American Samoa Maritime Heritage Inventory

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The entrance to Pago Pago harbor, one of the best deepwater ports in the South Pacific. (NOAA ONMS)

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1. Summary

In June 2007 NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) completed an initial maritime heritage resource document inventory for American Samoa. Maritime heritage resources consist of cultural, archaeological, and historical properties associated with coastal and marine areas and/or seafaring activities and traditions. These resources are a physical record of our past and present relationship to the sea. The inventory, carried out by staff from the ONMS Pacific Islands Regional Office, supports the management plan review process for Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and conservation and preservation efforts in American Samoa. The document inventory process seeks to compile all databases, archival material, and known reports of maritime heritage sites, but does not initiate new diving or remote sensing field surveys. This report is a brief summary of the current inventory findings.

Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary, designated in 1985, is co-administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the American Samoa Department of Commerce. One of the most important aspects of the Fagatele Bay sanctuary is its location in American Samoa, where the Samoan people have a unique relationship to their land and sea through their cultural traditions. Fagatele Bay is part of this relationship by symbolizing the bond the Samoan people have to their marine resources.

NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries is committed to preserving historical, cultural, and archaeological resources within the sanctuary system and within federally controlled waters. NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program efforts support a nationwide program of discovery, long-term protection, management, interpretation, education, and community interests, through partnerships with federal agencies, academia, and private enterprise.

A view of Pago Pago harbor and the lush island of Tutuila from the ridge above Aua. (NOAA ONMS)

2. Resource Overview

American Samoa consists of five inhabited volcanic islands with rugged peaks (Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'u), and two distant coral atolls (Swain's Island and Rose Atoll, a protected wildlife refuge). American Samoa waters range between the shoreline to the 200-mile limit offshore. Pago Pago, on the island of Tutuila, is one of the best natural deepwater harbors in the South Pacific Ocean. The Samoan people are descendants of the original Polynesian voyagers, skilled Pacific navigators who arrived in the islands over 3,000 years ago. The first western explorers who made their way to Samoa referred to them as the "Navigator Islands." Between 1900 and 1950, American Samoa was administered by the Department of the Navy. Today the islands are an unincorporated territory of the United States.

While the maritime history of American Samoa is very broad, the associated maritime heritage resources…the physical traces that remain today…capture specific portions of that history like windows on the past. In general, known maritime heritage resources in American Samoa reflect five different aspects of Samoan history: 1) historic shipwrecks lost in American Samoa; 2) World War II naval aircraft lost in American Samoa; 3) World War II fortifications, gun emplacements, and coastal pillboxes; 4) archaeological sites associated with the ancient past in American Samoa; and 5) marine/coastal natural resources associated with the legends and folklore of American Samoa. In addition, there are less tangible "living" resources, such as the traditional long boat or *fautasi* races, and the Samoan Voyaging Society's replica double-hulled canoe *Alia*, which are important components of American Samoa's continuing maritime heritage. Each of these classifications reveals a different part of our shared maritime story.

Amphibious landing craft loading at Pago Pago harbor during World War II. (courtesy National Archives)

A. Historic Shipwrecks

Thought there are many different types of heritage resources underwater, shipwrecks are usually the first that come to mind. There are 10 identified historic shipwrecks known to be lost in American Samoan waters, the earliest dating to 1828. Undoubtedly this represents only the small but recorded portion of a much larger resource base. These vessels link the islands to British colonization efforts in the Pacific, to whaling heritage, and to naval activities in World War II. Except for the *Chehalis* in Pago Pago Harbor, none of these wreck sites have been located.

Table 1: Selection of historic shipwrecks in American Samoa

name	*year lost*	*type*	*location*	*comment*
Phoebe	1828	Brig	Tutuila	Vessel stolen by Australian convicts, arrived (wrecked) at Tutuila via Huahine.
Friendship	1849	Schooner	Rose Atoll	British schooner lost at Rose Atoll, cargo saved.
Speculateur	1849	Schooner	At sea	Lost in storm and abandoned at sea. Crew reaches American Samoa.
Wakulla	1853	Schooner	Rose Atoll	Went onto the rocks, vessel stripped.
Metacom	1860	Whaler	Pago Pago	Dragged anchor in gale while provisioning, went ashore on reef.
Good Templar	1868	Schooner	Rose Atoll	En route from San Francisco, all hands but two perished.
Mary Winkelman	1923	Barkentine	Pago Pago	Drifted onto reef while departing harbor.
Tutuila	1940	Steamer	Leone Bay	31 children from Apia saved, two perished. Local divers report debris and anchor in bay.
USS *O'Brien*	1942	Destroyer	Vicinity Tutuila	Torpedoed during war, sank while making for repairs at Pago Pago.
USS *Chehalis*	1949	Tanker	Pago Pago	Scuttled following explosion and fire near inner harbor fuel dock. ASEPA site report completed.

Some of these potential sites, once located and surveyed, may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register defines the assessment of heritage properties in terms of A) association with important historical event, B) association with individual of national importance, C) evidence of important design or construction, D) potential for further information. Categories of properties considered under the Register process include buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts. Shipwrecks, depending on their integrity, may be either structures (mostly intact) or sites (broken localized scatter). NPS Register Bulletin 20: Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places details the way shipwrecks are evaluated under federal preservation management.

Additionally, there are a dozen or so unidentified and/or contemporary wreck sites, many reflecting the intensive longliner activity in local waters. The fishing vessel *Jin Shiang Fa*, lost at Rose Atoll in 1993, has become a study site for the long term impacts of shipwrecks on coral atolls (Maragos 1994). Eight fishing vessels were blown onto the reef at Pago Pago during Hurricane Val in 1991. Most were later dismantled. Two of these ships have been sunk as artificial reefs on Taema Bank. Several longliner wrecks

are recorded on Tutuila's south shore. And there are an unspecified number of small working boats and yachts sunk in the inner harbor of Tutuila.

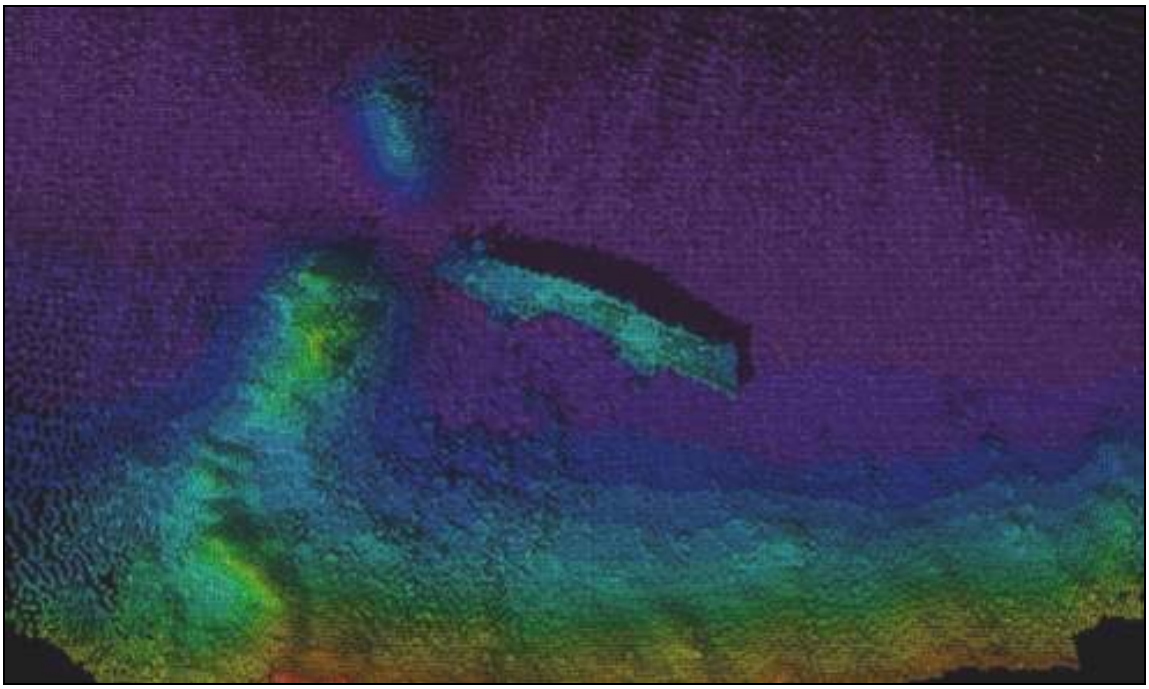
The whaler *Metacom* (named for the chief who led a war against the Puritan settlers in New England), and records of other whaling activities in the Samoan Islands, links American Samoa to a broad 19th century whaling heritage in the Pacific. Historian Richard Rhys examined these impacts in *Samoa's Forgotten Whaling Heritage: American Whaling in Samoan Waters 1824-1878.* Whaling vessels in the Pacific were often the first western explorers of unknown regions, therefore contact and trade associated with the whaling industry was of critical importance to many Pacific cultures. The logs of the ship *Metacom* are located in the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, the Mystic Seaport Museum, and the Rhode Island Historical Society Library. The records of many of the other whalers which touched at Samoa are collected in the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau (microfilm project). NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program is actively engaged in research and education efforts centered on our wide-ranging whaling heritage.

