



AtMO 102 Pacific Climates and Cultures

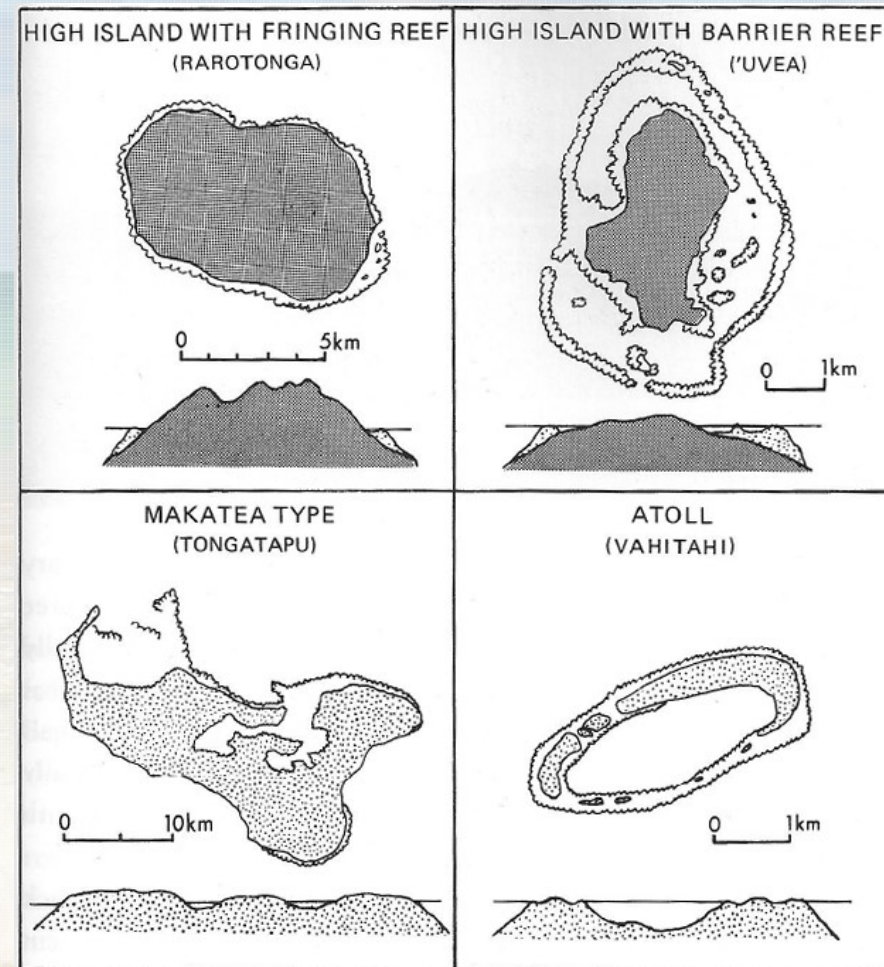
Lecture 4: Discussion of Readings and
Clothing & Fabrics

Discussion – Kirch 2000 Reading

- What are the 4 main types of island?
- Which direction does the water flow at the equator?
- Based on “Map 4” what winds would you consider the most important for this region?
- What are the two features that are “basic to insularity” that help to define island ecosystems?

