

Nuku Hiva 1825: ethnohistory of a Dutch-Marquesan encounter and an art-historical study of Marquesan material culture

Volume II

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Dissertation submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
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September 2021

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Chapter 1

Introduction



Fig. 1.1 3D Prints of stilt steps in the collection of Museum Volkenkunde made by Floatscans, Amsterdam (photo author)

Links to the online museum object records through which the 3D scans can be consulted:

- <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11840/592165>
- <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11840/661176>
- <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11840/708337>



Fig. 1.2 3D Prints of ear ornaments in the collection of Museum Volkenkunde and Tropenmuseum made by Floatscans, Amsterdam (photo author)

Links to the online museum object records through which the 3D scans can be consulted:

- <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11840/662150>
- <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11840/708336>
- <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11840/150924>

Chapter 2

Historical context of the Dutch navy visit to the Marquesas Islands

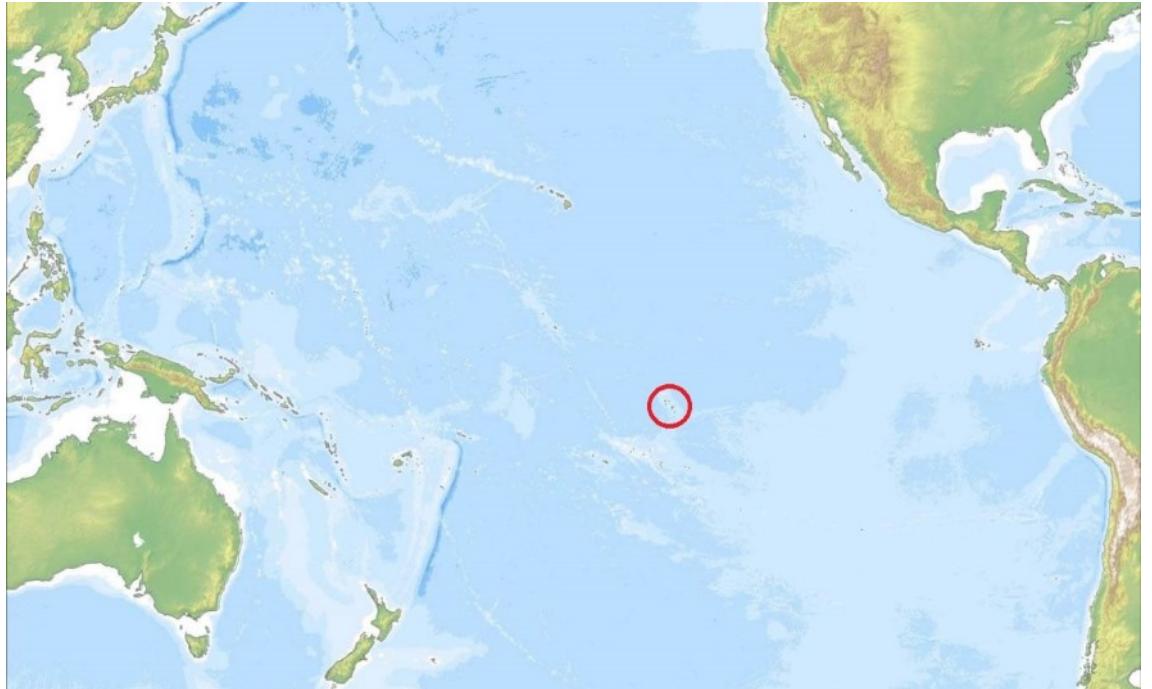


Fig. 2.1 Map of the Pacific Ocean with encircled in red the Marquesas Islands
(www.freeworldmaps.net; addition by author)



Fig. 2.2 Map of Nuku Hiva with the names of the bays on the southern side of the island most often visited by foreigners between 1790s-1840s

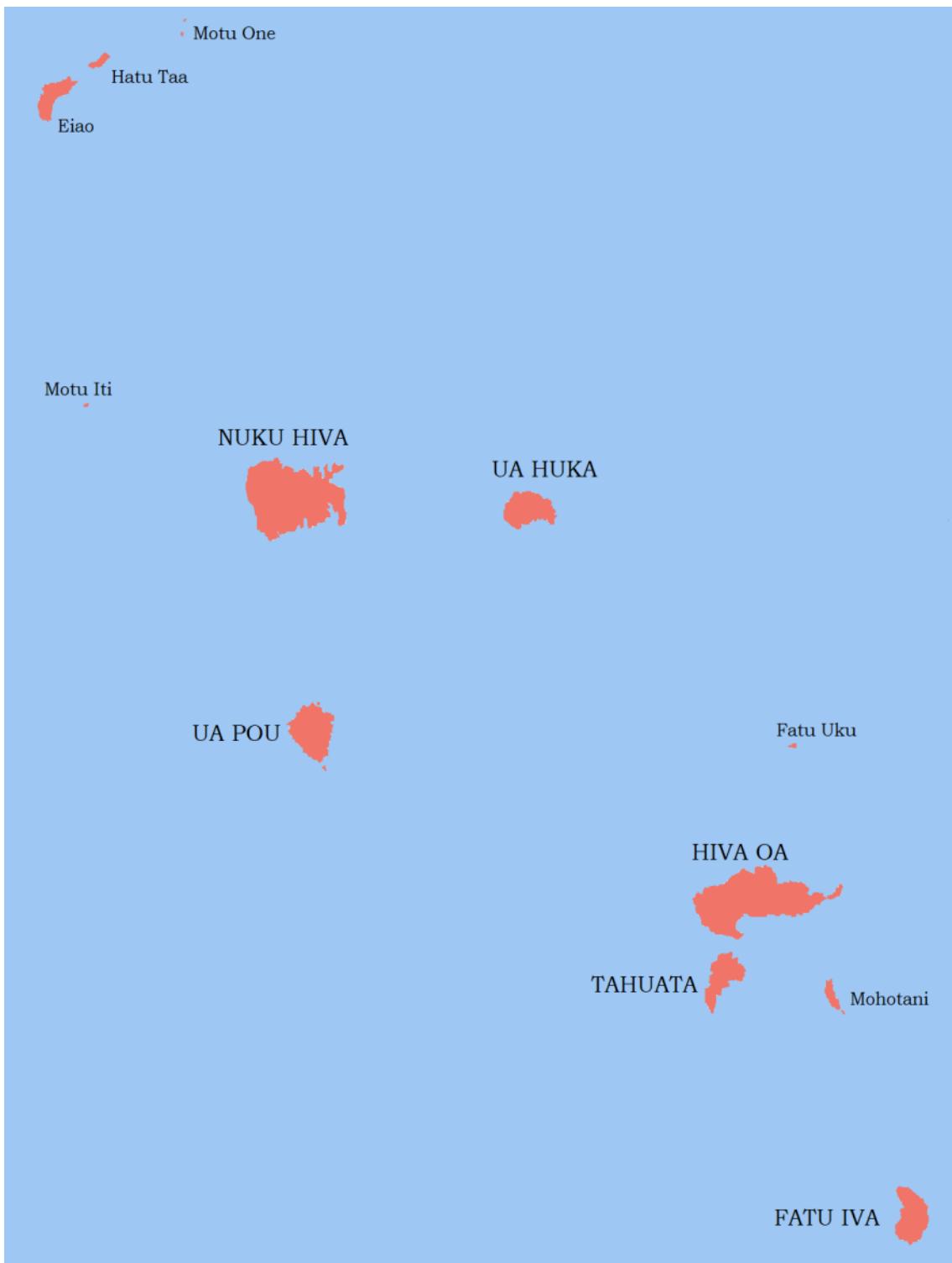


Fig. 2.3 Map of the Marquesas Islands, based on map of Nuku Hiva made by Godefroy (Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-S A 3.0), data taken from Meyer (2016:30)

The sizes of the six inhabited islands are according to Bailleul (2001:15): Nuku Hiva 339 km², Hiva Oa 315 km², Ua Pou 105 km², Ua Huka 83 km², Fatu Iva 80 km² and Tahuata 61 km².



Fig. 2.4 Breadfruit, 2014 (Photo author)



Figs. 2.5a/b Remains of breadfruit fermentation pits at the Kamuihei/Te'i'ipoka sites in Hatiheu, Nuku Hiva, 2008 (Photos author)

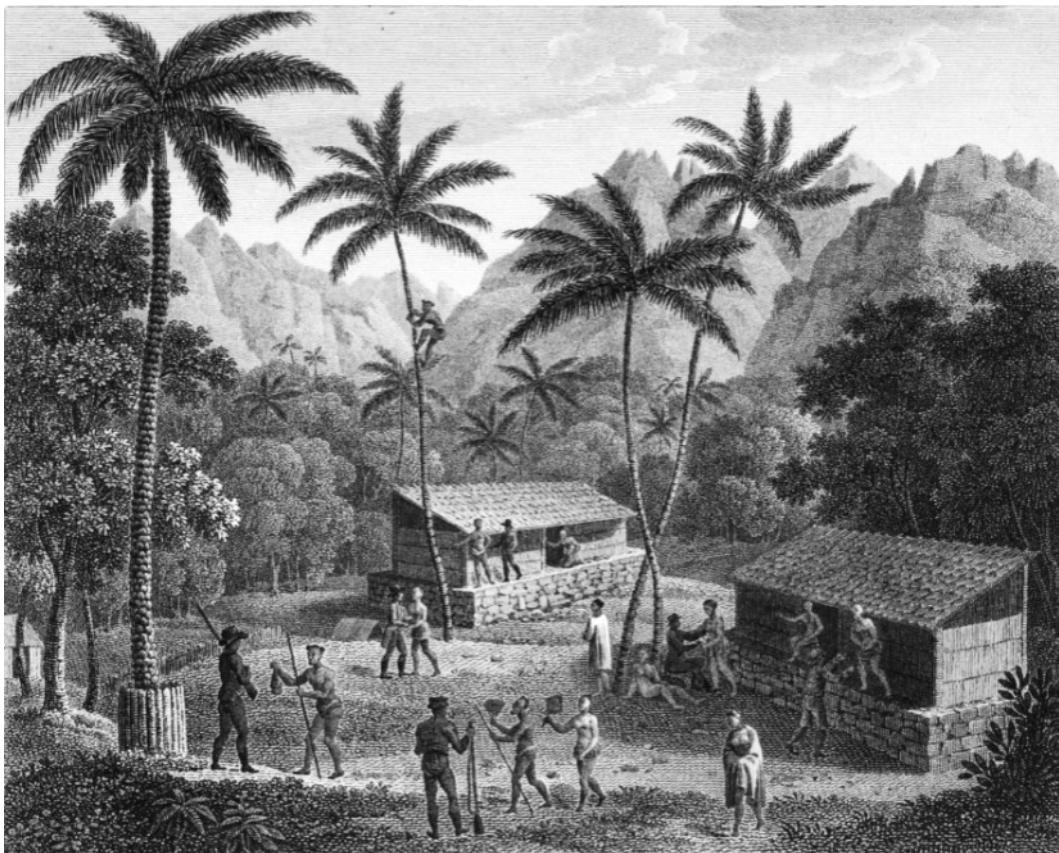


Fig. 2.6 Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff, View of an inhabited valley on Nuku Hiva showing dwellings on raised stone platforms (paepae), 1804, engraving (Langsdorff 1812: Plate 10; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands)



Fig. 2.7 Remains of paepae at the Kamuihei site in Hatiheu, Nuku Hiva, 2008 (Photo author)



Fig. 2.8 Reconstruction of a dwelling on a paepae at the Kamuihei site in Hatiheu, Nuku Hiva, made for the Festival des Marquises in December 2011 (Photo author)



Fig. 2.9 Herman Ludwig von Löwenstern, View of a valley with a sacred area or meâe (left) and dwellings on paepae (middle/right) on Nuku Hiva, 1804, watercolour (Löwenstern 1803-1806; collection National Archives of Estonia, Arch.No. EAA.1414.3.3:86)

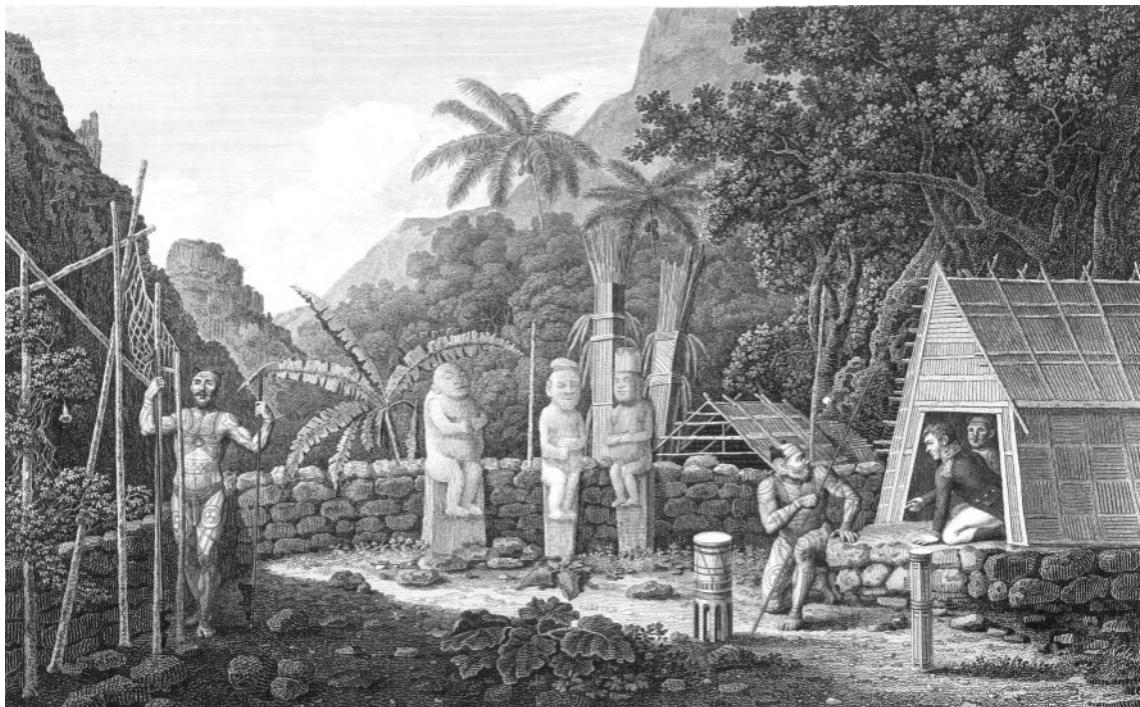


Fig. 2.10 Kozma Chesky after Wilhelm Tilesius, A meae on Nuku Hiva, 1804, engraving (Krusenstern 1814: plate XVI; collection SUB Göttingen)

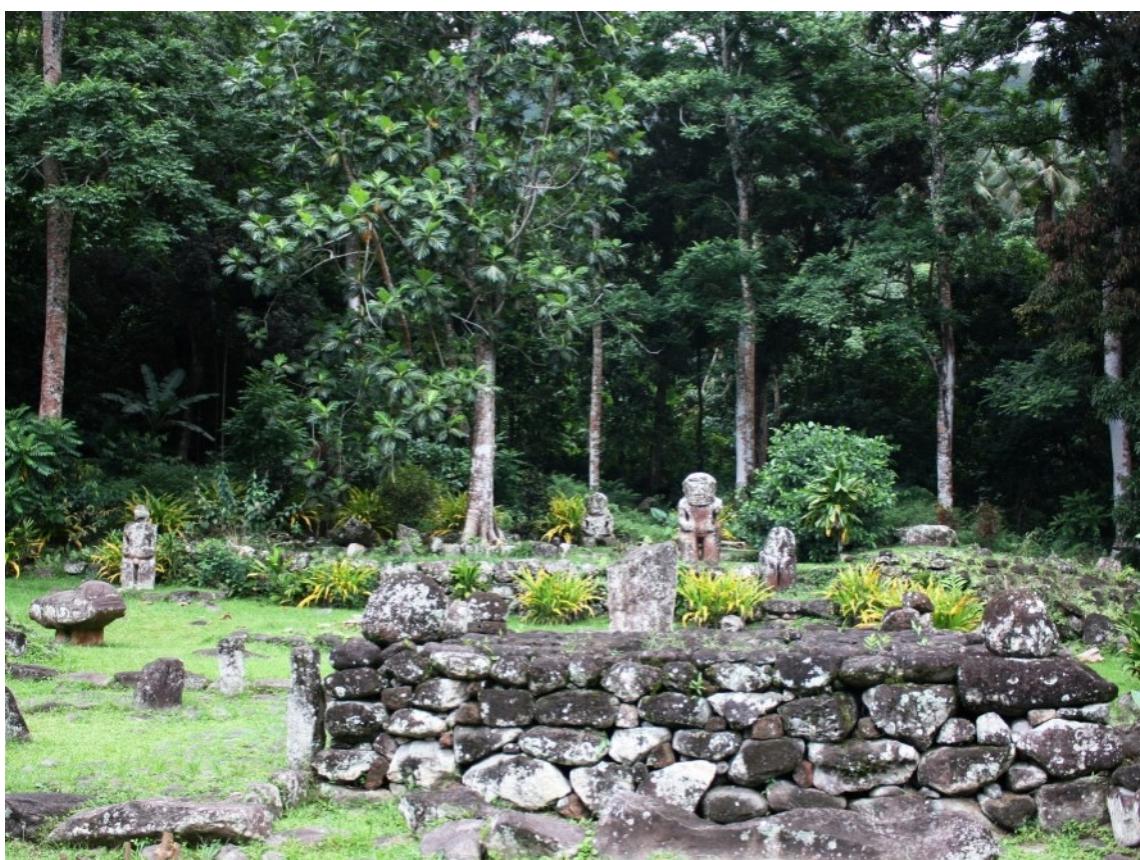


Fig. 2.11 Meae Iipona site in Puamau, Hiva Oa, 2011 (Photo author)



Fig. 2.12 J. Hall after William Hodges, Woman from Tahuata, 1774, engraving (Cook 1777; Wikimedia Commons)



Fig. 2.13 J. Hall after William Hodges, Chief Honu from Tahuata in full regalia, 1774, engraving (Cook 1795-1806: Plate XLIV; collection author)

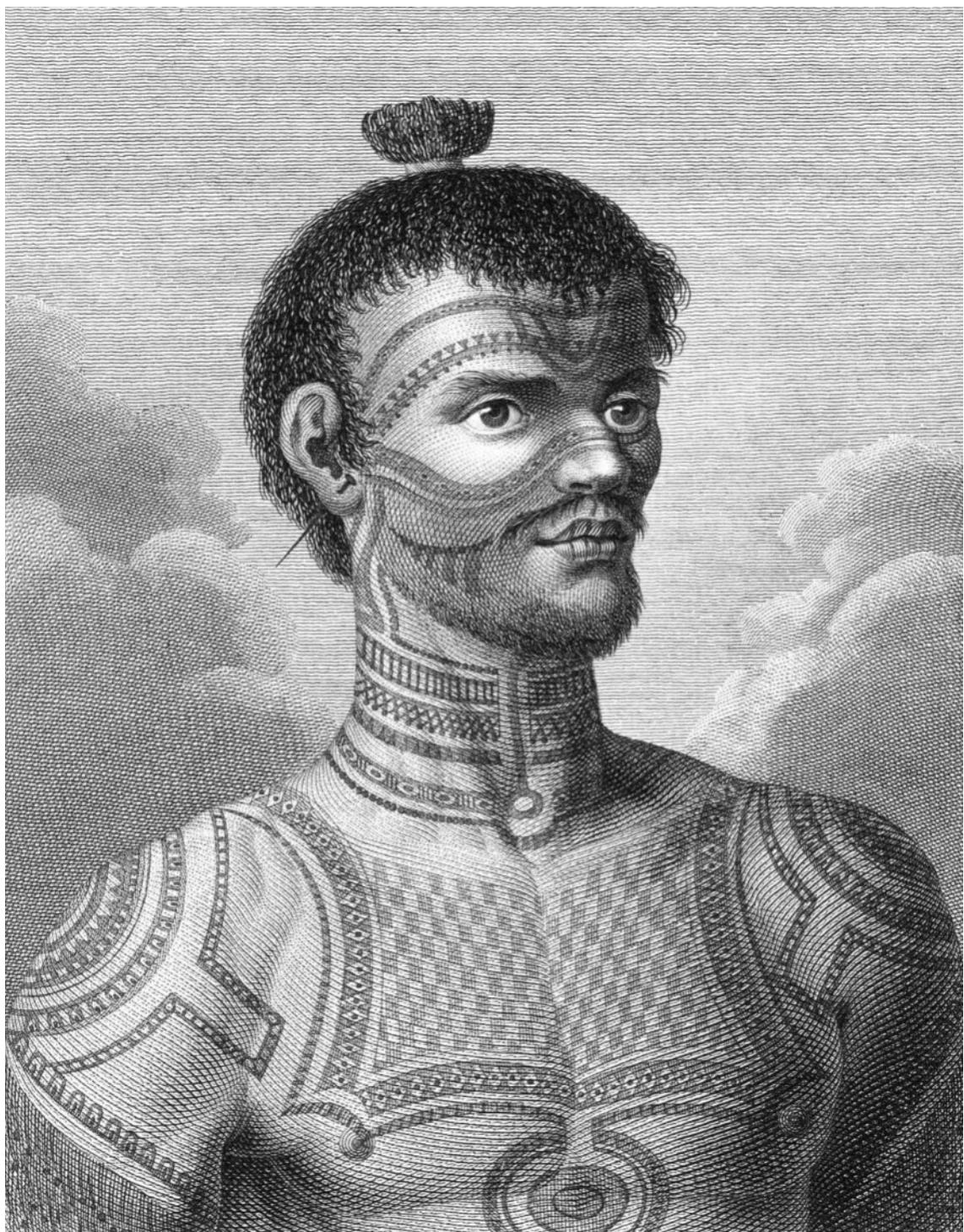


Fig. 2.14 Egor Skotnikov after Wilhelm Tilesius von Tilenau, Man from Nuku Hiva, 1804, engraving (Krusenstern 1814: Plate VIII; collection SUB Göttingen)

From his ornate facial and body tattoos may be deduced that this Nuku Hivan man must have been a high-ranking individual.



