

Samoa

1905

People, Nature and Samoan History one hundred years ago

O ona Tagata, Le Si'osi'omaga ma le Tala Faasolo Pito o Samoa i le selau tausaga talu ai

Photos by Otto Tetens in Samoa 1902-1905



Introduction to the exhibition Samoa 1905

It is a great pleasure to provide an introduction for the exhibition of the photographs of Mr. Otto Tetens when he worked in Samoa one hundred years ago in 1905.

Last year, I had the opportunity to be in Bochum, Germany to officially open and visit the Samoa Otto Tetens photographic exhibition at the Art Museum of Bochum. Displaying images taken in a remote South Pacific Island against the backdrop of a medieval castle deep in the countryside of continental Germany also evoked a kind of 'contrast' that I found enchanting.

Otto Tetens photos provide an important 'snapshot' of Samoa during the 'German times' as we refer to this period in the history of our country. The German visitors to the Bochum exhibition who may have seen other photographs of Samoa from that era would have gained another perspective of Samoa and the Pacific during the period from Otto Tetens' photographs. Because Otto Tetens' photographs would undoubtedly add to our people's understanding of the historical relationship between Samoa and Germany I discussed with the Niggemann and Tetens family the possibility of bringing the same exhibition as shown in Bochum to Samoa.

Otto Tetens helped found the Observatory at the Mulinu'u peninsular in our capital Apia. The Mulinu'u Observatory is credited with keeping the longest continuous meteorological records in the southern hemisphere and the Pacific Ocean. Otto Tetens through his photographs has now also made another and different kind of contribution to Samoa.

The title photo chosen for the exhibition sets the theme. The photograph is of Iosefo Mataafa and Otto Tetens. They lived as neighbours at Mulinu'u and were evidently good friends. Whatever mix of the Samoan, German and sign languages the two men used to communicate obviously worked well.

Otto Tetens had appreciated the style of construction of the Samoan fale as indicative of his many pictures which show the Samoan fale as either the subject or backdrop. Otto Tetens through his landscape photographs also showed his appreciation of nature's beauty. But it is the photographs of people that gives us the strongest impression of what it was like to be a Samoan or a German living in Samoa in this period of our history.

Otto Tetens, from all accounts was not a man given to imposing his ideas on other people. The title photograph with Iosefo certainly shows Otto Tetens as an unassuming man, respectful of other people and the environment he found himself in. Otto Tetens would have therefore liked his photographs to create respect between different cultures and improve understanding amongst people.

This exhibition received an excellent response in Germany last year by the press and TV in Germany and provided an opportunity for the current generation of Germans to know more about Samoa and the shared history with Germany. Bringing the Exhibition to Samoa would also provide the same opportunity for Samoans.

Finally, I wish to warmly congratulate the Niggemann and Tetens family for their courageous and hard work in protecting and restoring the images made by Otto Tetens. Their commitment and perseverance has made it possible for the present and future generations of Germany and Samoa to enjoy Otto Tetens photographs.



Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi
PRIME MINISTER

Historical Photographs of Samoa on the Castle Haus Kemnade in Bochum

Since medieval times, wonder-, treasure- or art-chambers and curiosity cabinets were a component of many castles and palaces. In these chambers, naturally formed or artificially made strange and rare objects were collected – in the beginning, totally unsystematically. Pre-historical bones, rare stones or gems were stored next to religious relicts, war trophies, exotica, scientific instruments, handicrafts and art. Since the renaissance, and especially from the 17th century on, a systematic approach and scientific investigations began, which finally led to the foundation of present galleries and museums.

At the castle Haus Kemnade, the spirit of the private collections of Hans and Hede Grumbt and Kurt Ehrlich, which are stored here, is still alive: Enthusiasts for musical instruments and the Japanese Netsuke, these citizens of Bochum created very vivid collections of great importance to cultural history, beyond scientific criteria, subjectively guided, and often influenced by chance. An informal series of exhibitions in this museum takes up this principle and allows the visitors through peculiar collection items – mainly from the region – an unconventional glimpse on history and the stories of daily life.

A small suitcase, not noticed for a long time, initiated this exhibition. Together with other belongings of their relative, the scientist Otto Tetens, this suitcase came as inheritance in the custody of the family Niggemann. In this suitcase were historical photo negatives and plate prints, which had been created on Samoa. The study of this photographic material triggered a fascination for these South Sea islands with this family from Bochum, and led to lasting contacts with some of their inhabitants. From over eight hundred motives, a small number of pictures was selected, to let the museum visitor experience this very personal contact with a different world, and to encourage an own impression of Samoa, far away in place and time. The selection criteria, objective and subjective, are composed in a quite complex way. They are based on the knowledge and the experiences the "heirs" could make themselves on their travels to Samoa, which were triggered by their discovery of the pictures. The depiction of geographically and culturally unique features of the islands was taken into account. On the other side, the pictures were selected according to the aesthetic quality of the photographs, the composition of the pictures of people and landscape by the photographer. The style in which Tetens composed these pictures of a different world shows the way he sees the world and the people – and here is the real special feature of this exhibition. Since the end of the 19th century, Samoa in particular triggered a flood of pictures, which were created both by amateurs and professional photographers. The film of Frances Hubbart Flaherty: "Moana: A Romance of the Golden Age" of 1924 – the culmination of this visual occupation – already in its title combines the main motives: the longing for the exotic and the erotic. The areas of individual development withheld by the own society are projected in an unknown world, and this world reshaped accordingly, or depicted from this viewpoint, which does not do justice to that society. This dream view of foreign cultures has philosophical and cultural traditions; the lost papradise was recreated, by developing the ideas of a Greek or Far East Arcadia. Instead of the objective description of reality, aesthetical utopias and illusions were created. At the same time, the different world is occupied by this depiction, conquered and forced into the own view of the world. In political realism, such methods play a determining role in the colonisation of a people and their culture.

Coming to Samoa neither as conqueror nor as adventurer, but with a solid scientific project, Tetens faces the other culture relatively unbiased. The other world contains for this openminded scientist the fascination of the new. His pictures were made with an open view, and therefore do not put much constraint on the perception of the viewer. Instead of producing stereotypes, he reflects in these photographs his personal relationship to this world strange to him. The uniqueness of the landscape, the beauty and the dignity of its people and the special features of its culture touch him. Carefully, he opens up to this strange world. In this way, his pictures depict an almost natural closeness between him and the people portrayed. While on photographs from other photographers of the same time, Samoans appear unnaturally posed, it often seems that on Tetens' pictures, his neighbours and colleagues present themselves self-assured and independently to his camera. Especially the double portraits, where he is depicted together with Samoans, transmit the feeling of mutual respect and friendship. Several group pictures, on which natives and Europeans pose together for the camera, radiate a familiar togetherness with hardly any hierarchy. The formal posing of the depicted as a group according to the beauty ideals of those times is sometimes quite amusing for the viewer today.