Discussion – Kirch 2000 Reading

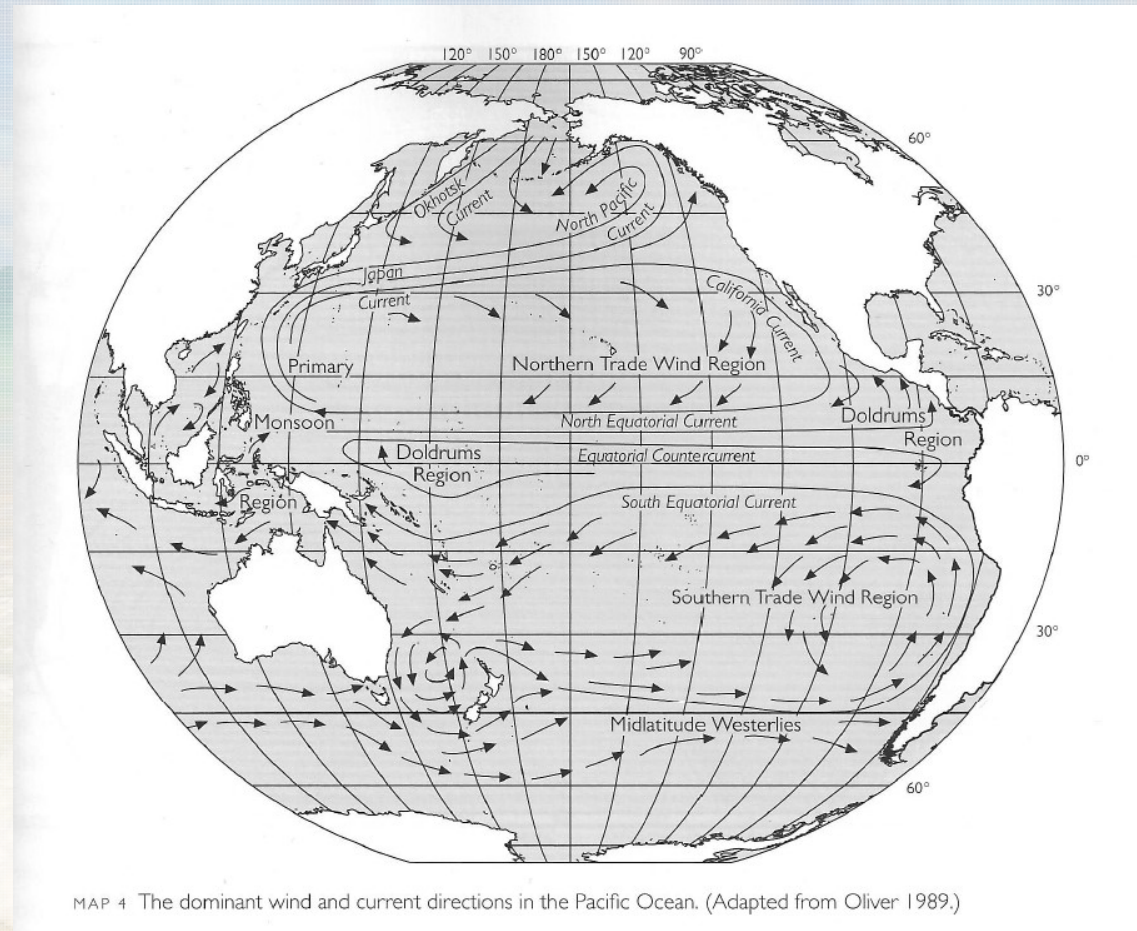
- What are the 4 main types of island?
 - **Island-Arc Type (formerly “continental”)**
 - Among the largest islands
 - Western edge of the Pacific
 - E.g. New Zealand
 - **High Islands**
 - Midplate hot spot origin
 - E.g. Hawai’i
 - **Atolls**
 - Coral, Most precarious, little fresh water
 - **Makatea Type**
 - An atoll or old high island surrounded by a barrier reef becomes elevated above sea level
 - Makatea means “white stone” (reef limestone)



Discussion – Kirch 2000 Reading

- Which direction does the water flow at the equator?
 - **East to West across the equator**

- Based on “Map 4” what winds would you consider the most important for this region?
 - **The Trade Winds (both North and South)**



Discussion – Kirch 2000 Reading

- What are the two features that are “basic to insularity” that help to define island ecosystems?

- ISOLATION
- LIMITED SIZE

- Kirch citing Fosberg, 1963a:5

- limitation in, or even absence of certain other resources;
- limitation in organic diversity;
- reduced inter-species competition;
- protection from outside competition and consequent preservation of archaic, bizarre, or possible ill-adapted forms;
- tendency toward climatic equability;
- extreme vulnerability, or tendency towards great instability when isolation is broken down;
- and tendency toward rapid increase in entropy when change has set in



Carte de l'Océanie actualisée, par S.I.Cepleanu, d'après : Benoît Artheaume et Joël Bonnefaison : « Atlas des îles et des États du Pacifique sud », GIP Recup-Publisud, 1998 ; Robert Chaouad, Alexandre Nicolas et Jean-Christophe Victor (dir.) : « Le dessous des cartes, itinéraires géopolitiques », Tallandier 2011 ; et « The World Factbook » 2011, Washington, DC : C.I.A. Les limites, en jaune, des Z.E.U., sont données à titre indicatif (validation en cours des différentes revendications).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean

Discussion Questions – Keawe

- **What is lau hala?**

- “Weaving lau hala [pandanus leaves] is like weaving a relationship... it is weaving together the older with the younger generation ... We are all connected through weaving.” ~ Gladys Grace
- lau hala is an important part of Hawaiian identity
- **lau hala – the weaving and turning lau (leaves) of the hala (pandanus palm) into mea ulana (woven object)**



Lau hala weaver on Molokai

- **What types of items are typically produced using woven lau hala?**



Hala Tree – Pandanus tectorius

Discussion Questions – Hiroa, 1924

- **What type of clothing is characteristic to each climate zone according to Hiroa?**

- Polar Regions – Animal Skins
- Temperate Regions – Woven Plant and Animals (like cotton and wool)
- Tropic (Torrid) Regions – Bark Cloth and other leaves

- **What was the main tree used to make bark cloth?**

- Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*)



Inuit Women in Sealskin or Caribou skin



Flock of Sheep in Ireland



Polynesian tapa



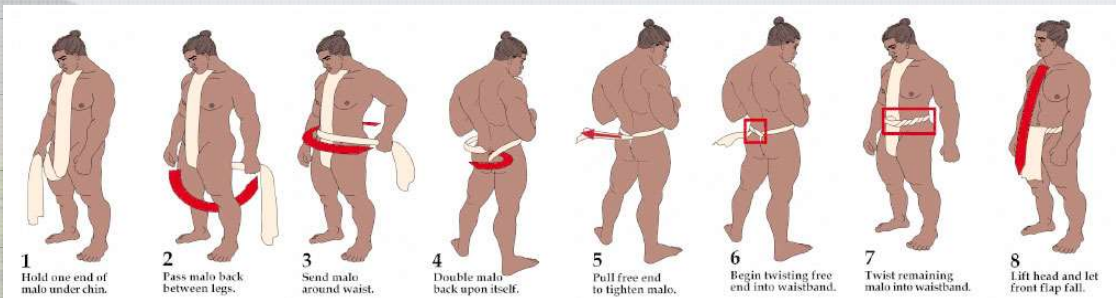
Tonga women beating paper mulberry with corrugated mallet

Traditional Hawaiian Clothing

- The basic garments were:
 - **malo**, or loincloth, for men
 - **pa`u**, or skirt, for women
 - rectangular shawl or **kihei** for both.



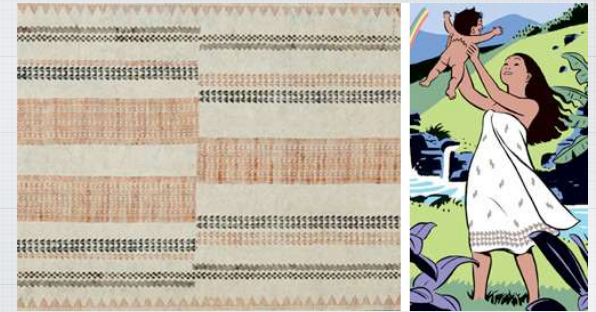
Winter Commencement UH Manoa 2014



Kalā Kaawa with the group that performed the oli before the ceremony.

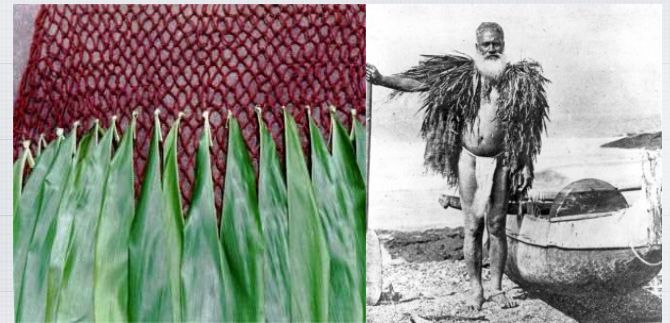
Traditional Hawaiian Clothing

- Fabric: All were made of **kapa**, a barkcloth made from **wauke**, **mamaki**, **oloa**, **`akala**, or **hau** plant fibers.
 - While kapa is produced throughout Polynesia and the first settlers brought **wauke plants (paper mulberry)** with them, as Hawaiian kapa evolved, its quality surpassed that of any other region.
- **Kapa in Hawai`i displayed a wide variety of textures, weights and designs.**
 - printing watermarks with patterned beaters
 - printing designs with bamboo stamps
 - achieving greens and blues with vegetable dyes
 - and beating perfumed flora into the cloth to impart a fragrance.
- Kapa was also used for bedding or sheet material and as banners or as wrapping material.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ndx0sJyUOzc>



Traditional Hawaiian Clothing

- Ti leaf capes provided protection against rain, sun or cold. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ndx0sJyUOzc>
- Ali`i wore feather capes, cloaks, helmets and lei as signs of rank and status.
 - Made from the feathers of hundreds or thousands of birds attached to a mesh backing,
 - striking geometric patterns
 - most often in yellow and red.
 - Since only a few feathers were taken from each bird caught (the live bird was then released), gathering the feathers for one cape could take decades or even generations.