The USS *Chehalis* represents a complex challenge to resource management in American Samoan waters. Though the former naval vessel has historical significance through its war service record and tragic loss in the October 7th, 1949, explosion, current concerns center more on the issue of the diesel, oil, and aviation gasoline remaining inside the wreck. In 2004 NOAA's Coral Reef Ecosystem Investigation team (CREI) conducted a high resolution multibeam survey of the site. More recently the American Samoan Environmental Protection Agency, through its contractor CHM2Hill, completed an ROV and surface-supplied diving investigation of the site and confirms the presence of the cargo, as well as the possibility of unexploded ordnance, on board the wreck which has been lying on the bottom of the harbor for 58 years. The EPA report is available through CHM2Hill, and NOAA's Damage Assessment Center has been appropriately notified.

Recreational diving is very limited in American Samoa, as there are only a handful of currently certified divers. Paul Brown, diving safety officer for NPS and diving instructor, reports diving on the artificial reef/vessel on Taema Bank, and has knowledge of other unidentified wreck sites as well. There is some concern locally regarding the remote potential for sport diving on the USS *Chehalis*, which is a deep site with dangerous entanglements in an active harbor.

Historical photograph of the USS Chehalis in service. (courtesy Naval Historical Center)

Image from the ROV (remote operated vehicle) survey of the Chehalis's upper (port) side. (courtesy ASEPA)



High resolution multibeam imagery of the Chehalis wreck site, produced in 2004 by NOAA CREI.

One of several fishing vessels washed ashore in American Samoa near Amouli, a hulk being slowly broken apart by the surf. (NOAA ONMS)

VESSELS										
Island	FID	Name	Tonnage	Type	Month	Day	Year	Info source	Area	Notes
Tutuila	0	*unnamed*						Sailing Directions (enroute) Pacific Islands, National Imagery and Mapping Agency 6th ed. 2002		Pago Pago Harbor. Appears to have been broken in half, lies in 48m (26 fm) of water off the fuel pier. One half lies 120 m. (130 yds) north of, and parallel to, the fuel pier; the other half extends from 110 m. (120 yd) to 183m (200 yd) north of the west corner of the fuel pier.
	1	*unnamed*						Sailing Directions		Pago Pago Harbor. Small stranded wreck about 110m (120 yd) eastward of Tower Rock (see FID 27?)
	2	*unnamed*						Sailing Directions		Pago Pago Harbor. A sunken vessel lies in 29 fathoms of water in a position 260 yards 316 degrees from Goat Island North Day beacon.
	3	*USS* Chehalis AOG-48	1850dp	tanker	October	7	1949	DANFS		AOG-48: dp. 1,850; l. 310'9"; b. 48'6"; dr. 15'8"; s. 14 k.; cpl. 131; a. 4 3"; cl. Patapsco class. On 7 October 1949, as she lay at Tutuila, American Samoa, one of her gasoline tanks exploded, killing 6 of her crew. The tanker burst into flames, capsized, and sank near fuel pier Pago Pago harbor.
	4	*Metacom*		whaler	Decemb	29	1860	Richards 1988: 180	Pago Pago (bay of Tutuilla)	Ship Metacom, Hinds, of New Bedford, was wrecked at the Navigator Islands Dec. 29, while getting wood, a heavy N.W. gale having come on which parted the larboard chain, dragged the other anchor, and went ashore on the reef, broadside to, and bilged. Reported 600 bbls of oil saved, no lives lost. (NY Herald, 6/5/1861
	5	*Phoebe*	25	brig			1828	Richards 1988: 25		25 ton brig stolen by 5 or 6 convicts at Shoalhaven, NSW mid-1827. After thefts and murders at Huahine, they sailed for Tutuila, where they wrecked early 1828.
	6	*Speculateur*	40	schooner	August		1849	Ward 1966: 146		This schooner of 40 tons, left Tahiti for California Aug. 13th. On the 8th day at sea a gale threw her upon her "beam ends." The wreck was abandoned—the boats were lashed together, to which an outrigger was attached. Crew succeeded in reaching the Navigator Islands.

	7	*Mary Winkelman*	522	barkentine	Novemb	13	1923	Gordon Newell, Maritime Events of 1923, H.W. McCurdy Marine History of the Pacific Northwest p. 344;		522 tons, was built at Seabeck, by Hiram Doncaster in 1881. Leaving Pago-Pago for San Francisco, she drifted onto the reef. The 10-man crew were landed safely, but the barkentine could not be floated, and became a total loss.
	8	USS *O'Brien DD-415*	1960dp	destroyer	October	19	1942	DANFS		On 15 September, while serving with a carrier task force in the Guadalcanal area, O'Brien was hit in the extreme bow by a torpedo from the Japanese submarine I-19. After emergency repairs at Espiritu Santo, she began the long transit back to the United States. However, while at sea off Samoa on 19 October 1942, O'Brien's hull failed amidships. She began to break in two, sinking after her crew had abandoned ship. Also reported lost in Solomons area.
	9	*Kwang Myung No. 65*	352 GRT	fishing	October		1982	Preston 1997: Ship Groundings p62-64	Partially submerged at Pago Pago	removed
	10	*Kwang Myung No. 51*	347 GRT	fishing	December		1991	Ship Groundings	Pago Pago	Cyclone Val…removed
	11	*Kwang Myung No. 58*	347 GRT	fishing	December		1991	Ship Groundings	Pago Pago	Cyclone Val…removed
	12	*Kwang Myung No. 72*	346 GRT	fishing	December		1991	Ship Groundings	Pago Pago	Cyclone Val…removed
	13	*Amiga No. 5*	284 GRT	fishing	December		1991	Ship Groundings	Pago Pago	Cyclone Val…removed
	14	*Kwang Myung No. 63*	352 GRT	fishing	December		1991	Ship Groundings in the Pacific Islands Region (Preston et al.) south pacific Regional Environment Program 1997 p62-64	Pago Pago	Cyclone Val…removed