Fig. 2.15 Egor Skotnikov after Wilhelm Tilesius von Tilenau, Woman from Nuku Hiva, 1804, engraving (KruseNSTERN 1814: Plate IX; collection SUB Göttingen)



Fig. 2.16 William Hodges, View of Resolution (Vaitahu) Bay on Tahuata, 1774, oil on canvas (Collection Royal Museums Greenwich; Wikimedia Commons)



Fig. 2.17 B.T. Pouncy after William Hodges, Resolution (Vaitahu) Bay on Tahuata, 1774, engraving (Cook 1777: Plate XXXIII; Wellcome Collection (CC BY 4.0))

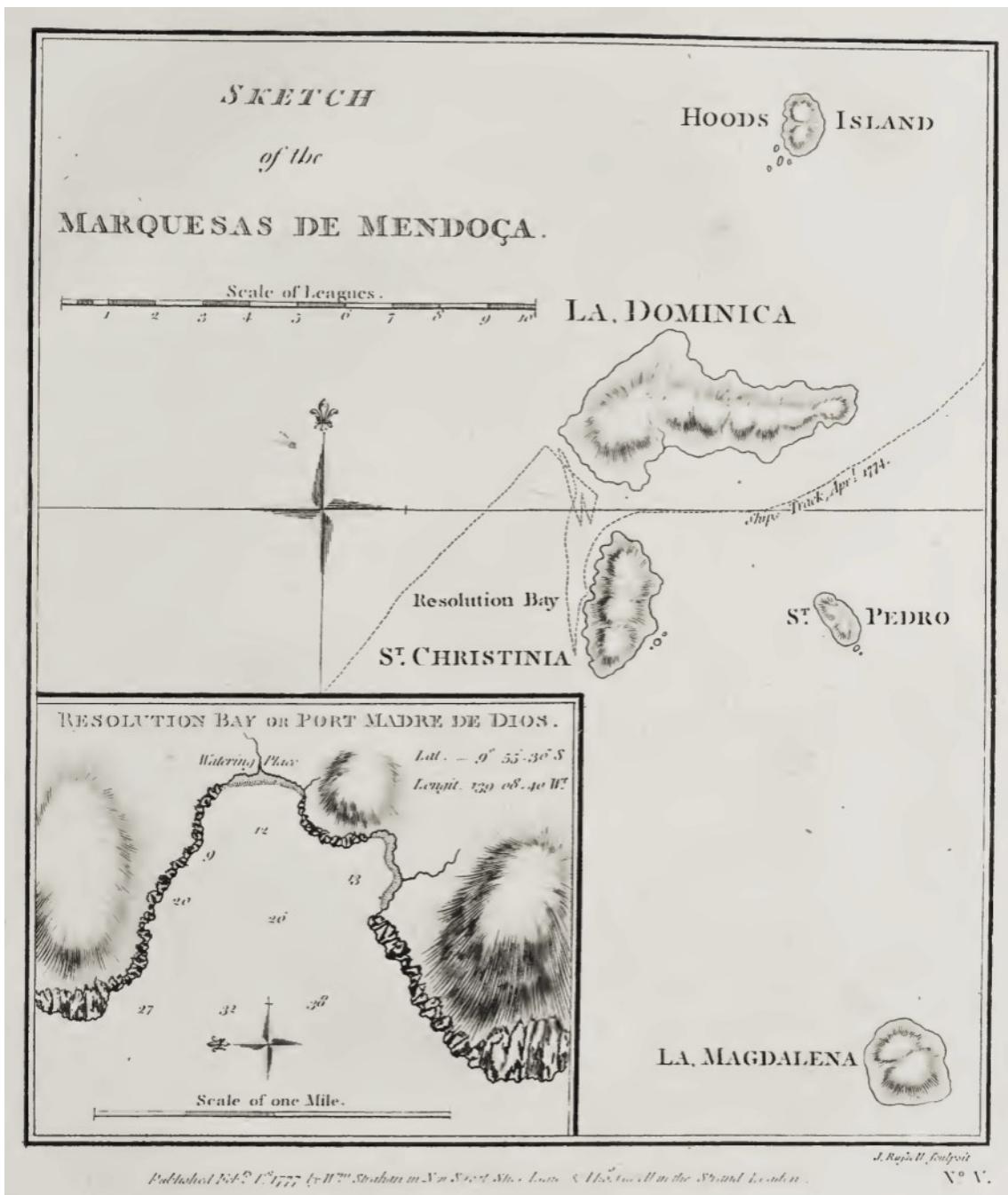


Fig. 2.18 Map of the south-eastern group of the Marquesas, 1774, engraving (Cook 1777: Plate V)

When comparing this map of the south-eastern group with fig. 2.3 the five islands are quite easy to recognize. Apart from the 'newly discovered' Hoods Island (Fatu Uku), Cook used the names given by the Spanish in 1595 for the other islands.

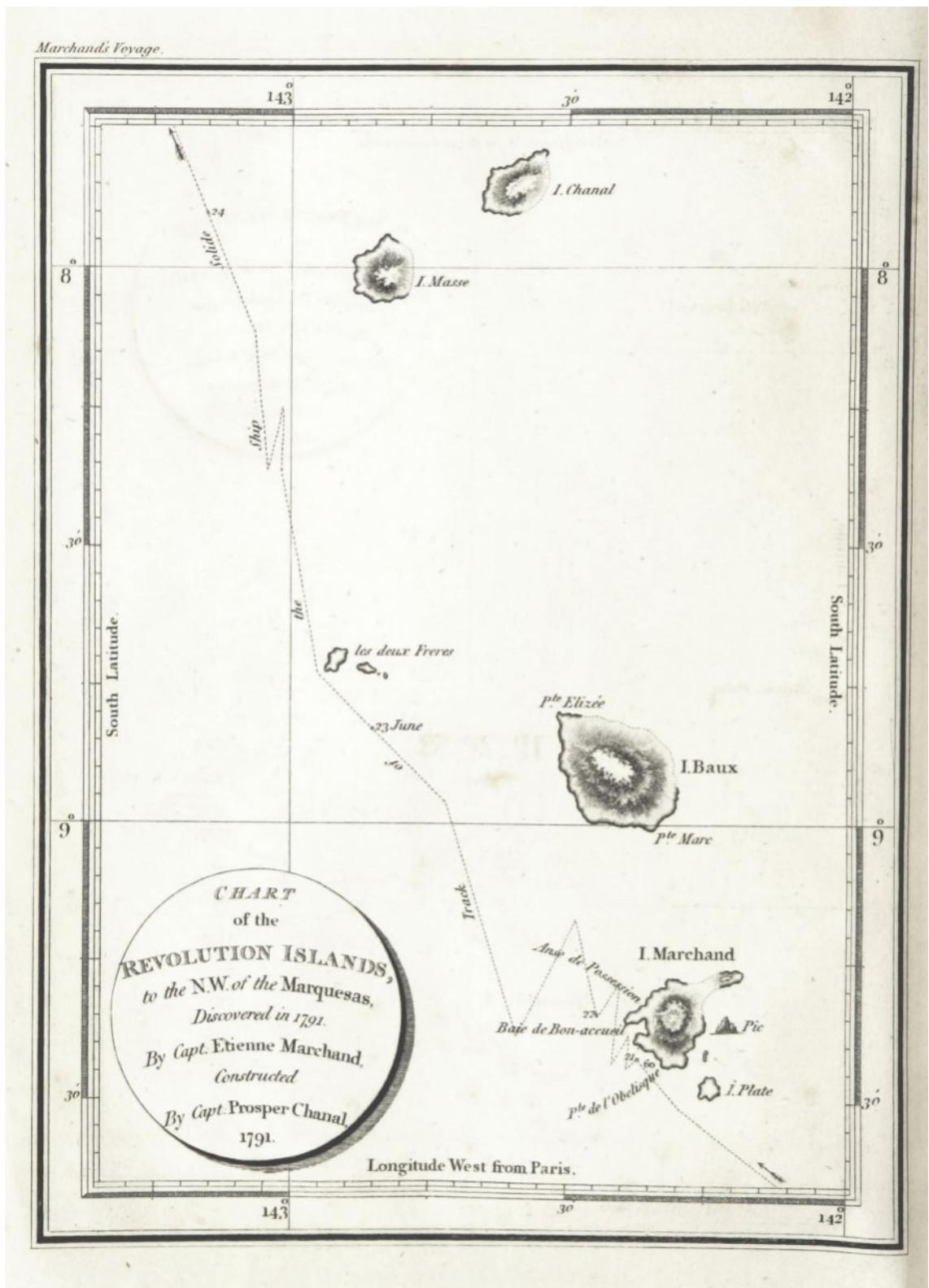


Fig. 2.19 Map of the north-western group of the Marquesas made during the Marchand visit, 1791, engraving (Claret de Fleurieu 1801: Plate III; collection The British Library)

This map of the north-western group made by Captain Chanal is far less accurate than the one on the next page (fig. 2.20) made during Hergest's visit a year later. The latter is quite similar to the present-day map of this island group. As was common practice in this period, the 'discoverers' chose their own names for the 'newly found' islands.

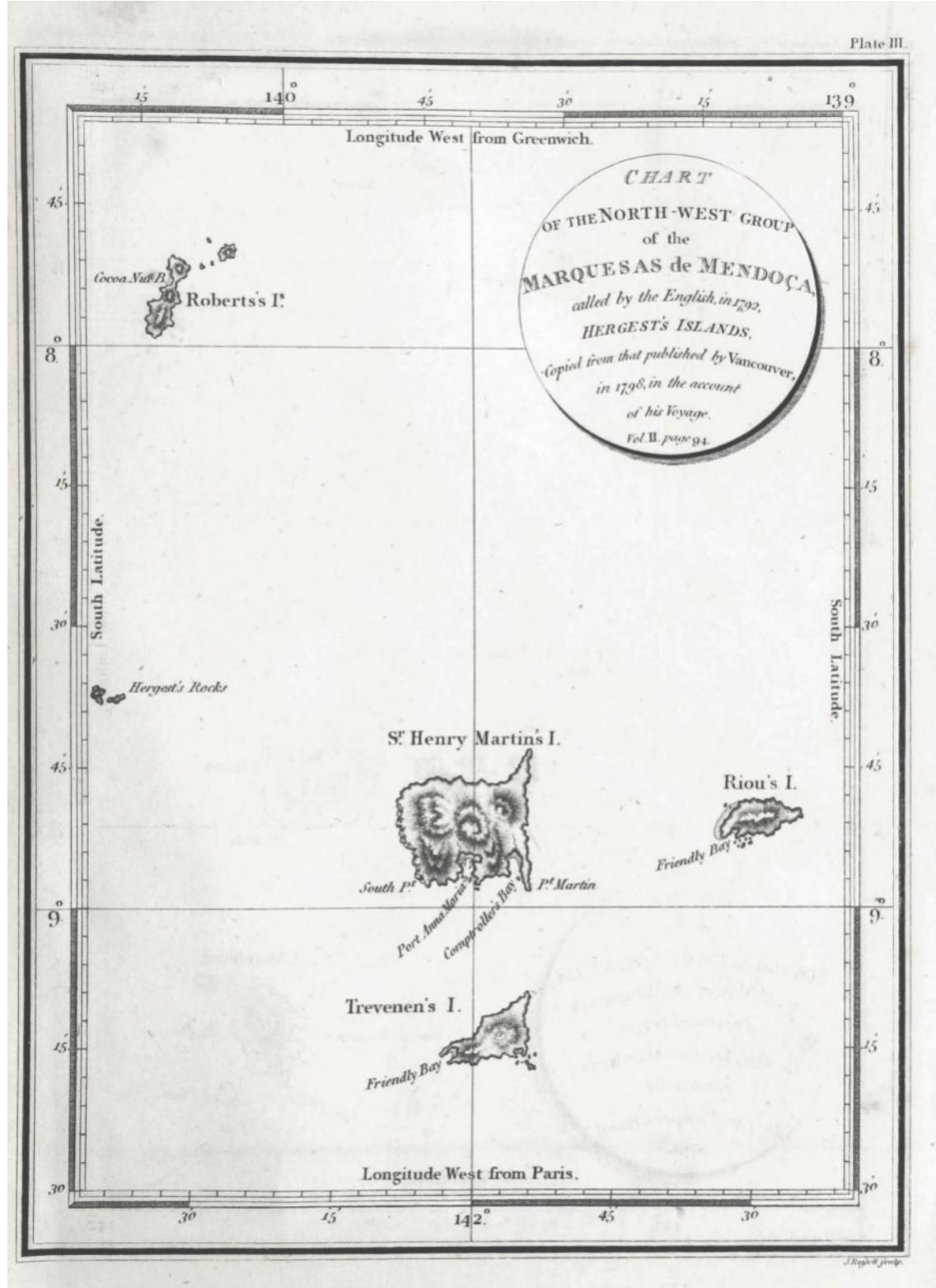


Fig. 2.20 Map of the north-western group of the Marquesas, 1792, engraving (Vancouver in Claret de Fleurieu 1801: Plate III; collection The British Library)

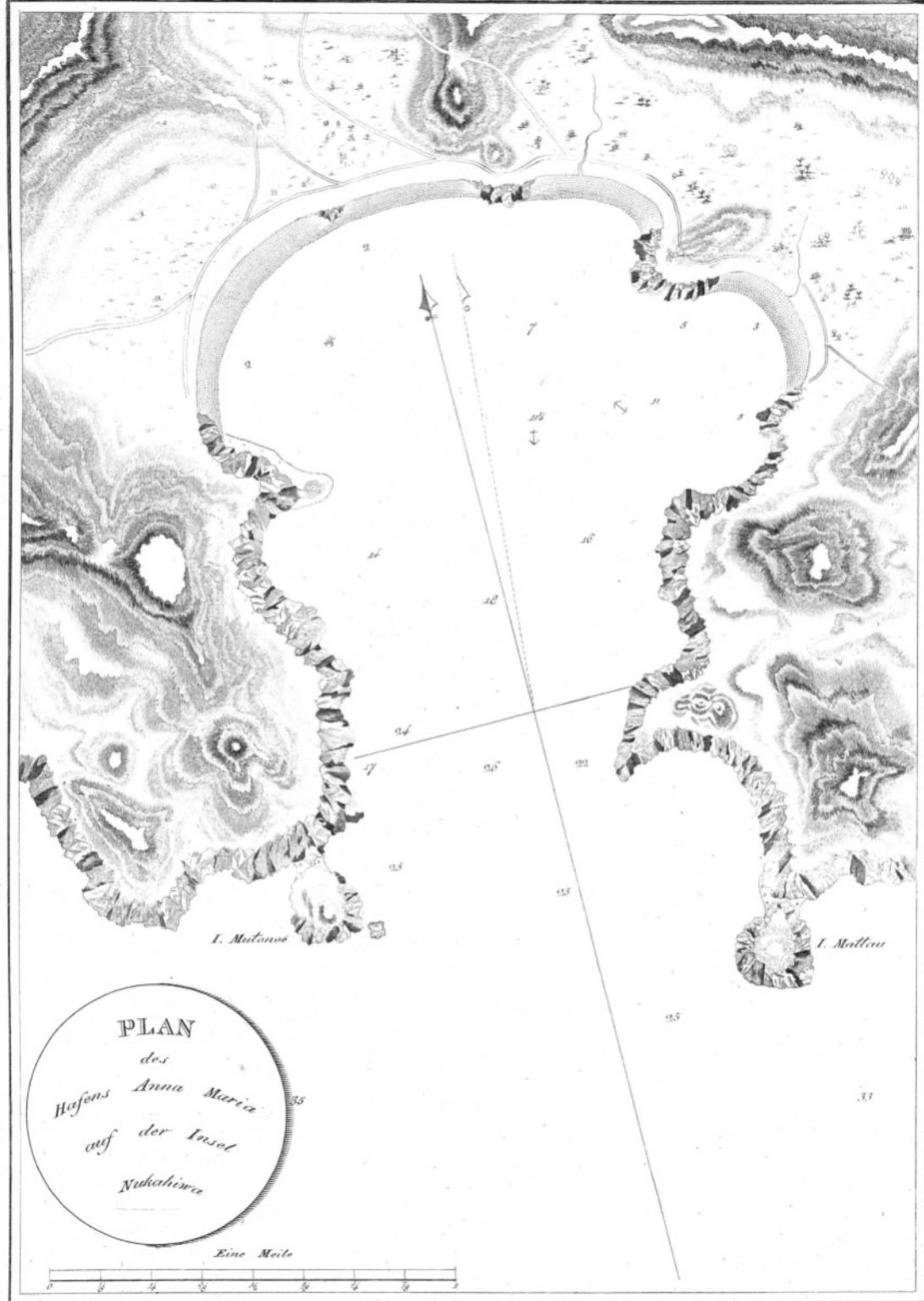


Fig. 2.21 Map of Taiohae Bay, Nuku Hiva, 1804, engraving (Krusenstern 1814: Plate XIII; collection SUB Göttingen)

The translated map caption reads: Plan of the harbour of Anna Maria [Taiohae] on the island Nukahiwa [Nuku Hiva].



Fig. 2.22 Herman Ludwig von Löwenstern, Taiohae on Nuku Hiva, 1804, watercolour
(Löwenstern 1803-1806; collection National Archives of Estonia, Arch.No. EAA.1414.3.3:76)



Fig. 2.23 W. Strickland after David Porter, Taiohae Bay with Porter's fortification and Madisonville, 1813, engraving (Porter 1815: between 82-3; collection Smithsonian Libraries)



Fig. 2.24 Map of Taiohae Bay, Nuku Hiva, 1813, engraving (Porter 1815: between 18-9; collection Smithsonian Libraries)

The name 'Gattenannas' refers to the place where, according to Porter's map, Kiatonui's residence was located. Porter's fort and Madisonville are situated on the eastern side of the bay.

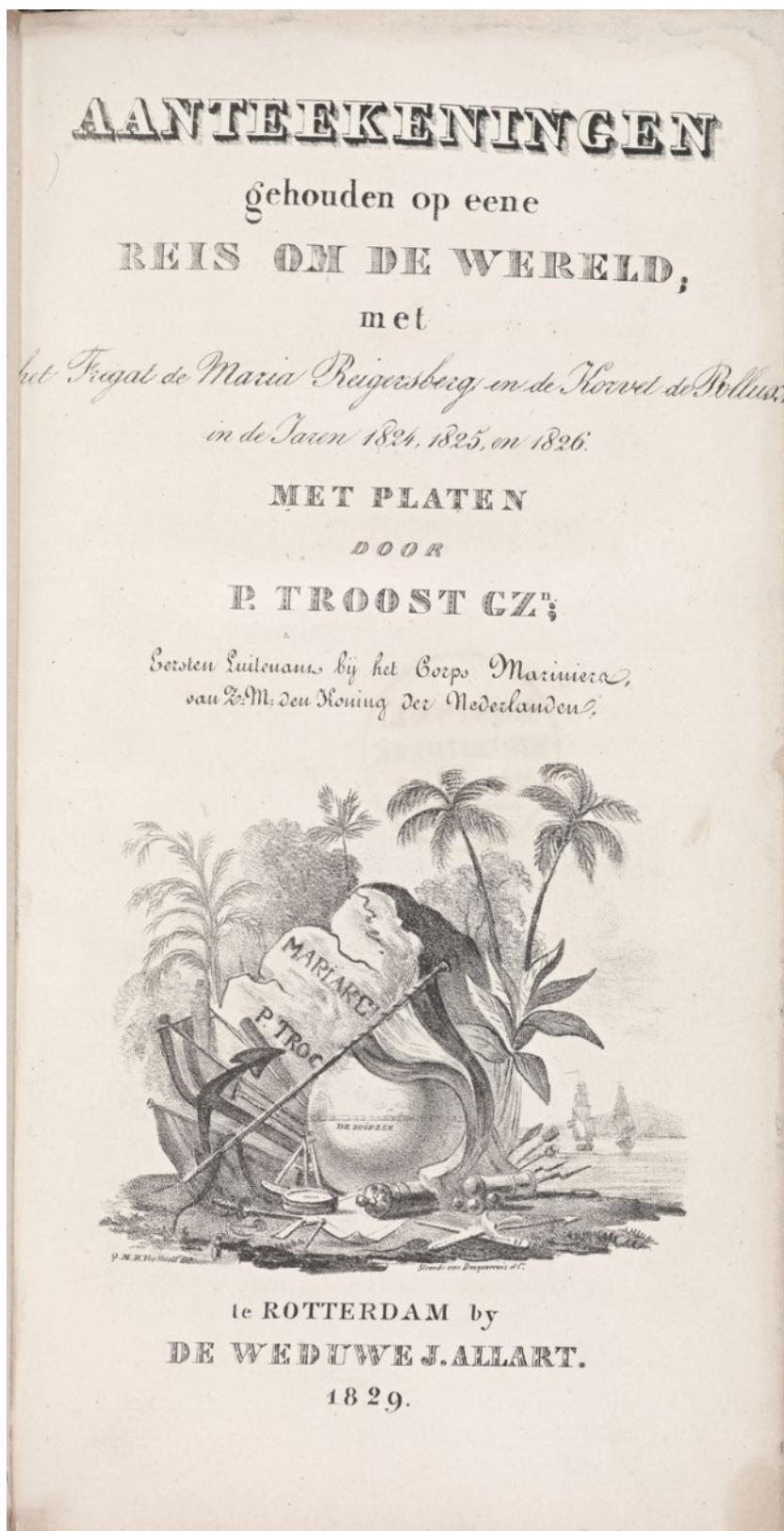


Fig. 2.25 Title page of Troost's publication (Troost 1829; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands 225 L 33)

The translated title of the publication reads: Notes made on a voyage around the world with the Frigate Maria Reigersberg and the Corvette Pollux in the Years 1824, 1825 and 1826 with plates.



Figs. 2.26a/b Small coconut cup commissioned by Tengbergen to commemorate the Dutch 'discovery' of Nederlandsch Eiland (Atoll Nui, in present-day Tuvalu) in 1825, made in 1827, coconut mounted in silver (Photo Endlich & Van Dam 2011:36-9; private collection)

The inscription reads: Gedachtenis van het Nederlands Eiland ontdekt den 14 Juny 1825 door Z.M. Corvet Pollux [Memory of Nederlands Eiland discovered 14 June 1825 by HM Corvet Pollux].



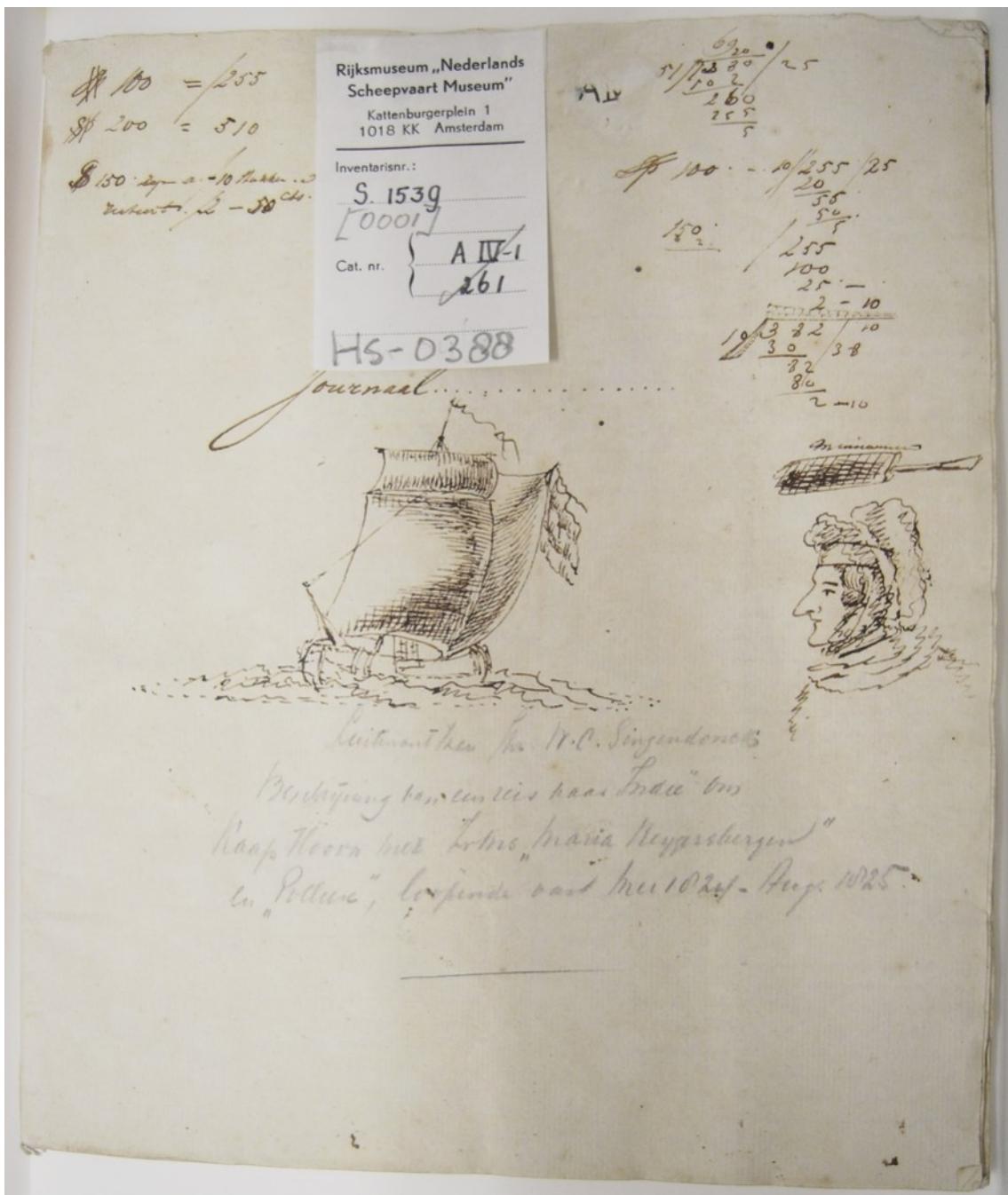


Fig. 2.27 Front page of Singendonck's manuscript (Singendonck 1824-1825; collection Het Scheepvaartmuseum, ObjectID S.1539 [nr 0001])

The title reads: Beschrijving van een reis naar Indië over Kaap Hoorn met ZrMs "Maria Reigersbergen" en "Pollux", loopende van Mei 1824 - Aug 1825 [Description of a voyage to the [Dutch East] Indies around Cape Horn with HM "Maria Reigersbergen" and "Pollux", from May 1824 - Aug. 1825].