*Scarlet
Hawaiian
Honeycreeper
or 'I'iwi*



Traditional Samoan Clothing

- **Saipo** – The traditional fabric of Samoa
 - it is a symbol of Samoan culture. It is used for clothing, burial shrouds, bed covers, ceremonial garments, and much more.
 - **bark** of the Paper Mulberry Tree, this cloth is known as *u'a*.
 - Preparation of the *u'a* includes harvesting, stripping, separating, scraping with shells (*pipi*, *pae*, and *'asi*), and beating with a wooden beater known as a *i'e* .
- Ceremonial attire includes a headdress called *tuiga* which is made of shells and feathers



Taupou: a ceremonial hostess selected by a high chief of a Samoan village from the young girls of his household, elevated to a high rank, and charged with the formal reception and entertainment of visitors.

Modern Samoan Clothing

- Puletasi - matching skirt and tunic with Samoan designs.
- Lava-lava is a sarong which may be worn by men or women
- Tattoos
 - The **Pe'a** is the popular name of the traditional male tattoo of Samoa, which was originally called the *malofie*



Dwayne Johnson:
Lava-Lava and
Tattoo



Maori Clothing

- Traditionally, Māori made their clothes and adornments from native plants, and bird and animal skins.
 - Animal skins? They are father south and a “continental island”
- There was a great variety of garments, including many kinds of cloaks.
- Clothing, adornments and even hairstyles showed a lot about a person’s status, and fine clothes could enhance mana.

Awhina Tamarapa and Patricia Wallace. 'Māori clothing and adornment – kākahu Māori - Ngā taonga tuku iho – traditional Māori dress', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 22-Aug-13
URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/maori-clothing-and-adornment-kakahu-maori/page-1>



Maori Clothing

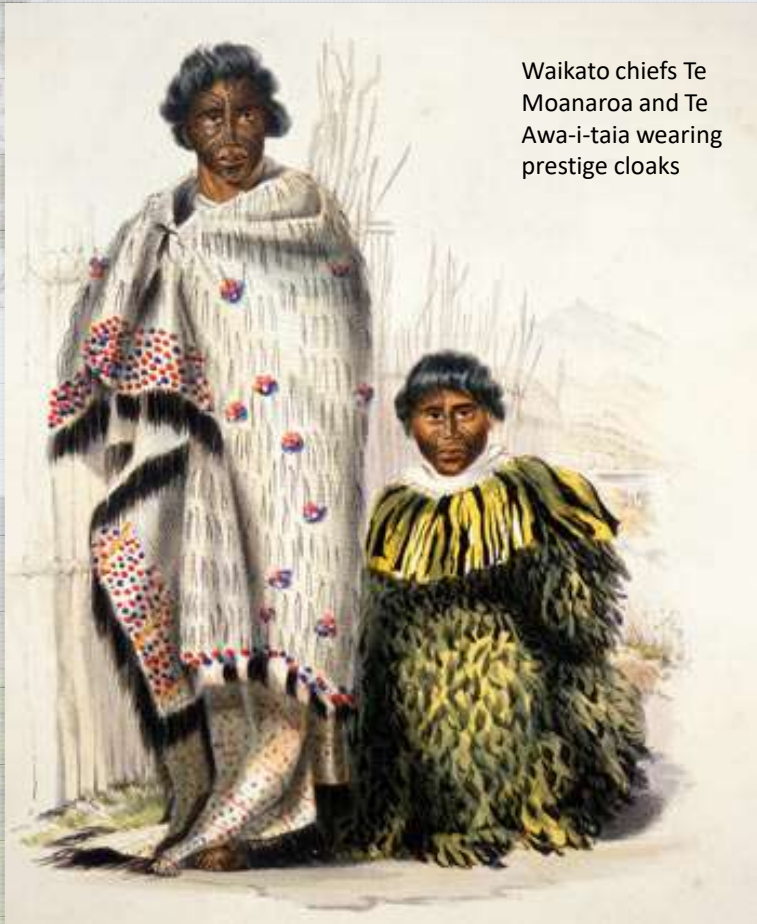


A woman's maro. A maro is a frontal apron tied around the waist, was perhaps the most common and basic traditional Māori garment, and was worn by both men and women.

