FILES OF THE COLLECTION

Number of files: 456

Category 1. Book manuscripts (305 Files)

Number of files: 305

NO KTM 2012-010-0002

Sub-series 1.1: Early Tahiti. As the explorers saw it, 1767-1797

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)

1. Tahiti (Otaheite). Biblio Ref. #72, Vol I.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0001
2. Tahiti (Otaheite)
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0002
3. Notes for Tahiti
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0003
4. Early Tahiti. Illustrations
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0004
5. Tahiti I. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0005
6. Tahiti II. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0006
7. Tahiti III. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0007
8. Tahiti IV. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0008
9. Tahiti V. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0009
10. Tahiti VI. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0010
11. Tahiti VII. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0011
12. Raiatea I. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0012
13. General I. Society Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0013

14. Borabora, Maupiti, Mehetia, Mo'orea, Mopihaa, Motu One, Taha, Te'tia'roa, Tubuai
Manu. Society Islands. General
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0014

15. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1795
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0015

16. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1802-03
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0016

17. Huahine
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0017

18. Raiatea
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0018

19. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1767
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0019

20. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1769
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0020

21. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1772
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0021

22. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1773
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0022

23. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1774
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0023

24. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1774-75
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0024

25. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1775
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0025

26. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1788
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0026

27. Tahiti. Code-marked Copy. 1791
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(001)-0027

Sub-series 1.2: Early Tonga. As the explorers saw it, 1616-1810

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002-(002)

28. An account of the natives of the Tongan islands. Vol. I
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0028

29. An account of the natives of the Tongan islands. Vol. II
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0029
30. Mariner (vol. 2) 1806-10. Vava'u. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0030
31. Viana 1793. Vava'u. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0031
32. Ellies (accompanied Cook) 1777. Tongatapu. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0032
33. Maurelle 1781; La Perouse 1787; Edwards 1791; Hamilton 1791; Turnbull 1803; Mariner 1806-10. Vava'u. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0033
34. Tonga I. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0034
35. Tasman 1643; Cook 1773; Forster, G. 1773; Forster, J. 1773; Sparrman 1773; Marra 1773; Cook (Tongatapu and Eya) 1773; Cook 1777; Samwell 1777; Anderson 1777; Ledyard 1777; Clerke 1777; King 1777; Williamson 1777; Burney 1777; Rickman 1777. Tongatapu. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0035
36. La Perouse 1787; Labillardiere 1793; Wilson (1st visit) 1797; Wilson (2nd visit) 1797; Vason 1797-1800; Turnbull 1803; Mariner 1806. Tongatapu. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0036
37. Ata; Eua; Fonualei; Kotu; Late; Niuafou; Tafahi; Tofue; Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0037
38. Tongatapu I. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0038
39. Tongatapu II. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0039
40. Nomuka; Lifuka. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0040
41. Lifuka I. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0041
42. Missions in the Tonga and Fiji Islands
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0042
43. Mariner, Vol. I. Vavau. Tonga.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0043

44. Mariner, Vol. II. Vavau. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0044
45. Vavau I. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0045
46. Viana
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0046
47. Tonga data. Acculturation. Code #5
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0047
48. Tonga data. Geography. Code #1
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0048
49. Tonga data. Communications, records, measures. Code #7
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0049
50. Tonga data. Agriculture. Code #8
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0050
51. Tonga data. Animal husbandry. Code #9
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0051
52. Tonga data. Fishing. Code #10
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0052
53. Tonga data. Hunting and gathering. Code #11
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0053
54. Tonga data. Food and drink. Code #12
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0054
55. Tonga data. Clothing and adornment. Code #13
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0055
56. Tonga data. Settlements patterns. Code #14
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0056
57. Tonga data. Manufactures. Code #15
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0057
58. Tonga data. Transport and travel. Code #16
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0058
59. Tonga data. Exchange and trade. Code #17
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0059
60. Tonga data. Recreation. Code #18
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0060

61. Tonga data. Health and hygiene. Code #19
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0061

62. Tonga data. Social stratification. Code #20
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0062

63. Tonga data. Government. Code #21 I
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0063

64. Tonga data. Governments. Code #21 II
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0064

65. Tonga data. Warfare. Code #22 I
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0065

66. Tonga data. Warfare. Code #22 II
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0066

67. Tonga data. Religion. Code #23
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0067

68. Tonga data. Sex and reproduction. Code #24
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0068

69. Tonga data. Family. Code #25
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0069

70. Tonga data. Death. Code #27
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0070

71. Tongatapu. Code #16
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-00071

72. Tonga. References cited
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0072

73. Early Tonga. Illustrations
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(002)-0073

Sub-serie 1.3: Early Observation of Marquesan Culture, 1595-1813

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002-(003)