Fig. 2.28a/c Powder flask with decorations of among others the Roman gods Neptune and Mercury and the word 'NOEAHIWA', ca. 1825, coconut and brass (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-1474-14)

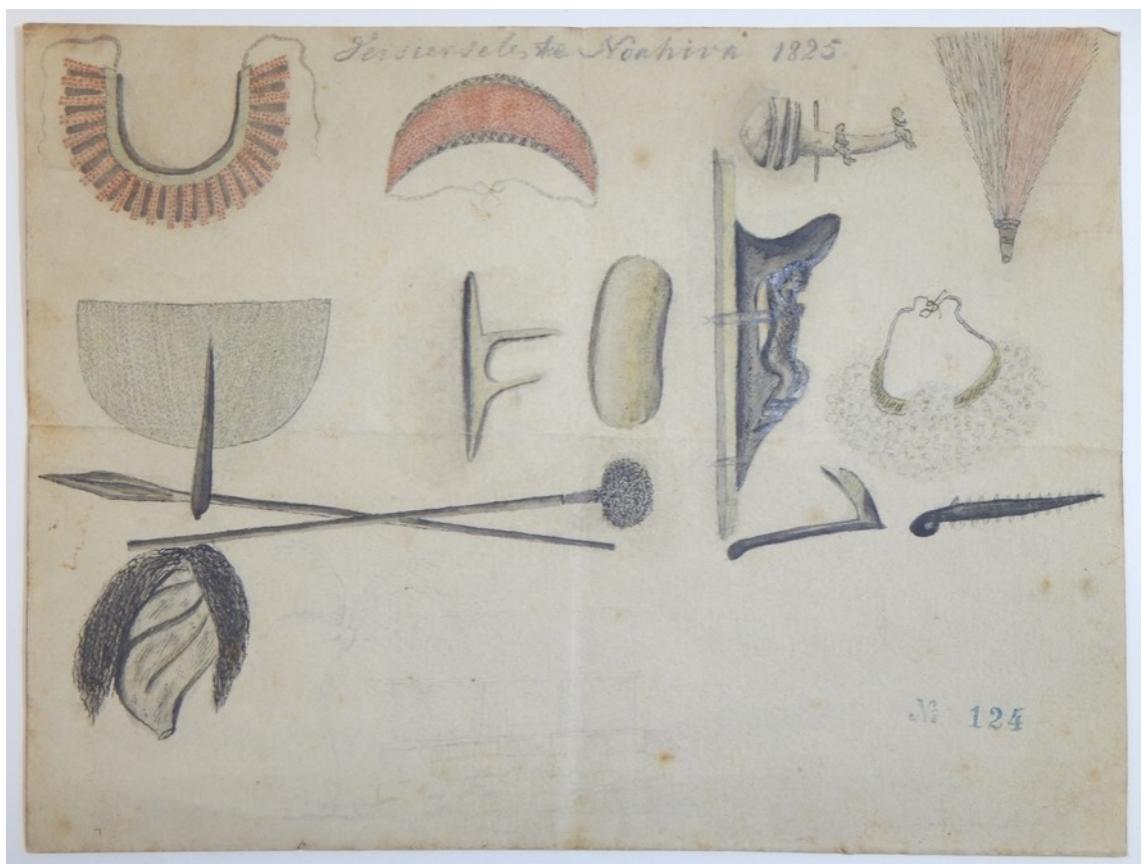


Fig. 2.29 Adrianus Cosijn (attr.), Versierselen te Noahiva 1825 [Adornments on Noahiva 1825] (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-0o-500; photo author)

Cosijn has depicted the following objects: a chest ornament (tahi pōniu), a headdress (tete pōniu), an ear ornament (pūtaiana), a feather headdress ornament (tuā), a fan (tāhii), side and front view of a wooden ear ornament (kouhau), stilt step (tapuvae), a leg or arm ornament with small shells, a spear or pike, a chief's staff (tokotoko pioo), an adze (toki), a saw and a shell trumpet (pūtoka) (see also section 5.2 (Volume I)).



Fig. 2.30 Quirijn Maurits Rudolph Ver Huell, The *Maria Reigersberg* and the *Pollux* in the bay of Taiohae on Nuku Hiva in 1825, ca. 1829, engraving (Troost 1829: Plate II; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands 225 L 33)

This image is supposed to represent Taiohae Bay, but seems to be more of a generic tropical landscape, with which the artist, who did not take part in the Dutch navy voyage, was acquainted from his travels to South America and Southeast Asia.

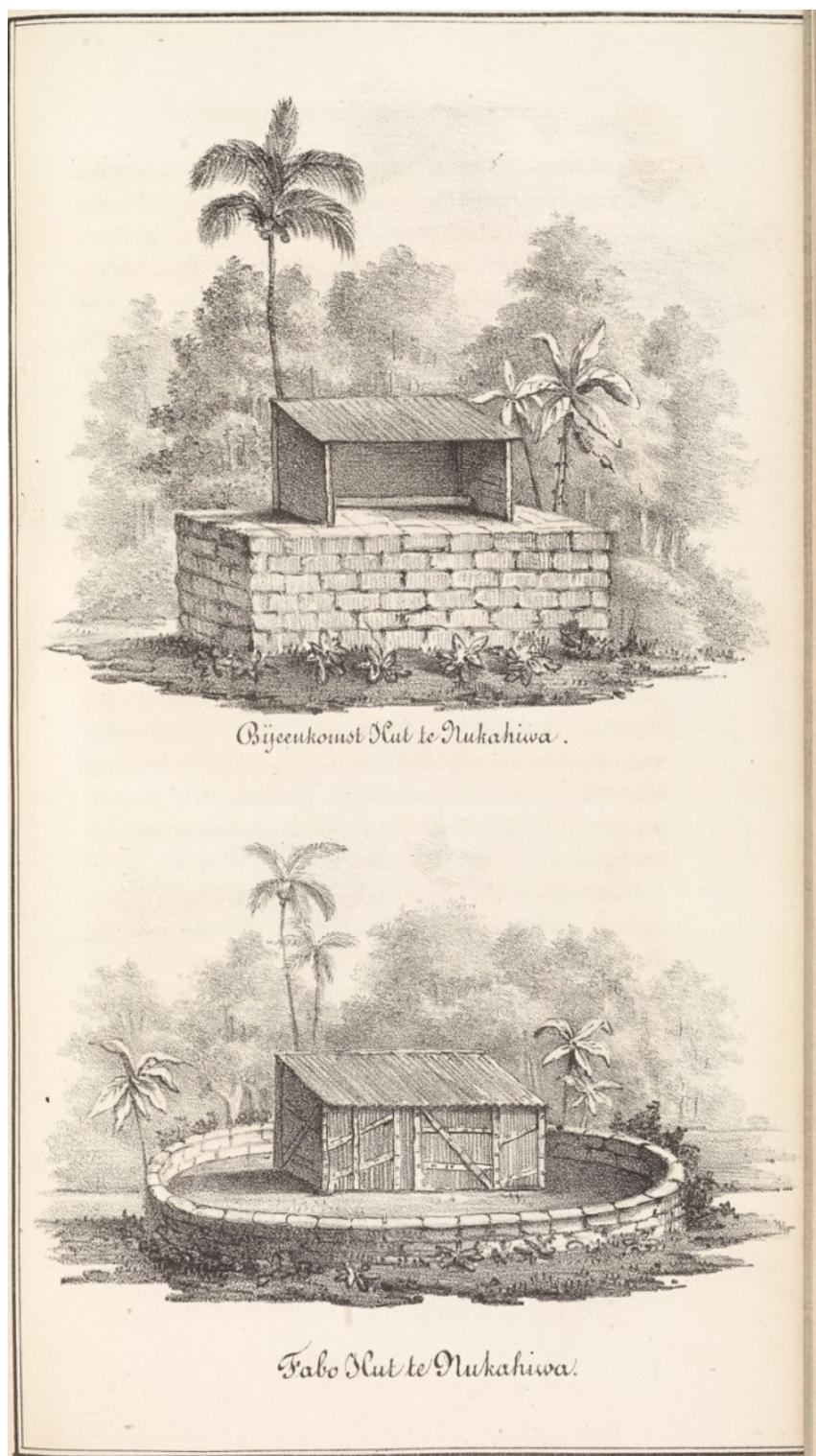


Fig. 2.31 Quirijn Maurits Rudolph Ver Huell, Two dwellings on Nuku Hiva in 1825, ca. 1829, engraving (Troost 1829: Plate IV; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands 225 L 33)

The translated caption of the upper dwelling is ‘Meeting Hut on Nukahiwa [Nuku Hiva]. The translation of the lower dwelling’s caption is ‘Fabo Hut on Nukahiwa [Nuku Hiva].’ Troost does not use the term ‘Fabo Hut’ anywhere else in his book and it is unclear what he means with this, as it is not a name which corresponds with other sources on Marquesan buildings. So it is unclear what type of dwelling this represents.

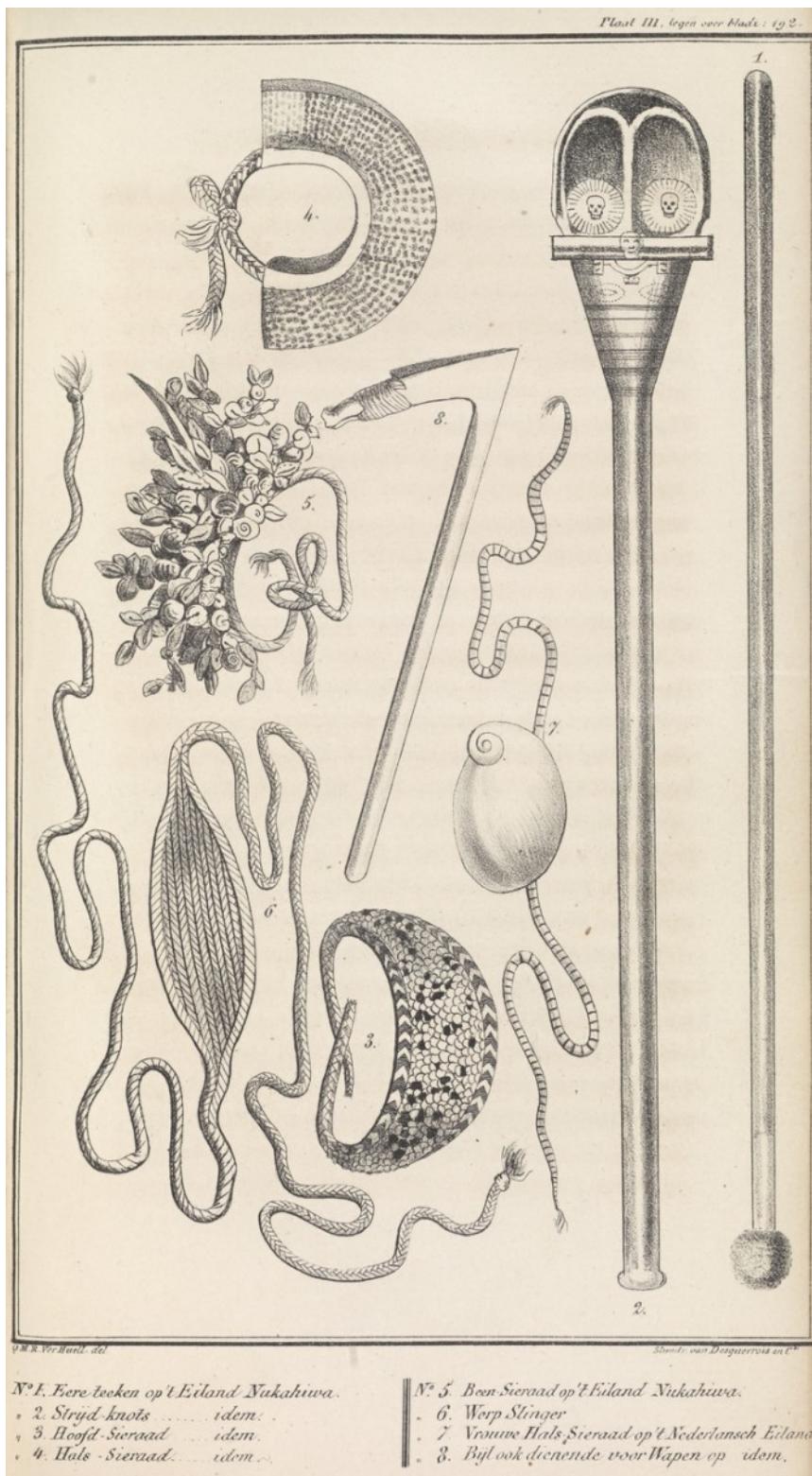


Fig. 2.32 Quirijn Maurits Rudolph Ver Huell, Plate with objects, ca. 1829, engraving (Troost 1829: Plate III; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands 225 L 33)

Translated captions:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Badge of honour on the Island Nukahiwa [Nuku Hiva] | 5. Leg ornament on the Island Nukahiwa [Nuku Hiva]. |
| 2 War club.....idem | 6. Sling |
| 3. Head ornament.....idem | 7. Woman's necklace on Nederlands Eiland [Nui] |
| 4. Neck ornament.....idem | 8. Axe also used as weapon on.....idem. |



Fig. 2.33 Quirijn Maurits Rudolph Ver Huell, Nuku Hivan man in 1825, ca. 1829, engraving (Troost 1829: Plate V; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands 225 L 33)

Chapter 3

Dutch navy visit to Nuku Hiva 1825



Fig. 3.1 Willem Anne de Constant Rebécque, Roadstead of Texel, 8 August 1824, watercolour, 9.4cm x 18.4cm (Constant Rebécque 1819-1828a:[25]; collection National Archives (NA), The Hague)



Fig. 3.2 Willem Anne de Constant Rebécque, St. George d'Elmina, 23 October 1824, watercolour, 9.3cm x 19.5cm (Constant Rebécque 1819-1828a:[31]; collection NA, The Hague)



Fig. 3.3 Willem Anne de Constant Rebécque, The *Pollux* south of Cape Horn, 10 February 1825, watercolour, 9.8cm x 18.5cm (Constant Rebécque 1819-1828a:[43]; collection NA, The Hague)



Fig. 3.4 Willem Anne de Constant Rebécque, Valparaiso, 20 March 1825, watercolour, 9.6cm x 20.4cm (Constant Rebécque 1819-1828a:[49]; collection NA, The Hague)



Fig. 3.5 Quirijn Maurits Rudolph Ver Huell, Nederlandsch Eiland (Atoll Nui, in present-day Tuvalu), ca. 1829, engraving (Troost 1829: Plate VI; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands 225 L 33)

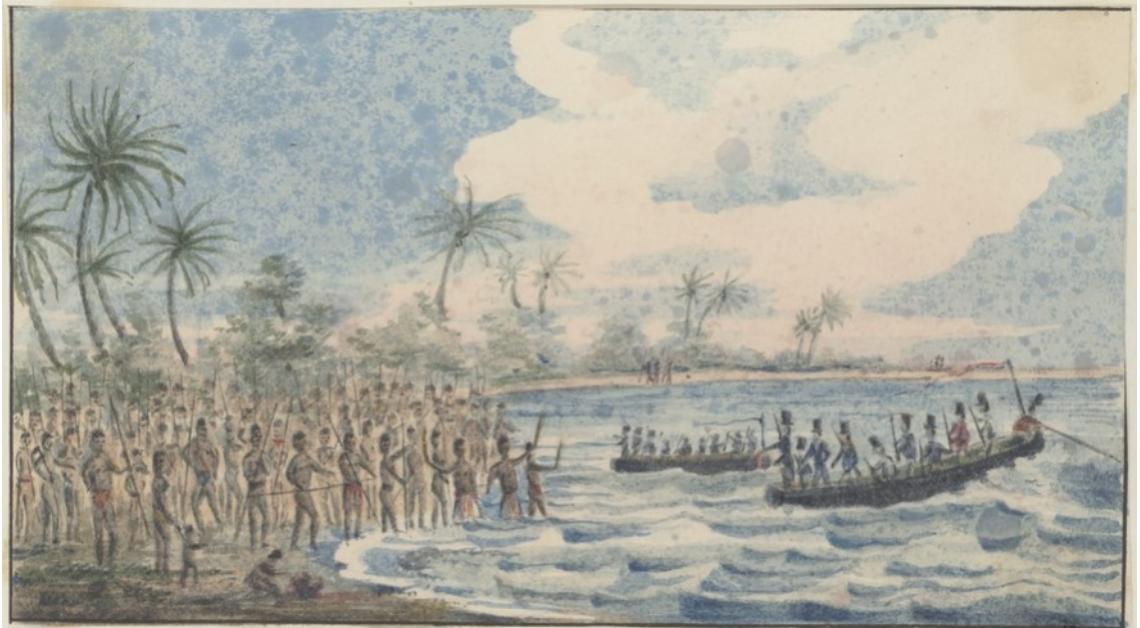


Fig. 3.6 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Landing on Nederlands Eiland (Atoll Nui, in present-day Tuvalu), 14 June 1825, watercolour, 10.4cm x 19.1cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828a:[63]; collection NA, The Hague)

Although on Nuku Hiva De Constant Rebecque took part in several trips, he was not on board of the Pollux sloop sent to engage with the island's inhabitants. His image is based on information he received from the officers who did take part in the excursion and which he describes in his diary, such as some inhabitants coming towards the sloops with branches in their hands and the many long pikes or spears men were carrying (Constant Rebecque 1824-1828:[22-6]).



Fig. 3.7 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Nederlands Eiland (Atoll Nui, in present-day Tuvalu), 14 June 1825, watercolour, 6.5cm x 22.3cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828a:[61]; collection NA, The Hague)

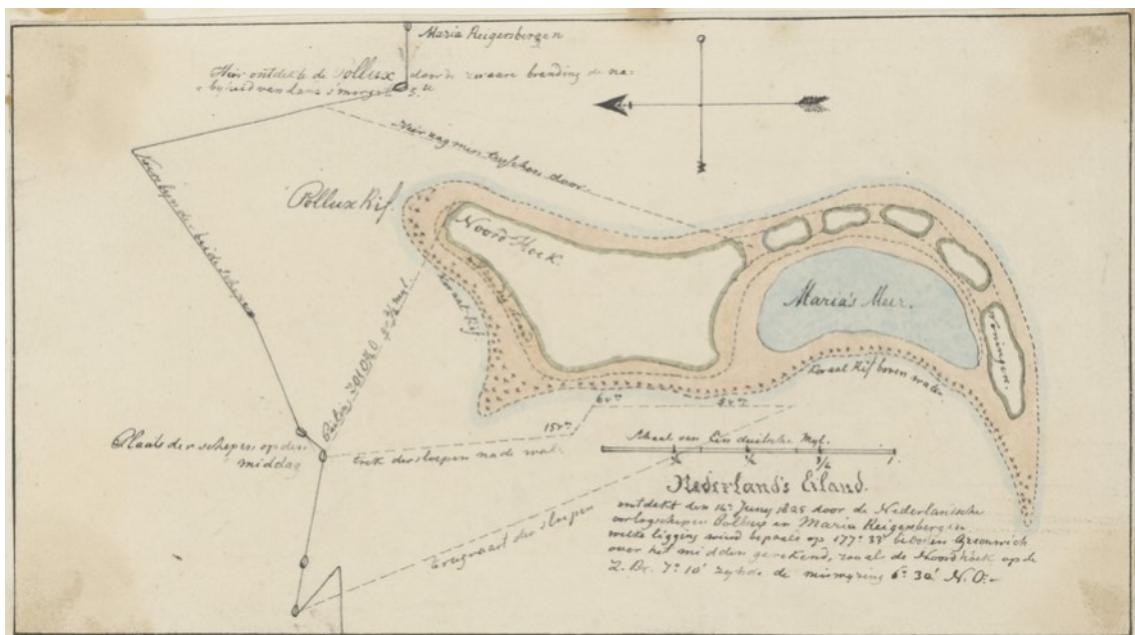


Fig. 3.8 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Map of Nederlands Eiland (Atoll Nui, in present-day Tuvalu), 1825, 11.6cm x 21cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828a:[61]; collection NA, The Hague)

Transcriptions with ships' lines: Maria Reigersbergen / Hier ontdekte de Pollux door de zwaare branding de nabijheid van land s'morgs te 5.u [Here the Pollux discovered, because of the heavy swell, the proximity of land at 5am] / Hier zag men tusschen door [Here one could look through]/ Koerslijn der beide schepen [Trajectory of both ships] / Plaats der schepen op den middag [Location of the ships at noon] / Peiling ZOtO $\frac{1}{4}$ O gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ mijl. [Gauging SE/E $\frac{1}{4}$ E .. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile] / trek der sloepen na de wal [course of the sloops to the shore] / terugvaart der sloepen [return journey of the sloops]

Transcriptions with the island: Pollux Rif [Pollux Reef] / Noord Hoek [North Corner] / wit zandig strand [white sandy beach] / Koraal Rif [Coral Reef] / Maria's Meer [Maria's Lake] / Woningen [Dwellings] / Koraal Rif boven water [Coral Reef above water]

Transcriptions with the bottom right: Schaal van Een duitsche mijl [Scale of One German mile] Nederland's Eiland / ontdekt den 14e Juny 1825 door de Nederlandsche oorlogsschepen Pollux en Maria Reigersbergen welke ligging wierd bepaald op 177° 33' beoosten Greenwich over het midden gerekend, zoo als de Noordhoek op Z.Br. 7° 10' zijnde de miswijzing 6 30'. NO. [Nederlands Eiland / discovered on 14 June 1825 by the Dutch warships Pollux and Maria Reigersbergen whose location was determined on 177° 33' east of Greenwich calculated from the middle, as well as the North Corner on SH 7° 10' being the deviation 6 30' NE.]