	15	*Koram No. 1*	304 GRT	fishing	December		1991	Ship Groundings	Pago Pago	Cyclone Val...removed
	16	*Korbee No. 7*	304 GRT	fishing	December		1991	Ship Groundings	Pago Pago	Cyclone Val...removed
	17	*Koram No. 3*	304 GRT	fishing	December		1991	Ship Groundings	Pago Pago	Cyclone Val...removed
	18	*unnamed*		Manu'a vessel			1835 (18	Gray 1980: 40	vicinity Aunu'u	Local vessel from Manu'a set out from Aunu'u with two other whaleboats for 60 mile crossing to Manu'a. Lost with all hands at sea shortly after setting out.
	19	*Tutuila*	40	motor vessel	January	10	1940	Islands Monthly, Feb. 15 1940	reef off Leone point, Vailotai	diesel motor vessel, passenger boat. Native children from Apia washed overboard. Also see LA Times, Jan 11, 1940. Two children perish, 31 rescued.
	20	*unknown*						Paul Brown, NPS DSO	in 90' depth, off Matuu	vessel engine scatter, reported by NPS DSO
	21	*unknown*						Hans Van Tilburg NOAA NMSP	reef flat, between Tula and Alao	vessel engine scatter, seen from road
	22	*unknown*	30	purse seiner skiff				Doug Fenner DMWR, Peter Peshut ASEPA	South of Fogausa near submarine back, 200-feet plus depth	reported by DMWR, coords may be with Peter Peshut EPA. Tri-marine illegal dumping of hulk, surveyed post-sinking.
	23	*unknown*		longliner				Paul Brown, NPS DSO and Doug Fenner DMWR	Taema Bank, in direct line with Alava Mountain and Breakers Point radio towers	reported by DMWR, coords with Ray Sabater; also reported by NPS DSO. One of the longliners which were removed from Pago Pago harbor.
	24	*unknown*		wreck sunk as artificial reef				Peter Peshut AS EPA	off Northeast end of Taema Bank	sunk 10-20 years ago according to Peter Peshut.
	25	*Chief Tapeet*		derelict wooden fishing boat				Peter Peshut AS EPA	off south shore of Tutuila, 6,000 feet plus	in Pago harbor as of 2004
	26	*Mamhae No. 225*		150-foor Korean tuna boat			1970	Chicago Tribune, Sept. 22, 1970	crashed on a reef outside Pago Pago	150-foot Korean tuna vessel. Eight Korean sailors missing, 14 survive.
	27	*unknown*		fishing boat				chart 83484	Fatumafuti	marked on chart as hulk. Sections still visible near flower pot rock. Debris scatter on reef.
	28	*unknown*		fishing boat				chart 83484	Matautuloa Pt	marked on chart
	29	*unknown*		fishing boat				chart 83484	Ashore on coast at Amouli Village	hulk on shore

	30	*unknown*						chart 83484	Pago inner harbor	marked on chart, 5 fathoms, near cannery
	31	*unknown*						chart 83484	Pago inner harbor	marked on chart, 5 fathoms, near cannery
	32	*unknown*						chart 83484	Pago inner harbor	marked on chart, position approximate, 7 fathoms, near cannery
	33	*unknown*						chart 83484	Pago inner harbor	on chart, 9 fathoms
	34	*unknown*						chart 83484	Pago inner harbor	marked emergent on chart, position approximate
	35	*unknown*						chart 83484	Pago inner harbor	marked emergent on chart
Rose Island	36	*Jin Shiang Fa*		Fishing (363 GRT)	October	14	1993	Ship Groundings	Rose Atoll, 400 KM E. of Pago Pago, on SW arm of atoll	Site investigated by AS and USFWS (Jim Maragos). Documents on file with DMWR.
	37	*Wakulla*		schooner			1853	Ward 1966: 29	Rose	Schooner Wakulla, of St. George, as she lies stripped on Rose Island, was sold by auction on the 19th, Mr. Seth W. Macy, of Newport, for $310. Her sails, rigging, chains, anchors, &etc. were to be sold at auction yesterday. The vessel lays well up on the rocks, the tide ebbing and flowing in her; but it is thought she can be got off, and repaired at a small expense.
	38	*Good Templar*		schooner	Novemb	4	1868	Ward 1966: 317	Rose	Left San Francisco August 1st 1868. Total loss at Rose Atoll November 4 1868. All hands perished except two (British) seaman and cook William C. Ross.
	39	*Friendship*		schooner	Novemb	4	1849	Ward 1966: 28	Rose	ship reported run aground east end of Rose, leaking. Cargo reported saved, much damages, taken to Nassau NP. (ship lost?)

B. Historic Sunken Aircraft

Between 1900 and 1950 American Samoa was under the administration of the Department of the Navy, and during the years of World War II Tutuila supported a naval air station, maintaining up to 60 fighter aircraft and 12 long range bombers at any one time. As a consequence of intensive training and patrol operations, 43 naval aircraft are reported as having ditched or crashed into American Samoan waters between 1942 and 1944, principally in the vicinity of Tutuila. Some of these sites are war graves; all remain property of the U.S. Government, and are protected by the Sunken Military Craft Act of 2004. None have been located (local divers report possible plane debris near Pola Island, Tutuila).

Sunken Dauntless SBD dive bomber, one of the many World War II fighter aircraft ditched in Hawaiian waters…an example of the kinds of sites which might be found in deep waters near Tutuila. (courtesy HURL)

The records of these aircraft losses, preserved at the Naval Historical Center, capture specific glimpses of tragic individual events during wartime naval service. The group of 45 aviation losses as a whole more broadly represents the legacy of naval activities in American Samoa during World War II. Similar to the 1500+ naval aircraft lost in the Hawaiian Islands area, the 45 aircraft losses in American Samoa reflect accidents which occurred during normal patrols and training operations, and emphasize the logistical commitment of a nation at war and the inherently hazardous nature of aviation in the mid-29th century. Aviation archaeology is relatively new, but clearly the Pacific region provided the most important testing ground for the strategic innovation of naval aviation, and this broad trend had a considerable impact during World War II. Aviation

technology changed the nature of conflict in the Pacific and played a direct role in shaping our modern society in the region.

The waters around Tutuila also possess one of the most famous commercial aircraft crashes in Pacific history. On January 12th, 1939, Captain Edwin C. Musick, along with his crew, suffered a fatal explosion and crashed into the ocean northwest of Tutuila. Musick had inaugurated the Panamerican Flying Clipper service in the Pacific, the first trans-oceanic air link in the region. Surface search efforts were conducted by the USS *Avocet* for the Sikorsky-42B "Samoan Clipper," but only traces of debris were found.

A Grumman F4F Wildcat, one of the outstanding naval fighter aircraft of World War II. (courtesy Naval Historical Center)

The Sikorsky S-42 long range commercial flying boat, which helped to open the Pacific to passenger aviation. (courtesy Library of Congress)

AIRCRAFT										
FID	USN Buno	Aircraft name	Type	Month	Day	Year	Source	Location	Pilot name	Notes
0		SIKORSKY	S-42B	1	12	1939	Honolulu Star Bulletin; Pacific Islands Monthly (1/24/38)	Tutuila	Musick, Edwin C.	Panam Pacific clipper...January 11, Sikorsky S-42B flying boat, flown by famed aviator Edward Musick, developed oil leak in #4 engine. Dumping fuel for emergency landing at Pago Pago, the Samoan Clipper exploded mid-air and sank. USS Avocet soon on station at oil and debris slick. (From Gray 1966: 243; pilots found winds from mountains near Pago Pago difficult. After S-42 disaster, Panam switchs efforts to Canton Island, atoll to north.) Debris slick reported 14 degrees 8 minutes S, 170 degrees 51 minutes W.
1	06892	DAUNTLESS	SBD-4	1	2	1943	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Evenden, J.T.	Crashed fue to stall in approach for landing. Recommend striking.
2	06895	DAUNTLESS	SBD-4	3	2	1943	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Wrenn, E.A.	Plane crashed on approach for landing. Plane struck. Major overhaul for engine.
3	UNKNOWN	DAUNTLESS	SBD	5	19	1943	NHC Database/	at sea	Perkins, C.R.	Crashed at sea. Plane and personnel (gunner Sgt. Charles Bradford Mellen) not recovered. Buno not listed on Accrep.
4	UNKNOWN	DAUNTLESS	SBD	5	26	1943	NHC Database/	at sea	Dexter, W.M.	During dive bombing plane struck another plane and crashed. Pilot went down with plane. Gunner parachuted. Other plane landed safely.
5	02642	CORSAIR	F4U-1	11	9	1943	NHC Database/	Tutuila		land or water site unknown.
6	18001	CORSAIR	F4U-1	1	6	1944	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Hurns, H.T.	causes unknown
7	18065	CORSAIR	F4U-1	1	12	1944	NHC Database/	at sea near Tutuila	O'Sullivan, D.F.	Pilot error, temporary loss of control, probably vertigo. Pilot killed.
8	13112	CORSAIR	FG-1	1	12	1944	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Seright, E.H.	Exhausted fuel supply, missing.
9	18114	CORSAIR	F4U-1	1	14	1944	NHC Database/	Tutuila		water landing
10	17511	CORSAIR	F4U-1	1	22	1944	NHC Database/	vicinity Tutuila NW		mechanical failure
11	13312	CORSAIR	FG-1	1	15	1944	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Underwood	crashed at sea, causes unknown
12	1863	WILDCAT	F4F-3	7	26	1942	NHC Database/	2 miles north, Tutuila	Lyon, J.H.	Engaged in tactical manuevers with 6-plane division, mid-air collision, pulled into leader from below. Plane lost tail section and fell out of control with pilot, 9,000 feet. Not recovered.
13	2515	WILDCAT	F4F-3	9	9	1942	NHC Database/	at sea	Deutermann, W.B.	Flying at 100 feet, engine cut, spun in. Pilot and plane not recovered.
14	01996	WILDCAT	F4F-4	11	18	1942	NHC Database/	Kalului (?)	Krieg, E.O.	Lost in weather during routine gunnery training flight. Flight pased through small heavy rain squall at 500 feet. Krieg's plane not seen subsequent to entering rain squall.
15	181	WILDCAT	F4F-3	11	30	1942	NHC Database/	at sea	Williams, F.D.	Crash landed at sea, strike plane. (Buno correct?)
16	3991	WILDCAT	F4F-3	12	19	1942	NHC Database	Tutuila	Ford, K.M.	Crash landed at sea, recommen striking plane.
17	12021	WILDCAT	F4F-4	3	4	1943	NHC Database/	at sea off Tutuila	Tegart, R.L.	Believed to have crash landed at sea, presumed lost. Actual crash not seen but heard by personnel on shore, who immediately thereafter observed bubbles of oil close to shore but in water more than 25 fathoms deep.