74. Nukuhiva I. Marquesas Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0074

75. Nukuhiva II. Marquesas Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0075

76. Tahuata. Marquesas Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0076
77. Marquesas. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0077
78. Hiva Oa. Marquesas. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0078
79. Nukuhiva. Marquesas. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0079
80. Tahuata. Marquesas. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0080
81. Marquesas. Polynesia. Transportation and travel. Code #16
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0081
82. Marquesas. Exchange and trade. Code #17
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0082
83. Marquesas. Recreation. Code #18
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0083
84. Marquesas. Health and Hygiene. Code #19
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0084
85. Social stratification. Code #20
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0085
86. Marquesas. Recreation. Code #18
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0086
87. Marquesas. Health. Code #19
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0087
88. Marquesas. Social stratification. Code #20
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0088
89. Marquesas. Government. Code #21
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0089
90. Marquesas. Warfare. Code #22
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0090
91. Marquesas. Religion. Code #23
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0091
92. Marquesas. Sex and reproduction. Code #24
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0092

93. Marquesas. Family. Code #25
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0093
94. Marquesas. Death. Code #27
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0094
95. Marquesas. Chapter notes. Final for writing
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0095
96. Tahiti manuscript. Editorial notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0096
97. Marquesan ethno-history
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0097
98. Marquesas. Government. Code #21
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0098
99. Marquesas. Warfare. Code #22
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0099
100. Marquesas. Religion. Code #23
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0100
101. Marquesas. Sex and reproduction. Code #24
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0101
102. Marquesas. Notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0102
103. Marquesas. Fishing. Code #10
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0103
104. Marquesas. Agriculture. Code #8
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0104
105. Marquesas. Agriculture. Code #8
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0105
106. Marquesas. Communication, records, measures. Code #7
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0106
107. Marquesas. Language. Code #
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0107
108. Marquesas. Acculturation. Code #5
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0108
109. Marquesas. Family. Code #5

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0109
110. Marquesas. Kinship. Code #
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0110

111. Marquesas. Death. Code #27
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0111

112. Extracts from Crook 1797-97. Ethnographic data.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0112

113. Marquesas. Human biology. Code #3
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0113

114. Marquesas. Demography. Code #2
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0114

115. Marquesas. Acculturation. Code #5
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0115

116. Marquesas. Language. Code #6
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0116

117. Marquesas. Communications, records, measures. Code #7
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0117

118. Marquesas. Agriculture. Code #8
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0118

119. Marquesas. Animal husbandry. Code #9
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0119

120. Marquesas. Fishing. Code #10
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0120

121. Marquesas. Hunting and gathering. Code #11
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0121

122. Marquesas. Food preservation, preparation, consumption, drink, drugs. Code #12
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0122

123. Marquesas. Geography. Code #1
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0123

124. Marquesas. Human biology. Code #2
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0124

125. Marquesas. Demography. Code #3
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0125

126. Marquesas. History. Code #4

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0126

127. Marquesas. Acculturation. Code #5

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0127

128. Marquesas. Hunting and gathering. Code #11

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0128

129. Marquesas. Food, preservation, drink. Code #12

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0129

130. Marquesas. Clothing, adornment. Code #13

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0130

131. Marquesas. Settlement pattern and structures. Code #14

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0131

132. Marquesas. Manufactures. Code #15

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0132

133. Marquesas. Clothing and adornment. Code #13

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0133

134. Marquesas. Settlement pattern and structures. Code #14

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0134

135. Marquesas. Settlement pattern and structures. Code #14

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0135

136. Marquesas. Manufactures. Code #15

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0136

137. Marquesas. Transportation and travel. Code #16

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0137

138. Marquesas. Exchange and trade. Code #17

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0138

139. Marquesas. Source material and correspondence

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0139

140. Marquesas. Illustrations

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(003)-0140

Sub-series 1.4: Early Hawai'i: Contact and change. 1778-1825

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002-(004)

