

72001443

Form U-300  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: American Samoa	
COUNTY: Tutuila Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
MAR 16 1972	

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Government House

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Building No. 1, Naval Station, Tutuila

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Togotogo Ridge

CITY OR TOWN:  
Pago Pago

STATE: American Samoa	CODE	COUNTY: Eastern District	CODE
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**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	<u>museum</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Government of American Samoa (U.S.D.I.)

STREET AND NUMBER:  
c/o Office of the Governor

CITY OR TOWN: Pago Pago	STATE: American Samoa	CODE: 96920
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**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Same as 4

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:
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**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:  
COUNTY:  
FOR NPS USE ONLY  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

MAR 16 1972

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Government House, an imposing two-story frame structure, is situated on a ridge and is seen from both the inner and outer portions of Pago Pago harbor. It is the prominent building of Pago Pago.

Since its construction in 1903, it has been the official residence of the naval and civilian governors of American Samoa. Alterations have enlarged the original structure on its harbor and inland sides.

As built in 1903, it was two stories high, with attic, supported on concrete piers, with a corrugated iron roof. It was 124 feet long, 76 feet wide, with eaves 24 feet above ground. It contained 5,534 square feet, 56,232 cubic feet. This original building is the core of the enlarged one.

Subsequent alterations have been architecturally compatible, and made Government House larger on both floors to increase living space and to handle social-governmental functions, such as official conferences and receptions. Associated structures include gardens and a Samoan fale used for ceremonial purposes.

Until recent years, access to Government House has been restricted to ranking Samoan chiefs and selected visitors. The Museum of American Samoa temporarily occupies a portion of the Ground Floor. It is open to the public at posted times. School children are given conducted tours of the museum portion. The rest of the building still serves as the family quarters of the Governor.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1903

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>International</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	<u>Diplomacy</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Short Statement: Built as the status symbol of the United States in the South Pacific, since 1903 it has served the naval and civilian governors of American Samoa as a family residence and official "audience house." It occupies a prominent position overlooking Pago Pago harbor on Tutuila island.

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Government House is a blend of Western and Polynesian status symbols. It was built to impress both status-conscious Samoans and representatives of foreign governments. It served as a symbol of United States prestige to Samoans as well as to visitors from overseas.

Status elements in the Samoan culture which indicate high rank for its occupant include Government House's elevated position above other structures, both Samoan and Western; its large size; high roof; steps up to its ground floor; and its location within a restricted area. In Western cultural terms, it was a tropic-style Manor House on a hill.

Its popular name, "Government House" is the name given ca. 1900 to contemporary European colonial governors' residences in the South Pacific and symbolized the seat of government as embodied in its principal occupant. Its official Navy name was in 1904, "Commandant's Residence;" later "Quarters, Commandant," and it has always been designated "Building No. 1" on naval and civilian property inventories. The various commandants of the Naval Station, Tutuila, were also appointed Governor starting in 1905. Twenty-seven Naval Commandants were governors until transfer to civilian governorships under the Department of the Interior in 1951. All Governors have used Government House as a residence and an "audience house," a parallel use to that of other Government Houses in the South Pacific.

Commander B. F. Tilley, USN, the first commandant, lived and worked in more than 90 degrees humid heat aboard the USS Abarenda anchored in Pago Pago harbor. From his ship, he started the steps necessary to create a Government House for the newly acquired United States possession in the South Pacific. On April 19, 1900, two days after the ranking chiefs of Tutuila Island had formally ceded their island to America, Tilley wrote to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

(Con't. on Form 10-300a)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Gray, J. A. C., Amerika Samoa, Annapolis, Md., c 1960  
 U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Reports 1900-1904  
 U. S. Navy, Secretary of the Navy, Reports 1900-1904  
 Bryan, Henry F., American Samoa, Oct. 1, 1926 (mss.)  
 Front and side elevations, drawings dated Oct. 28, 1901, and letters in  
 Record Group 71, National Archives.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		South LATITUDE	West LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 . "	0 . "		140 16 . 48 "	170 40 . 54 "	
NE	0 . "	0 . "				
SE	0 . "	0 . "				
SW	0 . "	0 . "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Russell A. Apple, Pacific-Hawaii Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Park Service, Hawaii Group

DATE: May 6, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 677 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 512

CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu

STATE: Hawaii 96813

CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Gov. John H. Aronson

Title: Governor

July 7, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connally  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: MAR 16 1972

ATTEST:  
William H. Hunt  
 Keeper of The National Register  
 FEB 8 1972

43  
 NO  
 UTM  
 SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

COUNTY	
Tutuila Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 16 1972

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

Statement of Significance (con't.)