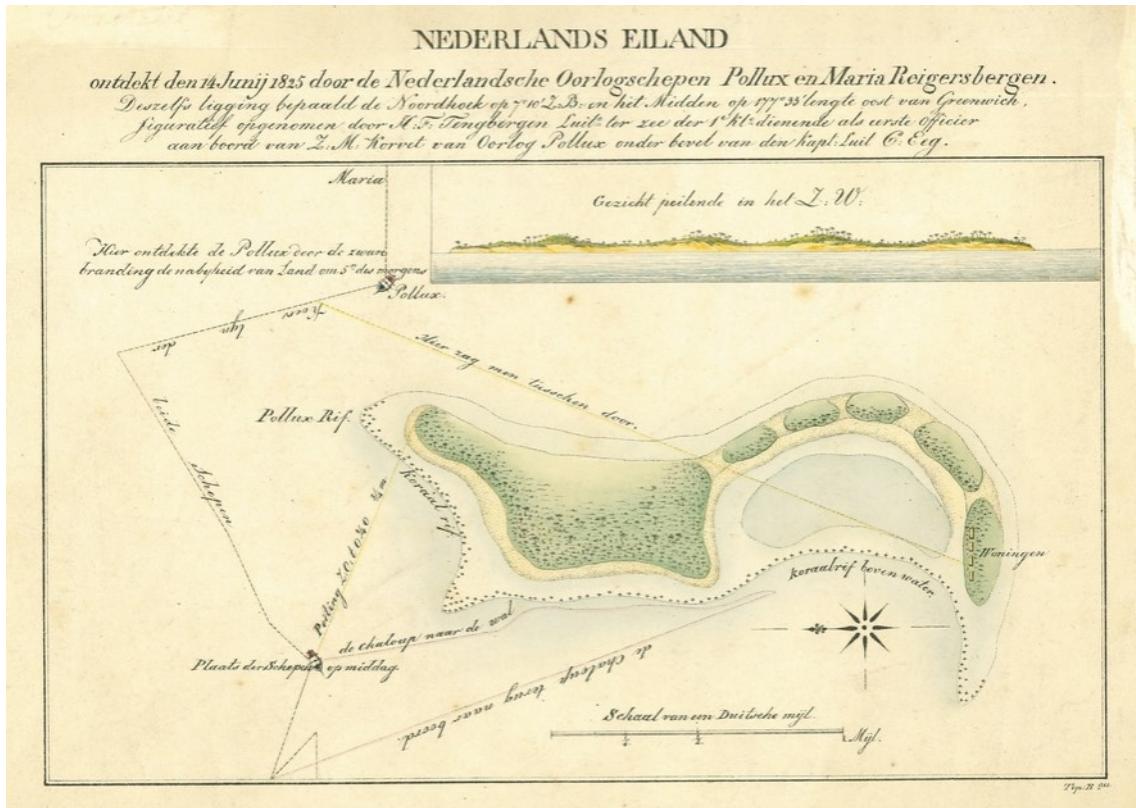


Fig. 3.9 Hendrik Franco Tengbergen, Map of Nederlands Eiland (Atoll Nui, in present-day Tuvalu), n.d., 31.5cm x 22.5cm (Collection Koninklijke Verzamelingen, Den Haag, ObjectID TO-0713)

This map is the officially published map of the Dutch 'discovery'.

Transcriptions with top middle: Nederland's Eiland / ontdekt den 14 Junij 1825 door de Nederlandse Oorlogsscheepen Pollux en Maria Reigersbergen. / Deszelfs ligging bepaald de Noordhoek op 7°10' Z.B. en het Midden op 177°33' lengte oost van Greenwich, figuratief opgenomen door H.F. Tengbergen Luit. ter zee der 1^e Kle dienende als eerst officier aan boord van Z.M. Korvet van Oorlog Pollux onder bevel van den Kapt. Luit C. Eeg. [Nederlands Eiland / discovered on 14 June 1825 by the Dutch warships Pollux and Maria Reigersbergen whose location was determined the North Corner on 7°10' SH and the Middle on 177°33' longitude east of Greenwich, recorded figuratively by H.F. Tengbergen lieutenant commander serving as first officer aboard HM Corvette of War Pollux under the command of Commander C. Eeg.]

Tranciption with profile view of the island: Gezicht peilende in het Z:W: [View gauging in the S.W.]

Transcriptions with ships' lines: Maria / Hier ontdekte de Pollux door de zware branding de nabijheid van Land om 5u des morgens [Here the Pollux discovered, because of the heavy swell, the proximity of land at 5am] / Hier zag men tusschen door [Here one could look through]/ Koers lijn der beide schepen [Trajectory of both ships] / Peiling Z:O: t 0 1/4 O 3/4 m [Gauging SE to E 1/4 E . 3/4 m] / Plaats der schepen op den middag [Location of the ships at noon] / de chaloup naar de wal [the sloop to the shore] / de chaloup terug naar boord. [the sloop returns aboard.]

Transcriptions with the island: Pollux Rif [Pollux Reef] / koraal rif [coral reef] / koraalrif boven water [coral reef above water] / Woningen [Dwellings]

Transcription with bottom middle: Schaal van een Duitsche mijl [Scale of one German mile]



Fig. 3.10 Quirijn Maurits Rudolph Ver Huell, Landing on Nederlands Eiland (Atoll Nui, in present-day Tuvalu), ca. 1829, engraving (Troost 1829: Plate VII; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands 225 L 33)



Fig. 3.11 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Fort Victoria on Ambon, 8 August 1825, watercolour, 10.4cm x 22.5cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828b:[9]; collection NA, The Hague)



Fig. 3.12 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Roadstead of Surabaya, 4 September 1825, watercolour, 10.3cm x 21.6cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828b:[11]; collection NA, The Hague)



Fig. 3.13 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Port Louis on Mauritius, 4 July 1827, watercolour, 7.2cm x 17cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828b:[25]; collection NA, The Hague)

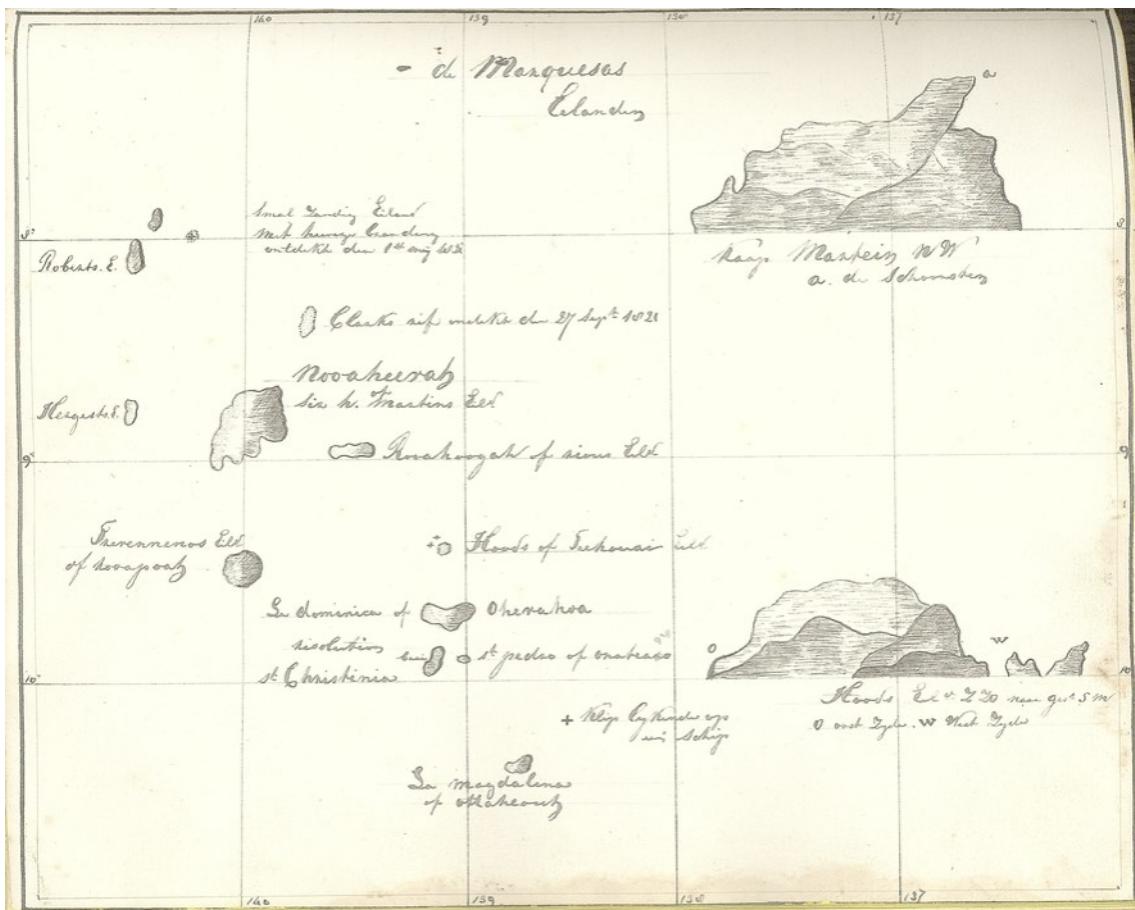


Fig. 3.14 Gerhard Willinck, Map of the Marquesas Islands with on the right inserts of Cape Martin [Tikapō] (top right) on Nuku Hiva and Hood's Island [Fatu Uku] (bottom right), May 1825 (Willinck 1824-1826:[102]; collection Regionaal Archief Zutphen, Familie Willinck, 0214, Arch.No. 35)

Willinck's drawing provides a rather rudimentary map of the Marquesas using a combination of names given by Europeans and Americans as well as Marquesan sounding names for the islands. Besides these, he also adds a few remarks. To the right of Robert's Island (Eiao) he has written: *smal zandig Eiland met heevige branding ontdekt den 1ste mij 1821* [slim sandy Island with heavy surf discovered on 1 May 1821]. Below this remark Willinck has written 'Clarks rif ontdekt den 27 Sept 1821' [Clark's reef discovered on 27 September 1821] and just above the island of La Magdalena (Fatu Iva) next to the small cross: *Klip lijkende op een schip* [Cliff resembling a ship]. To the insert of Tikapō Willinck has added 'Kaap Martein NW' and with the 'a' 'de schoorste[e]n' [the chimney stack], as he describes the large cliff on this cape as 'een groote schoorsteen' [a large chimney stack] in his ship's journal (1824-1826:[103]). The O and W with Fatu Uku (Hood's Island) indicate its eastern [Oost Zijde] and western [West Zijde] sides.

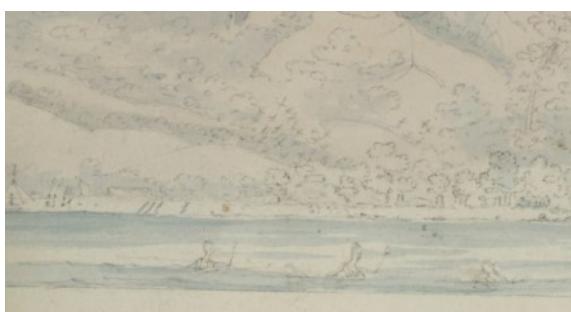


Fig. 3.15 Willem Anne de Constant Rebécque, Detail from an unfinished drawing of Taiohae Bay, Nuku Hiva, May 1825 (Constant Rebécque 1819-1828a: loose drawing after [55]; collection National Archives, The Hague)

The image shows women swimming while holding a stick to which most likely a piece of barkcloth has been attached.

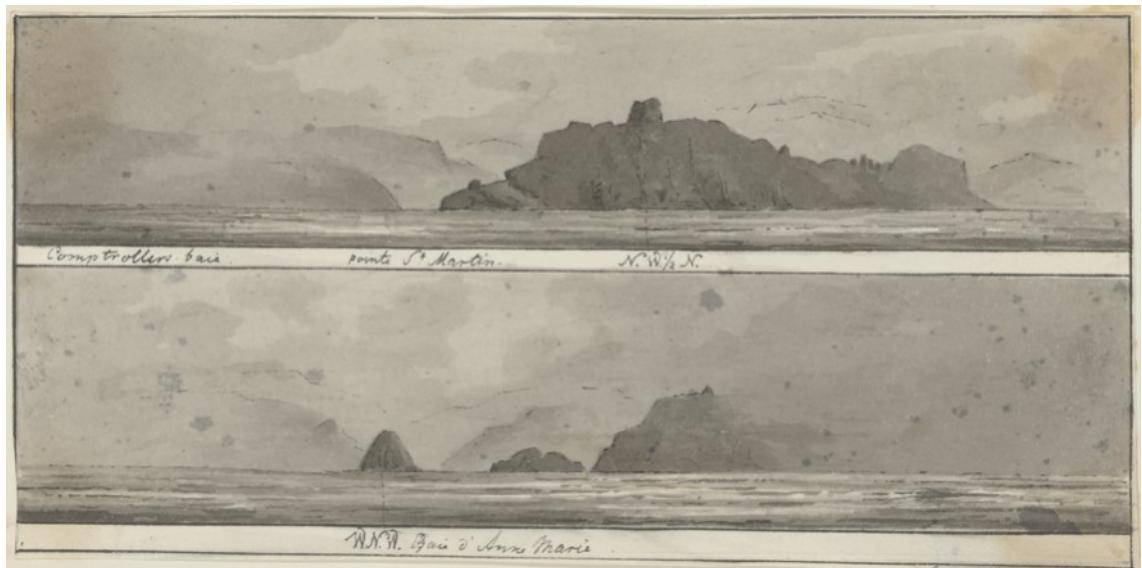


Fig. 3.16 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, South-west coast of Nuku Hiva with Comptroller's Bay (top) and the entrance to Taiohae Bay (below), 15 May 1825, ink drawing, 9.4cm x 19.1cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828a:[53]; collection National Archives, The Hague)

Transcriptions of the captions, top: Comptrollers baie [Comptrollers Bay], pointe St Martin. [Tikapō] / NW½ N; and bottom: W.N.W. Baie d'Anna Maria [Taiohae Bay].

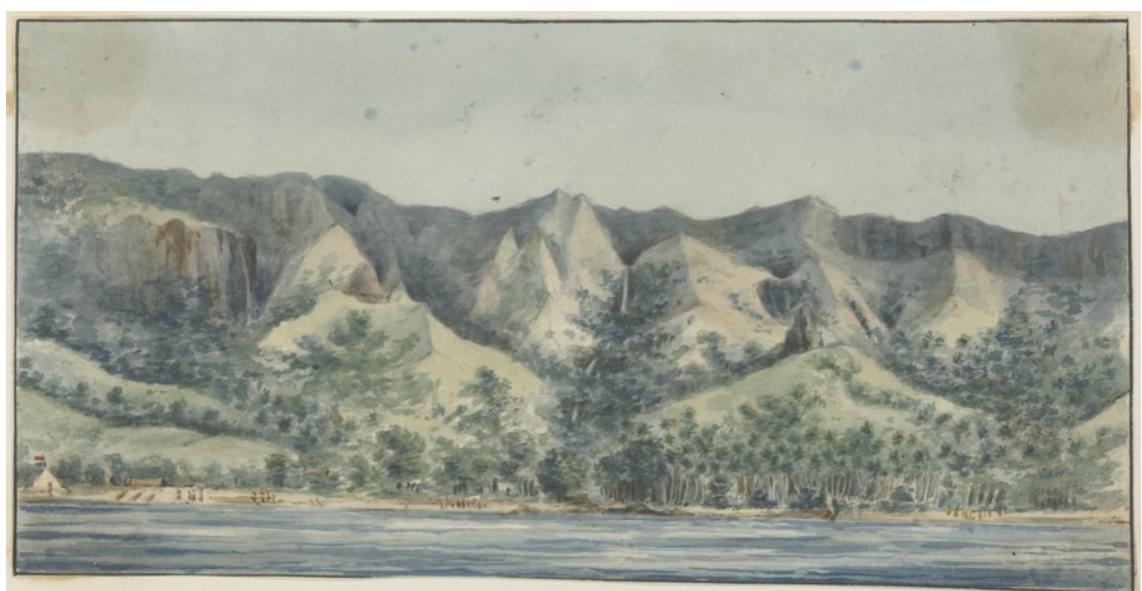


Fig. 3.17 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Taiohae Bay, Nuku Hiva, 20 May 1825, watercolour, 9.9cm x 19.5cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828a:[55]; collection National Archives, The Hague)

At the far left De Constant Rebecque has drawn the tent which was placed next to the Pollux' watering place. His depiction of the landscape is quite accurate and is still recognizable in the current situation, especially the rocky outcrop high on the left. When comparing Willinck's map of the bay (fig. 3.18) and this drawing with contemporary maps and images of Taiohae the Pollux' watering place was probably in the locality Paahatea.

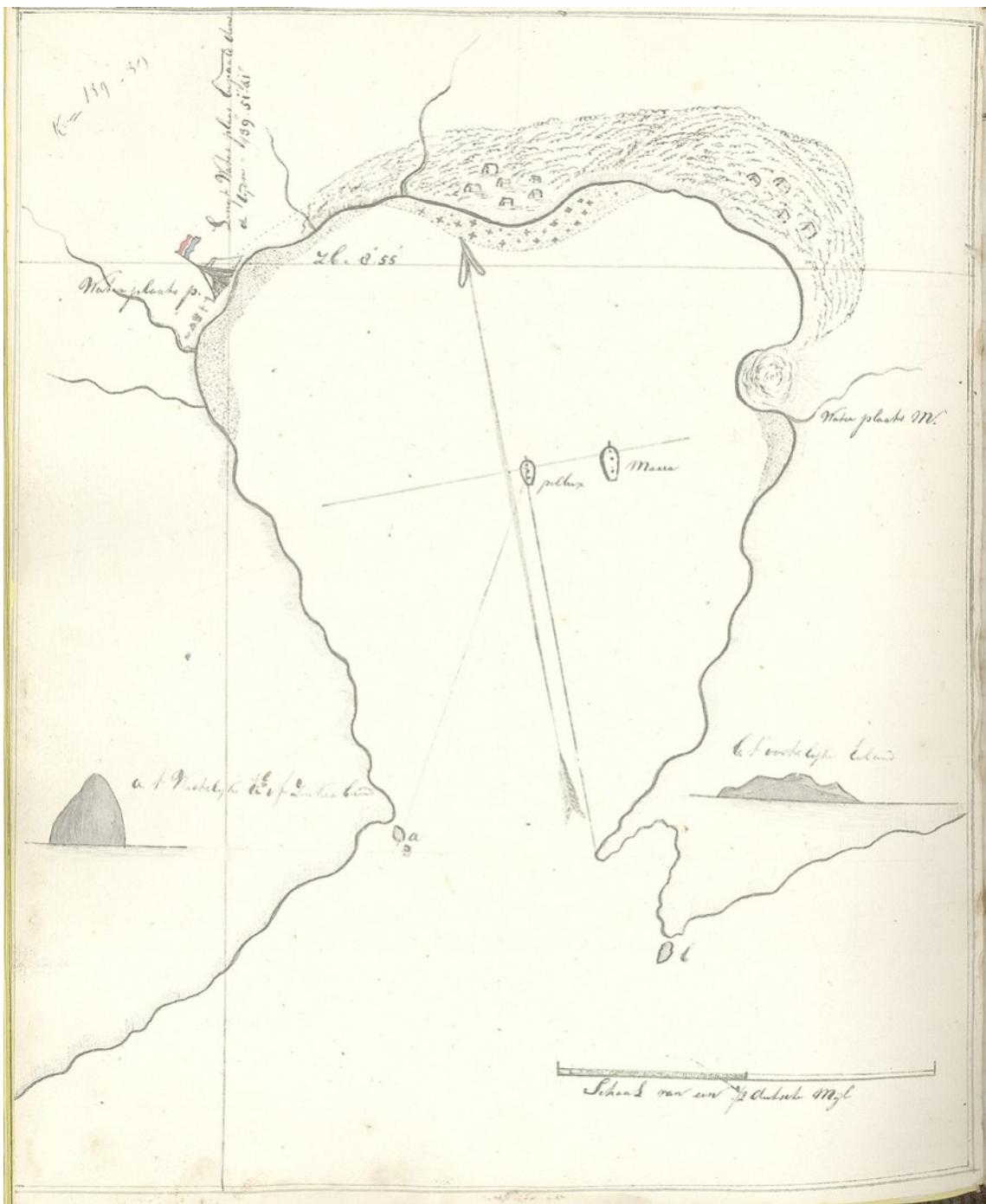


Fig. 3.18 Gerhard Willinck, Map of Taiohae Bay showing the locations of the places where the ships anchored and the ships' watering places and inserts of the two islets at the bay's entrance, May 1825 (Willinck 1824-1826:[108]; collection Regionaal Archief Zutphen, Familie Willinck, 0214, Arch.No. 35)

Comparing this map with the next, it seems that Willinck based his map on the one in Von Krusenstern's publication (see fig. 2.21) and Van Haersolte on the map in Porter's publication (see fig. 2.24). Willinck places the two ships much closer to each other than Van Haersolte.

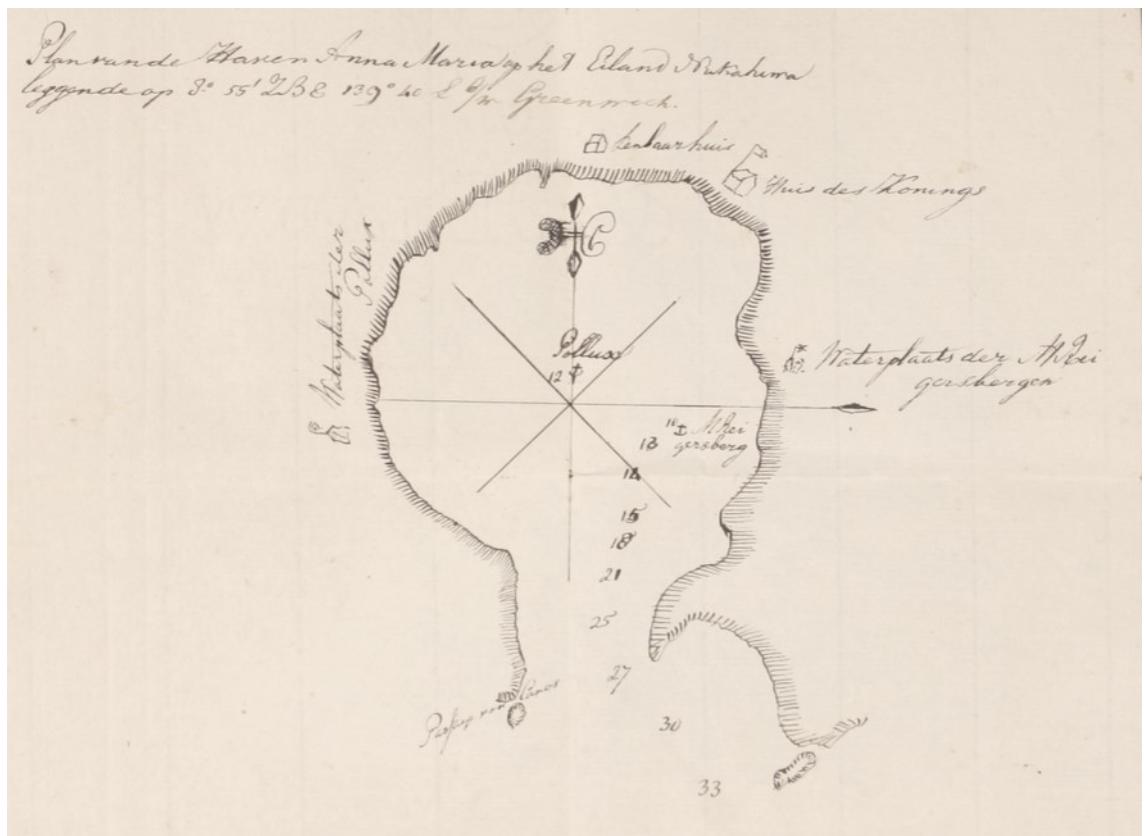


Fig. 3.19 Johan Christiaan van Haersolte, Map of Taiohae Bay showing the locations of the places where the ships anchored and the ships' watering places, 1825 (Haersolte 1824-1834:09-09-1825; collection Historisch Centrum Overijssel, Entry 0237.1/Arch.No.76)

Van Haersolte provides a title to his map: Plan van de Haven Anna Maria op het Eiland Nukahiwa [Plan of the harbour of Anna Maria on the Island Nukahiwa]. He notes the watering places [waterplaats] of both ships, although the one from the Pollux seems to be a bit too far to the south. He also indicates two dwellings 'kenbaar huis' [distinctive house] and 'Huis des Konings' [house of the king], the latter showing a hoisted flag. Between the main island and the western islet at the bay's entrance he has written 'Passage van cano's' [Passage for canoes].