18	12034	WILDCAT	F4F-4	12	12	1943	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Smith, H.M.	Lost flying speed, spun in after take-off, crashed onto reef.
19	5265	WILDCAT	F4F-7	4	23	1942	NHC Database			causes unknown
20	10620	DAUNTLESS	SBD-4	10	20	1943	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Hall, J.T.	Spun into sea from 1,500 feet off Tutuila. Piloy was engaged in first indoctrination flight with his squadron. Neither pilot nor plane recovered.
21	35969	DAUNTLESS	SBD-5	11	16	1943	NHC Database/	Tutuila		causes unknown, not combat mission
22	29049	DAUNTLESS	SBD-5	11	23	1943	NHC Database/			causes unknown, not combat flight
23	00671	DUCK	J2F-5	9	4	1942	NHC Database/	35 miles east of Tutuila	Haselton, H.T.	Engine cut, pilot attemtped full stall, float hit large wave during emergency landing. Pilot thrown from plane, radioman thrown against panel. Both survived. Plane sank in deep water.
24	00764	DUCK	J2F-5	1	30	1943	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Babb, L.R.	crashed at sea
25	00784	DUCK	J2F-5	10	31	1944	NHC Database/	Tutuila		mechanical failure, land or water unknown
26	35131	MITCHELL	PBJ-1D	1	22	1944	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Duvall, S.M.	Missing enroute Canton Island to Tutuila, probable cause weather in tropical front. Extensive search, negative results. Lost pilot and 5 crew.
27	33965	CATALINA	PBY-5A	10	5	1943	NHC Database/	100 miles from Tutuila	Sax, P.J.	Pilot landed at sea to pick up occupants of crashed R4D. Prop failure in rough sea upon take-off, prop went through pilot's cabin. All passengers later taken off by D.E. boat, plane sunk by gunfire.
28	1873	WILDCAT	F4F-3	6	4	1942	NHC Database			land or water unknown
29	2512	WILDCAT	F4F-3P	6	12	1942	NHC Database			land or water unknown
30	1851	WILDCAT	F4F-3	7	21	1942	NHC Database		Yost, D.H.	previous water landing Pago Pago harbor by same pilot 12 June 1942...submerged in salt water 24 hours, major overhaul.
31	1891	WILDCAT	F4F-3	12	30	1942	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Basinger, C.C.	Ground-looped into salt water lagoon while landing. Aircraft previously involved in mid-air collision 26 Sept. 1942.
32	2515	WILDCAT	F4F-3	9	27	1942	NHC Database			causes unknown
33	1893	WILDCAT	F4F-3	10	5	1942	NHC Database			causes unknown. Aircraft previously survived water landing in Satapuala Lagoon 26 Sept. 1942.
34	1881	WILDCAT	F4F-3	10	5	1942	NHC Database			causes unknown
35	1889	WILDCAT	F4F-3	10	7	1942	NHC Database/	Pago Pago harbor	Kopan	Landing gear could not be retracted. Pilot made water landing in Pago harbor.
36	3991	WILDCAT	F4F-3	1	11	1943	NHC Database/		Ford, K.	causes unknown
37	1874	WILDCAT	F4F-3	1	16	1943	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Patterson, R.J.	Ground-looped into salt water lagoon while landing. Plane recovered. Recommend striking.
38	1866	WILDCAT	F4F-3	12	29	1942	NHC Database/	Tutuila	Deal, H.J.	crashed on take-off, causes unknown
39	4206	HELLDIVER	SBC-4	10	22	1942	NHC Database/	Defense force straw area	Ayres, R.R.	brake failure and landing too fast, plane went off runway into lagoon.
40	1278	HELLDIVER	SBC-4	3	13	1943	NHC Database/	45 miles from Tutuila	Shepard, J.E.	Loss of oil pressure, water landing.
41	29073	DAUNTLESS	SBD-5	9	17	1944	NHC Database/	Samoan defense Area	Ezechal, J.D. Jr.	Engine failure, water landing, plane floated for 15-20 seconds, pilot picked up by natives in boat and taken back to airfield.

42	3819	CORSAIR	F4U-1	1	12	1944	NHC Database/	vicinity Tutuila NW	Seright, E.H.	Pilot became lost and exhausted fuel supply, missing at sea off Tutuila. Search conducted, negative results.
43	5942	KINGFISHER	OS2U-3	2	2	1942	NHC Database/	Pago Pago harbor	Clark, W.	Crashed on take-off due to restricted airspace, failure to observe section leader had crashed (inland) on take-off, while making necessary 180-degree turn, held nose too high, started spin at low altitude. Crashed in harbor and capsized.

C. Coastal Fortifications

The remnants of numerous concrete pillboxes along the shoreline, gun emplacements, bunkers, Tafuna and Leone air bases, the naval hospital, radar stations, radio stations, foundations etc. are the more visible reminders of the World War II period in American Samoa. They are a testimony to the important military role of the islands during a pivotal period in Pacific history. The six-inch guns at Blunts Point, along with their emplacements and ammunition lockers, have been designated as National Historic Landmarks. Joseph Kennedy, principal investigator with Archaeological Consultants of the Pacific Inc., recently completed a thorough inventory of all of the World War II coastal defense structures on Tutuila Island. Sites like these in the Pacific often commemorate not only defense preparations and locations of battles, but the many training areas and activities during the war. As a subset of the 132 sites documented in Kennedy's report, the maritime heritage inventory includes the coastal pillboxes and naval guns at Blunts Point and Breakers Point as heritage elements directly related to marine and coastal spaces. (For a thorough survey of Tutuila coastal defense structures, please see Joseph Kennedy, *Results of an archaeological survey and archival research of WWII coastal defenses on Tutuila Island, American Samoa* 2005.)

Relatively easy access exists to the Blunts Point gun emplacement, but the numerous coastal pillboxes fronting many of the villages are much more apparent. These pillbox sites, some built prior to the American declaration of war in December 1941, are associated with the US Marines and with the local *Fitafita,* Samoan Marines dedicated to defending their home against invasion. The Samoan Marines were the first ethnic brigade to be incorporated into the Marine Corps Reserves (Kennedy 2005). As part of his report, Kennedy prepared a National Register of Historic Places multiple property nomination for many of the World War II sites.