"Sir: 1. Referring to the Department's letter of the 17th February 1900, assigning me to the command of the Naval Station Tutuila. I have to recommend that about \$15,000 be allowed for the purchase of land and the construction of a residence and an audience house for the Commandant of this station. In his intercourse with the natives it is absolutely necessary that the Commandant should live in a style becoming his position, otherwise he will be at a great disadvantage. The High Chiefs of these islands all live in a liberal and dignified style and the Commandant should have the support of a proper establishment which would go far to impressing the ignorant natives with some idea of the importance of his position."

This justification was for internal government reasons. The external reasons were well known to the Navy Department. American occupation of Tutuila in 1900 was one climax of tense international rivalry centered on the Samoan Islands. Worldwide attention to the claims and counterclaims to Samoa was focused in 1889 when a hurricane sank three American warships and three German warships in Apia harbor, Upolu Island. Only a British warship remained afloat. The hurricane may have forestalled a forceful settlement. Instead, by 1899 a tri-party agreement was reached. England and the United States gave up their claims to Western Samoa; Germany relinquished its claims to Tonga and the Solomons in favor of England; and the United States was "given" Eastern Samoa, an area where chiefs had been friendly to the United States since 1872. Germany assumed exclusive control of Western Samoa in February 1900, and in the summer of 1900 it was time for the United States to place its representative ashore in a proper establishment to mark American prestige and indicate permanency.

Tilley may have considered the site on Togatoga ridge for Government House, but he chose a site on the bay that was in private ownership and was detached from the Naval Station. The Tilley site was described as about a half mile along the harbor shore from what is now the site of the Intercontinental Hotel. During the interval while construction authority, funds, and delivery of materials were pending, three stores were built between the Tilley site and the Naval Station.

Some materials for Government House arrived in November 1901 aboard the USS Solace. In January 1902, commandant No. 2, Captain U. Sebree, USN, selected the Togatoga ridge site. He justified its location in his letters to the Navy Department as one which received better breezes than the Tilley site, had better views of the harbor, and because it already was in U. S. ownership. Tilley, in Samoa for a court-martial during November and December 1901, probably concurred in the selection of the ridge site. Gray, in his book Amerika Samoa says that it was Tilley who selected the site and that he assigned Ensign C. C. Bloch, USN, and a ship's carpenter to the design of Government House and to its construction.

"The ensign and the carpenter saw that their building, standing on an exposed hilltop, would be particularly vulnerable to hurricanes, to combat which danger they drilled holes ten feet deep into the lava schist and sank into them hand-knurled metal rods, affixing other rods to the first ones, below, and to the underpinnings of the building, above. Soon after it was completed, they watched with satisfaction when a ninety-mile gale struck their handiwork, and it stood firm." (Gray: 1960: 129)

Commandant No. 4, Commander E. B. Underwood, USN, was probably the first occupant.

The Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks requested \$15,000 from the "Emergency Fund" in November 1900, and reported in 1902 that the funds were available, some materials had been landed, but that work had not started. The bureau reported that administration was being performed from shipboard and that there were just a pier and coal sheds ashore. The bureau's report to the Secretary of the Navy for 1902 noted the ~~drab~~<sup>drab</sup> nature of the commandant's position:

"The commandant of this station has civil functions in addition to those of a military character, and being the representative of the authority of the United States in all matters on the island, it is appropriate that he should be installed upon its territory in a manner becoming his position. You have already allotted to this Bureau a sum sufficient to provide him with suitable quarters upon this station."

The Bureau's report for 1903 said that the site had been graded and work began in October 1902. Work was completed by June 30, 1903, at a total cost of \$14,870.55. It was, by 1904, one of 23 numbered structures at the Naval Station, Tutuila. They included 2 officers' quarters, a barracks, jail, coal sheds, wharf, storehouses, ice plant, paint shop, printing office, offices and hospital wards.

