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**Supplementary Materials**

***Video S1.*** *Puncture tattooing (hand-poke tattooing)*: <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.24937833.v1>

This video shows tattoo artist Danny Riday tattooing his own leg using a bone awl made from white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). This variety of puncture tattooing, colloquially known as “hand poke” or “stick and poke” tattooing, involves the use of a sharp implement either held directly in the hand or hafted to the end of a handle.

***Video S2.*** *Puncture tattooing (hand tapping):* <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.24938463.v1>

This video shows tattoo artist Mokonuiarangi Smith tattooing Danny Riday using a boar tusk comb. This variety of puncture tattooing, known as “hand tapping,” involves sharp implements hafted at an angle to a handle being struck into the skin using a secondary tool. This tattooing technique is strongly associated with Austronesian languages and was traditionally limited in distribution to the southern Pacific Rim and small areas of inland Southeast Asia.

***Video S3.*** *Subdermal tattooing:* <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.24938472.v1>

This video shows tattoo artist Danny Riday tattooing his own leg using an eyed needle made from Australasian gannet (*Morus serrator*) to pull pigment-infused thread beneath the skin. This method, sometimes called “skin stitching,” is one variety of subdermal puncture tattooing. Subdermal tattooing was traditionally practiced among northern circumpolar cultures and in areas of South America.

***Video S4.*** *Incision tattooing:* <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.24938475.v1>

This video shows tattoo artist Danny Riday tattooing his own leg using a flake of Waihi obsidian. In incision tattooing, or “cut and rub” tattooing, the skin is shallowly sliced before pigment is rubbed into the wound from the surface.