141. Hawai'i. General

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0141

142. Hawai'i I. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0143
143. Hawai'i II. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0143
144. Hawai'i III. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0144
145. Oahu. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0145.
146. Kauai. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0146
147. Other Hawai'ian islands. General. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0147
148. Hawai'i. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0148
149. Hawai'i. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0149
150. Hawai'i. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0150
151. Oahu. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0151
152. Kauai. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0152
153. Ni'ihau. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0153
154. Maui. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0154
155. Specials, thoughts, notes. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0155
156. Notes. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0156
157. Contact and culture change. Early Hawai'i example
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0157
158. Arogo. Carolinian and Hawai'i words lists. Some indirect ethnographic data
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0158

159. Kauai and Maui. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0159
160. (Accompanied Cook). 1779. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0160
161. Pre-Cook foreign contact. Possible data. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0161
162. Crook, 1797-98. Nukuhiva. Marquesas Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0162
163. Belcher 1837-39. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0163
164. Belcher 1837-39. Cook Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0164
165. Belcher 1837-39. Nukuhiva. Marquesas Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0165
166. Belcher 1840. Nukuhiva. Marquesas Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0166
167. Belcher 1840. Anaa. Tuamotu Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0167
168. Belcher. Vol. I and vol. II
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0168
169. Marchand. Xeroxed ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed for mounting
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0169
170. Slade. Hawai'i. Polynesia. Wallace. Fiji. Melanesia. Ethnographic data cut and trimmed
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0170
171. Kotzebue. 2nd voyage. Vol. II. Ethnographic data, cut and trimmed. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0171
172. Hawai'i data. Language. Code #6
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0172
173. Hawai'i data. Acculturation. Code #5
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0173
174. Hawai'i data. History. Code #
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0174
175. Hawai'i data. Demography. Code #3

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0175
176. Hawai'i data. Human biology. Code #2
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0176

177. Hawai'i data. Geography. Code #1
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0177

178. Hawai'i data. Communications, records, measures. Code #7
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0178

179. Hawai'i data. Agriculture. Code #8
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0179

180. Hawai'i data. Animal husbandry. Code #9
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0180

181. Hawai'i data. Fishing. Code #10
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0181

182. Hawai'i data. Food preservation, preparation, drinks, drugs. Code #12
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0182

183. Hawai'i data. Clothing and adornment. Code #13
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0183

184. Oahu (duplicates). Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0184

185. Maui. Hawai'i. Polynesia.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0185

186. Marchand 1791. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0186

187. Belcher. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Tanna. New Hebrides. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0187

188. Belcher. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Fiji. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0188

189. Belcher. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Tahiti and Huahine. Society Islands.
Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0189

190. Hawai'i data. Kinship. Code #
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0190

191. Hawai'i data. Death. Code #27
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0191

192. Hawai'i. Cook's death
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0192
193. Hawai'i. Chapter notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0193
194. Hawai'i data. Recreation. Code #18
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0194
195. Hawai'i data. Exchange, trade. Code #17
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0195
196. Hawai'i data. Transportation and travel. Code #16
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0196
197. Hawai'i data. Manufactures. Code #15
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0197
198. Hawai'i data. Settlement patterns and structures. Code #14
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0198
199. Hawai'i data. Family. Code #25
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0199
200. Hawai'i data. Sex and reproduction. Code #24
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0200
201. Hawai'i data. Religion. Code #23
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0201
202. Hawai'i data. Government. Code #21
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0202
203. Hawai'i data. Social stratification (greeting style). Code #20.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0203
204. Hawai'i data. Health and hygiene. Code #19
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0204
205. Hawai'ian introduction. Japan links
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0205
206. Early Hawai'i: Contact and change. 1778-1825
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(004)-0206

Sub-serie 1.5: Polynesian Ethno-Historic Project

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)

207. Polynesian Notes. Type excerpts from early publications

- Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0207
208. Polynesian ethno-history project. Biography reference
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0208
209. Climatic data (Pacific Island)
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0209
210. History of Polynesia. Notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0210
211. Pacific Seminar
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0211
212. Polynesian ethno-historic project (Correspondence)
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0212
213. Jane Underwood. Pacific course. Projection maps
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0213
214. Polynesian Illustration and maps. From early work
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0214
215. Line Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0215
216. Timoe (Crescent Island)
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0216
217. Anonymous (Roggeveen's voyage). Xeroxed ethnographic data. Trimmed and ready for mounting
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0217
218. Fesche (Bougainville voyage). Xeroxed ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed for mounting
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0218
219. Kotzebue (Tahiti) March 12-24, 1824 and voyage. Vol. I. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0219
220. Bellingshausen. Tahiti. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0220
221. Bellingshausen. Tahiti. Vol. II. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0221
222. Nightingale (Samoa). Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0222
223. Nightingale (Marquesas). Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0223

