

**APPENDIX A: SELECTED PERPETUATIONS OF THE “COOK MYTH”**

**[From: Anna Felicity Friedman Herlihy, *Tattooed Transculturites: Western Expatriates Among Amerindian and Pacific Islander Societies, 1500-1900*. PhD Dissertation. University of Chicago, 2012.]**

Source	Quote
Hans Ebensten, <i>Pierced Hearts and True Love</i> (London: Derek Verschoyle, 1953), 14.	“With the Voyages of Discovery Europeans rediscovered this form of personal adornment and derived the word ‘tattoo’ from the Tahitian ‘tatau’—to mark.” [Ebensten cites both Bougainville and Cook]
Douglas Davis, "Pins and Needles," <i>Newsweek</i> , December 13 1971.	“As Christianity spread in Europe, the craft of the tattoo...died, even in cultural memory,” and that “it came back in the seventeenth century through contact with Polynesian peoples in the Pacific.”
Ronald Scutt and Christopher Gotch, <i>Art, Sex and Symbol: The Mystery of Tattooing</i> (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1974), 28.	“Ironically, it was their Lordships of the Admiralty Board who were responsible for the spectacular popularity of tattooing in the Navies of the world and for its gradual adoption by Western society. By commissioning the voyages of Captain Cook in the mid-eighteenth century they unwittingly fostered that trend that has now become so traditional to sailors....Thus the year 1769 and Captain James Cook can be hailed as concomitant factors vital to the history of tattooing.”
Marcia Tucker in Spider Webb, <i>Heavily Tattooed Men and Women</i> (New York: McGraw Hill, 1976), n.p.	“It was Cook who, returning from his first voyage to Tahiti in 1771, introduced the word “tattoo” (from the Polynesian <i>tattaw</i> [sic], to knock or strike) to polite society...The Voyages of Discovery of this period were largely responsible for the European rediscovery and adaptation of the art to their own means (and bodies).” [and she cites Ebensten as the source of this information]
Spider Webb with Marco Vassi, <i>Spider Webb’s Pushing Ink: The Fine Art of Tattooing</i> (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1979), 21.	“When the Europeans began their period of exploration, however, they rediscovered tattooing, which was still flourishing among many peoples...By then there was no word in any European language to describe the process, so one was coined from the Polynesian word <i>tatau</i> ...Captain Cook, who possibly deserves the title of Patron Gossip of Tattooing, wrote in his journal, ‘Both sexes paint their Bodys, <i>Tattow</i> , as it is called in their language.’”

<p>Stephan Oettermann, <i>Zeichen auf der Haut: Die Geschichte der Tätowierung in Europa</i> (Frankfurt am Main: Syndikat, 1979), 44.</p>	<p>“Der Impuls zur Wiederbelebung des europäischen Hautstichs kam aus der Südsee” (“The impulse for the the revival of European skin-inscription came from the South Seas”)</p>
<p>Clinton R. Sanders, <i>Customizing the Body: The Art and Culture of Tattooing</i> (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989), 14.</p>	<p>“The modern history of western/European tattooing begins with the exploratory voyages of Captain James Cook and his encounters with tribal tattooing in the South Pacific.”</p>
<p>Mark C. Taylor, "Skinscapes," in <i>Pierced Hearts and True Love: A Century of Drawings for Tattoos</i>, ed. The Drawing Center and Don Ed Hardy (New York and Honolulu: The Drawing Center and Hardy Marks Publications, 1995), 30.</p>	<p>“With the emergence of colonialism, tattooing was rediscovered in the South Pacific by European seamen and adventurers.”</p>
<p>Margo DeMello, <i>Bodies of Inscription: A Cultural History of the Modern Tattoo Community</i> (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2000), 45-49.</p>	<p>“[t]he history of North American tattooing begins with voyages of discovery, colonialism, and missionary activity in the islands of the Pacific in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.”</p>
<p>Terisa Green, <i>The Tattoo Encyclopedia: a Guide to Choosing Your Tattoo</i> (New York: Simon &amp; Schuster, 2003).</p>	<p>“The South Pacific forever changed the modern West when explorers and sailors absorbed this part of the culture of Polynesia and brought tattooed natives and their own tattoos back with them. Of course Europe was not a stranger to the early use of tattoos, although they had faded from memory by the time of these sea adventures.”</p>
<p>Kay Inckle, “Tattoos” in <i>Cultural Encyclopedia of the Body</i>, ed. Victoria Pitts-Taylor (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2008), vol. 2, 484</p>	<p>“In recent history (the eighteenth century onward), tattooing is largely reputed to have been reintroduced to European culture as a result of the voyages of the explorer Captain James Cook (1728-1779)—indeed, he is also credited with bringing the word “tattoo” into the English language.”</p>