Sometimes, the cultures clash quite oddly, especially the different clothes and objects of daily life, such as when the Samoans set themselves into the picture with European goods, and Europeans on the other side pose with cultural objects and traditions of the Samoans.

The exhibition at the castle does not claim to be a scientific exhibition on ethnology or history of photography; it wants to show the story of these photographs. For the different scientific subjects, these pictures have a very high information value, and are important historical documents especially for the Samoan people. For the creators of the exhibition, they have the special quality to visualise with these pictures an unconventional and at the same time authentic approach to a different world. Tetens approaches the other culture with his visual senses, the process of taking photographs assists him to become familiar the other people, and at the same time to create mutual trust. Besides many other options of individual self development and social emancipation, the conscientious use of photographs offers him the opportunity to develop an independent view of the world, in which living together on the same level comes natural.

In a flood of pictures, streaming past us in our present daily life, this exhibition of historical photographs with the simple, quiet view of Tetens stops time for a moment, and invites us to pause and see.

Dr Hans Guenter Golinski Director, Art Museum Bochum - Germany

"Samoa 1904" - Translation of the original text in the German catalogue from the exhibition in Gernay 2004

Forgotten photographs of the brother of my grandfather, Otto Tetens, were discovered almost hundred years after their creation. A journey to Samoa with a selection of these photographs made it clear how valuable they were. These pictures are the theme of this publication; they were shown for the first time to the German public at a museum exhibition in Bochum.

The history of Samoa is not primarily a written history, but based on oral tradition. For the time of change from the untouched self-reliant society to a colonial society, which led to Samoan independence in 1962, photographs are the anchor for the country's history. Hardly any other people are as fascinated of photographs of their history as the Samoans. There is a special value of the collection by Otto Tetens: He took pictures of many unique, spontaneous events. Most of the people on the pictures were public figures, known by name. Some of them are only seen on the pictures of Otto Tetens – there seem to be no other photographs of them, although they were very prominent at their time.

Otto Tetens was born 1865 in Rendsburg, the son of the Police Commissioner. A brother of his father was a captain in Hamburg, and had lived for years in Palau and Micronesia. This may have been a reason for the young scientist to take up the project of the Royal Society of the University of Goettingen, to set up the Apia Observatory in Samoa. In the framework of scientific research concerning weather, climate, magnetism and seismic studies, this was a contribution from Germany to global exploration; it probably would be called environmental studies in today's terminology. In April 1902, Otto Tetens went on board of the ship "Oldenburg", of the Northern German Lloyd, travelling from Genova to Sydney, together with his instruments for the different areas of research. He reached Samoa on 11 June 1902. Immediately, he started to prepare the construction of the weather station, selecting one of the most beautiful places of Samoa, the Mulinuu peninsula, as location for the institute, and built the Observatory until November 1902. At the same place, the Observatory for Meteorology in Apia is still standing today. Since the time of Otto Tetens, it has registered weather data without interruption – and therefore holds the oldest continuous data from this region of the world.

Otto Tetens built the Observatory in Samoan style: All buildings were fale, an oval wooden hall construction of wood, open to all sides, with a roof of sugar cane leaves. Exactly the right construction for the climate of this country, and in its understanding for its surroundings exactly right for the Samoans. It was up to his successors to destroy this sensitive approach by pulling the fale down, and exchanging them for "solid" German buildings. The pictures of Otto Tetens therefore are also an important documentation of construction and techniques of the fale-building. He made detailed documentations on this issue, which may become a valuable contribution to preserve this tradition in the future.

The life of the Samoans and of the Europeans is clearly described by Otto Tetens, in his pictures as well as in his diary of the first six months, which has been preserved at the Überseemuseum Bremen. His detailed collection, which was acquired by this museum in 1909, contains important details about the history of Samoa. It is left to the historians and ethnologists to draw further conclusions and use the collection and writings of Otto Tettens, together with his photographs, for a contribution to the history of Samoa.

The publication of the photographs as museum catalogue and the exhibition in the Bochum Museum aims to give insight to the history, and create interest in the country of Samoa and its people. Hardly any other geographical name with the popularity of Samoa is so alien and so far for Germans, when you try to find the country on the world map. It is not a known tourist destination in the South Seas, although ideal in its landscape and climate. It is a country with a society proud of their traditions, and nevertheless with very modern orientation; in the rank of per capita income it is quite far down, but nevertheless it radiates harmony and has the power to play an important role in Oceania. This is true for its culture, sports and its economy. As Europeans, we can only wish that Samoa can keep its own self-confident way in the future, and will not wither as a tourism location for people who have no feeling for the world surrounding them.

Otto Tetens returned to Germany in 1905. He then became, after working on weather stations in Kiel and other locations, a professor for astronomy at the University of Berlin, and he managed the observatory in Lindenberg at Berlin. Many of his publications became part of the scientific literature. Certain methods of calculation which he invented became the base of further discoveries. He died in the spring of 1945, his last remains were lost in the chaos of the last weeks of World War II – maybe on eternal journey. He was a scientist with his own profile, not easy and simple for his surroundings, not always working strictly according to the instructions of his superiors; but he had great interest and openness for the life around him, for the people he met. His photographs, the photographs of a scientist with an open heart, are evidence for this.

At this time, heartfelt thanks for the opportunity to hold the exhibition in Bochum to the Museum Bochum; to the Head of the Oceania Division of the Ueberseemuseum in Bremen, Dr Sylvia Ohnemus for her friendly assistance; to Tobias Sperlich, who is writing his PhD thesis about Otto Tetens and his collection, for his tips for Samoa; to Marco Kappenberger, in Apia, Samoa, who helped to recognise the importance of these pictures for Samoa; to Ulrike Hertel Akuino, curator of the historical museum in Apia, who opened us an intensive view on the details of the pictures, and also showed the pictures for the first time to the Samoan public; to the Apia Observatory for their support and the implementation of an exhibition of Otto Tetens pictures during the Centennial Celebrations of the foundation of the Observatory in 2002 I am grateful to my mother, Ingeborg Boettger, nee Tetens, that she cherished and preserved this treasure of photographs, so that our generation could discover it. Without the untiring efforts of a special person, who does not want to be named, for the archiving and enlargement of the photographs, this exhibition would not have been possible.