224. Nightingale. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Society Islands. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0224

225. Nightingale. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Cook Islands. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0225

226. Bellingshausen. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Tuamotu Islands. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0226

227. Bellingshausen. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Queen Charlotte sound. New Zealand. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0227

228. Bellingshausen. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Lau group. Fiji. Melanesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0228

229. Nightingale. Note only. Tubuai. Austral Islands. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0229

230. Williams. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Niuatoputapu. Tonga. And Northern Cook Islands. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0230

231. Williams 1830 with some notes on visit in 1833. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Cook Islands. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0231

232. Williams. General ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0232

233. Williams. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Tongatabu. Vava'u. Tonga. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0233

234. Williams 1830 and 1832. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Samoa. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0234

235. Williams. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Niue. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(005)-0235

Sub-series 1.6: Pacific extracts

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)

236. Samoa general. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0236

237. Southern Cook Islands. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0237

238. Cook Islands I. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0238
239. Anuta. Cook Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0239
240. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0240
241. Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0241
242. High Islands with limited early data. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0242
243. Tuamotu Islands I. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0243
244. Tuamotu Islands II. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0244
245. Atolls. Tuamotu Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0245
246. Easter Island. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0246
247. Easter Island. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0247
248. Unassociated Islands
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0248
249. North Island. New Zealand. Polynesia.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0249
250. South Island. New Zealand. Polynesia.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0250
251. Bligh. Fiji. Melanesia. Remainder notes on Polynesia. Mounted and filed
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0251
252. Bouganville. Excess clippings
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0252
253. Forster vol. II. Vanikoro. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0253
254. Forster vol. II. Tanna and Espiritu Santo. Vanuatu. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0254

255. Forster vol. II. New Caledonia. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0255
256. Forster, J. R. 1773-74. New Hebrides and New Caledonia. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0256
257. Marra 1773-74. Remainder of cut and trimmed data. New Hebrides. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0257
258. Sparrman 1773-74.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0258
259. Xeroxed ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed for mounting
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0259
260. Langsdorff 1803-07. Explanation for the plates
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0260
261. Milet Muresu 1799. Voyage of La Perouse vol. I and II
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0261
262. Voyage around the world vol. I
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0262
263. Menzies, Archibald. A voyage around the world from 1806 to 1812. February 1805 to March 1810. Oahu. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0263
264. Voyages in the Northern Pacific
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0264
265. Archibald Menzies
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0265
266. Ethno-historic data
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0266
267. Langsdorff 1804
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0267
268. Coulter vol. II. Ethnographic data. Malakula. Vanuatu. Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0268
269. Coulter vol. I. Excess copy
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0269
270. Kotzebue first Voyage 1816-17. Vols. I and II. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Marshall Islands. Micronesia. Guam.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0270

271. Paulding, Hiram. Bibliographic reference. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0271
272. Kotzebue 1816 and 1817. Vol. II. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Marshall Islands.
Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0272
273. Crozet (accompanied Marion de Freses. New Zealand, Polynesia. Guam, Melanesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0273
274. Marshall Islands. Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0274
275. Fishponds. Kiribati. Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0275
276. Tongan words
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0276
277. Coulter vol. I 1835. Reference to Tahiti sailor aboard whaler
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0277
278. Coulter vol. I 1835. Gilbert Island. Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0278
279. Kotzebue. April 28. - May 6., 1824. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Marshall
Islands. Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0279
280. Kotzebue (Guam data on Carolinian Canoes trade up to Guam) 1816-17. Vol. I.
Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Guam and Caroline Islands. Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0280
281. Wilson. Ethnographic data. Cut and trimmed. Caroline Islands and Palau. Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0281
282. Chamisso. Naturalist with Kotzebue's First voyage 1816-17. Vol. II. Ethnographic data.
Cut and trimmed. Special language. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0282
283. Chamisso. Naturalist with Kotzebue First voyage 1816-17. Vol. III. Ethnographic data.
Cut and trimmed. Caroline Islands, Micronesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0283
284. Hawai'i. Social stratification. Code #20
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0284
285. Hawai'i. Health and Hygiene. Code #19
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0285