Since its construction in 1903, maintenance and repairs have kept Government House in presentable condition, and additions to the basic structure have not changed its character, but expanded its utility as the Governor's residence, and as America's "Government House" in the South Pacific.

72001443 73002128

RECEIPT PROPERTY Government House STATE SAMOA REGISTER NUMBER

DATE OF RECEIPT 7/21/71 YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
DATA PAGE \_\_\_\_\_  
PHOTO (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
PHOTO DESCRIP (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
MAP (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
MAP DESCRIPTION (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_  
ACKNOWLEDGE 1/22/71  
RESUBMIT \_\_\_\_\_

MAR 16 1972

except photo size OK Meay 2/1/72

REVIEW

HISTORIAN why "aboriginal - Historic" ? OK Sales 1/6/72

ARCHEOLOGIST

ARCHITECT. Photo unacceptable. otherwise OK Chambers 1-10-72

ASST. KEEPER oa Muller 2-8-72

KEEPER OK Wry 2/8/72

ENTRY

CHIEF, OAHP ELL 3-16

EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR We could use a better photo. Photo too small ED ok 1/7/72

Federal Register Entry 5-2-72 Date

Annual Edition Entry \_\_\_\_\_

Logged MAR 16 1972  
Card MAR 16 1972

WORKING NUMBER 7.21.71.2

COMMENTS:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: \_\_\_\_\_













ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE AMERICAN SAMOA

Date Entered MAR 16 1972

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Navy Building 43	Fagotogo Eastern District
Navy Building 38	Fagotogo Eastern District
Atauloma Girls School	Near Afao Village Western District
Fagalele Boys School	Near Leone Village Western District
Government House	Pago Pago Eastern District (Tutuila Island)

Also Notified

Director, Western Region

HR

NRowland:mm

3/2/72

State Liaison Officer  
Governor  
Office of the Governor  
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920



AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT  
PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA 96799  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

In reply refer to:  
SER: 257-84

*Shull*

September 1984

Mr. Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Rogers:

As you know, American Samoa's historic preservation program was revived just last December, after many years of inactivity.

Our allocation for Fiscal Year 1984 was very small. We thought it best to concentrate on public awareness activities, in order to let our colleagues and fellow citizens know that the program is alive and well, and will stay that way.

The enclosed booklet features color photos and descriptions of some of American Samoa's historic buildings. In the future, we intend to emphasize archeological and legendary sites in our National Register nominations, as these are more relevant to the cultural history of the Samoan people.

We hope you will enjoy our booklet, and we welcome any comments and inquiries that you may have.

With best wishes, we remain,

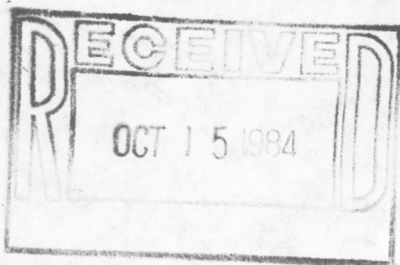
Sincerely,

*Tolani Teleso*

TOLANI TELESO  
Director and Historic  
Preservation Officer

*Stan Sorensen*

STAN SORENSEN  
Deputy Historic  
Preservation Officer



:mtp

Enclosure

*8 nominations*

*Savage*



**AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT  
PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA 96799  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

In reply refer to:  
SER: 003-85

October 3, 1984

Ms. Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
Interagency Resources Division  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please find attached a list of historic properties considered eligible for the National Register by this office. We are unable to provide street locations, as there are no named streets in American Samoa.

The first 3 sites on the list (Tataga-matau Adze Quarry, Saua Village and Tulauta Village) were nominated to the National Register in 1980-81. We have no idea what the status of these nominations is, nor do we know how many other historic properties were nominated by this office in the past. We would appreciate your letting us know, and we would enjoy receiving copies of prior nominations.

Thank you for your attention, Ms. Shull. After many years of lassitude, this program has been revived, and is under firm direction. We assure you of our fullest cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

TOLANT TELESO  
Director and Historic  
Preservation Officer

:mtp

Attachment

P.S.: Please send all our materials via "priority mail". Surface mail takes 4 to 6 months to reach us.