Thanks to all the people who made this exhibition possible.

The Samoa exhibition in Germany in 2004 and the exhibition in Samoa in 2005 were only possible by great support and understanding by many people. We would like to express our thanks to those supporters and friends.

The very first support and idea came from Marco Kappenberger and the Rotary Club in Apia when we first came to Samoa in 2000. Marco was the person who told us, that these photos could be of big importance. Ulrike Hertel then, as an expert assured us, that we should go ahead in making these photos available to the public. It also was important for us to get the support and reaction of Hon. Misa Telefoni in those first days to hear his opinion and encouragement to proceed with this project. The people of the Observatory with their directors made it possible to understand in more details the history of the institution founded by Otto Tetens and we would like to thank them to have made possible a very special exhibition in 2002, the centennial celebration founding the Observatory by Otto Tetens in 1902.

The exhibition in Bochum was an outstanding cooperation with Dr. Hans Günther Golinski, the director of the Art Museum of Bochum. He realized the quality of photographic expression in this collection and helped putting an exhibition together. The Überseemuseum in Bremen, with Dr Sylvia Ohnemus helped to put the Bochum exhibition into a context with Otto Tetens collection in their museum by contributing the fine mat and the ava-bowl, which were brought to Germany by Otto Tetens from Samoa.

A very important support was given to us by the Hon. Ambassador of Samoa in the EU, Tau'ili'ili Uili Meredith who assured us about the value of this exhibition. He came to Bochum in April 2004 and explained the importance of these items for the cultural exchange between Germany and Samoa. He helped getting extraordinary attention for the exhibition. We highly appreciate the personal relation and friendship which developed between Tau'illi Uili Meredith and his wife Annie and us,

The official visit of the Hon. Prime Minister of Samoa, Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi in 2004 in Bochum Germany was a very special highlight and support to get great awareness in the public in Germany about this exhibition and Samoa in general. And we are very grateful for his support and patronage of the exhibiton in Samoa in 2005.

Specially in preparing the exhibition in Samoa in 2005 we would like to thank everybody involved in helping us. Again, we like to thank the Hon Ambassador Tau'illi Uili Meredith for many important activities in support and contacts to get things started and ready: this included help in translating the text of the poster and this catalogue addendum into Samoan, consulting us in ways of organizing the event and its publicity, helping us to transport the valuable photos through the Brussel embassy to Samoa to get it here in time and establishing contacts to the government in Samoa in this matter.

A very special thank also to Hon. Minister J. Keil, who gave us big help in even carrying on his way back to Samoa in May 2005 heavy weight of the catalogues and helping organizing the opening and guest lists invitation.

We also would like to thank Hon. Minister of Education, Fiamē Naomi Mata'afa for her support and help. Our first talks during the celebration of the 40th anniversary were also important to go ahead with this idea and project. Hopefully we can build up a cultural link between our countries in the future.

We want to thank the NUS for the opportunity to have this exhibition in their Samoan Fale, a great place for this event. Also specially on this event, we like to thank our two big helpers Ulrike Hertel and Marco Kappenberger with Maria Ines, our very good friends, for the amount of work and time in organizing things here.

Finally we would like to thank the people in Samoa we met in the last couple of years. They showed us how they value and esteem this effort and gave us the assurance to go ahead with this exhibition. This includes the press and TV support as well as many other people in private personal talks.

Therefore we like to extend our thanks to many many people in Samoa who made us feel very assured and welcome. It is a great country with great people.

Thank you.

Herwig and Christiane Niggemann

1 Robert L. Stevenson's Grave

on Mount Vaea. The author of "The Treasure Island" and "Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde" spent his last years in Samoa and is buried there. His grave became a pilgrimage shrine, to be reached by a very exhausting hike uphill. Stevenson is highly regarded by the Samoan people. Otto Tetens is sitting in front.



2 The Uninhabited Island Nuutele

The uninhabited island Nuutele in the District Aleipata, Southeast Upolu: a postcard scene, then and now. The beach, the ocean and the palm trees with this background look like paradise.



3 Harbour Entrance Apolima

The difficult entrance into the bay of Apolima, with a fautasi boat, the racing boat of the Samoans. There are only a few families living on Apolima, then and today; visiting there is only rarely possible.



4 The Mulinuu Peninsula

Mulinuu, the peninsula where the observatory is located, seen from the sea (west). In the background, there is Mt. Vaea with the R.L. Stevenson's grave, and the mountain range of Upolu, which rises over 1000 meters above sea level.



5 The Beach at Low Tide

The beach located 8 km west from Apia, at low tide.



6 Surge at Northeast-Savaii

This picture was taken in the beginning of 1904. Six months later, this area was covered with lava from a volcanic eruption. There are repeatedly strong volcanic eruptions. Otto Tetens observed volcanic activity scientifically, and described his findings in his reports.



7 Papasea Sliding Rock

The rock offers a breathtaking sliding trip over slippery stone, five meters into the deep. Postcard photographers today view this place in exactly the same way – there has been no change in the last hundred years. Only the water flow is not always so strong as in this picture.



1 Tu' ugamau o le Tusitala (Ropati Sitivenisone)

- o lo'o i le tumutumu o le mauga o Vaea. Na tusia e le Tusitala tusi o le 'Motu o Oloa' ma le tusi o 'Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'. Sa nofo i Samoa i ona aso mulimuli ma o lo'o lagomau ai i luga o le mauga o Vaea. Ua avea lona tu'ugamau o se tasi o mata'aga mamalu ma tāua i le talafa'asolopito o Samoa. E matuā fa'aaloaloga Sitivenisone e tagata Samoa. I luma mai o le ata o lona tu'ugamau o lo'o iai le ali'i o Otto Tetens.

2 O le Motu Tu'ufua o Nu'utele

O le motu tu'ufua o Nu'utele, e i le itumālo o Aleipata i Saute i Sasa'e o Upolu — o se va'aiga mai se ata (postcard) i aso nā ma e le'i suia tele aso nei. O lenei va'aiga e aofia ai le matafaga, vasa ma niu a tu'ufa'atasi e faatusatusa i se parataiso.

3 O le Āva i Apolima

O le āva lenei i Apolima e 'ese le faigatā ona ofi atu ai va'a. O lo'o fa'aalia i le ata se fautasi po'o vaa tutu'u o tagata Samoa. E to'aitiiti tagata o lo'o nonofo ai i lea motu e o'o mai lava i ona po nei.