286. Hawai'i. Recreation. Code #18
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0286
287. Hawai'i. Exchange and trade. Code #17
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0287
288. Hawai'i. Transport and travel. Code #16
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0288
289. Hawai'i. Manufactures. Code #15
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0289
290. Hawai'i. Settlement patterns and structures. Code #14
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0290
291. Hawai'i. Clothing, adornment. Code #13
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0291
292. Hawai'i. Food preservation and preparation. Code #12
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0292
293. Hawai'i. Hunting and Fowling. Code #11
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0293
294. Hawai'i. Fishing. Code #10
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0294
295. Hawai'i. Animal Husbandry. Code #9
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0295
296. Kava. Foreigners
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0296
297. Polynesian in European ships. Code #8
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0297
298. Hawai'i. Warfare, peace making. Code #22
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0298
299. Hawai'i. Religion. Code #23
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0299
300. Hawai'i. Polynesian in European ships. Code #28
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0300
301. Tuamotu Islands. Human occupation
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0301
302. Agriculture. Decennial index

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0302
303. Hawai'i. Agriculture. Code #8
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0303

304. Hawai'i. Language. Code #6
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0304

305. Hawai'i. Acculturation. Code #5
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0002(006)-0305

Category 2. Articles manuscripts

Number of files: 27

NO KTM 2012-010-0003

1. Pre-Euro-American contacts. The ethno-historic evidence
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0001

2. The enigmatic hare moa of Easter Island. Undated, but after 1995
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0002

3. Stone chicken coops. Draft of published article
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0003

4. Cave exhibit 1984
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0004

5. Anomalous traits in Polynesia suggest remnant of early migrants
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0005

6. Problems and relationships with Easter Island archaeology
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0006

7. Easter Island exchange system. Notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0007

8. Tips for tropical packing
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0008

9. Ethno-historic atoll of Pacific Island. Project
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0009

10. Polynesian origins. Maps
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0010

11. Anomalous traits in Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0011

12. Ethno-historic evidence for the use of ritual fire as a protective mechanism in Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0012

13. The double outriggers in Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0013
14. The chicken that wasn't or a masonry chicken house
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0014
15. Chicken eggs and the rise of the birdman cult on Easter Island
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0015
16. Re-thinking Easter Island masonry chicken coops
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0016
17. A re-analysis of the problem of the sweet potato in Polynesia.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0017
18. Tuamotu Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0018
19. A possible source of origin of the Easter Island boat-shaped house
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0019
20. Prehistoric manioc on Easter Island
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0020
21. A possible origin of the birdman cult
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0021
22. The progress of archaeology in Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0022
23. Hawai'ian manuscripts
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0023
24. Tahiti. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0024
25. A case of taro preceding kumara as the dominant domesticated in ancient New Zealand
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0025
26. Talking in Albuquerque: "A few observations in 1977 conference". Response to Paul Bahn's review of the South Seas Symposium
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0026
27. Possibly part of a manuscript. Impossible to identify
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0003-0027

Category 3. Lectures, public speeches

Numbers of files: 8

NO KTM 2012-010-0004

1. Wind song lecture notes. Tuamotu, Marquesas, Tahiti. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004-0001

2. The Thor Heyerdahl story. Notes for lecture
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004-0002

3. Data and lecture notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004-0003

4. Pacific lecture notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004-0004

5. "Rapa Nui Rendez-vous" International conference on Easter Island
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004-0005

6. Lecture notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004-0006

7. Polynesian lecture
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004-0007

8. South Seas Symposium in Albuquerque, New Mexico
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0004-0008

Category 5. Drawings

Number of files: 1

NO KTM 2012-010-0005

1. Drawings
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0005-0001

Category 6. Personal research notes

Number of files: 22

NO KTM 2012-010-0006

1. Personal notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0001

2. Proto Polynesian traits found in East Polynesian languages. Data list
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0002

3. Personal notes. Hawai'i ethno-history
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0003

4. Notes on agriculture
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0004
5. Anomalous trait in Polynesia. Personal notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0005
6. Tuamotu Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0006
7. Some economic plants of Oceania. Root crops
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0007
8. Piedras Negras architecture
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0008
9. Architecture registration forms
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0009
10. Easter Island Expedition. Running streams. Notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-001
11. Hawai'ian Royal Line
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0011
12. Some economic plants of Oceania
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0012
13. Tuamotu. Ethno-historic notes reduced. Extracts from original text
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0013
14. Tuamotu Islands double-canoe model.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0014
15. Tuamotu Islands paper notes.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0015
16. Chicken, eggs and the rise of the birdman cult on Easter Island
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0016
17. Notebook. Research notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0017
18. Notebook for Early Tonga. 1987
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0018
19. Coding guide. Personal research notes
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0019
20. Hawai'ian islands. List of ships that arrived between 1791-1847.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0020