Fig. 3.20 Herman Ludwig von Löwenstern, Nuku Hivans helping the Krusenstern expedition with the transport of fresh water, 1804, watercolour (Löwenstern 1803-1806; collection National Archives of Estonia, Arch.No. EAA.1414.3.3:81)

Although no images are known of Nuku Hivans assisting the Dutch with transporting fresh water, it must have looked similar to this activity when Krusenstern visited 21 years earlier.



Fig. 3.21 Johan Christiaan van Haersolte, Taiohae Bay showing several waterfalls and on the beach to the right the house with the hoisted flag, washed ink drawing, 1825 (Haersolte 1824-1826b; collectie Historisch Centrum Overijssel, Entry 0237.1 / Arch.No.129)

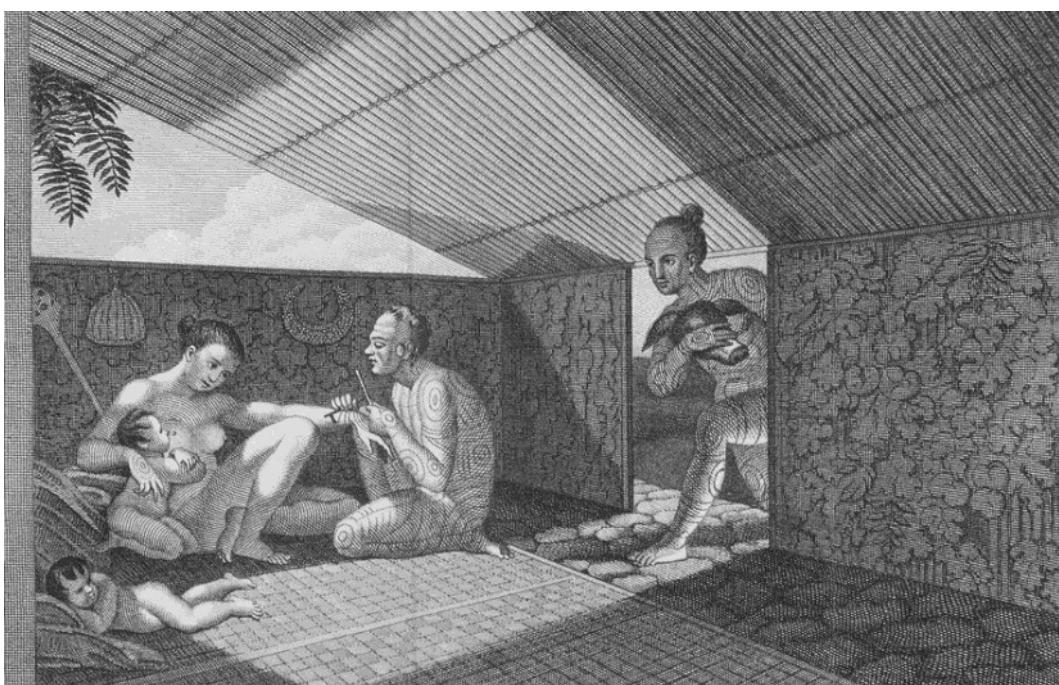


Fig. 3.22 Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff, Tattooing on Nuku Hiva, 1804, engraving (Langsdorff 1818: between 188-9; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands)

This rather idyllic situation drawn by Von Langsdorff seems to be far removed from the one described by Singendonck (1824-1825:[33]) with the person being tattooed held down by others to prevent him from moving while the tattooist was at work.



Fig. 3.23 Johan Christiaan van Haersolte, A Nuku Hivan man, 1825, drawing in pencil and watercolour (Haersolte 1824-1826b; collection Historisch Centrum Overijssel, Entry 0237.1/Arch.No.129)



Fig. 3.24 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Hakatea Bay with the beach of Hakaui, May 1825, watercolour, 9.3cm x 17cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828a:[57]; collection NA, The Hague)

The 'a.' in the map below indicates the viewpoint from which the image was drawn.

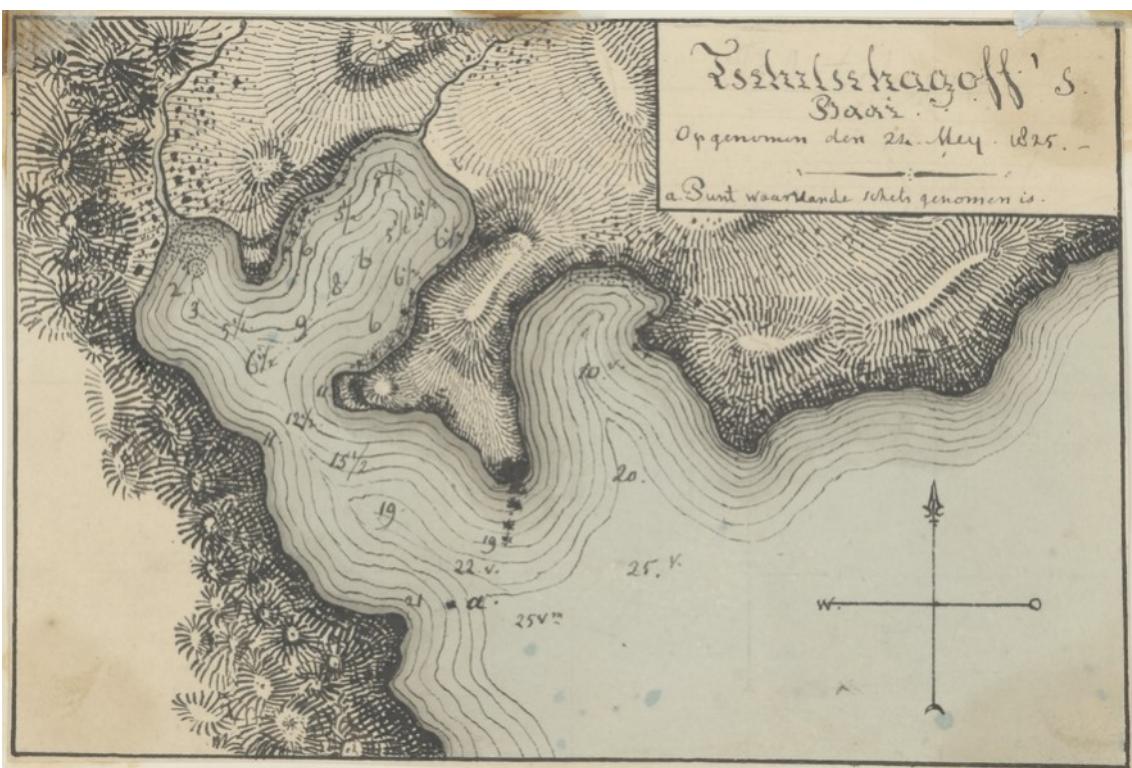


Fig. 3.25 Willem Anne de Constant Rebecque, Map of Hakatea Bay, 23/24 May 1825, ink and watercolour, 11cm x 16.5cm (Constant Rebecque 1819-1828a:[57]; collection NA, The Hague)

The map is entitled 'Tschitschagoff's Baai' using the name given by Krusenstern for Hakatea Bay. De Constant Rebecque added to this 'Opgenomen den 24 Mey 1825' [Recorded on 24 May 1825], although he probably was mistaken in the date, as his colleagues place this event on 23 May 1825. Underneath he wrote 'a. Punt waarvan de schets genomen is' [a. Location from which the sketch was made].

Chapter 4

Analysis of the Dutch-Marquesan encounter on Nuku Hiva

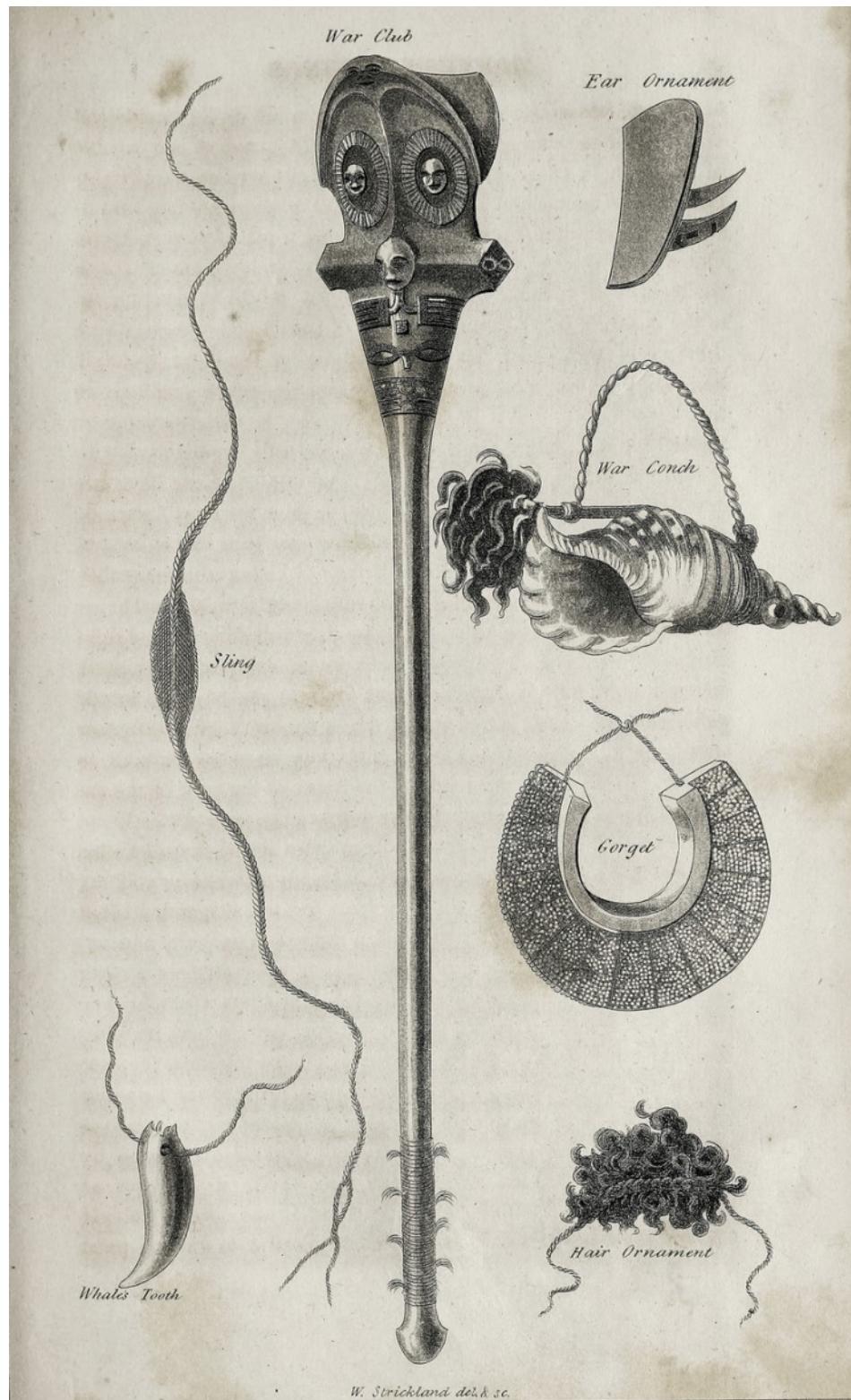


Fig. 4.1 W. Strickland, Object Plate, 1813, engraving (Porter 1815: between 36-7; collection Smithsonian Libraries)



Fig. 4.2 W. Strickland after David Porter, Taawattaa, the Priest, 1813, engraving (Porter 1815: between 114-5; collection Smithsonian Libraries)

Chapter 5

Marquesan Material Culture: Continuity and Change

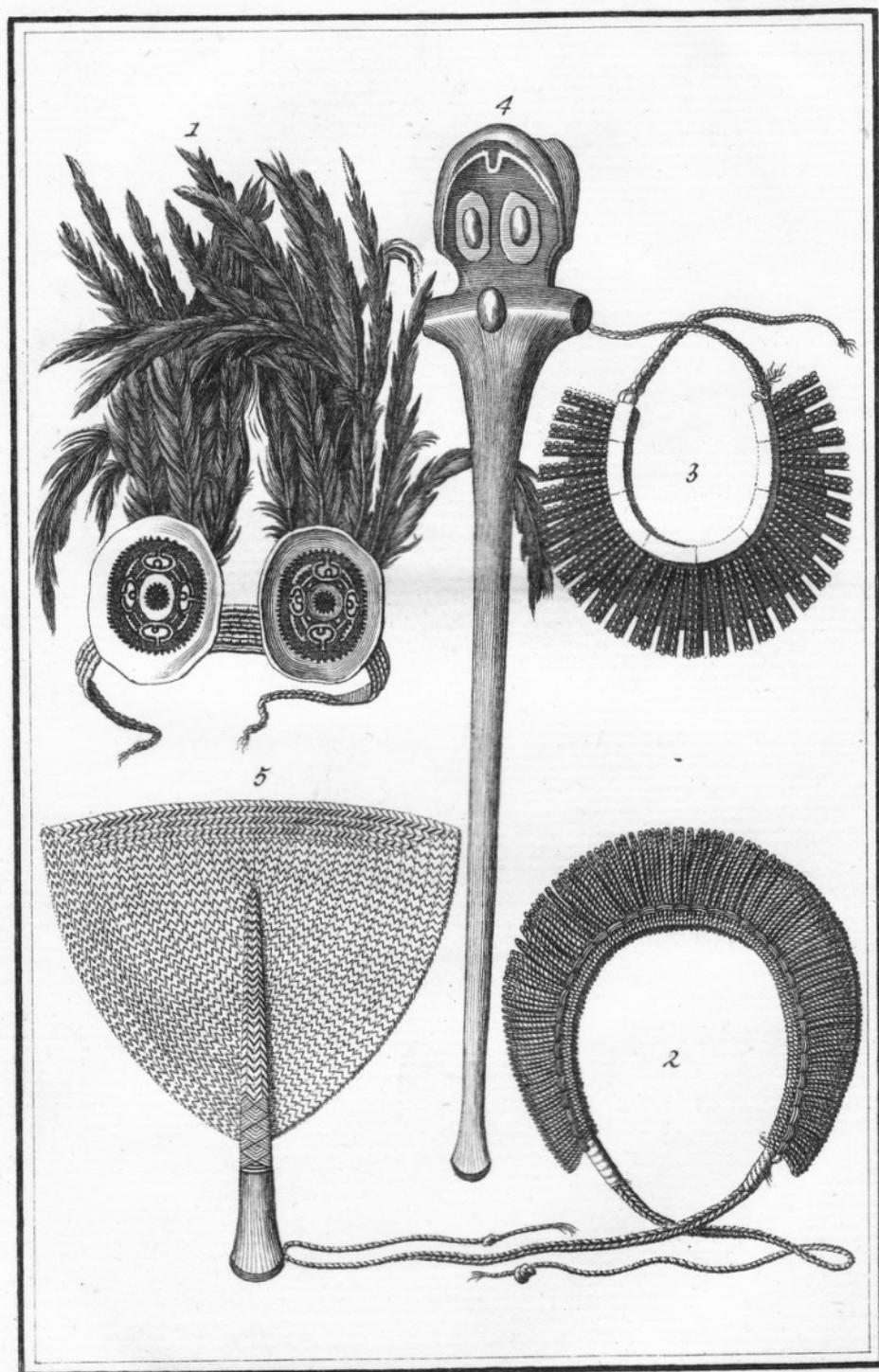


Fig. 5.1 Ornaments and Weapons from the Marquesas Islands, ca. 1777, engraving (Cook 1795-1806: Plate XLVI; collection author)

Objects depicted: 1 headdress (uhikana), 2 headdress (tāpi uma), 3 chest ornament (tahi pōniu), 4 war club (īu), 5 fan (tāhii).



Fig. 5.2 Headdress (tete pōniu) collected by Cosijn in 1825 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-1474-17)



Fig. 5.3 Headdress (tete pōniu) probably collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 (Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID RV-1322-212)



Fig. 5.4 Max Radiguet, Drawing of tattooed man in full regalia, Nuku Hiva, June 1842, ink and watercolour, 27.7cm x 19.2cm (© Service historique de la Défense, Arch.No. MS 583, V2(9))



Fig. 5.5 Headdress (taavaha) collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1909.19.21)



Fig. 5.6 Headdress (hei kuà) collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1909.19.23 Oc D; photo Claude Germain)



Fig. 5.7 Headdress (uhikana) collected by the Forsters in 1774 (Collection Pitt Rivers Museum, ObjectID 1886.1.1340)



Fig. 5.8 Two headdresses (pēue kāvii) collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 72.84.231.1-2)



Fig. 5.9 Headdress (paē kea) collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 72.84.230; photo Patrick Gries)



Fig. 5.10 Headdress (paē kou a ēhi) collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1909.19.13 Oc D; photo Claude Germain)



Fig. 5.11 Headdress (tāpī uma) collected by the Forsters in 1774 (© Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, ObjectID 1886.1.1266)



Fig. 5.12 Headdress ornament (tuà) made of tropicbird feathers collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1909.19.19 Oc D)



Fig. 5.13 Chest ornament (tahi pōniu) collected by Cosijn in 1825 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-1474-16)



Fig. 5.14 Chest ornament (tahi pōniu) probably collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 (Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID RV-1322-210)



Fig. 5.15 Chest ornament (tahi pōniu) collected by the Forsters in 1774 (© Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, ObjectID 1886.1.1269)



Fig. 5.16 Shell chest ornament (uhu) collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 (Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID TM-4847-8)



Fig. 5.17 Neck ornament with large shell pendant in shape of a whale tooth collected by the Forsters in 1774 (© Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, ObjectID 1886.1.1540)



Fig. 5.18 Neck ornament with large whale tooth pendant collected by Stallworthy between 1834-1841 (Courtesy of UBC Museum of Anthropology, ObjectID 3254/6; photo Alina Ilyasova)



Fig. 5.19 Leg/arm ornament with human hair collected by the Forsters in 1774 (© Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, ObjectID 1886.1.1267)



Fig. 5.20 Leg/arm ornament with small shells collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 (Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID TM-4847-24)



Fig. 5.21 Leg/arm ornament with kokuu seeds collected by Stallworthy between 1834-1841 (Courtesy of UBC Museum of Anthropology, ObjectID 3254/14; photo Alina Ilyasova)



Fig. 5.22 Ornament made with white beard hair (pavahina) collected by Stallworthy between 1834-1841 (Courtesy of UBC Museum of Anthropology, ObjectID 3254/2; photo Alina Ilyasova)



Fig. 5.23 Paddle-shaped club (parahua) collected on the Dutch navy voyage in 1825 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-351-24)



Figs. 5.24a/b War club (ūu) (and detail) collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 72.53.277; photos Claude Germain)



Fig. 5.25 Sling (maka) collected by Cosijn in 1825 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-1474-15)



Fig. 5.26 Sling (maka) collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 (Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID TM-4847-21)



Fig. 5.27 Chief's staff (tokotoko pioo) collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 72.53.276)



Fig. 5.28 Small shell trumpet (pūtupe) collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 (Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID TM-1322-254)



Fig. 5.29 Shell trumpet (pūtuka) with hair ornament and ivi poo collected by Singendonck in 1825 (Collection Wereldmuseum Rotterdam, ObjectID WM-10585)



Fig. 5.30 Flute (pu ihm) collected by Rohr between 1842-1844 (Collection Musée d'Histoire Naturelle et d'Ethnographie de Colmar, ObjectID 999-482; photo author)



Fig. 5.31 Drum (pahu) collected by Rohr between 1842-1844 (Collection Musée d'Histoire Naturelle et d'Ethnographie de Colmar, ObjectID 999-483; photo author)



Figs. 5.32a/b Piece of yellow/orange dyed tapa (and detail) collected by Horner in 1804 (Collection Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich, ObjectID 02303; photo author)



Fig. 5.33 Bowl used for kava collected by LMS missionaries probably between 1834-1841 (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc,LMS.195)



Fig. 5.34 Basket for keeping feathers and feather ornaments collected by Rohr between 1842-1844 (Collection Musée d'Histoire Naturelle et d'Ethnographie de Colmar, ObjectID 999-484; photo author)



Fig. 5.35 Fishhook collected on the Krusenstern expedition in 1804 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-1-112)



Figs. 5.36a/b Ritual fishhook (and detail) donated by Favarger in 1841 (© MEN (Musée d'ethnographie de Neuchâtel), Suisse; photos Alain Germond; ObjectID V.184)



Fig. 5.37a/c Paddles (hoe) donated by Favarger in 1841 (© MEN (Musée d'ethnographie de Neuchâtel), Suisse; photos Alain Germond; ObjectID V.454, V.455, V.456)



Figs. 5.38a/b Tattooing tools (and detail of one) collected by Stallworthy between 1834-1841 (Courtesy of UBC Museum of Anthropology, ObjectID 3254/20a-b; photos Alina Ilyasova)





Fig. 5.39 Semi-circular fan (tāhii) collected by Von Langsdorff in 1804 (© Museum Fünf Kontinente München, ObjectID 169; photo Nicolai Kästner)



Fig. 5.40 Semi-circular fans (tāhii) collected by LMS Missionaries probably between 1834-1841 (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc,LMS.199)



Fig. 5.41 Square fan collected by Von Langsdorff in 1804 (© Museum Fünf Kontinente München, ObjectID 168; photo Nicolai Kästner)



Fig. 5.42 Bone ornament (ivi poo) collected by Von Langsdorff in 1804 (© Museum Fünf Kontinente München, ObjectID 195; photo Nicolai Kästner)



Fig. 5.43 Wooden figure collected by Rohr between 1842-1844
(Collection Musée d'Histoire Naturelle et d'Ethnographie de Colmar, ObjectID 999-449; photo author)



Fig. 5.44 Skull as artefact (ipu oo) collected by Rohr between 1842-1844 (Collection Musée d'Histoire Naturelle et d'Ethnographie de Colmar, ObjectID 999-453; photo author)



Fig. 5.45 Prow ornament collected by LMS Missionaries probably between 1834-1841 (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc,LMS.194)



Fig. 5.46 Tobacco pipe collected by Stallworthy between 1834-1841 (Courtesy of UBC Museum of Anthropology, ObjectID 3254/16; photo Alina Ilyasova)