- **Modesty**

- Before the arrival of Christian missionaries from 1814, Māori had their own concepts of modesty.
- Male modesty was maintained by wearing penis cords.
- During the times of James Cook's voyages, women were described as always wearing something round their waists.
- When a party of Cook's men surprised a group of naked women gathering shellfish, the women hid themselves among the rocks until they managed to make maro of seaweed to wear.

Maori Clothing



Waikato chiefs Te Moanaroa and Te Awa-i-taia wearing prestige cloaks

- **Materials**

- When the ancestors of the Māori came to New Zealand they had to adjust to a new climate, and to use new plants and animals to make their clothing.
 - They used plants such as harakeke (New Zealand flax), cabbage trees and grasses to make fabrics.
 - They also used birds' feathers and skins, and the skins of seals and kurī (Polynesian dogs).

- **Weaving**

- Maori garments were hand woven, using both plaiting and weft-twining techniques.
- Many techniques were used to create patterns and to make fabric with different qualities.

- **Prestige cloaks**

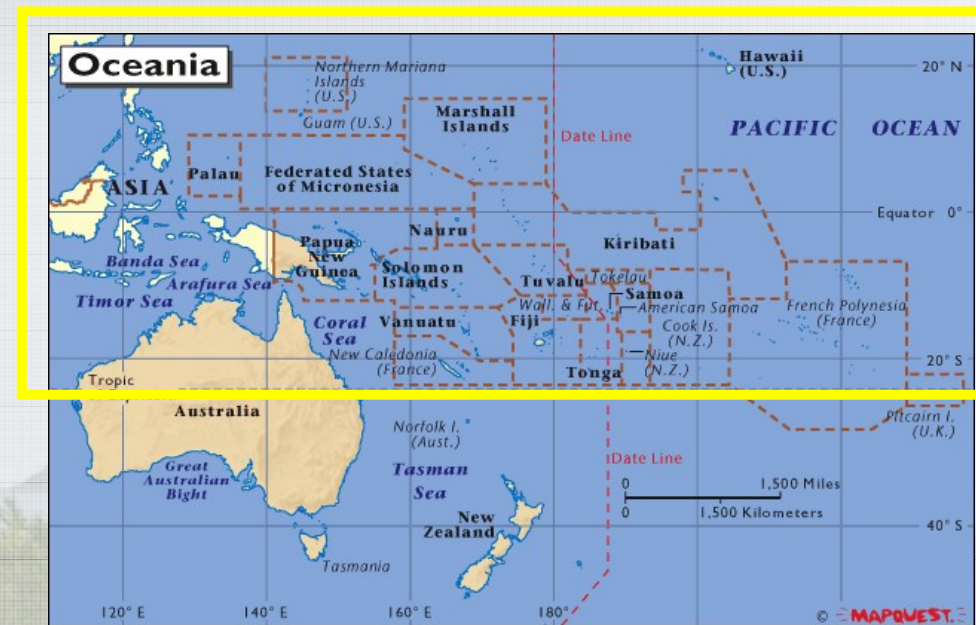
- The most special cloaks were worn only by chiefs. These included cloaks made of kurī skin and hair, full-feathered cloaks and kaitaka, which are made of finely woven flax fiber.

Additional Discussion

- How do the Hawaiian, Samoan and Maori cloth production and clothing types differ?

- How are they similar?

- What is the biggest difference between Hawaii, Samoa and New Zealand that would account for the differences/similarities in clothing and fabrics?



For Friday A Brief (YouTube) History of Tapa Cloth

- Tapa cloth - Variety and History of tapa
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T7Cap1ypBMgBlank>
- Tapa cloth - Harvesting mulberry
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rDLNEDrpWw>
- Tapa cloth - Processing the mulberry
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1wFRzp05qk>
- Tapa cloth - Dying the cloth
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LMK9dOqKcbE>
- Tapa cloth - Making Dyes and Painting the cloth
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BTNIWdBRw8>