4 Penisula i Mulinuu

O le penisula lenei i Mulinuu o lo'o i ai le fale Va'ai tau. O se va'aiga lenei mai le itu i sisifo. O atumauga o lo'o iloa atu i tua o le Mauga o Vaea o lo'o i ai le tu'ugamau o Tusitala Robert L. Steveson. O nei atumauga e tusa ma le 1000 mita le maualuga.

5 Matafaga i le pe o le Tai

O le matafaga lenei o lo'o i le itu i sisifo, pe tusa ma le 8 kilomita mai Apia, i le pē o le tai.

6 Tolotolo i Mātū i Sasa'e o Savaii

O le ata sa pu'eina i le amataga o le 1904, ae 6 masina e mulimuli ane ai, ua ufitia uma i le lava e puna mai i le mauga mu. Na faia ni su'esu'ega fa'asaenisi a Otto Tetens i lenei mauga mu, ona fa'amaumauina lea ma tusia i ana ripoti.

7 Papa fa'ase'e i Papase'ea

E tau lē to'a le mānava pe a fa'ase'e ifo i le papa mase'ese'e aga'i ifo i le loto pe lima mita le loloto. Ta'ua e i latou na pu'eina ata o lea nofoaga, e lē o suia lava mai le selau tausaga talu ai. Na o le tafe o le vai e fesusuia'i le malosia.

8 Road Construction at the North Coast

by Nuie-Islanders. This road is now the main traffic artery between the capital city and the airport. It was systematically built in the German time, as heavy duty road for high use. This was one of the long term infrastructure projects during the German administration in Samoa.



9 Road from Apia to the West

The landscape is slowly changing, through the development and establishment of infrastructure on the island. The idyllic scene at the roadside indicates, that there will soon be more there than mere tranquillity.



10 The Observatory 1904

The fale for work and living, and the foundations for the observation and measuring instruments are fully completed. This photograph documented the condition of the observatory for the Institute in Goettingen, and was printed in the report.



11 At a German Plantation

Most of the plantations in Samoa were big farms, because the German government wanted to prevent that a large number of small settlers came to Samoa. In this way, commercial interests could be better coordinated.



12 The Harbour Bay of Apia

The harbour bay of Apia at low tide, an empty, quiet bay – with the wreck of the Adler, 10 years old. Trading ships anchored in this bay, to be unloaded by boats. In the background, the cape of the peninsula Mulinuu can be seen, the location of the Apia Observatory.



13 German Cannon Ship Adler

The ship was destroyed in the cyclone on 15 March 1889 (original photo by AJ Tattersall), it had been deployed for battle with British and American ships. The storm prevented the war, destroyed the fleets and lead to the signing of the Treaty of Berlin 1889 in peaceful agreement. A symbol.



14 Seismograph Shed

The shed for the seismograph at the Mulinuu Observatory. This simple technical building was dressed up as Samoan longhouse, to blend into its surroundings.



8 Fausia o Auala i le Talafatai i Matu

Auala na fausia i le talafātai i matū e tagata Niuē. O lenei auala ua fa'aaogā tele mo femalagaiga i le va o le taulaga ma le malae va'alele. Sa fausia muamua lenei ala i le vaitaimi o pulega a Siamani mo galuega tetele. O lenei galuega na aveva ma auunaga aogā i le atina'eina o Samoa i lalo o le Pulega a Siāmani.

9 Auala mai Apia e aga'i i Sisifo

O se va'aiga lea i le feliliuia'i o foliga i le laufanua a'o faia galuega auā le tau atina'eina o auala i Samoa. O le va'aiga i tafāala e iloa ai o le a tele isi suiga o le a i ai.

10 Ofisa Va'ai Tau 1904

Ua mae'a lelei fale mo galuega ma fale e nonofo ai. Ua mae'a ta'atia fo'i fa'avae mo mea faigaluega e fua ai le tau. O lo'o iloa i le ata foliga o le ofisa i Gottingen i Siamani le nofoaga e afua mai ai fuafuaga nei e fa'atino i Mulinu'u.

11 Fa'ato'aga na faia e tagata Siāmani.

O fa'ato'aga tetele fa'ato'aga na fa'avae e Siamani i Samoa ona o le manatu o le malo o Siamani e aveva le tetele o fa'atoaga ma mea e taofia ai le vaevea i tama'i faatoaga laiti ifo. E tele le tupe mamā e maua mai i fa'atoaga tetele ma fa'afaigofie ai fa'atinoga o galuega fa'afa'ato'aga.

12 O le ava i Apia

O se va'aiga i le ava i Apia i le pē o le tai, o lo'o iloa atu ai le va'a o le Adler na goto ai i le tusa ma le 10 tausaga talu ai. O le ava lenei sa taula ai va'a la'u oloa ma la'u 'eseina uta o oloa e va'a laiti. I le pito i tua o le ata, o lo'o iloa atu ai le peninsula i Mulinu'u ma le nofoaga o le ofisa vaaitau.

13 O le va'a tau a Siamani o le Adler

Na fa'aleagaina le va'a o le Adler i le afa o le 1889 (ata na pueina e le pueata o AJ Tattersall po'o Teleso) a o sauni atu mo le taua ma va'a mai Peretania ma Amerika. Ae peita'i e le'i o'o le taua o va'a ona sa agi fa'afuase'i mai se afa tele ma fa'aleagaina ai ma gogoto va'a tau. Ua avanoa ai nei ma o'o ai ina sainia le Feagaiga o Berlin i le 1889 – o se fa'ailoga o le maua o se osiga feagaiga e maua ai le filemu.

14 Fale fua mafui'e

O le fale fua mafui'e i Mulinuu. O le fale fa'a Samoa, lea sa i ai masini fua mafui'e.

15 The Construction of the Fale

The living room and office of Otto Tetens, Head of the Observatory, in September 1902. It was unusual that a European used the Samoan building style for his house. He documented in detail the building of his fale – now an important historical documentation of a disappearing craft.



15 Fauina o le fale Samoa

O le potumālōlō ma le ofisa o Tetens le Alii Pule o le Ofisa Va'ai Tau i le 1902 i le masina o Setema. Sa le masani ona faaogaina e se papalagi se fale Samoa e nofo ai. Ae sa tausisi i ai Otto ma fa'aoā le avanoa e faamauina ai la'asaga ta'itasi o le fauga o le fale lea ua avea nei ma fa'amaumauga tāua ona o lenei faiva o le faufale Samoa, ua tauau ina mou atu.