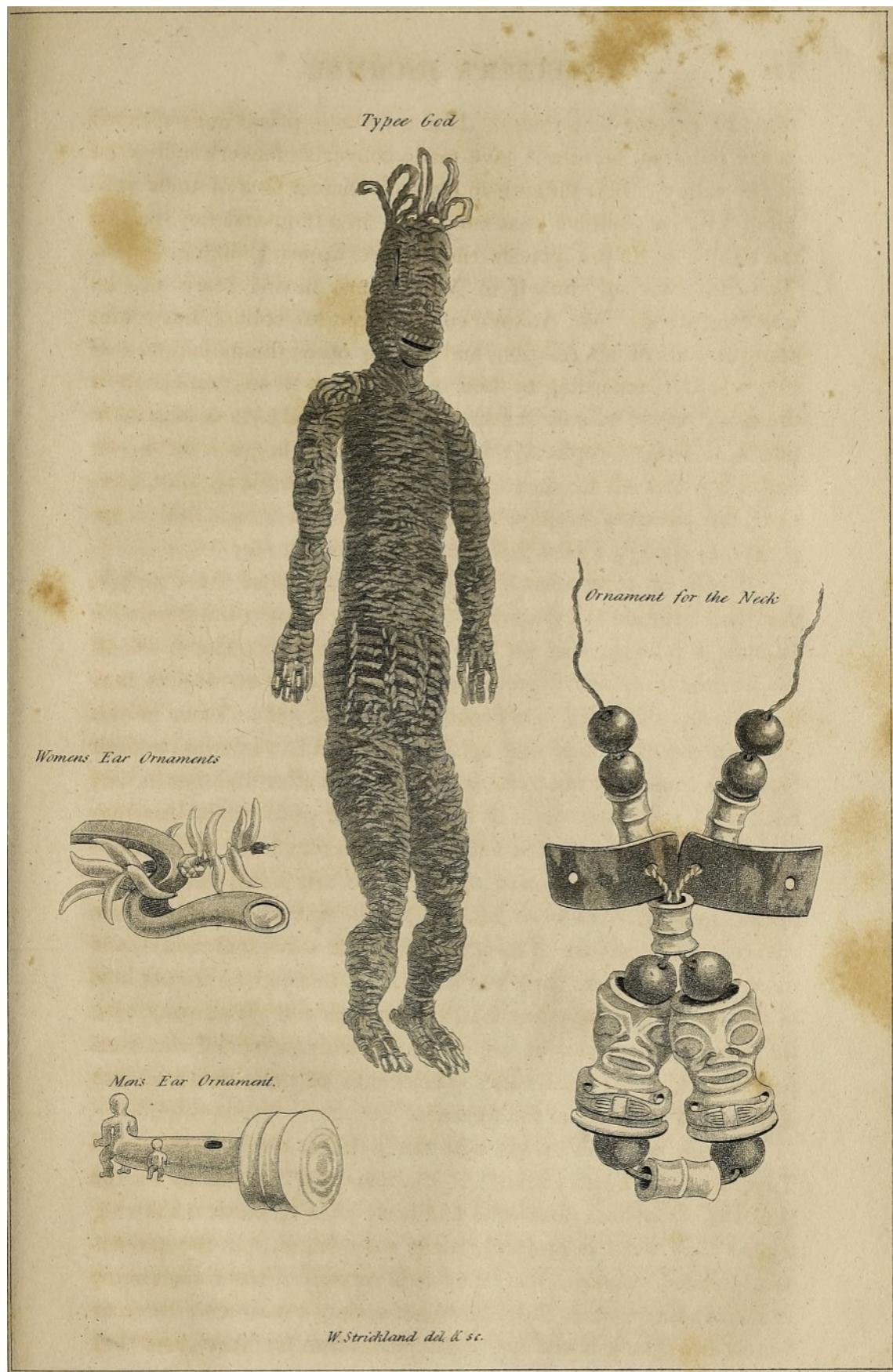


Fig. 5.47 W. Strickland, Object Plate, 1813, engraving (Porter 1815: between 118-9; collection Smithsonian Libraries)

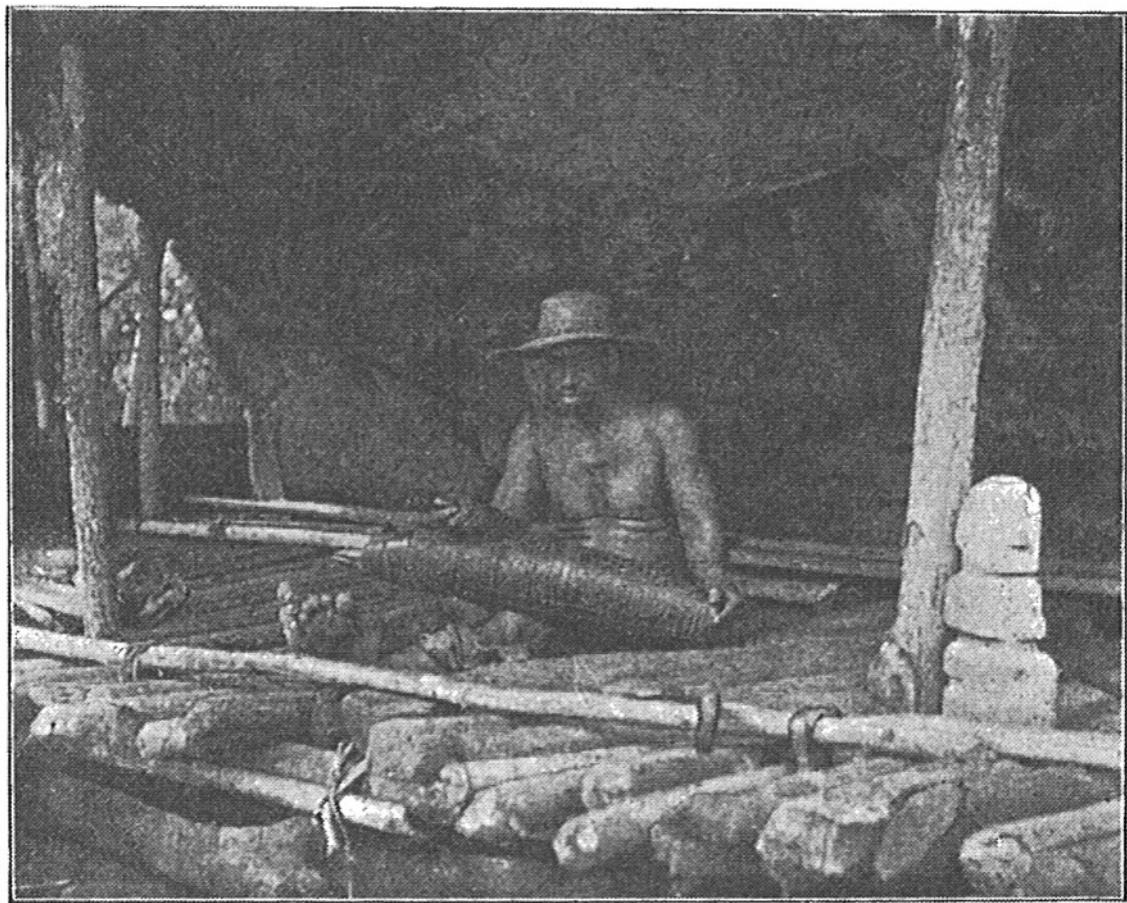
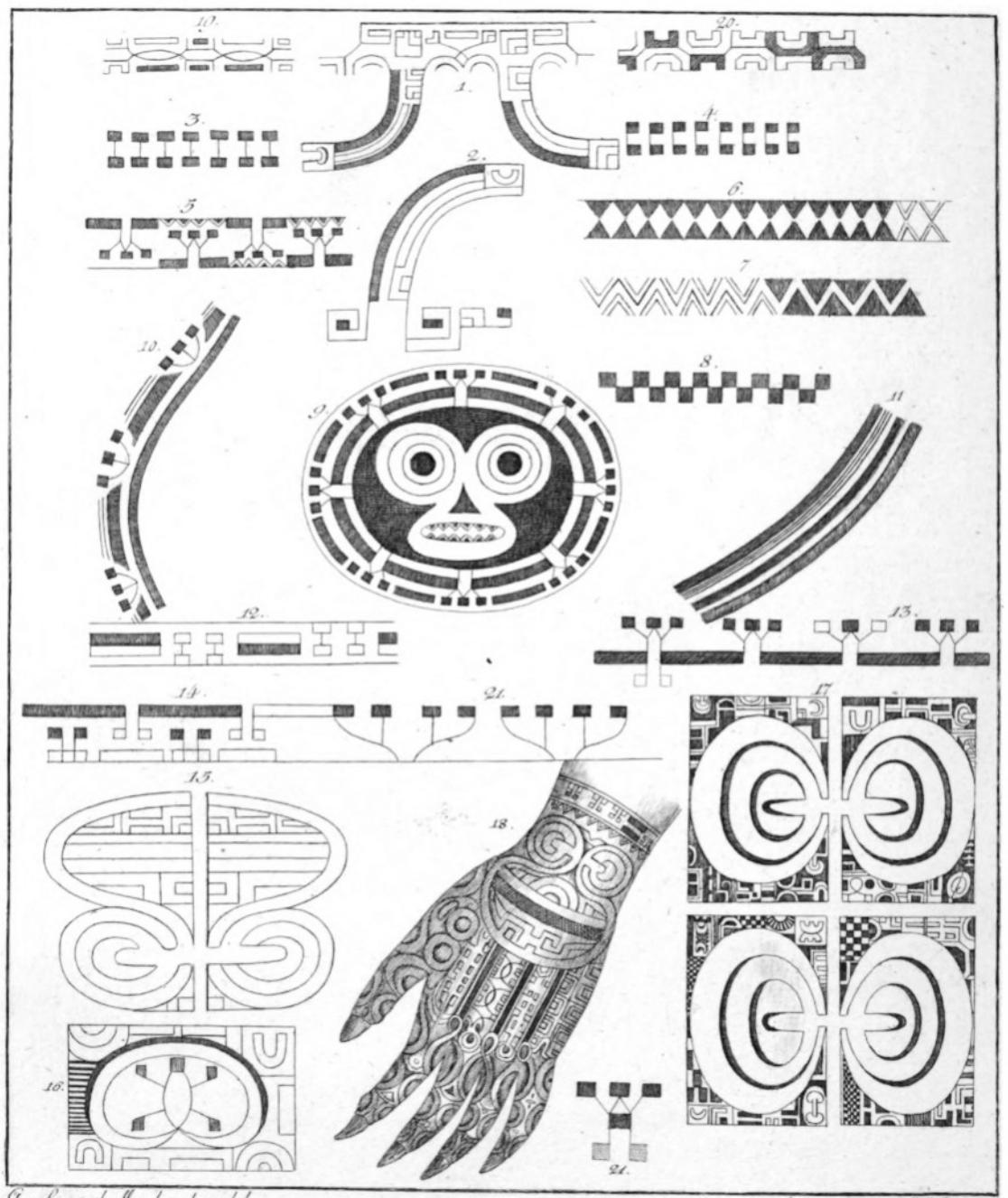


Fig. 5.48 Louis Grélet, Sculptor in his workshop, Fatu Hiva, ca. 1897/1898 (in: Steinen 1928b:βc)



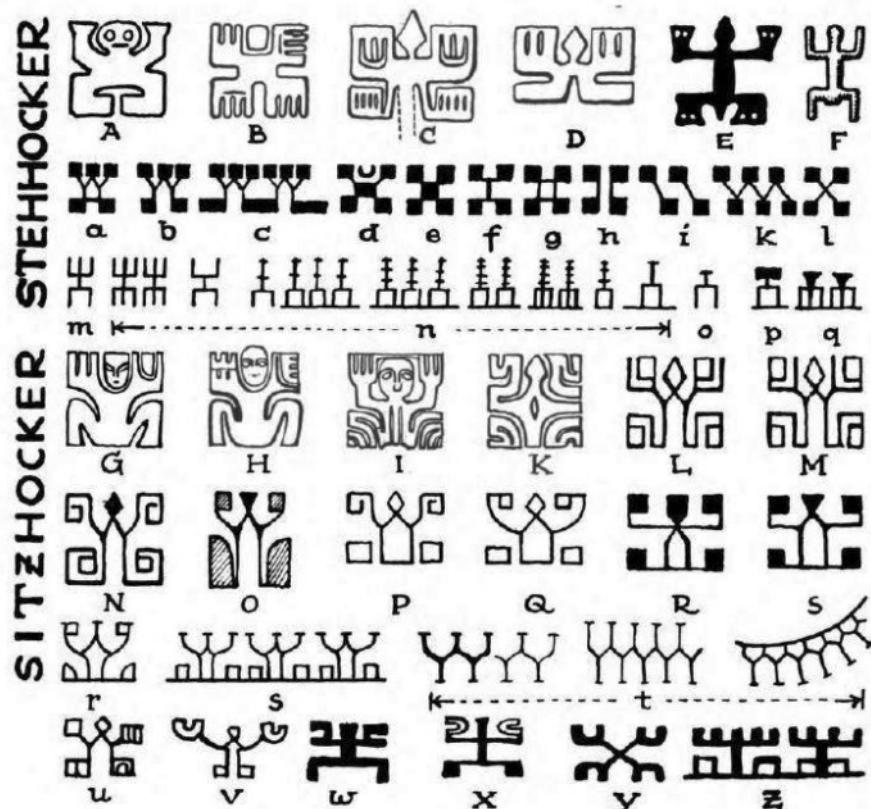
Fig. 5.49 Rollo Howard Beck and unknown, Maria Poroiho, carver from Omoa, Fatu Hiva, 1923 (Collection American Museum of Natural History, ObjectID 108884; information taken from Ivory 2011:331)



G.v.Langsdorff ad natur: del.

J.C.Bock sc:

Fig. 5.50 Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff, Motifs used in tattooing, 1804, engraving (Langsdorff 1812: Plate 9; collection The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands)



ETUATAFEL.

Abb. 100. A „Etua potiki“ v. Puamau, Stein (S. 150). B, C, D Knochen, Pottwalzahn. E Schildpatt à jour. F Holz. G, H, I Schildpatt. K Holz „Krabbe“. L—Q Orig.-Z. und Tat.: L—O „Schildkröten-keia“ (S. 154), P, Q „Pohu“ (S. 154). R, S Bambus. a—l Schachmännchen: a—c Tatauierung; d Holz, e Geflecht; f—l Bambus. „Männer.“ m—o Strichmännchen Tatauierung. „Männer“ allgemein; m, o Held „Kena“; p Gattin Tefio. q Fanauweibchen (S. 155, 156). r, s Pohu. t Himmel des Tiu, Wolkenhimmel „Tif-vaetschi“, Einbein-Troglodyten (S. 155). u—z U-Hände (u—y Bambus, z Holz).

Fig. 5.51 Karl von den Steinen, Overview of representations of etua (in: Steinen 1925:153)

Chapter 6

Walking on stilts: on stilts and stilt steps (case study 1)



Fig. 6.1 Wall tile with image of Dutch stilt walker, glazed earthenware, 17th century (Collection Nederlands Openluchtmuseum, ObjectID 35102-63)

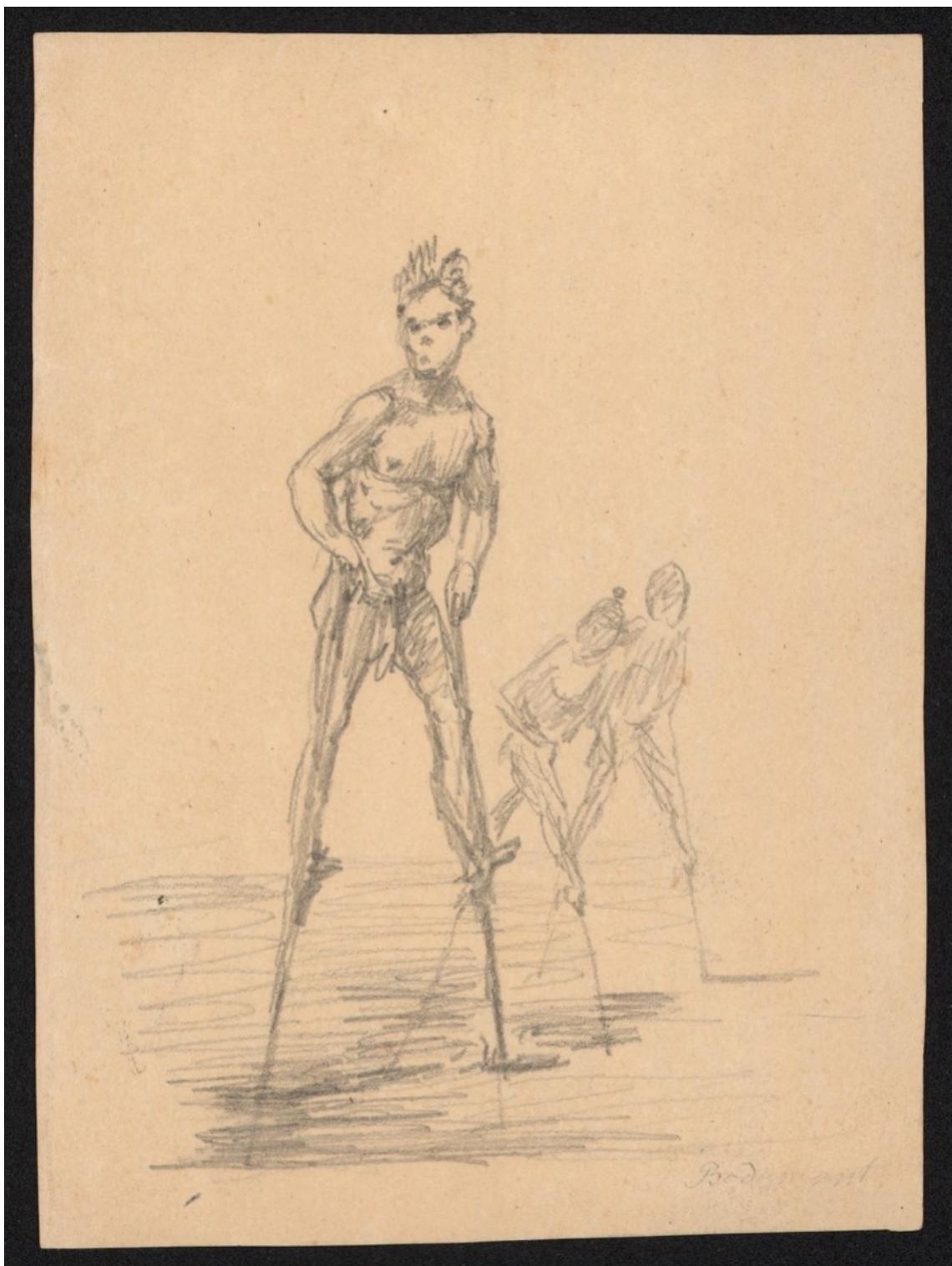


Fig. 6.2 Johan Christiaan van Haersolte, Sketch of stilt walkers, 1825 (Haersolte 1824-1826b: loose page; collection Historisch Centrum Overijssel, Entry 0237.1/Arch.No.129)



Fig. 6.3 Johan Christiaan van Haersolte, Drawing of stilt step, 1825 (Haersolte 1824-1826b: loose page; collection Historisch Centrum Overijssel, Entry 0237.1/Arch.No.129)



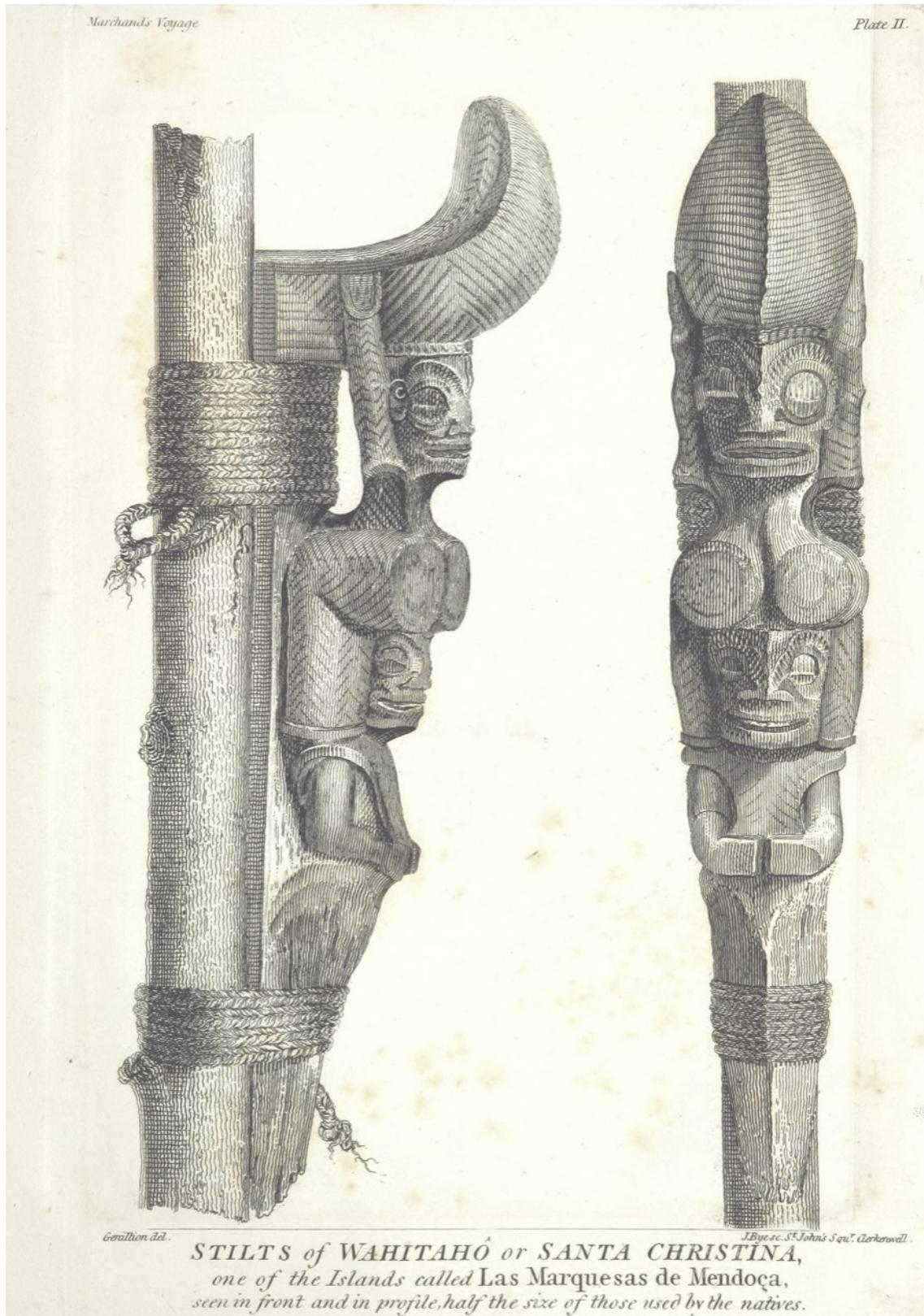
Fig. 6.4 Stilt steps probably collected by the Dutch in 1825 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-501-4)



Fig. 6.5 Stilt steps collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 (Private collection; photo Fotolemaire)



Fig. 6.6 Stilt step collected by Cosijn in 1825 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-1474-13)

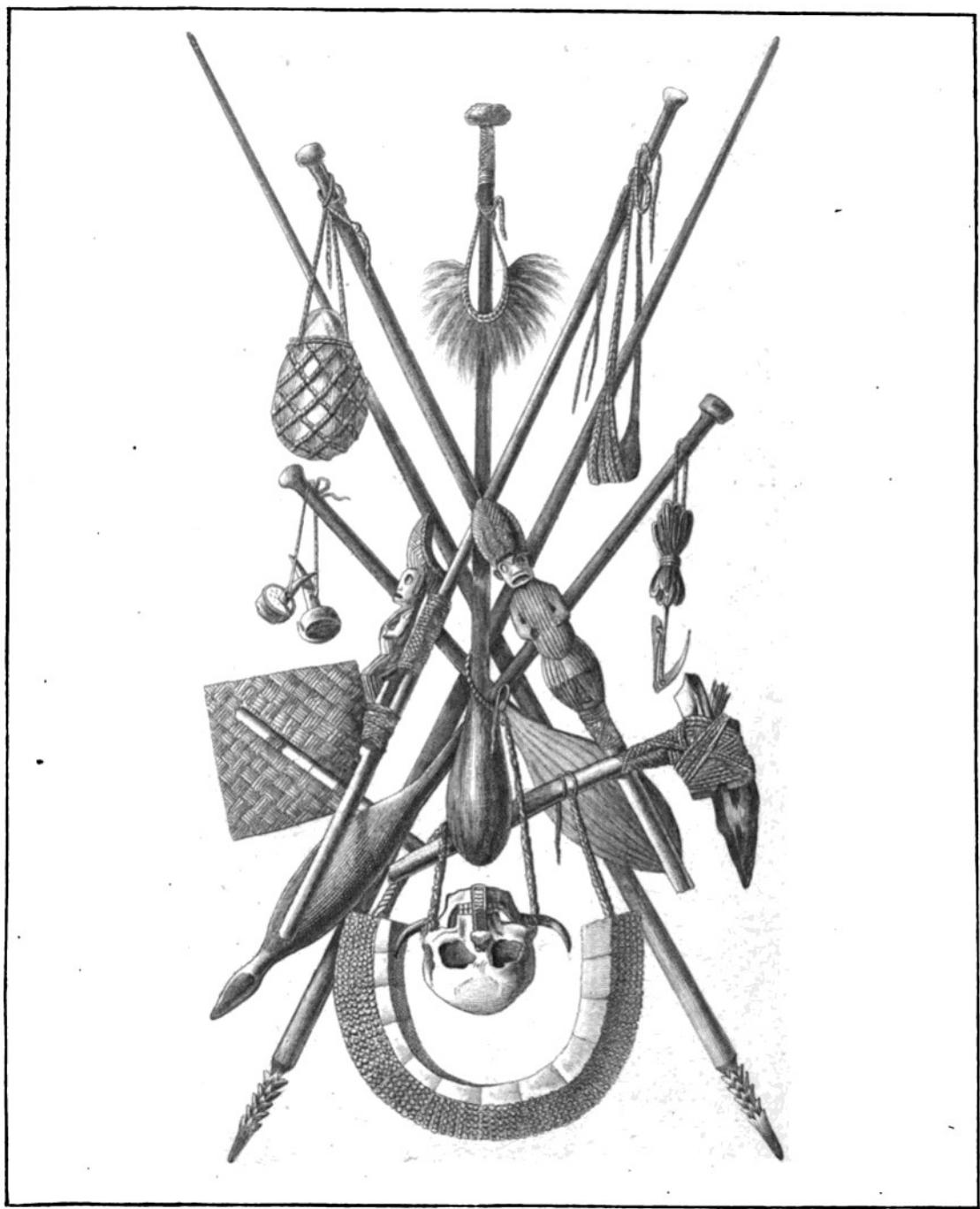


Genillion del.