Manufactured in 1907, a large 6" naval gun stands in silence at Blunts Point, now a National Landmark. (NOAA ONMS)

An empty World War II pillbox still stands guard on the beach near Alao. (NOAA ONMS)

FORTIFICATIONS									
Island	FID	Place Name	Descript	Location	Lat	Long	Info Source	Desig #	Notes
Tutuila	0	Blunt's Point Naval Gun	Large naval rifle with 1910 gunsite and surrounding fortification	Located atop Natautu Ridge on the west coast entrace to Pago Pago Harbor	534970	8420160	Clark 1980: 61	AS-25-009	The mounting carriage of the gun is fastened to a concrete slab. The circular concrete bunker wall that surrounds the gun opens off theinland side to steps leading down to ammunition storage. This is one of sevearl gun implacements built by the U.S. Navy in 1941 to defend the harbor. It was abandoned in 1944 and is now inoperable. It is listed in the National Register (1976).
	1	Breaker's Point Naval Gun	Large naval rifle and surrounding concrete bunker	Located on Papatele Ridge, above Breaker's Point	53660	8419780	Clark 1980: 61	AS-25-010	The mounting carriage of the gun is fastened to a concrete slab. This is one of several gun implacements built by the U.S. Navy in 1941. The positioning of the gun on the southeast point of the Pago Pago Harbor coast allowed for defense of this Key Pacific port. The western coast counterpart to this site AS-25-9 has already been included in the National Register of Historic Places. The Breaker's Point Naval Gun Site is important for the same reasons and shouldl be considered for National Register Protection.
	2		pillbox	Fagalii	518602	8417530	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	3		pillbox	Fagalii	598699	8417554	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	4		pillbox	Fagalii	519024	8417914	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	5		pillbox	Fagalii	519241	8418048	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	6		pillbox	Maloata	519925	8418765	ASHPO	AS-34-036	round, domed top, gun slit
	7		pillbox	Poloa	518265	8416989	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	8		pillbox	Poloa	518096	8417265	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	9		pillbox	Poloa	517989	8416677	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	10		pillbox	Poloa	517964	8416578	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	11		pillbox	Poloa	517843	8416410	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided flat top, observation post
	12		pillbox	Amanave	518072	8415940	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	13		pillbox	Amanave	518313	8415771	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided, domed top, gun slit
	14		pillbox	Se'etaga	520530	8415699	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit

	15		pillbox	Se'etaga	520771	8415747	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided, flat top, gun slit
	16		pillbox	Se'etaga	520795	8415699	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	17		pillbox	Asili	522193	8415120	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, adjacent feature
	18		pillbox	Leone	522867	8414506	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance
	19		pillbox	Leone			ASHPO	AS-34-058	10-sided, flat top, gun slit, rear entrance
	20		pillbox	Fagalele			ASHPO	AS-34-051	round, domed top, gun slit, back side flat, double entryway
	21		pillbox	Tula	547169	8423386	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance
	22		pillbox	Alao	547361	8422892	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	23		pillbox	Alao	547120	8422241	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	24		pillbox	Auasi	545771	8421530	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	25		pillbox	Alofau	542554	8421602	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance
	26		pillbox	Masefau	540361	8423096	Kennedy, 2005		8-sided, domed top, gun slit
	27		pillbox	Masefau	539843	8423434	Kennedy, 2005		8-sided, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance
	28		pillbox	Alofau	542892	8421024	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, inscribed
	29		pillbox	Fa'alefu			ASHPO	AS-21-114	10-sided, flat top, observation post
	30		pillbox	Fa'alefu			ASHPO	AS-21-115	
	31		pillbox	Aumi	538048	8419843	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	32		pillbox	Vatia	535434	8423892	Kennedy, 2005		5-sided front, square extension on back, flat top, observation post, side/rear entrance
	33		pillbox	Vatia	535337	8424024	Kennedy, 2005		underwater
	34		pillbox	Vatia	535169	8424145	Kennedy, 2005		15-sided observation post
	35		pillbox	Vatia	535530	8424699	Kennedy, 2005		16-sided, flat top, gun slit
	36		pillbox	Afono	537580	8423660	ASHPO	AS-23-047	round, domed top, narrow gun slit
	37		pillbox	Afono	537680	8423690	ASHPO	AS-23-048	16-sided, flat top, observation post
	38		pillbox	Afono	537400	8423680	ASHPO	AS-23-046	round, flat top, gun slit
	39		pillbox	Afono	537360	8423770	ASHPO	AS-23-045	14-sided, flat top, observation post

	40		pillbox	Afono	537330	8423780	ASHPO	AS-23-049	16-sided, flat top, obersvation post, side/rear entrance
	41		pillbox	Tula	547048	8423988	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	42		pillbox	Aoa			ASHPO	AS-21-116	12-sided, flat top, observation post
	43		pillbox	Aoa			ASHPO	AS-21-011	12-sided, flat top, observation post
	44		pillbox	Fagiatua	542024	8422024	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top
	45		pillbox	Fagiatua	541578	8421964	Kennedy, 2005		indeterminate
	46		pillbox	Amaua	540650	8421458	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	47		pillbox	Afulei	540458	8421265	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance, standing in water
	48		pillbox	Avaio	540048	8420530	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	49		pillbox	Nuuuli	532169	8416072	Kennedy, 2005		12-sided, rear entrance, standing in water
	50		pillbox	Nuuuli	532217	8416120	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	51		pillbox	Nuuuli	531892	8416072	Kennedy, 2005		12-sided, domed top, gun slit
	52		pillbox	Nuuuli	532458	8416651	Kennedy, 2005		round, dome top, gun slit. Rear entrance, separate rectangular concrete structure at rear with opening facing pillbox
	53		pillbox	Nuuuli	532482	8416723	Kennedy, 2005		12-sided, domed top, gun slit
	54		pillbox	Lions Park	531048	8415988	Kennedy, 2005		low, round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance
	55		pillbox	Utulaina	534640	8418500	ASHPO	AS-26-013	round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance above revetment
	56		pillbox	Utulaina	534500	8518580	ASHPO	AS-26-014	round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance above revetment
	57		pillbox	Matuu	534482	8418602	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, rusted metal hatch
	58		pillbox	Faga'alu			ASHPO	AS-25-057	round, domed top, gun slit
	59		pillbox	Gatavai			ASHPO	AS-25-012	round, domed top
	60		pillbox	Gatavai	536482	8419771	Kennedy, 2005		indeterminate
	61		pillbox	Faga'alu			ASHPO	AS-25-056	indeterminate
	62		pillbox	Faga'alu	534900	8419900	ASHPO	AS-25-046	round, domed top, gun slit, counterweight

	63		pillbox	Lauliifou	537241	8419675	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance (lying upside-down)
	64		pillbox	Lauliifou	537627	8419819	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, side entrance
	65		pillbox	Fagamutu	521024	8415193	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, side addition
	66		pillbox	Fagamutu	521024	8415193	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	67		pillbox	Leone	523072	8414361	Kennedy, 2005		10-sided, domed top, gun slit
	68		pillbox	Leone	523072	8414361	Kennedy, 2005		indeterminate
	69		pillbox	Nuuuli	532795	8417386	Kennedy, 2005		12-sided, flattop, gun slit
	70		pillbox	Nuuuli	532747	8417337	Kennedy, 2005		indeterminate
	71		pillbox	Matuu	534651	8418530	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top
	72		pillbox	Vaitongi	528988	8412506	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit
	73		pillbox	Vaitongi	528675	8412169	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, set into basalt
	74		pillbox	Fogagogo	530145	8413843	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance obscured
	75		pillbox	Gatavai	534554	8420313	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top
	76		pillbox	Maupua	534554	8420313	Kennedy, 2005		on ridge (not visited)
	77		pillbox	Poloa	518120	8410819	Kennedy, 2005		pillbox with bunker complex
	78		pillbox	Tafuna airport			ASHPO	AS-31-052	four pillboxes
	79		pillbox	Vailoatai	523313	8412313	Kennedy, 2005		round, domed top, gun slit, rear entrance
	80		pillbox	Sliding Rock	523988	8412024	Kennedy, 2005		16-sided, domed top, gun slit
	81		pillbox	Fagalea	530289	8420265	Kennedy, 2005		domed top

D. Archaeological Sites

There are a wide variety of archaeological artifacts and sites in American Samoa related to the ancient past, including star mounds, inland forts, raised roads, quarries, house foundations, pig enclosures, etc. Only a few such sites recur repeatedly in the marine and coastal context: whet stones, petroglyphs, grinding holes/bait cups, and certain coastal villages. In some instances sites such as coastal villages have been the subject of archaeological investigation and excavation. In many other cases, artifacts and features have simply been informally described and briefly included in previous inventory summaries. The potential for additional information from further study of marine and coastal archaeological sites in American Samoa remains high. These are unique physical 'records," details that speak of ancient Samoan life-ways.