16 The Samoan Governing Council 1904

On the back of the picture, this picture is called "The Samoan District Assembly 1904". In the middle Mataafa Iosefo, in the background Tamasese, at the right Lauaki: the three most important political leaders of Samoa in those days. This Fono (Council House) was located almost exactly at the same place as the modern Parliament Building today.



16 O le Fono Sili, 1904

Fono Aoa o Samoa o le Fa'alapotopotoga Fa'aitūmalō a Sāmoa 1904. I le ogātotonu o le maota o lo'o tula'i mai ai le Afioga Mata'afa Iosefo, i le pito i tua, le Afioga Tamasese, i le itu agavale, Lauaki. O i latou nei o ni ta'ita'i taua i faiga o upufai a Samoa i na aso. O lenei fale sa fausia latalata ane i le tulaga o lo'o tu ai le maota o le Palemene i aso nei. (A liliu le ata i lona itu i tua o lo'o iai le fa'aupuga lea).

17 Staff Members and families of the Observatory

- in their Meeting Fale at Mulinuu, next to the Observatory compound, showing the traditional building shape. The roof, made of special sugar cane thatch, protects from the rain and cools the house - an ideal building material for the Samoan climate, which has now been inadequately replaced by modern building material.



17 Aufaigaluega ma Aiga o le Ofisa o le Va'ai Tau

O le fale fono a le aufaigaluega o le Ofisa o le Va'ai Tau i Mulinu'u e soso'o ma le Ofisa o le Va'ai Tau. O lo'o fa'aaogaina lau o le tolo fualau e ato ai, e fetau lelei ma le tau o Samoa ona e mālū, ma ua suia nei i mea faufale fa'aonaponei e fa'alefetau i le tau o Samoa.

18 The State Throne of Mataafa,

his official seat. In the background the certificate from Emperor Wilhelm II, and other objects: a statue of Mary (Mataafa was Catholic) and a picture of Pope Leo XIII, a briefcase behind him, in front of him a looking glass. At the right side the orator Lauaki, with a fly whisk, in the front Mataafa's kava bowl.



18 O le nofoali'i o Matā'afa

O le nofoali'i a le Afioga Mata'afa. O tua atu o le ata o lo'o i ai tusi fa'amaoni mai le Kaisa o Wilhelm II, o le fa'atusa o Maria (o le Afioga Matā'afa o le Katoliko) ma le ata o Pope Leo XIII. O le atopa'u o le ofisa i ona tua atu a'o ona luma mai o le fa'ata. O le itū taumatau o le tulāfale o Lauaki. A o luma mai o le tānoa ava (laulau) a Matā'afa.

19 . Kava Ceremony

Kava is poured with the strainer into the cup. The brew made from the roots of this plant with the scientific name Piper methysticum Forst, is a still widely used, mildly tranquillising beverage.



19 O le 'Ava o le Feiloa'iga

E fa'aaogā le fau e fa'asua ai ipu o 'ava taumafa. O le 'ava e gaosi mai i a'a o le ava Samoa e fa'aigoa faasaienisi o le Piper Methysticum Forst o lo'o fa'aaogaina pea i 'ava taumafa.

20 Young Samoan women

Traditional cloths and weapons shown



20 Tama'ita'i Samoa

La'ei fa'aleaganu'u fa'atasi ai ma a'upega tau.

21 Women in "Modern" Clothes

At the right, the wife of the orator chief Lauati, who was later deported by the Germans and never saw his home again – he died 1915 on his return journey. There is no other known picture of Lauaki's wife. The clothes reflect the ideals of the missionaries of the way to "civilisation".



22 Souvenirs

Folcloristic and at those times popular souvenirs for Europeans shown.



23 Formal Head Dress

The formal head dress for the kava-ceremony requires much preparation.



24 A Fine Mat is Made

In many months of work, one of the most important cultural objects of Samoa is created, the fine mat. Fine mats are passed on as family heirloom over generations, and are a gift of prestige for weddings, birth celebrations or funerals. Often, fine mats have their own history and a name



25 Fibre Objects

A Samoan woman weaving plant fibre objects. These items were partly made for own use, but especially as souvenirs for the Europeans: Already around 1900, this provided a flourishing business for the Samoan people.



26 Mataafa Iosefo in his Official Fale in Mulinu.

A very personal photograph of the man who was the highest representative of his people at the beginning of the 20th century, and who was very skilful in establishing good relationships with the Germans. His opponent, Governor Solf, fell in with many of his suggestions.



27 An Orator Chief with "Fue"

The orator chief has the responsibility to give important speeches. In the hierarchical ranking, he stands below the High Chief. One of his emblems is the "fue", laying over his shoulder, a whisk made of horse hairs or coconut fibre strings.



21 Tama'ita'i i La'ei Fa'aonaponei

O le tausí o le tulāfale o Lauaki o lo'o i le itu tamatau. Na 'ave'ese fa'amalosi Lauaki e Siamani e fa'afolau i nu'u mamao ma e le i toe va'aia i lona atunu'u. Na maliu i le 1915 i lona toe taliu ane i Samoa. E leai se isi ata o le tausí o Lauaki. Ua atagia galuega a misionare ia iloa o Samoa ua le o toe fa'apaupau.

22 Meataulima

Fa'aāliga o meataulima e fiafia i ai palagi.

23 O le Lauao - Tuiga

O le fa'aogaina o le lauao i 'ava fa'atupu e tele ona sauniuniga.

24 O le lalagaina o le ietoga

E tele masina e lalaga ai measina ia a Samoa o le ietoga. O le ietoga o se tomái i mea lalaga tu'ufa'asolo a se aiga i augatupulaga. O ietoga mo fa'aipoipoga, ma faailoa ai ē e fanaunau mai ma ē e maliliu. E iai tala'aga fa'apito o ietoga ma e fa'aigoa fo'i.

25 O Mea Lalaga

O lo'o lalagaina mea taulima e se tinā Samoa. Sa lalagaina nei mea taulima e fa'aoga e fai ai mea alofa mo tagata mai Europa. Mai le 1900 ua avea mea taulima ma auala e maua mai ai le tele o tupe mai fefa'ataua'iga.