*STILTS of WAHITAHÓ or SANTA CHRISTINA,
one of the Islands called Las Marquesas de Mendoça,
seen in front and in profile, half the size of those used by the natives.*

J. B. s.c. St. John's Squ'r Clerkenwell.

Fig. 6.7 Genillion, Stilt step collected by Prosper Chanal in 1791, engraving (Claret de Fleurieu 1801, plate II; collection The British Library)



G.v.Langsdorff ad natur.: del:

J.C.Bock sc. Scrimberg.

Fig. 6.8 Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff, Object plate with pair of stilts, engraving (Langsdorff 1812, plate 12; The Hague, KB, National Library of the Netherlands)

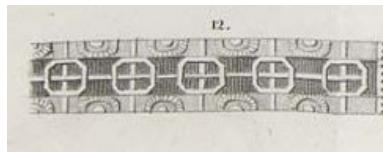


Fig. 6.9 Wilhelm Tilesius, Tattoo motif of a stilt track, engraving (Tilesius 1828, folio)



Fig. 6.10 Kozma Chesky after Wilhelm Tilesius, Nuku Hivan holding stilts (detail of fig. 2.10), 1804, engraving (Krusenstern 1814: plate XVI; collection SUB Göttingen)

Stilts



W. Strickland sc.

Fig. 6.11 W. Strickland, Stilt step based on the image in Claret de Fleurieu (see fig. 6.7; Porter 1815: between 128-9; collection Smithsonian Libraries)



Fig. 6.12 W. Strickland, Stilt steps in the second edition of Porter's book
(Porter 1822: between 124-5; collection Smithsonian Libraries)



Fig. 6.13 Drawing of a pair of carved stilts, originally in the collection of M. Bertin and now in the collection of Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1887.31.6.1/2 (Hamy 1879: 305; collection Cnum - Conservatoire numérique des Arts et Métiers)

Fig. 6.14 (left) Modern stilt collected by Karl von den Steinen in Aakapa, Nuku Hiva, in 1897-1898, now in the collection of the Ethnologisches Museum in Berlin, ObjectID VI 15934 (Steinen 1928b: aT 10)

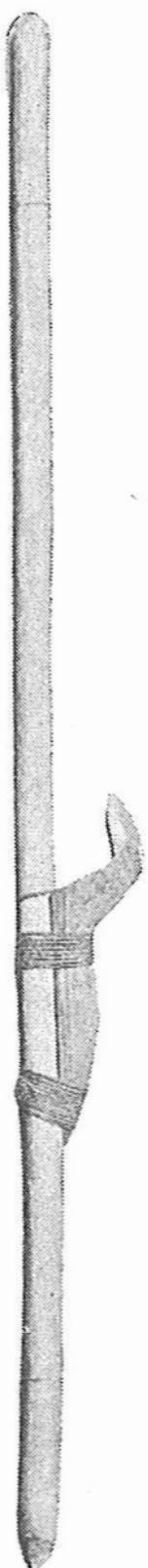


Fig. 6.15 (right) Stilt step
attached to a stilt pole
(Collection Musée d'Histoire
Naturelle de Lille, ObjectID
990.2.1105; photo author)



Fig. 6.16 Stilt step collected by Von Langsdorff in 1804 (© Museum Fünf Kontinente München, ObjectID 186; photo Nicolai Kästner)



Fig. 6.17 Stilt step collected by Von Langsdorff in 1804 (© Museum Fünf Kontinente München, ObjectID 187; photo Marianne Franke)



Fig. 6.18 Stilt step collected by Von Langsdorff in 1804 (© Museum Fünf Kontinente München, ObjectID 188; photo Nicolai Kästner)



Figs. 6.19a/b Two stilt steps collected by Horner in 1804 (Collection Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich, ObjectID 471/472; photos author)



Figs. 6.20a/d Two stilt steps with 'climbing' figures (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc1904,-.263/© Museum Fünf Kontinente München, ObjectID 188; photos Nicolai Kästner)





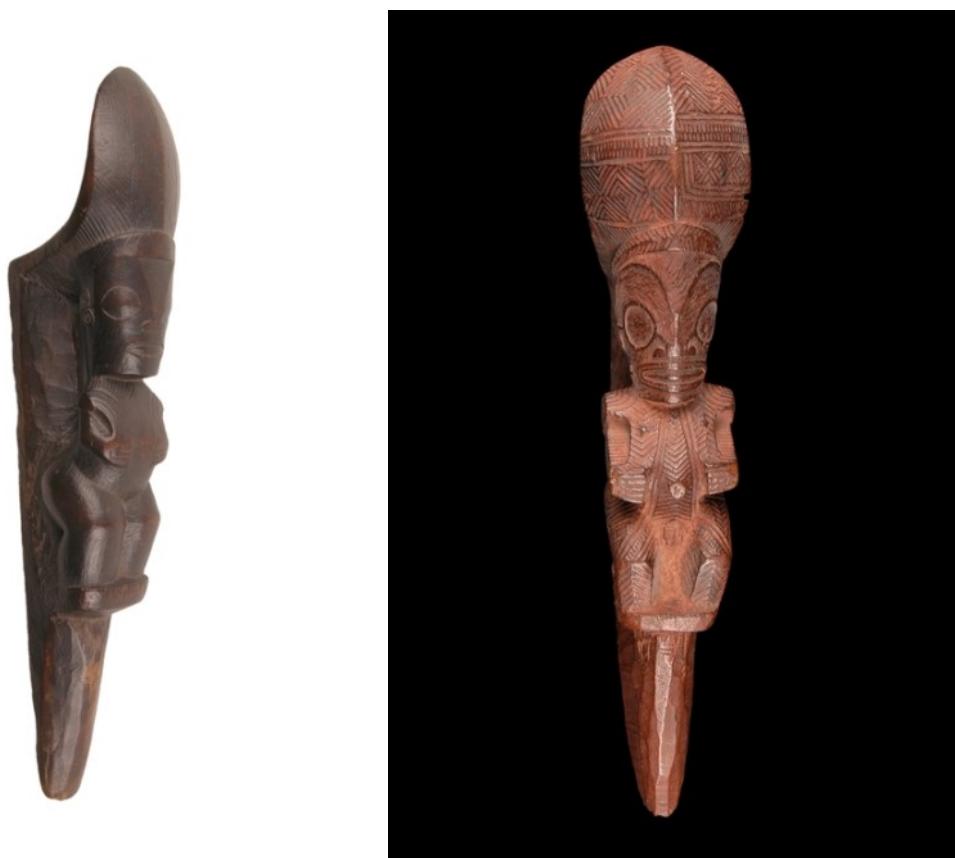
Fig. 6.21 Overview of stilt steps in the storage rooms of Museum Volkenkunde (photo author)



Figs. 6.22a/c Three stilt steps with single standing figures collected by Lawson between 1819-1840 (Collection Pitt Rivers Museum, ObjectIDs 1936.26.6/1936.26.8)



Figs. 6.23a/h Front and side views of four stilt steps with single standing figures donated by Favarger in 1841 (Collection MEN (Musée d'ethnographie de Neuchâtel), Suisse, ObjectIDs V.189/V.191, V.193; photos author)



Figs. 6.24a/b Two stilt steps with single standing figures, the left one was donated in 1887 and the one on the right was probably donated in 1869 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectIDs 71.1887.31.5 & 71.1934.33.522 Oc D)

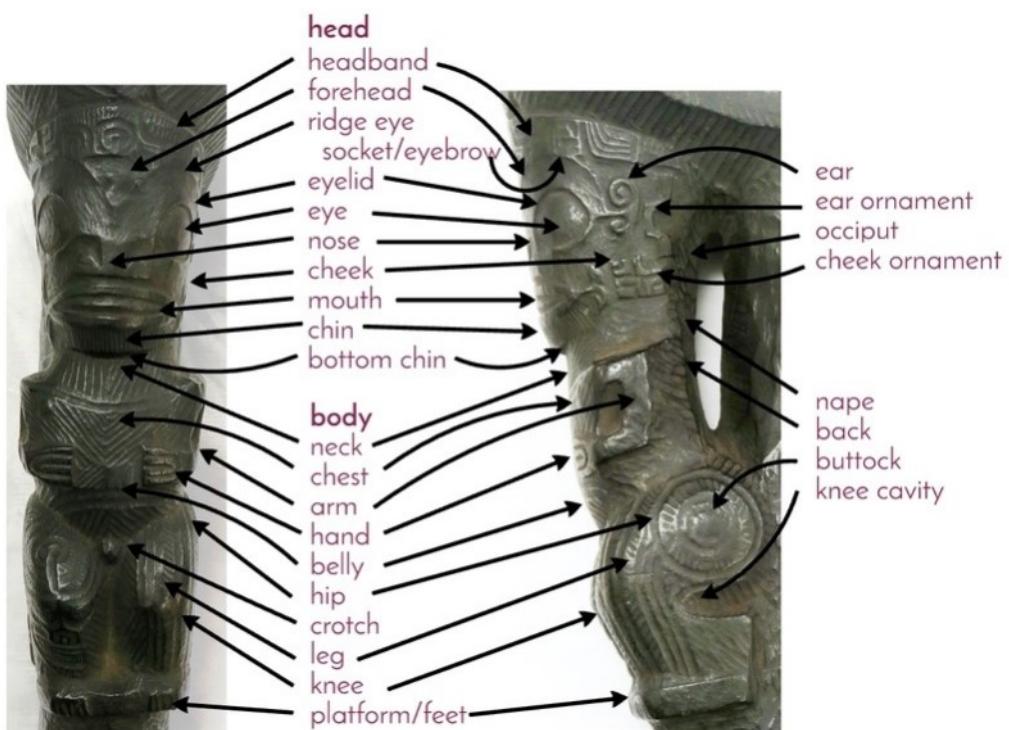


Fig. 6.25 Elements of a main standing figure on a stilt step (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc,+.2067; additions by author)



Figs. 6.26a/d Pair of stilt steps attached to stilt poles (© The Trustees of the British Museum; ObjectID Oc.207.a-b)



Figs. 6.27a/b Stilt step possibly made by a less experienced carver (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-360-7232; photos author)



Fig. 6.28 Stilt step donated to the Rijksmuseum van Oudheden in 1843 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-23-2)

Fig. 6.29 Austral Island paddle from the collection of Henry Christy (© The Trustees of the British Museum; ObjectID Oc.2)





Figs. 6.30a/i Stilt steps with main figures with a short slightly curved head and slender round body shapes with round protruding ears (Collection Pitt Rivers Museum, ObjectID 1886.1.1272/collection Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Lille, ObjectID 990.2.1299.1; photos author/collection Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge University, ObjectID E 1904.446 A&B/© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 72.84.424 (top row only))

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also has a stilt step in its collection which has a similar appearance (Object ID 99-12-70/53585). Besides, one of the stilt steps depicted in Porter's 1822 publication (see fig. 6.12, nos. 1 &3), although its whereabouts are unknown, also seems to belong to this group.



Figs. 6.31a/b Stilt step collected on the Marquesas by Captain Aulick in 1835 (Collection Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, ObjectID 5346)



Figs. 6.32a/b Stilt step collected by the United States Exploring Expedition in 1838-1842
(Collection Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, ObjectID 3792)



Fig. 6.33 Stilt step collected on the Marquesas by Lieutenant Dundas in 1867 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 72.1968.6.1)



Fig. 6.34a/b Two contemporary stilt steps collected on the Marquesas by C.D. Voy in 1874
(Courtesy of the Penn Museum, ObjectID 18016D & 18016F)

Chapter 7

Adorning the ears: on ear ornaments (case study 2)



Figs. 7.1a/b Pūtaiana type 1b collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 - one spur is missing
(Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID TM-1322-248a; fig. 7.1b photo author)



Fig. 7.2 Johan Christiaan van Haersolte, Drawing of a Nuku Hivan man (detail of fig. 3.23), pencil and watercolour, 1825 (Haersolte 1824-1826b; collection Historisch Centrum Overijssel, Entry 0237.1/Arch.No.129)



Fig. 7.3 Pūtaiana type 1a/b collected by Kist in 1825 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-360-7180)



Figs. 7.4a/b Pūtaiana type 1b collected by Cosijn in 1825 (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-1474-12; fig. 7.4b photo author)



Fig. 7.5 Adrianus Cosijn (attr.), Drawing of a pūtaiana type 1b (detail of fig. 2.29) (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-0o-500; photo author)

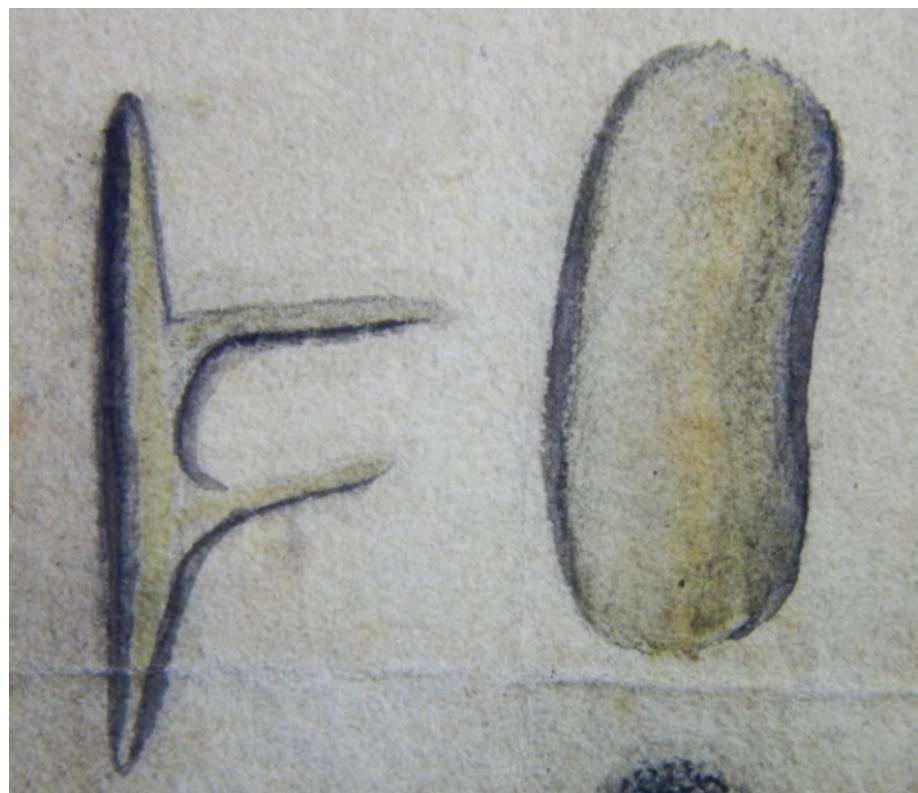


Fig. 7.6 Adrianus Cosijn (attr.), Drawing of a front and side view of wooden ear ornament or kouhau (detail of fig. 2.29) (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-Oo-500; photo author)



Fig. 7.7 Whale tooth ear ornaments (haakai) collected by Van Haersolte in 1825 (Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID TM-4847-14)

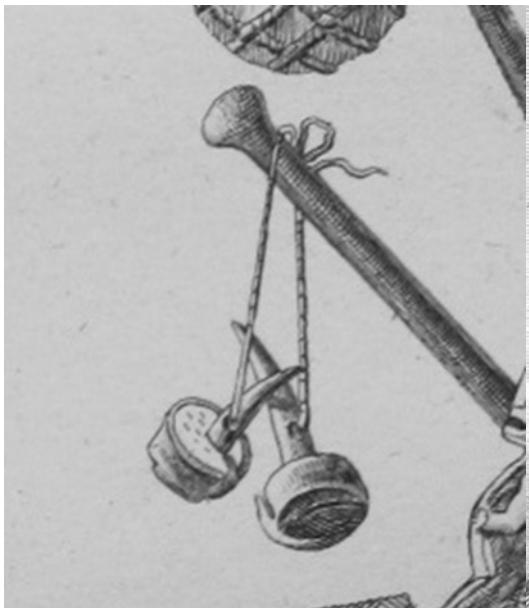


Fig. 7.8 Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff,
Pair of pūtaiana (detail of fig. 6.8),
engraving (Langsdorff 1812, plate 12;
The Hague, KB, National Library of the
Netherlands)



Fig. 7.9 After Tilesius, Native of Nuku Hiva
(detail), engraving (Krusenstern 1814: plate X;
collection SUB Göttingen)



Fig. 7.10 Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff,
Tattoo artist on Nuku Hiva (detail of fig. 3.22),
1804, engraving (Langsdorff 1818: between
188-9; The Hague, KB, National Library of the
Netherlands)

Fig. 7.11 After Tilesius, Native of Nuku
Hiva being tattooed (detail of plate),
engraving (Krusenstern 1814: plate VII;
collection SUB Göttingen)



Fig. 7.12 Herman Ludwig von Löwenstern, A man from Nuku Hiva (detail), 1804, watercolour (Löwenstern 1803-1806; collection National Archives of Estonia, Arch.No. EAA.1414.3.3:95)

Fig. 7.13 Herman Ludwig von Löwenstern, A man from Nuku Hiva (detail), 1804, watercolour (Löwenstern 1803-1806; collection National Archives of Estonia, Arch.No. EAA.1414.3.3:242)



Fig. 7.14 W. Strickland after David Porter, Mouina. Chief Warrior of the Tayehs (detail), engraving (Porter 1815: between 32-3; collection Smithsonian Libraries)

Fig. 7.15 W. Strickland, Wooden ear ornament (detail of fig. 4.1), engraving (Porter 1815: between 36-7; collection Smithsonian Libraries)

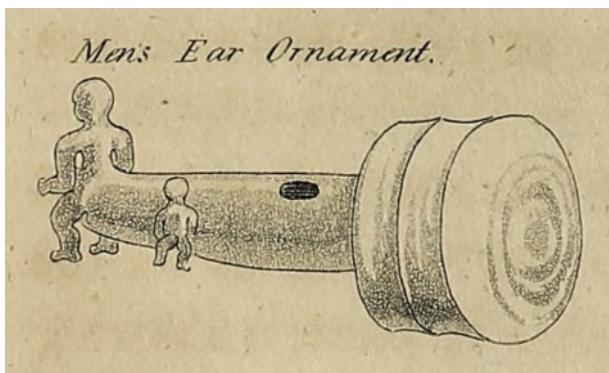


Fig. 7.16 W. Strickland, Pūtaiana ear ornament (detail of fig. 5.47), engraving (Porter 1815: between 118-9; collection Smithsonian Libraries)

Fig. 7.17 W. Strickland after David Porter, Taawattaa, the Priest (detail of fig. 4.2), 1813, engraving (Porter 1815: between 114-5; collection Smithsonian Libraries)

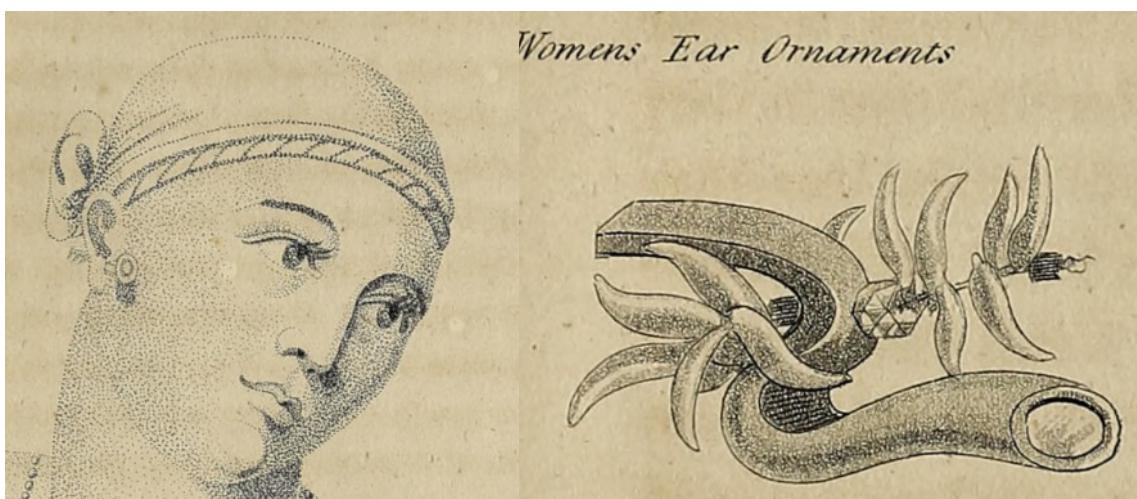
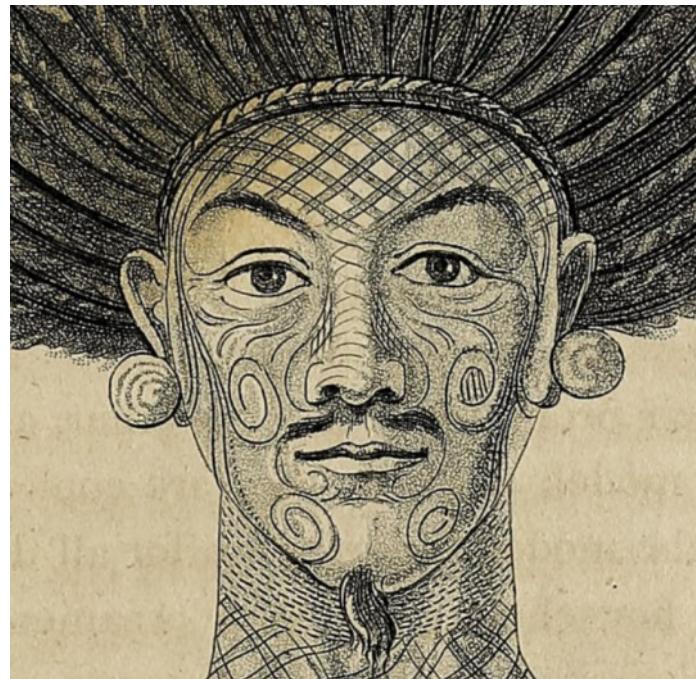


Fig. 7.18 W. Strickland after David Porter, Woman of Nooaheeva (detail), 1813, engraving (Porter 1815: between 66-7; collection Smithsonian Libraries)

Fig. 7.19 W. Strickland, Turtle shell ear ornament (detail of fig. 5.47), engraving (Porter 1815: between 118-9; collection Smithsonian Libraries)



Fig. 7.20 Patookee A Friendly Chief in the Island of NOOAHEEVAH (detail) (Shillibee 1817: frontispiece)