Grinding holes and/or bait cups, carved into the sea-washed reef at Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary. (NOAA ONMS)

ARCHAEO									
Island	FID	Place Name	Descript	Location	Lat	Long	Info Source	Desig #	Notes
Tutuila	0	Whetstones	Two multi-faceted whetstones in the sea	About 9.1 to 12.2 meters off the road to Utumea in the Eastern District	14 20.020 S (approx)	170 48.684 W (approx)	Clark 1980: 15	AS-66-6 (Clark), T-140 (Kikuchi)	Reported by Kikuchi in 1963; noted as "marginal" by Clark
	1	Fagatele Bay Village	Small coastal settlement	Just above the beach on the northeast shore of Fagatele Bay, an old erosion-breached volcanic crater.	14 22.016 S (approx)	170 45.624 W (approx)	Clark 1980: 79	AS-33-1	The site is situated on a flat cliff of raised beach c. 5 meters above the narrow present beach which is some 30 to 70 meters wide and nearly 200 meters long. Thick vine growth and scattered trees cover the area (Frost 1978). Isolated small multi-habitation site. Some test excavation conducted. No absolute dates. Appears late pre-historic/early historic period occupation.
	2	Whetstones	Elliptically shaped facets	Western promontory of Leone Bay	14 20.542 S (approx)	170 47.246 W (approx)	Clark 1980 April: 16	AS-Tu-50 (Clark) also AS-34-17 (Clark July), T-143 (Kikuchi, 1963)	Cluster of whetstones on a low-lying rock shelf that is covered by the sea at low tide.
	4	Whetstone	Single whetstone	Papaloa Rock just above the Papaloa petroglyphs near Leone.	14 20.627 S (approx)	170 47.129 W (approx)	Clark 1980 April: 16	As-Tu-52	Single whetstone on a soft, ash-cinder tuff.
	5	Nu`uo`osegi Cove	Potential burial of a man with stacked rocks at the summit of the cove	Nu`uo`osegi Cove			Silva 1975: 13		Existence of burial not confirmed through archaeological excavations.
	6	Papaloa	rosk shelf, including 70 petroglyphs along three shelves of rock	in lagoon at Leone	14 20.627 S (approx)	170 47.129 W (approx)	Clark 1980: 90, Kikuchi 1963: 83	AS-34-21 (Clark); T-116 (Kikuchi)	three enlongate shelves of rock, 60-100 meters long. Predominant motif central hole ringed by circle of holes.
	8	Maloata	ancient village	north shore Tutuila	520025	8418342	Ayres; Suafoa	AS-34-034	second oldest archaeological site in American Samoa. See NPS report.
	9	artificial island	stone fishing mound	Leone Pala,	523080	8415070	Jeff Clark/NDSU	AS-34-040	possible. Extensive scatter of lithic material. No map made
	10	artificial island	stone fishing mound	Leone Pala,	523100	8415110	Jeff Clark/NDSU	AS-34-041	possible. Has lithic material. No map.

	11	artificial island	stone fishing mound	Leone Pala,	523135	8415140	Jeff Clark/NDSU	AS-34-042	possible. No map made. This one had grinding stone
	12	Ologa To'i	lithic areas on lagoon	Pala Lagoon, seaward of Ologa To'i grinding facets			Jeff Clark/NDSU	AS-34-047	site may have been effected by construction of Leone Monument
Aunu`u Island	13	Pa Taua	Wall with two towers (pu'e) at each end	West coast of the village of Aunu'u	547460	8420440	Kikuchi 1963: 47	AS-22-01, A-2 (Kikuchi)	Now in ruins, towers used to house four cannon from Kalakaua's ship *Kaimiloa*. Local villagers used cannon and other weapons, with aid of sailors from the ship, to repel an invasion canoe force. Three of these cannon (reportedly from the *Kaimiloa*) now on display in the Jean B. Haydon museum in Pago Pago (ref Rex at museum).
Ofu Island	14	To'aga	ancient village site	south coast	646780	8432620	Clark 1980, Kirch and Hunt	AS-13-001	One of the most significant archaeological sites in American Samoa
Ta`u	15	Fa`asamene	Small, sandy cove	Northwest coast of Ta`u	660930	8427070	Kikuchi 1963: 77	Ta-27	Named after the spring which issues from the side of the cliff. On the trail above the cove a small platform of rocks formerly served as a table where the villagers could place their coconut bowls to collect the dripping water. Several broken coconut cups and some ceramic bowls were seen scattered about the platform. The spring has not been used since the introduction of piped water into the village.
	16	Ta'u Bait Cups #1	Twelve holes averaging 8 cm in diameter and 8-10 cm deep) and two or three whetstones	Located on the only stone shelf along the entire beach front of Ta'u village	14 14.357 S (approx)	169 30.830 W (approx)	Clark 1980: 24, Kikuchi 1963: 91	AS-11-17 (Clark), Ta-34 and -40 (Kikuchi)	Kikiuchi (1983:91) suggested that the holes may have been used to hold or crush bait for fishing. It is unlikely that this site will yield any additional information of importance to the history or prehistory of the area but detailed mapping is advisable.
	17	Ta'u Bait Cups #2	Series of bait cups	Located on a rock shelf off the coast of Ta'u village	14 13.046 S (approx)	169 25.695 W (approx)	Clark 1980: 24, Kikuchi 1963: 91	AS-11-18 (Clark), Ta-12 (Kikuchi)	Some forty years ago they were dynamited out by a local chief. They placed this shelf off the Luma area, well north of the area indicated by Kikuchi (1963:24) for Ta-12 which was unknown to them.
	19	Faga	ancient village	north coast	666010	8427420	Kikuchi 1963, Clark 1990, Cleghorn 1997		important village, "first village" and associated with Tui Manua title.

	20	Saua	ancient village	East Coast of Ta'u Island south of Papasao Point off the coast of the southern end of Saua Village	672080	8429200	Kikuchi 1963, Suafoa 2006 et al	AS-11-2, Ta-10 (Kikuchi)	location of first kava ceremony
	21	Toa	ancient village	at Toa cove	661270	8427400	Clark 1980, Hunt 1987		coastal beach village

E. Marine/Coastal Legends and Folklore Sites

There are a great number of legends and stories represented by natural features or specific locations within the coastal and marine context. The Samoan word *tupua* refers to special rocks or formations which represent ancient humans. Specific locations underwater, such as fresh water springs or passages in the reef, can also be associated with ancient events or non-human monsters. In a very pragmatic manner, the features of the landscape and seascape themselves are visible touchstones of oral history, parts of the heritage record. According to Volk, Knudsen, Kluge and Herdrich in *Towards a Territorial Conservation Strategy and the Establishment of a Conservation Areas System in American Samoa* (1992), "these sites are of extraordinary significance to Samoan culture. Compared to all of the archaeological and historic sites that the HPO [Historic Preservation Office] tries to protect, these sites are seen as the most significant to local residents." Furthermore, interpretation often depends on locality. Differing versions of these legends reflect local variations. Twenty known marine and coastal legend-type sites are included here, though this number undoubtedly is only a subset of the greater resource.

"Tower Rock," the large tupua at Fatumafuti, representing a giant frozen in stone. (NOAA ONMS)

All resource contacts in American Samoa regarded the current inventory of such cultural sites, residing mainly at the Historic Preservation Office, as "unfinished," and expressed support in desiring to see some kind of preservation of this type of information. As part of a 2007 Preserve America Initiative Grant entitled *Documenting Traditional Knowledge of Marine Use and Resource Management in American Samoa*, Arielle Levine (NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center) will be coordinating with NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program staff at the NMSP Pacific Islands Regional Office to incorporate maritime heritage into the upcoming interview and data survey. The project, seeking to investigate "the cultural significance of marine resources in American Samoan communities," will allow cultural experts and elders to review the inventory of these

marine and coastal legend sites. New sites may be added, and some may be excluded as inappropriate for public dissemination.