26 Mata'afa Iosefo i lona Maota i Mulinu'u

O se ata e atagia ai le va'aiga i aso faipea o lē sa avea ma ta'ita'i maualuga o ona tagata i vaitausaga o le amataga o le senituri lona luasefulu, ma sa tele lona tomái i feso'ota'iga ma le va feagai ai ma tagata Siamani. Sa mafai ona tosina le loto o le Kovana o Solofa i le tele o ona manatu.

27 O le Tulafale ma lana Fue

O le matāfai o le tulāfale tāua o le fai o lauga. E fetalai i le vafeāloa'i tulaga e polapuipui ma tautua mo tamali'i ma e tū fa'aaloalo i lalo ifo o le pule a Ali'i. O se tasi o fa'aailoga tau'ave ma maitaulia o tulafale o le fue e ta'oto i lona tau'au. O le fue e gaosi mai i si'usi'u o le solofanua pe fau i le 'afa.

28 Chief's Son in Dancing Costume

On his head, he is wearing the typical ornament for festive occasions, such as a ceremonial kava-ceremony



29 Chief from Savaii

In traditional clothes and posture, in front of the Village Meeting Fale. The traditional decorative necklace he is wearing is still a favourite with the Samoan people. The siapo cloth, beaten from plant bark, is draped artistically around the body.



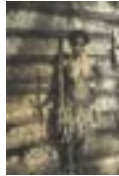
30 A District Representative

"The representative of a Samoan district in his official attire" – this is the note on the back of the photograph.



31 Young Samoan Woman

- holding an old war weapon. This type of picture must have been a photography "fashion" in the colonial times. Here, Tetens is imitating his professional colleagues



32 Model ships

built for collecting Europeans



33 Ship models

from many regions of Oceania were part of the repertoire



34 Samoan Boxing

Samoa boxing – posed by two young sons of chiefs.



35 Samoan District Representative

- with his much younger wife and family. The picture looks posed, but still gives a lively impression because of the direct eye contact with the viewer.



28 O le Ālo o se Ali'i (Manaia) o loo la'ei i Lavalava

E la'eiina i lona ao le lauao po'o le tuiga e alo o se ali'i maualuga e fa'aāoga i fa'afiafiaga a Samoa ma sauniga e pei o le 'ava fa'atupu.

29 O le Tamali'i mai Savai'i

O lo'o la'eiina lavalava Samoa. O lo'o tula'i i luma o le fale fono o le nu'u. O lo'o 'ulaina le 'ula matagofie, o lo'o aveva pea ma measina i tagata Samoa. O lo'o sulu fa'ata'amilo i lona tino, le siapo e gaosia mai i le u'a.

30 O le sui o le Itūmālō

"O le sui o se Itūmālō i ona la'ei mamanu Samoa" o upu ia o lo'o tusia i tua o le ata.

31 Tamaita'i Talavou Samoa

O loo ia taulimaina se 'a'upega Samoa. O se itū'āiga ata ta'atele ia e masani na pu'eina i taimi o pulega fa'akolone. O lo'o taumafai Tetens e fa'ata'ita'i i pu'ega ata a ē ua leva ona i ai le tomai i pu'ega ata.

32 Galuega Taulima i le Taina o Va'a i Samoa

E taina va'a o galuega taulima e fa'atau atu i papalagi.

33 Va'a Pasefika

E fa'apea fo'i i fa'atusa o va'a 'ese'ese mai le Pasefika sa mana'omia tele i fa'atauga a tagata papalagi.

34 Faipelega a Samoa (Fusu'aga)

O fusuaga a Samoa — o lo'o fa'aālia ai ni taulele'a e to'alua, o alo o tamali'i Samoa.

35 Sui Fa'aleitūmālo

O se tasi o sui fa'aleitūmālo ma lona to'alua talavou ma le au aiga. E manaia le ata ona o lo'o lava sauni i ai le aiga.

36 Indentured Labourers of the DHPG

At the beginning of their journey back home to the Bismarck Archipelago, on the ship in Apia Harbour. (DHPG stands for "Deutsche Handels- und Plantagengesellschaft – German Trade and Plantation Company").

The portraits of these striking faces in the harsh light of noon show people marked by their work, not the merry inhabitants of Samoa from other pictures.



37 Melanesian Workers

A typical picture for ethnological studies in those days. Germans had brought these labourers to Samoa, for work on the plantations. The people on the picture were positioned in different poses to reveal their physical build.



39 The Supreme Court in Apia

The building still exists today; until 1993, it was the seat of the Government of Samoa, and still houses the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Justice. It is one of the last original wooden buildings from the German time. Urgent action would be necessary, in order to preserve this building. But up to now, nobody has agreed to pay the costs.



40 The Planter's Family and their Visitors

The title picture of the Samoa 1904 Exhibition shows the European way of life in Samoa. It was characterised by good income, pleasant climate, social activities and special lifestyle.



41 Farewell to the Visitors

The Sunday visitors on the plantation, a follow up to the picture above. This photograph shows the details of the lifestyle of the European inhabitants of Samoa, at least of the wealthier class depicted here, the plantation owners.



42 At the Vailele Plantation

"A party of white people, half casts and full-blooded Samoans" is written on the back of the picture. In the background right, the photographer Otto Tetens himself.



43 Planter and his Family, Upolu

Photographs on the Veranda were a popular way of showing the atmosphere in the tropics. The composition of this picture calls to mind the scenarios by the photo studios in Apia.



36 O le Aufaigaluega/leipa o Fa'ato'aga o Siamani

O le ata o le amataga o malaga i va'a e toe taliu atu i aiga i le Atu Pisimaka le au faigaluega/leipa sa aumai fa'apologa e galuea'ina fa'ato'aga a le DHPG. O lo'o iloa i foliga o nei tagata i le tūtonu o le lā i le āoāuli le pologa i galuega ae lē o foliga fiafia o tagata Samoa pei ona va'aia i nisi ata.

37 Tagata faigaluega Melanisia

O se ata e fa'a'ailoa ai su'esu'ega i na aso i tala'aga o tagata na aumai e Siamani e fa'afaigaluega mai i isi motu o le Pasefika e galulue i fa'ato'aga a le DHPG (Deutsche Handels-und Planta- genge sellschaft) le kamupani fa'ato'aga ma fefa'ataua'iga a Siamani. O lo'o fa'atulaga tagata i le ata i tulaga 'ese'ese ia iloa gofie ai o latou tino. Pu'eina i luga o le va'a i Apia.