Fig. 7.21 After Louis le Breton, Native of Nuka Hiva (detail) (Dumont d'Urville 1846: Plate 58, collection Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg)

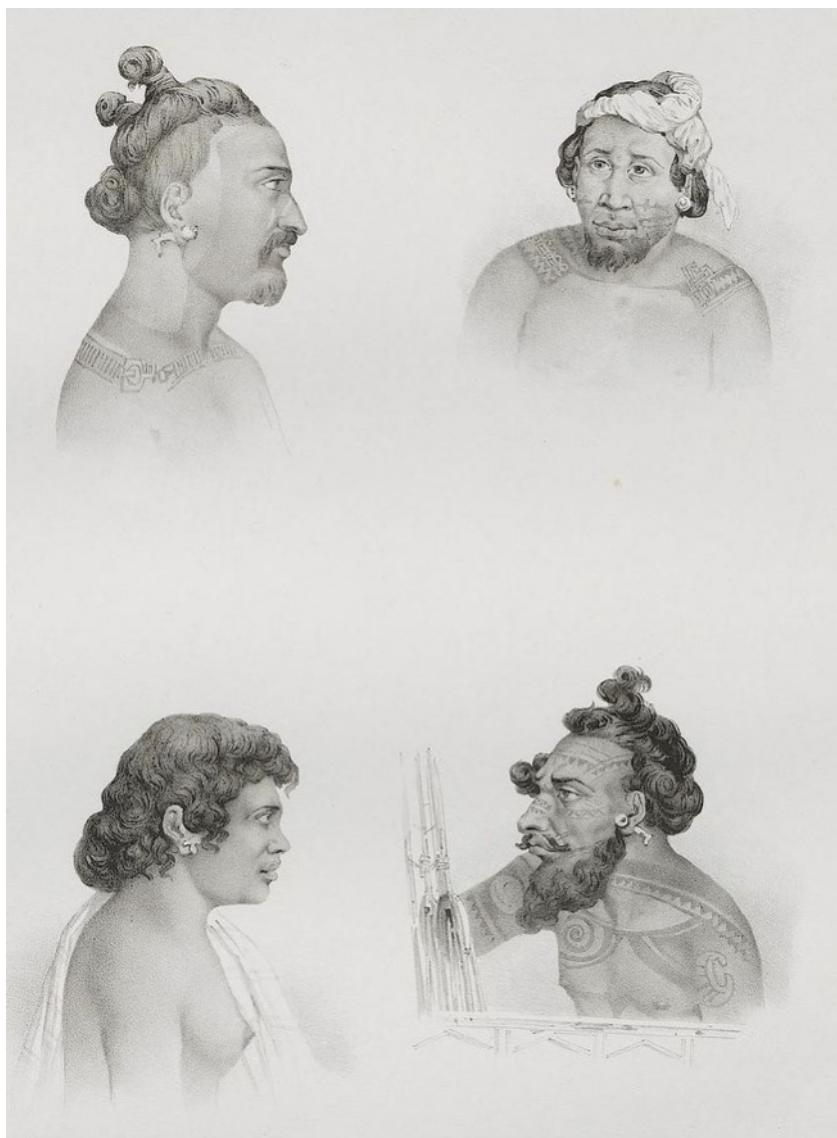


Fig. 7.22 After Louis le Breton, Natives of the bay of Taiohae (Dumont d'Urville 1846: Plate 60, collection Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg)

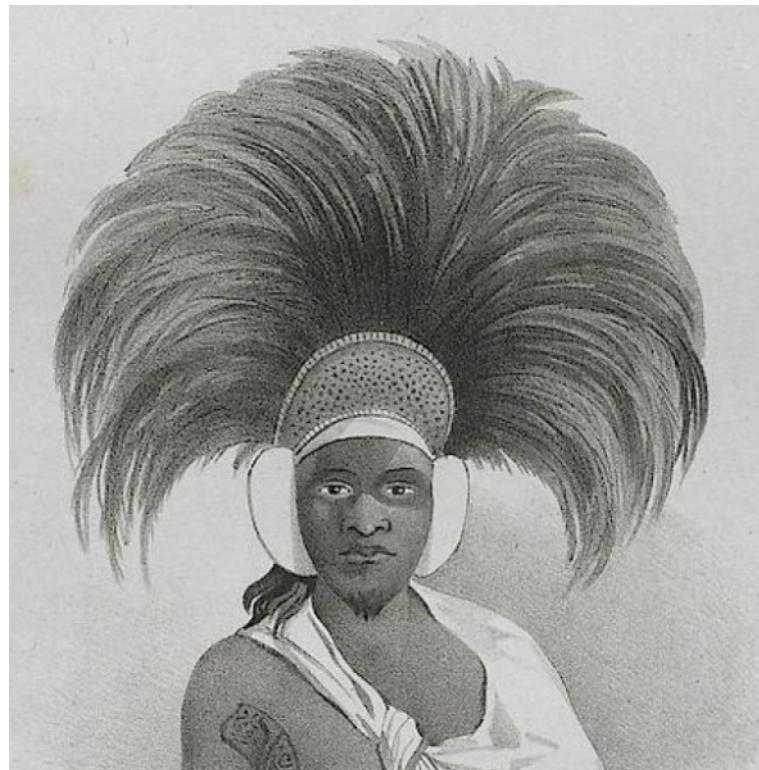


Fig. 7.23 After Ernest Goupil, Native of the bay of Taiohae
(detail) (Dumont d'Urville 1846: Plate 61, collection
Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg)

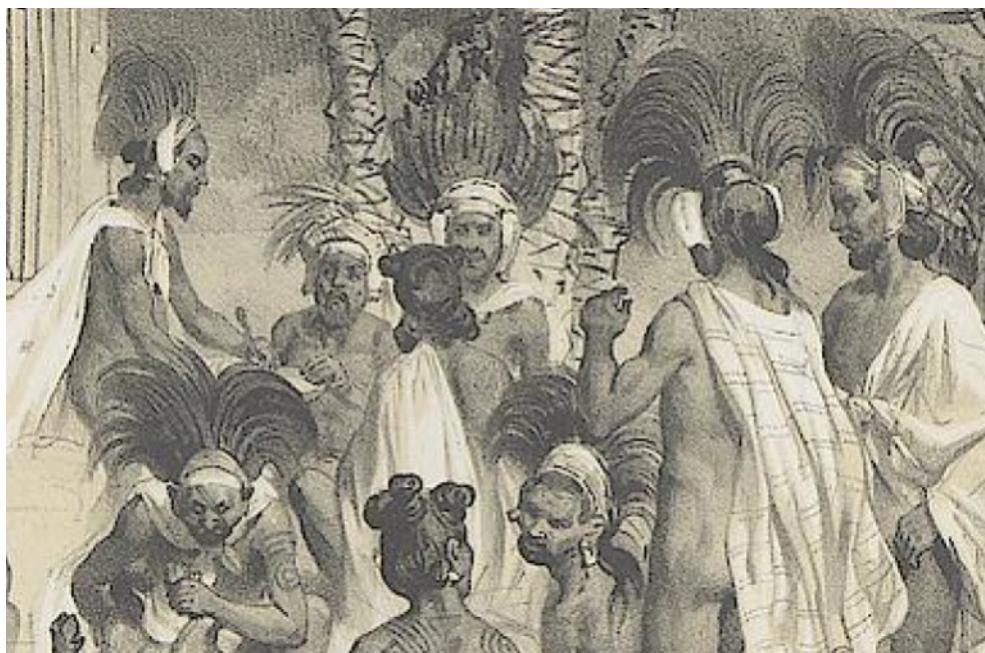


Fig. 7.24 After Ernest Goupil, Funerary scene (detail) (Dumont d'Urville 1846:
Plate 57, collection Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg)



Fig. 7.25 Imitation whale tooth ornaments, made from shell collected by the Forsters on Tahuata in 1774 (© Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, inv.nrs. 1886.1.1540 & 1886.1.1541)



Fig. 7.26 Shell 'whale tooth' and shell material to make a 'whale tooth' found in A'akape valley, Nuku Hiva (Photo author)

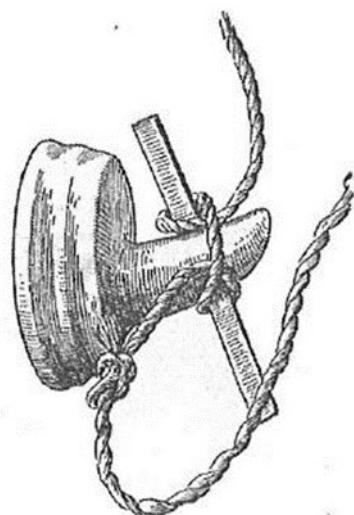


Fig. 7.27 Whale tooth ear ornament with fixation materials (in: Steinen 1928b:aH)

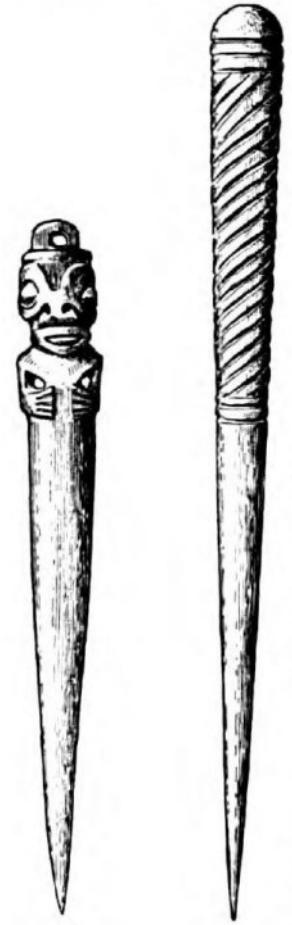


Fig. 7.28 Examples of ear piercers (in: Steinen 1928a:23)

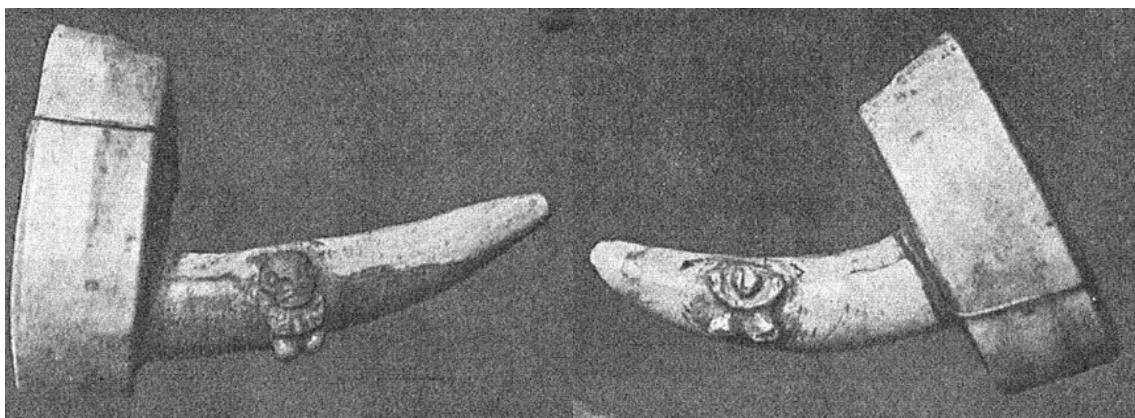


Fig. 7.29 Whale tooth ear ornament (haakai)
collected by Von den Steinen in Hanaupe (Hiva
Oa) in 1897-1898, (Steinen 1928b:βP)

Fig. 7.30 Whale tooth ear ornament (haakai)
collected by Von den Steinen in Hapatoni
(Tahuata) in 1897-1898 (Steinen 1928b:βP)



Fig. 7.31 Pūtaiana type 1a collected by George and Johann Reinhold Forster on Tahuata in
1774 (© Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, ObjectID 1886.1.707)



Fig. 7.32 Pūtaiana type 1a collected by Von Langsdorff in 1804 (© Museum Fünf Kontinente München, ObjectIDs I-11, I-12, I-13, I-147; photo Nicolai Kästner)

Fig. 7.33 Pūtaiana type 1a collected by Horner in 1804 (Collection Ethnographic Museum at the University of Zurich, ObjectID 02319a/b; photo author)



Fig. 7.34 Pūtaiana type 1a donated in 1825 (Collection Musée de Boulogne-sur-Mer, ObjectID 176; photo author)



Fig. 7.35 Ear ornaments collected by Stallworthy between 1834-1841 (Courtesy of UBC Museum of Anthropology, ObjectID 3254/7-3254/12; photo Carol Mayer)



Fig. 7.36 Pūtaiana type 1b collected by Belcher in 1840 (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc1842,1210.123.a-b)



Fig. 7.37 Wooden ear ornaments (kouhau) collected by Collet between 1842-1843 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1909.19.22.1-2Oc D; photo Claude Germain)



Fig. 7.38a/c Pūtaiana type 3 (completely made of shell) reportedly collected by a French missionary in 1845 (Collection Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge University, ObjectID 1923.114 B)



Figs. 7.39a/c Cap of a pūtaiana type 1 collected in 1825 (Collection Tropenmuseum, ObjectID TM-1322-248b; photos author)



Figs. 7.40a/b Inside of a pūtaiana type 1 cap and bottom of spur with cap filling, in museum collection in 1841 (Collection MEN (Musée d'ethnographie de Neuchâtel), Suisse, ObjectID V.22; photos author)



Fig. 7.41 Pūtaiana type 1a with wooden spur (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc1980,Q.1064)



Figs. 7.42a/b Pūtaiana type 2 caps (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-356-2; photos author)



Figs. 7.43a/b Pūtaiana type 2 caps collected from archaeological sites by Meier and Staehelin-von Mandach, ca. 1932 (Collection Museum der Kulturen Basel, ObjectIDs Vc1227 & Vc1229; photos author)



Fig. 7.44 Pūtaiana type 2a with support pin (© Musée quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1960.112.2.1)



Fig. 7.45 Pūtaiana type 2b with spurs made of whale ivory, donated in 1878 (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc,+.592.a-b)



Fig. 7.46 Unfinished flat whale ivory spur for a pūtaiana type 2b (© Musée quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1930.22.4)



Figs. 7.47a/c Pūtaiana type 2a with a hole for fixation to the ear, donated by Favarger in 1841 (Collection MEN (Musée d'Etnographie de Neuchâtel), Suisse, ObjectID V.26; photos author)



Fig. 7.48 Pūtaiana type 2b with loose cap (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc1929,1111.2)



Figs. 7.49a/b Pūtaiana type 2b with flat spurs, collected on the Marquesas by C.D. Voy in 1874 (Courtesy of the Penn Museum, ObjectID 18023K & 18023L)



Figs. 7.50a/b Pūtaiana type 3 (completely made of shell) (© Musée quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1909.19.10.1 Oc D)



Fig. 7.51 Pūtaiana type 3 collected in 1792 (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc,VAN.400)

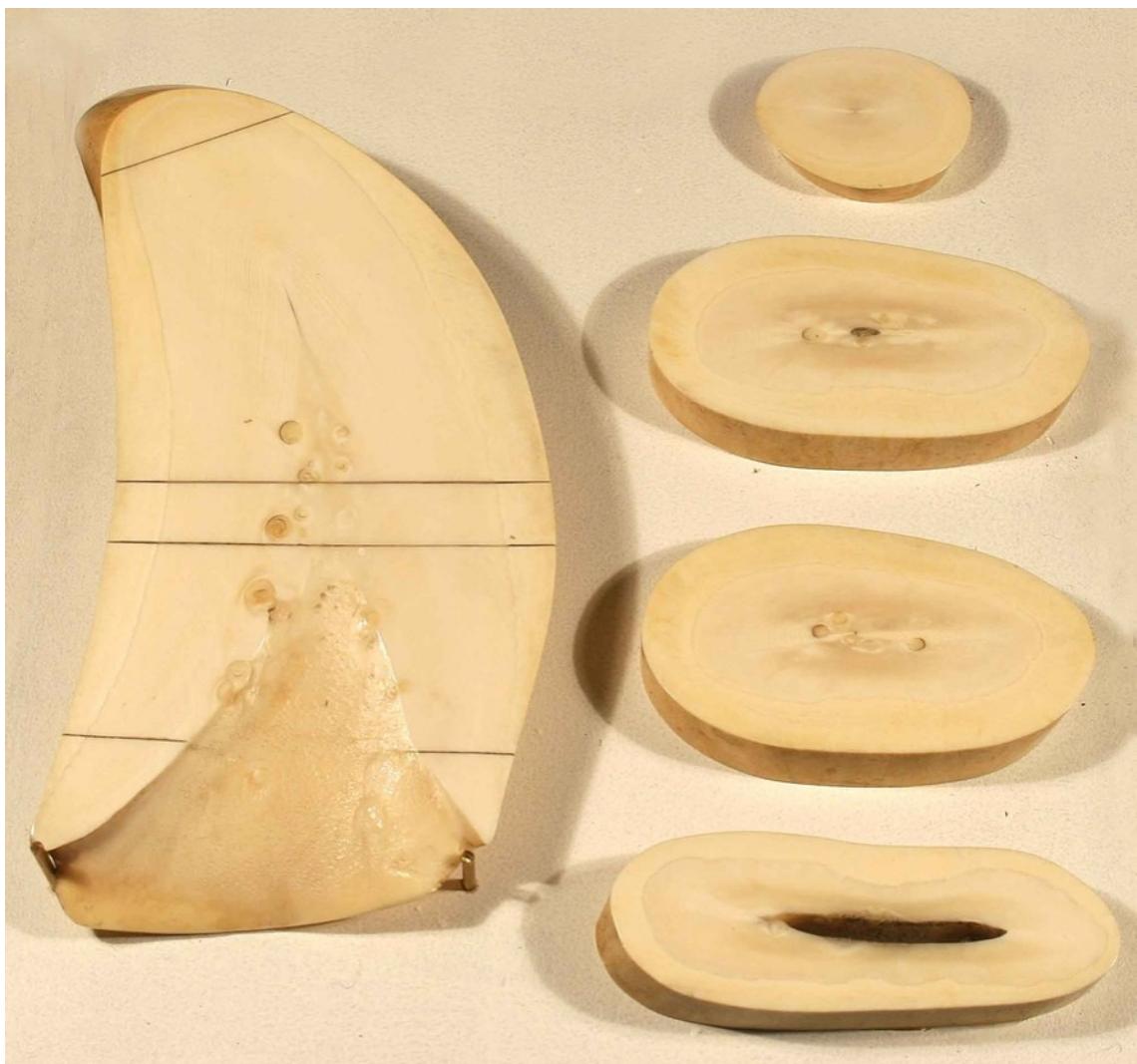


Fig. 7.52 A vertical and four transverse sections of sperm whale teeth (Collection Cole Museum of Zoology, University of Reading, ObjectID Cole 1353)



Fig. 7.53 Haakai ear ornament of which the root canal of the whale tooth has been filled in (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc1931,1118.79.b)



Figs. 7.54/c Haakai collected on the Marquesas by C.D. Voy in 1874 (Courtesy of the Penn Museum, ObjectID 18005F)



Fig. 7.55 Large pair of haakai ear ornaments donated in 1871 (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc.7279.a-b)



Figs. 7.56a/b Haakai donated in 1934 (Collection Museum der Kulturen Basel, ObjectID Vc734; photos author)



Figs. 7.57a/c Haakai consisting of two parts, collected on the Marquesas by C.D. Voy in 1874 (Courtesy of the Penn Museum, ObjectID 18005D)



Figs. 7.58a/b Haakai consisting of two parts, collected by Krajewski in 1908-1913 (Collection MEN (Musée d'Etnographie de Neuchâtel), Suisse, ObjectID V.7b; photos author)



Figs. 7.59a/b Haakai with disc made of elephant ivory, collected on the Marquesas by C.D. Voy in 1874 (Courtesy of the Penn Museum, ObjectID 18005C)





Figs. 7.60a/b Haakai from elephant ivory, probably collected on the Marquesas between 1800-1815 (Collection Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, ObjectID E1189a-b; photos © Rachael Utting)



Figs. 7.61a/b Two discs of haakai from archaeological sites, the left one made of elephant ivory and the right one of whale tooth, collected by Meier and Staehelin-von Mandach, ca. 1932 (Collection Museum der Kulturen Basel, ObjectIDs Vc620 & Vc454; photos author)



Fig. 7.62 Small whale tooth ear ornament or okaoka (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1949.41.4)



Fig. 7.63 Small whale tooth ear ornament or okaoka collected from an archaeological site by Meier and Staehelin-von Mandach, ca. 1932 (Collection Museum der Kulturen Basel, ObjectID Vc452; photo author)

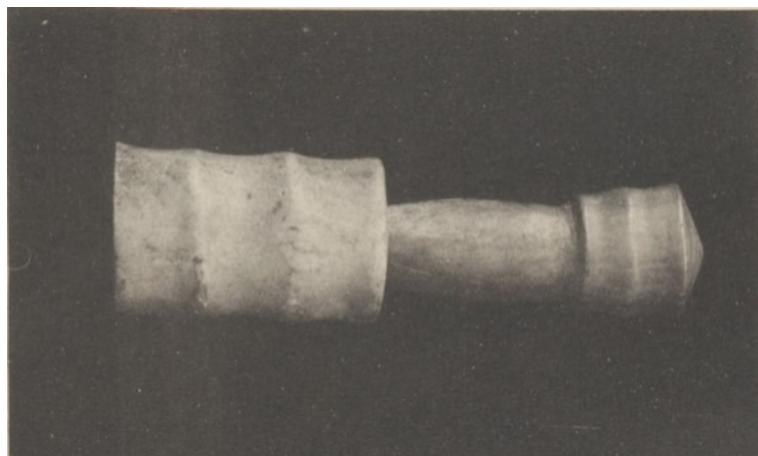


Fig. 7.64 Okaoka combined with a simple ivi poo, from Fatu Hiva (in: Caillot 1909: Plate LXVII)



Fig. 7.65 Small whale tooth ear ornaments (Collection He'e Tai Inn Museum; photo author)



Fig. 7.66 (After) Félix-Marant-Bouissauveur, Homme marquisien tatoué, ca. 1846 (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 75.10097; photo Claude Germain)



Figs. 7.67a/b Two pūtaiana type 1b shaped whale tooth ear ornaments (Collection Musée de Tahiti et des Îles - Te Fare Manaha; ObjectIDs 80.04.30 & 80.08.05; photos © Danee Hazama)



Fig. 7.68 Pūtaiana type 3 shaped whale tooth ear ornament (© The Trustees of the British Museum, ObjectID Oc1954,06.407)



Fig. 7.69 Intricately ornamented pūtaiana type 1b (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1887.31.38.2; photo Claude Germain)



Fig. 7.70 Intricately ornamented haakai (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1950.30.529)



Fig. 7.71 Intricately ornamented haakai (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-524-63)

In particular this haakai was possibly made for trade with foreign visitors, as the ornamented split spur will have made it rather difficult to wear.



Fig. 7.72 Ornamented pūtaiana type 1b (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 71.1960.112.2.2)



Figs. 7.73a/b Two spurs of most likely pūtaiana type 1b from archaeological sites collected by Meier and Staehelin-von Mandach, ca. 1932 (Collection Museum der Kulturen Basel, ObjectIDs Vc1228 & Vc1242; photos author)



Fig. 7.74 Bone spur of a pūtaiana type 2b (Collection MEN (Musée d'Etnographie de Neuchâtel), Suisse, ObjectID V.8; photo author)



Figs. 7.75a/f Two spurs from most likely pūtaiana type 1b with detailed figures at the tip (Collection Museum Volkenkunde, ObjectID RV-2668-3039/RV-2668-3040; photos author)

Both figures above have at the tip of the spurs a slightly distorted appearance, especially at the legs, due to the relatively small width of the boar tusks used.



Fig. 7.76 Pair of uuhei ear ornaments (© Musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac, ObjectID 70.2012.26.1.1-2)