The topic of Samoan legends and marine natural features, one so intimately associated with local identification and *fa'asamoa* (the Samoan Way), represents a unique and valuable cultural tradition evolved from over 3,000 years of Samoan history. The preservation of these traditions, therefore, represents a unique challenge to resource managers. There is a gap between the more familiar historical property definitions under federal preservation mandates, and the recognition of less tangible "properties" (locations) of cultural importance. In other words, it's sometimes easier to quantify the significance of buildings and shipwrecks than it is to assess legendary *tupua*. Traditional cultural properties are defined as properties that are associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (1) are rooted in that community's history, and (2) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (NPS Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties). In this context, *tupua* are culturally historic locations directly associated with Samoan beliefs and customs passed orally down through the generations.

Sina and Li'ava'a's rock in the distance, coastal tupua commemorating where Sina was left on Tutuila when her father's boat departed. (NOAA ONMS)

LEGENDARY

Island	FID	Place Name	Descript	Location	Lat	Long	Info Source	Desig #	Notes
Tutuila	0	Sina's rock and Li'ava'a's rock	Rocks associated with legend	Shore NW of village of Fagasa, Tutuila	14 17.183 S (approx)	170 43.725 W (approx)	Clark 1980: 63, Barnes 2005: 253, Kikuchi 1963: 84, Herman 1955: 6	AS-26-002, T-122 and T-123 (Kikuchi)	(Barnes) Tuifiti sailed to the village of Fagasa and sent his daughter Sina ashore to collect water. When he was ready to leave he asked his crew if Sina had returned. They replied she was already asleep in the boat. But the crew was mistaken. Sina was left behind. Sina returned to the beach to find her father's boat had left, and wept uncontrollably. The Samoan chief Togamana consoled her. Dolphins still appear near this rock near the village of Fagasa, where Sina wept after she had been left behind by Tuifiti. (Herman 1955: 6 adds that Li'ava'a was Sina's father, and actually there are two rocks at the location known as Sina's Rock and Li'ava'a's rock, where the dolphins come as part of Sina's dowry in her marriage to Togamana.) (Kikuchi adds when Sina cried out, water bottle broke and well sprung up, well named Tufu.) (Kikuchi 1963: 83 The two large rocks Le'ma'a o Sina and Le'ma'a o Li'ava'a, named after the princess Sina and her father Li'ava'a . Kikuchi reported these as separate sites T-122 and T-123.
	1	Futi Tupua (Flower Pot Rock)	Large rock	Pago Pago Bay	535040	8418720	Clark 1980: 59	AS-25-3 (Clark), T-124 (Kikuchi)	Said to represent a giant female who had turned to stone. The spirit of the giant is said to haunt the area on moonless nights.
	2	Fatu Tupua (Tower Rock)	Large rock	Pago Pago Bay	534860	8418720	Clark 1980: 59	AS-25-4 (Clark), T-125 (Kikuchi)	Said to represent a giant male who had turned to stone. The spirit of the giant is said to haunt the area on moonless nights.
	3	Turtle and the Shark	Small cove-like feature in the basalt coastal shelf	Southwest edge of Vaitogi village, at Laumeimamalie Point	528520	8412080	Clark 1980: 76, Herman 1955: 13	AS-31-29	At a spot on the coast where there is a small cove-like feature in the basalt coastal shelf. According to a local informant years ago an old woman and a young girl were not given any food by the other villagers. So, with the girl on the old woman's back, they dove into the water where upon one turned into a turtle and the other into a shark. From that day since, when someone recited the appropriate chant at this location, the turtle and the shark will swim up to the coast and then out to the sea again. See also Herman 1955: 13.

	4	Papaloa	rosk shelf, including 70 petroglyphs along three shelves of rock	in lagoon at Leone	14 20.627 S (approx)	170 47.129 W (approx)	Clark 1980: 90, Kikuchi 1963: 83	AS-34-21 (Clark); T-116 (Kikuchi)	three enlongate shelves of rock, 60-100 meters long. Predominant motif central hole ringed by circle of holes.
	5	Niu-a veve shelf	large rock shelf	in Leone Bay	14 20.594 S (approx)	170 47.209 W (approx)	Clark 1980: 93, Herman 1955: 95	AS-34-25 (Clark), T-117 (Kikuchi)	Legend credits this and Papaloa Shelf (AS-34-22) to a rock throwing contest between cannibals. See also Herman 1955: 95. Cannibals Punamai ands Auali'i engaged in rock throwing contest, he who threw farther would eat the other up. Auali'i pitched Papaloa rock to western side of Leone harbor. Punamai pitched Veve rock (coconut growing on top, but never bears any fruit), farther, ate Auali'i up.
	6	heron's station	rock representing eight-legged heron fighting demon	rock in surf at Afono village	14 15.845 S (approx)	170 39.035 W (approx)	Herman 1955: 1		Sasa'umani family engaged help of eight-legged fighting demon (heron) to attack boy L'aulualo surfing in waves near Afono village. (Boy was to be sacrificed to Sasa'umani family as kava snack.) Boy captured heron and let him live, but removed six of his legs and stretched his neck. (Kikuchi T-67?)
	7	passage of the fish	channel in reef where fish ate L'aulualo	in reef near village of Afono	14 15.747 S (approx)	170 39.002 W (approx)	Herman 1955: 1		After heron unable to hurt L'aulualo, fish called to reef to ambush him while he surfed by. Fish takes position in channel, swallows L'aulualo, but boy and bonito fisherman escape from inside the fish. (Kikuchi T-67?)

Ofu Island	8	Fo'isi'a	Large rock	Le Nu'u off coas	14 10.394 S (approx)	169 41.018 W (approx)	Herman 1955: 108		Many years ago the island of Olosega declared war on the people of Ofu. The high chief of Ofu, by name of Tui'ofu, had married Silitai, a lady of Ta'u. Because of this connection Tui'ofu said to his people "let a messenger got o the Faletofu (a large village in Ta'u) and beg them to lend us their aid in the battle." The messenger went and his request was granted by the Faletalu. The battle was faught but remained undecided. After the war the Faletalu took leave of Ofu with these words, "Should there be more hostilities, do not send for us because we are not coming back to fight for you." Another year came and again Olosega declared war on Ofu. Tul'ofu sent another messenger to implore the Faletolu's aid. The Faletolu replied, "We have settled with you not to return to your island or fight your wars. If Olosega attacks you, see how you get along without us." The messenger returned with the bad news of Tuiofu said, "since the Faletofu refuses to come again (fo'isia) to our assistance, I will henceforth be called Fo'isi'a. Let us engage in the fight." So the battle was fought and Ofu had to retreat. Fo'isia could see that
	9	Pig Pen	promontory	Cape opposite island of Nu'u	14 10.368 S (approx)	169 40.747 W (approx)	Herman 1955: 25		Legend: cannibal lived on cape and built large stone enclosure, in which he placed people he captured. Cannibal finally defeated by Mao (tricked cannibal into eating his own liver). Promontory to this day called "Pig Pen."
Ta`u	10	Fa`asamene	Small, sandy cove	Northwest coast of Ta`u	660930	8427070	Kikuchi 1963: 77	Ta-27	Named after the spring which issues from the side of the cliff. On the trail above the cove a small platform of rocks formerly served as a table where the villagers could place their coconut bowls to collect the dripping water. Several broken coconut cups and some ceramic bowls were seen scattered about the platform. The spring has not been used since the introduction of piped water into the village.
	11	Vai-o-tuli	reef passage , spring below high water mark	near Si'ufaga in Ta'u	14 14.661 S (approx)	169 30.647 W (approx)	Herman 1955: 75, Kikuchi 1963: 76	AS-11-039, Ta-23 (Kikuchi)	Legend: demon living in reef passage. Turtle, with the help of the rooster, was able to make it through the passage and to the beach to lay her eggs. Place commemorated for demon being put to flight. Vai-o-tule means Spring of the Flight.