*Rec'd*  
OCT 24 1984

AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Historic Preservation Program

End-of-Year Report for Fiscal Year 1984

PART 5. List of Properties Considered Eligible for Nomination to the National Register

1. Tataga-matau Adze Quarry, Leālātaua County, Tutuila Island.

This is the oldest and largest basalt adze quarry in Western Polynesia, and is the only site in American Samoa which has yielded pottery. It is between 2,000 and 3,000 years old. Adzes from this quarry have been found as far west as the Solomon Islands.

2. Tulauta Village, East Vaifanua County, Tutuila Island.

Tulauta is one of the few sites in American Samoa which has been archeologically tested. The oldest level produced a radiocarbon date of 840 B.C.  $\pm$  150 years. It appears to be a special purpose site-- for either wood-working or adze finishing. Most intriguing is the fact that no pottery was found here, although Tulauta is of Lapita age.

3. Saua Village, Fiti'uta County, Ta'ū Island.

This large prehistoric village extends for some 2 miles along the east coast of Ta'ū. It is relatively undisturbed, and is reputed to be the site of the first kava ceremony.

4. Faga Village, Fiti'uta County, Ta'ū Island.

This village extends for nearly 1 mile along the northwest coast of Ta'ū Island. Traditionally and mythologically, it is considered to be the oldest village in American Samoa, and is undisturbed.

5. Muli'ulu Village, Ofu County, Ofu Island.

Muli'ulu extends along the south coast of Ofu Island for almost 2 miles. Its age is prehistoric and early historic; little disturbance has occurred. This village should yield valuable ethno-archeological data.

6. Star Mounds 1-9, Tuālāuta County, Tutuila Island.

Star mounds (also called "cog mounds") are unique star-shaped stone mounds found only on 'Upolu and Tutuila islands. Their purpose is unknown, and no ethnographic accounts are considered reliable by archeologists. This group of 9 mounds is located in an area where future development is likely to occur. They are significant prehistoric structures, and should be protected.

Part 5: Considered Eligible list ... Continued (2)

7. Mount Alava Village, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.

This fortified mountain village dates from the Tongan wars and Samoan civil wars. Radiocarbon dates of 1450 A.D.  $\pm$  80 years and 1869 A.D.  $\pm$  80 years have been obtained.

8. Lefutu Ridge, East Vaifanua County, Tutuila Island.

One of the few inland sites thus far investigated, Lefutu Ridge dates from at least the 12th century A.D., and may go back as early as the 18th century. A single radiocarbon date of 1100 A.D.  $\pm$  210 years (corrected) has been obtained. Lefutu is a fortified mountain village.

9. Tui Manu'a House, Ta'ū County, Ta'ū Island.

This is the site at which Tui Manu'a Elisara ceded the Manu'a Islands to the United States on July 14, 1904.

10. Tui Manu'a Tomb, Ta'ū County, Ta'ū Island.

Four graves of Tui Manu'a (the highest chiefs in the Samoan Islands) are grouped together here under a large platform of basalt rocks. As there are no other sites directly associated with these individuals' lives--and in view of their historical importance--this tomb meets National Register criteria for nomination.

11. "The Turtle and the Shark", Tuālāuta County, Tutuila Island.

This is a legendary site which is of great importance, and is known throughout the Samoan islands. It is not distinguished by physical characteristics.

12. Church of the Immaculate Conception, Lepua Village, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.

Built in 1929, this is one of the two oldest Catholic churches in American Samoa. It contains stained glass windows and statuary imported from France.

13. Fitafita Barracks, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.

This structure formerly housed the "Fitafita Guard" (a local militia) during World Wars I and II. It currently serves as police headquarters.

14. Sogelau Ridge, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.

The U.S. flag was raised here on April 17, 1900, when the chiefs of Tutuila ceded the island to the U.S. Navy.

Part 5: Considered Eligible list ... Continued (3)

15. Leone Catholic Church, Leālātaua County, Tutuila Island.
16. Pago Pago Congregational Church, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.
17. Fagatogo Congregational Church, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.
18. Ta'ū Congregational Church, Ta'ū County, Ta'ū Island.
19. Gagamoe, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.

The first American-Samoan treaty was signed here by Paramount Chief Mauga Manumā and Commander Richard Meade, U.S.N., on March 2, 1872.

20. B.F. Kneubuhl Building, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.
21. Max Haleck Building, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.
22. Maugaoali'i Petroglyphs, Sua County, Tutuila Island.