21. Sequence of islands seen or visited
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0021
22. Louise E. Wilson. Extracts from journals 1894-1895
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0022
23. Oceania. Master index
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0006-0023

Category 8. Expeditions

Number of files: 35

NO KTM 2012-010-0007

1. Society expedition. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(001)-0001
2. Planning for an expedition to Marquesas Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0001
3. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0002
4. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Archaeology. Manihiki and Rakahanga, Cook Islands.
Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0003
5. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Archaeology. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0004
6. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Archaeology. Austral Group. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0005
7. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Archaeology. Tokelau Group. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0006
8. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Archaeology. Equatorial islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0007
9. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Archaeology. Tonga. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0008
10. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Archaeology. Hawai'i. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0009
11. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Archaeology. Tuamotu Islands. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0010
12. Marquesas Islands Expedition. Observations on human skeletal material from Taipi Vai.
Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(002)-0011

13. Easter Island expedition. Notes. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0001

14. Theoretical construct of Easter Island prehistory. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0002

15. Easter Island expedition. Geography and Administration. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0003

16. Easter Island expedition. Artifact cards, archaeological sites descriptions and drawings.
Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0004

17. Easter Island expedition. Ethnology notes. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0005

18. Easter Island expedition. Population data. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0006

19. Easter Island expedition. Archaeology. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0007

20. Easter Island expedition. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0008

21. Easter Island expedition. Ethnographic data. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0009

22. Easter Island expedition. Personal diary. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0010

23. Brief report from the Norwegian archaeological expedition to Easter Island, to
commandant on "Pinto". By Thor Heyerdahl.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0011

24. Easter Island expedition. Administration. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0012

25. Easter Island expedition. Expedition technical data. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0013

26. Easter Island expedition. Manuscript. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0014

27. Easter Island expedition. Manuscript. Polynesia
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0015

28. Easter Island expedition. Illustrations. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0016

29. Expedition maps. Rapa, Raivavae and Orongo. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0017

30. Thor Heyerdahl's Norwegian expedition to Easter Island and East Pacific

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(003)-0018

Sub-series 8.2: Logbooks, notebooks, etc.

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007-(004)

31. Easter Island. Field-note book. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007-(004)-0001

32. Easter Island expedition. Daily journal 1955. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(004)-0002

33. Pitcairn. Field-note book. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(004)-0003

34. Rapaiti. Field-note book. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(004)-0004

35. Field-notes, Easter Island. Polynesia

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0007(004)-0005

Category 9. Academics

Number of files: 23

NO KTM 2012-010-0008

1. Book contracts

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008-0001

Sub-series 9.1. Scientific articles by other authors

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)

2. Volcanoes. Earthquakes

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0001

3. Sea floor spreading

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0002

4. Agriculture

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0003

5. Anthropology in the Pacific rim

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0004

6. Science articles. Miscellaneous
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0005

7. Oceania
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0006

8. Environment, including weather and climate
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0007

9. Oceanography
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0008

10. Science articles. 1800s, early 1900s.
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0009

11. Science articles. 1940s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0010

12. Science articles. 1950s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0011

13. Science articles. 1960s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0012

14. Science articles. Undated
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0013

15. Science articles. 1970s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0014

16. Science articles. 1980s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(001)-0015

17. Science articles. 1990s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008-(001)-0016

18. Science articles. 2000s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008-(001)-0017

Sub-series 9.2: Applications for funding
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008-(002)

19. Proposed study of Kusai Island
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(002)-0001

Sub-series 9.3: Administration and applications
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(003)

20. Correspondence

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(003)-0001

21. Application for sabbatical leave

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(003)-0002

Sub-series 9.4: Lectures/ course material

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(004)

22. Teaching material

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(004)-0001

Sub-serie 9.5: Student papers

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(005)

23. "An attempt to correlate linguistic archaeology on the west coast of Ecuador". By Edwin N. Ferdon, Jr.