39 Fa'amasinoga Maua luga i Apia

O lo o tu pea le fale o fa'amasinoga e o'o mai i nei ona po. E o'o mai i le 1993 o avea ma nofoaga autū o le malo o Samoa ma o lo o fa'amautū pea iai le fa'amasinoga. O se tasi o fale laupapa o lo'o totoe mai i taimi o Siamani. Ua mo'omia vave le toe fa'aleleia ma fa'asaoina o le fale e o'o mai nei ae leai se isi o ofo mai na te fa'atupeina le toe fa'afouina o le fale.

40 Au Faifa'ato'aga ma ē e Asiasi ane ma Avea m

O le fa'aaliga o ata Sāmoa 1904 na iloa ai le olaga faa-Europa i Samoa i nā tausaga. E atagia mai i ai le tele o le tamaoaiga, tele tupe maua, lelei le tau, lelei le vafealoa'i ma iloa ai le fiafia ma le solo lelei o le soifuaga i na ona po.

41 Fa'amavae ma Mālō

O le toe fo'i o tafaoga i Aso Sa i fa'ato'aga, (soso'o mai i le ata o i luga) o loo fa'aālia ai le olaga o tagata Europa i Samoa. O tagata maumea o le 'au faifa'ato'aga papalagi.

42 O le fa'ato'aga i Vailele

"O se vaega o tagata papa'e, 'afakasi ma tagatānu'u Samoa" o lo'o tusia i tua o le ata. I tua atu i le itū taumatau o le pu'eata o Otto Tetens.

43 Faifaato'aga ma lona Aiga i Upolu

O ata i le polotito o fale e masani ona pu'e fa'apea e fa'aālia ai le tau o le teropika. O lo'o fa'a'ailoa i lenei ata va'aiga masani i falepu'eata i Apia.

44 The American Consul

The American Consul in Samoa, George Heimrod. He came to office after the Berlin Treaty of 1899. West Samoa became a German colony. Heimrod, who was of German descent, had good relationships with the Germans.



45 The Consul and his Daughter

The American Consul with his daughter Dorothea in his Office, richly decorated with collections from whole Oceania. Next to him his daughter, who accompanied him to Samoa; she later became the wife of Otto Tetens.



46 Government Officer

The government officer Haidlen with two sons on the Veranda of his house. Otto Tetens met him already on the first day of his arrival (see entry in his diary 1902) Being the best expert on the local landscape, Haidlen gave him the advice to establish the Observatory at Mulinuu.



47 Franz Linke, the Successor

In 1905, Franz Linke became the successor of Otto Tetens at the Observatory. He was a totally different type of scientist, an efficient meteorologist, orientated towards high quality results, but he immediately had the Samoan houses replaced for "more solid and suitable" German wooden buildings.



48 Living Room of a Planter Family

This picture shows the lifestyle of the Germans in the tropics. The clothes were according to the dress code from home. The furniture reflects the longing for German middle class way of life.



49 Picnic Carnivores –Vegetarians

"Competition of the Carnivores against the Vegetarians" (note on the back of the picture). Otto Tetens, in the front left, was a firm vegetarian. The clothes of the group were also provoking for that era.



50 Jubilee Hall in Malua

An magnificent church of the LMS (London Missionary Society) in Malua, 15 km west of Apia, still very impressive and almost not changed.



44 O le Konesula Amerika

O George Heimrod sa avea ma Ali'i Konesula o Amerika i Samoa. E tofia o ia ua mae'a sainia le Feagaiga ma Perelini i le 1899 na avea ai Samoa ma Kolone a Siamani. E i ai le itu Siamani o Heimrod ma e sa galulue felagolagoma'i ma tagata Siamani.

45 Le Konesula ma lona 'Alo Tama'ita'i

O le Konesula Amerika ma lona alo tama'itai o Dorothea i le ofisa ua teuteuina lelei i mea mai atu motu o le Pasefika. Na faimalaga mai le Konesula mai Amerika i Samoa ma Dorothea. Na avea mulumuli ane le tama'ita'i o Dorothea ma faletua o Otto Tetens. Na fa'aipoipo i Bern 1909, le nofoaga autu o le Konesula i lea vaitaimi.

46 Ofisa o le Malo

O Haidlen o le ali'i ofisa o le malō ma ona alo e to'alu a i le fa'apaologa o lona fale. Na ulua'i feiloai ma Tetens i le aso na taunu'u ai (e ta'ua i lana Diary 1902). Na fautua Haidlen ia fausia le ofisa va'ai tau i Mulinu'u, talu ai e i ai lona tomai i mea tau i le laufanua.

47 Franz Linke — na sui tulaga ia Tetens

Na sui tulaga Franz Linke ia Tetens i le 1905. O se ali'i Saienisi e ese fo'i, ma o se tagata va'ai tau atamai. Sa naunau i suiga lelei. Na vave ona suia fale Samoa i fale laupapa mautū fa'asiamani ina ua tula'i mai Franz Linke.

48 Potu Mālōlō o se Aiga Faifa'ato'aga

O lo'o fa'aalia i le ata lenei le olaga fa'aSiamani i le teropika. O lavalava e tutusa lava ma lavalava i Siamani a o meafale e manatua ai le olaga o tagata lautele i Siamani.

49 Tafaoga - 'Ai 'a'ano o manu fasi - 'A'ai i la'au

'Sa fai tauvaga i le vā o i latou e taumafaina a'ano o manu ma ē taumafa e na'o fuala'au 'aina' (O lo'o tusia i tua o le ata). O Otto Tettens pito mai i luma i le agavale sa i le vaega o tagata e tausami e na'o la'au 'aina.

50 Fale Iupeli i Malua

O se falesa matagofie o le LMS (Sosaiete a Misionare o Lonetona) i Malua 15 kilomita i Sisifo o Apia. O lo'o lelei pea ma matagofie, e le i suia lava.

51 School in Magiagi Vaisigano

The introduction of an education system was part of the activities of the German Governor, who developed far-sighted programmes in Samoa. He established a legal system and administration structures which are still founding elements in Samoa today.



52 Hospital for Chinese Workers

Hospital ward for Chinese labourers on Samoa. The DHPG (German Trade and Plantation Company) brought especially Chinese people for the work on the plantations to Samoa. Therefore, it also was necessary to offer them medical services, and own hospitals were created.



53 The Building of the "OutHouse"

For the observatory in Mulinuu, the little special comfort for the European member. Especially beautiful on this photograph, in the soft light of the misty sky, are the two playing children at the edge of the pathway – the folds of the robe of the boy left is pittoresc draped.