Petroglyphs are a rare art form in Samoa. This series depicts turtles.

23. Papaloa Petroglyphs, Leālātaua County, Tutuila Island.

The 67 glyphs in this series portrays people, squids and octopi, along with abstract designs.

24. The Sa'ilele Mālumālu, East Vaifanua County, Tutuila Island.

This is the only surviving example of a pre-Christian temple (mālumālu or fale aitu) in American Samoa.

25. Fatu ma Futi, Mauputasi County, Tutuila Island.

This is an important and famous legendary site.



**AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT**  
**PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA 96799**  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

In reply refer to:  
SER: 084-85

January 16, 1985

Mr. Patrick Andrus, Historian  
National Park Service  
National Register Branch  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1100 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Pat:

When I talked with you at the territorial workshop in October, you expressed a willingness to help me, as I strive to get some of our historic properties on the National Register. The following paragraphs will explain what I need.

First, I need copies of our nomination forms for these properties, which were entered on the Register between 1972 and 1974: Navy Building 38, Navy Building **43**, Blunt's Point Naval Gun Site, A'asu ("Massacre Bay") and Fagalele Boys' School. I know this is a strange request, but my predecessors left almost no records. When I started this job in December, 1983, there were no nomination forms in our files. Luckily, I found two at the museum.

My second request concerns three archeological sites which were nominated in 1981. They are Tulauta, Saua Village and the Tataga-matau Adze Quarry. I have copies of the nominations forms, but I have no idea why these properties were not entered on the Register (I suspect that land ownership disputes might be at the root of the problem). I would very much appreciate your clarifying this situation for me.

Request Number Three: As you go through your records, please let me know if you find any other unentered properties, and send me copies of the nomination forms for them. As far as our records indicate, only the three sites noted above have been nominated since 1974.

Finally, Pat, if you can manage it, I'd appreciate your copying any correspondence relating to American Samoa's National Register nominations. I realize that this might sound like a tall order, but I suspect--as I recall the history of this program from 1970 to 1983--that there won't be much in your files.

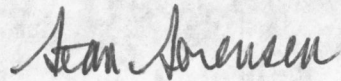
Mr. Patrick Andrus  
Page Two  
January 16, 1985

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Pat, I sincerely appreciate your willingness to help me. I've written to your office several times before, but I guess my queries got lost in the shuffle. Now that I know someone there personally (i.e. you), I hope that this situation will improve. I would also ask that you send all requested materials via air mail, as surface mail takes at least six months to reach our isolated archipelago.

Many thanks for your assistance, Pat. As a token of my appreciation, I'm enclosing a historical calendar, which will give you some idea of what a lovely place Samoa is. Best wishes for the new year.

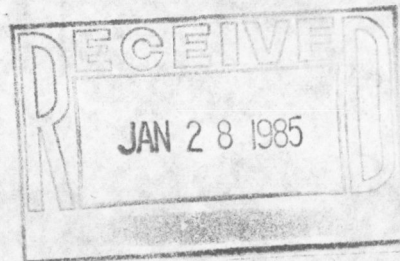
Warmest regards,



STAN SORENSEN  
Deputy Historic  
Preservation Officer

//mtp

Enclosure



GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
(Resource Name)

72001443  
(Reference Number[s])

04 / 27 / 2017  
(Date Form Completed)

EASTERN  
(County)

American Samoa  
(State)

WACC  
(Completed by)

STATUS:

1. MISSING \_\_\_\_\_ 2. REMOVED/ DEMOLISHED \_\_\_\_\_ 3. NHL  4. TR \_\_\_\_\_ 5. MRA \_\_\_\_\_ 6. OVERSIZED \_\_\_\_\_ 7. NPS UNDOCUMENTED \_\_\_\_\_ 8. DOE- OWNER OBJECTION \_\_\_\_\_ 9. RESTRICTED \_\_\_\_\_

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder ( ); Nomination ( ); Map(s) ( ); Photos ( );  
Available on: Microfiche ( ); Optical Disk ( );

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Cause for Removal)

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date Removed)

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
(NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name)

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date Designated)

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
(If Multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(TR or MRA Name)

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(If Multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Location of oversize file)

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Current source of partial documentation)

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
(Target Date)

COMMENTS: (Where found or source of replacement)

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\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date Found/Replaced)