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(005)-0001

24. "A preliminary survey of religious architecture in Polynesia: The Tuamotus and the Society Islands". By Ann Lou Reiser

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(005)-0002

25. "An annotated bibliography for Melanesian and Micronesian archeology." By Robert D. York

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0008(005)-0003

Category 13. Ccorrespondence

Number of files 52

NO KTM 2012-010-0009

Sub-series 13.1: Editors and publishers

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)

1. Early Tahiti, correspondence

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0001

2. Early Observations of Marquesan Culture 1595-1813, correspondence

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0002

3. Early Tonga, correspondence

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0003

4. One Man's Log, correspondence

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0004

5. Editing correspondence Easter Island Vol. II., February 1965-November 1965 and May 64 – March 65

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009-(001)-0005

6. Editing correspondence Easter Island Vol. I., August 61 – April 64

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0006

7. Editing correspondence Easter Island, January 1960 - July 1961

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0007

8. Editing correspondence Easter Island, January 1961 - November 1961

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0008

9. Editing correspondence Easter Island Vol. II., July 63 - March 64; April 1966 - January 1969; and October 1972

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0009

10. Professional correspondence between Edwin N. Ferdon and Thor Heyerdahl. 1953 - 1959

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(001)-0010

Sub-series 13.3: Personal correspondence (friends)

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(002)

11. Personal correspondence. Undated

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(002)-0001

12. Personal correspondence. 1950s

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(002)-0002

13. Personal correspondence. 1960s

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(002)-0003

14. Personal correspondence. 1970s

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(002)-0004

15. Personal correspondence. 1980s

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(002)-0005

16. Personal correspondence. 1990s

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(002)-0006

Sub-series 13.4: Professional correspondence

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)

17. Scientific correspondence. Undated

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0001

18. Scientific correspondence. 1950s

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0002

19. Scientific correspondence. 1960s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009-(003)-0003
20. Scientific correspondence. 1970s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0004
21. Scientific correspondence. 1980s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0005
22. Scientific correspondence. 1990s. 1
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0006
23. Scientific correspondence. 1990s. 2
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0007
24. Scientific correspondence. 2000s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0008
25. Scientific correspondence with Reiman E. Jonathan
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0009
26. Scientific correspondence with Ryan P. Donald
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0010
27. Scientific correspondence with Anna Roosevelt
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0011
28. Scientific correspondence with George W. Gill
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0012
29. Scientific correspondence with John E. Clark
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0013
30. Scientific correspondence with Georgia Lee
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32. Scientific correspondence with James S. Findley
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34. Scientific correspondence with Jose Miguel Ramirez
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0018
35. Scientific correspondence with Robert A. Langdon
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0019

36. Scientific correspondence with Kenneth P. Emory
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37. Scientific correspondence with Yoshihiko H. Sinoto
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0021
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Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0022
39. Scientific correspondence with Felicia Rounds Beardsley
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0023
40. Scientific correspondence with Felicia Rounds Beardsley. Regarding research proposal
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0024
41. Correspondence and manuscript for “The Early setting“
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0025
42. Prehistoric parasitism. From Karl J. Reinhard
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(003)-0026
43. “Sweet potato” correspondence
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45. Encyclopedia of World Cultures
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Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(004)
46. General correspondence. Undated
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(004)-0001
47. General correspondence. 1960s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(004)-0002
48. General correspondence. 1970s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(004)-0003
49. General correspondence. 1980s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(004)-0004
50. General correspondence. 1990s
Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(004)-0005

Sub-series 13.7: Reviews and discussions

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(005)

51. Reviews of Edwin N. Ferdon's books

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(005)-0001

52. Reviews

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0009(005)-0002

Category 15. Books, pamphlets, etc.

Number of files 1

NO KTM 2012-010-0010

1. Book, advertisement and catalogues

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0010-0001

Category 16. Miscellaneous

Number of files: 2

NO KTM 2012-010-0011

1. Miscellaneous

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0011-0001

2. Maps

Reference code NO KTM 2012-010-0011-0002

CHAPTER 7

LOCATION OF ARCHIVE BOXES

Boxes location:

K-204, KTM General Document Archive

Cabinet VIII	A	B	C
SHELF 1	1000 - 1008	1039 – 1050	1085 - 1095
SHELF 2	1009 - 1017	1051 – 1060	
SHELF 3	1018 – 1028	1061 - 1072	
SHELF 4	1029 – 1038	1073 - 1084	

CHAPTER 7

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