54 The Chief Observer Otto Tetens

In Mulinuu, comparing watches. The hut had been brought along for the astronomic observations and measuring from Germany. This picture was taken at the beginning of Otto Teten's work in December 1902, when the Observatory had just been built and work was started.



55 Partial Eclipse of the Sun 1904

The scientists of the Observatory observe an eclipse of the sun, which can be seen as shade on the paper. In the background, the working and living house of the meteorologist Otto Tetens, a fale adjusted to the Samoan style. From the time of the day, and the direction can be concluded: This was the eclipse of the sun on 9 September 1904.



56 Mataafa Iosefo and Otto Tetens

This photograph was taken in the official fale of Mataafa, the head of the Samoans. Tetens was in close contact with him, because they lived next to each other for years – the photograph shows their close relationship: None of them poses higher standing or devout, but there is respectful side by side.



57 Matofai, Chief of Aopo,

together with Otto Tetens. Matofai and Tetens lead an expedition in November 1902 to the volcano in Savaii which had just erupted, an important action to reassure the inhabitants. They were the first visitors at the crater.



51 Ulua'i A'oga i Magiagi ma Vaisigano

O le amataga o a'oga na āfua mai i nisi o gaoiga a le Kovana Siamani. Na ia fa'avaveina polokalame āluālu i luma mo Samoa ma e sa i ai le tofa mamao. Na ia amataina faiga fa'aletulafono fa'apea ma le fa'atulagaina o pulega fa'a le va o Ofisa i Samoa, lea o lo'o atagia pea ia faiga fa'avave i Samoa.

52 Falema'i mo Tagata Faigaluega Saina

Falema'i mo Saina i Samoa. Na 'aumaia fa'apitoa tagata Saina mo galuega fa'afa'ato'aga i Samoa e le kamupani Siamani mo fa'atoaga o le DHPG. Sa alagātatau ai fo'i ona ofoina atu togafitiga fa'afoma'i mo tagata mai Saina ma fausia ai falema'i mo i latou.

53 Fauina o Fale'ese

E ao fo'i ona i ai i le ofisa va'ai tau i Mulinuu ni fausaga fa'apitoa mo tagata Europa e pei o fale'ese ia i luga o le sami. O va'aiga manaia i le ata le susulu o le la a o ta'a'alo tamaiti i le ala i fale'ese.

54 Pule Va'aitau o Otto Tetens

Fa'atusatusaga o uati. Na aumai fale laiti fa'apea mai Siamani mo su'esu'ega i le tau. O le ata na pu'e i le amataga o le galuega a Tetens, Tesema 1902, i le fa'ato'a uma ona fa'atu le ofisa.

55 Gasetoto se vaega o le La 1904

Sa maitauina e ali'i su'esu'e le gasetoto o se vaega o le la. O tua atu o lo'o iloa atu le fale o le ali'i ofisa o Otto Tetens, e fausia fa'a Samoa. O le taimi o le aso ma le itūlagi o le gasetoto o se vaega o le la o le Aso 9 Setema 1904.

56 Matā'afa Iosefo ma Otto Tetens

Na pu'e le ata lena i le maota o Matā'afa o le Ta'ita'i po o le Ali'i Sili o Samoa. E vāvālata le la mafutaga ma Otto Tetens aua e soso'o o la maota, ma māfuta i le tele o tausaga. O lo'o fa'aālia i le ata le māfana o le mafutaga i lo la tutu fa'atasi e leai seisi foliga e maua atu i le isi.

57 Matofai o le Matai A'opo

O le ata e pu'e fa'atasi o Matofai ma Otto Tetens. Na ta'ita'i e Matofai ma Tetens se sopō'aga i le maugamū i Savai'i ia Novema 1902 ae fa'ato'ā mae'a ona sasao le nu'u, o la'ua nei na ta'ita'ia le ulua'i asia o le maugamū ma e ua iloa ai ua avanoa nei mo asiasiga a le nu'u.

58 Mata'afa Iosefo with his family

in their private home: in the front again the kava bowl of the family as optical centre of the picture. Mataafa lived in a European house, while his official residence was set up as Fale in the traditional Samoan style. His clothes here are also adjusted to the Europeans.



59 Wesleyan Preacher

The family of a native Wesleyan preacher. The Fishing spears were used as decoration for this picture. The different Christian sects and churches were then as today a very important part of Samoan society.



60 Registration and Shipping of Collection Items

Many longstanding scientists and inhabitants of Samoa took an extensive collection with them to Europe. This was important as memorabilia, but also of interest for scientific institutes and museums.



61 European settler

with his samona family



62 Wife of a Halfcast Samoan

With her children (writing on the back of the original print)



63 Generations

of a family in their fale



58 Matā'afa Iosefo ma Lona Aiga

O le ali'i o Mata'afa Iosefa ma lona aiga i le maota, o luma mai o le tanoa palu'ava (laulau) a le 'aiga o lo'o i le ogātotonu o le ata. Sa nofo Matā'afa i le falepalagi a o lona ofisa le falesamoa. O lo'o la'ei Matā'afa i la'ei fa'apalagi.

59 Failauga Uesiliana

O le aiga o le failauga Uesiliana Samoa. Sa fa'aaogā tao fagota e teuteu ai le ata. O le olaga Kerisiano ma Ekalesia ma lotu sa avea ma vāega tāua o le olaga i Samoa i nā po, e pei lava ona tau'ave mai i nei aso.

60 60. Resitalaina ma le la'uina atu o mea na aoin

Na aoina ma tu'u fa'atasi e le to'atele o ali'i saenisi mai Siamani 'ao nonofo i Samoa le tele o mea Samoa ma 'ave i Siamani. E tāua tele nei mea e fai ma mea fa'amanatu ma sa avea fo'i ma mea taua mo su'esu'ega i a'oga ma falemata'aga.

61 Faifa'atoaga palagi

Faifa'ato'aga palagi ma lona aiga Samoa.

62 Avā a se 'afakasi Samoa

Avā a se 'afakasi o lo'o i ai ma lana fanau (o lo'o tusia i le tua o le ata).

63 Augātupulaga (Aiga Samoa)

I luma o le latou fale.

Addendum to the Catalogue of the exhibition in Apia, Samoa
at the NUS National University of Samoa in 1905
The exhibition was first held originally in Germany in April-June 2004
English and Samoan captures of the photos.

This exhibition is held under the patronate of the Prime Minister of Samoa
Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi
All photos are from the collection of the ancestors of Otto Tetens,
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