	12	Luamaa Tupua	Two boulders	Waters offshore from Saua, eastern coast, one on beach one at edge of water	670400	8423630	Buck 1930: 329 and Kikuchi 1963: 87	AS-11-12; Ta-29 (Kikuchi)	Naturally occurring boulders of substantial legendary significance. Legend: parents pf the god Tagaloa-lagi, turned to stone after swimming the long distance from Atafu Island (Tokelaus) to Ta'u.
	13	Luama'a Tupua	Two rocks	East Coast of Ta'u Island south of Papasao Point off the coast of the southern end of Saua Village	670400	8423630	Clark 1980: 23	AS-11-12 (Clark), Ta-29 (Kikuchi)	Rocks that relate to the creation of the first people and "represent the petrified bodies of the parents of Taugaloa-ui who were turned into stone after their long swim from the Atu Atafu." Rocks also relate to creation of first people. Smaller of two rocks female.
	14	Ma'a Fe'e Rock	Large rock representing the devilfish	Located in deep offshore waters at the far north end of Ta'u villlage.	660820	8426360	Clark 1980: 24, Kikuchi 1963: 87	AS-11-16 (Clark), Ta-33 (Kikuchi), As-Ta-12	Kikuchi (1963:87) cites Herman (1955:76) in reporting that it represents the petrified body of a squid. Legend: story of Lolo'i and the devlifish. Lolo'i on a journey to find the Fale'ula, the red house. Lolo'i's canoe, brought back by the devilfish, rescues him. Red house towed to Manu'a. The author was told by an old chief of Ta'u that it relates to a throwing contest between two chiefs of long ago.
	15	Nu'u-o-Sina Tupua	Single large boulder	Coast at Fitiuta	669760	8427720	Clark 1980: 23, Kikuchi 1963: 87	AS-11-13 (Clark), Ta-31 (Kikuchi)	Body of Sina represented by boulder in the water
	16	Moega-o-Uila Tupua	Large boulder	Located in rough water on the trail between Fitiuta and Faleasao	660920	8427280	Clark 1980: 23, Kikuchi 1963: 87	AS-11-14 (Clark), Ta-32 (Kikuchi), As-Ta-10 (Clark)	represents a mythical woman
	17	Fatu	stone representing Fatu, daughter of Tasi and Ta	on reef near village of Fale'ula			Herman 1955: 38		Legend: brothers tossed stone/daughter into the sea. The expression "Fatu has been committed to the sea" used as an expression of sympathy. Fatu later rescued by crab.
	18	Mago near Foa	location of battle between sea monster and shark	near place called Foa in vicinity of Leavania			Herman 1955: 75		Legend: battle between sea monster Pa'itele from the east and Mago shark from the west. Mago, exhausted, takes refuge in cave of sea cliff. Saying "chased like a Mago near Foa" refers to misfortune.

Olosega	19	Ma'a Fe'a	rock outcropping in ocean	200m Sw of modern Sili	14 10.138 S (approx)	169 37.111 W (approx)	Moore and Kennedy 1976: 41-43	AS-12-016	legendary anchoring spot of Tui Manua along Sili coastline, coming ashore at Lalomoana

F. Miscellaneous Resources

Within the general topic of maritime heritage, there are always several subjects which capture the special seafaring elements of a particular location, yet do not fit easily into archaeological or historical resource inventories. American Samoa is no different.

Massacre Bay: In 1787 the French explorer La Perouse arrived in Samoa with the vessels *Boussole* and *L'Astrolabe*, and led the first expedition to set foot on Tutuila Island. On December 11th, while La Perouse was landing to the south at Fagasa with the ship *Boussole*, the captain of the *L'Astrolabe* sent a watering party ashore at the village of A'asu on the north side of the island, near what is now called Massacre Bay. A fight broke out and 12 French sailors were killed, along with some 39 Samoans. The events which took place at A'asu are today commemorated by a permanent monument (National Register site). During a recent archaeology field class conducted by Texas A&M, local school administrator Evelyn Lili'o discovered an iron oar lock which may be connected to this infamous cultural contact.

An old iron oarlock recovered near Massacre Bay, perhaps related to the historic visit of La Perouse in the late 18th century. (NOAA ONMS)

The Cannon of the *Kaimiloa:* In 1887 the Prime Minister of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Walter Murray Gibson, armed and fitted out a used guano steamer, renamed the *Kaimiloa*, as King Kalakaua's warship, and sent her to Samoa as a national display of power. The effort was plagued by several mutinies on board the poorly-run ship, and the very real resistance by Germany, displeased with another power attempting to influence affairs. At an unscheduled stop in Pago Pago harbor the *Kaimiloa's* crew traded the ship's four cannon for pigs. Three of these cannon were later used by the inhabitants of Aunu'u Island (with the aid of sailors from the ship) to repel an invasion canoe fleet.

These three are now mounted on replica naval carriages and on display at the Jean B. Haydon Museum.

One of the iron cannon from the HMS Kaimiloa, flagship of the Hawaiian Kingdom. (NOAA ONMS)

Satala Naval Cemetery: Whereas Samoans are often buried and their tombs prominently displayed in the yards of their own homes, *papalagi* or *palagi* (white foreigners) in Samoa, particularly those enlisted in the US Navy, did not have that option. The Naval Cemetery at Satala, adjacent to the cannery, features the grave sites of some of these enlisted men, some dating back to the 19th century. The Satala cemetery also includes an area for Korean fishermen who died overseas, and likewise had no home for proper entombment. Joseph Kennedy's 2004 article on Satala cemetery is accessible at http://calbears.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1134/is_1_113/ai_113456795/pg_1.

The naval (and Korean fisherman) cemetery at Satala. (NOAA ONMS)

The Ethnographic Video Archive (ASCC): Thanks to the talents of videographer and anthropologist Micah Van der Ryn, the American Samoa Community College (ASCC) Samoan and Pacific Studies Institute has an archival collection of ethnographic video footage, including studies of marine resource, traditional fishing methods, and maritime lore.

Campus of American Samoa Community College. (NOAA ONMS)

Racing *Fautasi:* Every year on Flag Day in American Samoa (April 17th), the long boat *Fautasi* races are held, a tradition featuring inter-village competition between expertly-trained boat crews and their captains. Eight villages currently field rowing teams in this spirited event. The designs of the sleek 50-man oared craft have been updated to include modern materials, but several of the older wooden *fautasi* still remain on Tutuila. Promotion of this racing heritage and preservation of the traditional *fautasi* are elements of contemporary active maritime heritage in American Samoa.

Fautasi race in Pago Pago harbor. (Image from www.princesstui.ws/html/pictures.html)

Double Hull Voyaging Canoe *Alia:* In 1996, following extensive ethnographic research, the *Aiga Tautai o Samoa Association* (Voyaging Society of Samoa) launched the replica voyaging canoe *Alia* to serve as a platform for preserving sailing skills and knowledge for the youth of American Samoa. The vessel, built at the Nu'uuli Vocational Technical School by master boat builder Maselino Ioane, was completed in time for the 7th South Pacific Arts Festival in Apia, Western Samoa. It is a tribute to early Samoan voyaging skills. Since its creation, though, the proposed training program in Polynesian voyaging skills has not developed as much as expected. The *Alia* and the Voyaging Society maintain the potential to become more active in heritage preservation in American Samoa.

The replica Samoan ocean voyaging double hull canoe Alia, a national and cultural treasure. (NOAA ONMS)

An 1865 iron try pot, once used by whalers to render oil from blubber. This one was recovered from Swains Island. (NOAA ONMS)

OTHER									
Island	FID	Place Name	Descript	Location	Lat	Long	Info Source	Desig #	Notes
Tutuila	0	Massacre Bay	Monument erected by the French Government	Aasu Bay on the north shore of Tutuila	14 17.927 S (approx)	170 45.467 W (approx)	Clark 1980:	AS-32-4	It commemorates the killing of eleven members of a French scientific expedition under Capt. Jean Francois La Perouse in 1787 by the native inhabitants of the village. The news of the massacre shocked the Western world and no European or American occupancy of the islands was attempted until the late 19th century. The monument consists of a bronze plaque and cross on a rectangular concrete structure surrounded by a low concrete wall. This site is listed in the National Register. Evelyn of South Pacific Academy may have associated oarlock.
	1	Post-European petroglyphs	Names, play boxes and squares, and carvings of ships.	Leala, near the village of Vailoatai, located on the coastline	14 21.990 S (approx)	170 46.467 W (approx)	Kikuchi 1963: 104	AS-33-005, T-129	The area consists of a deposit of thinly stratified ash. This ash stratum easily flakes into very thin layers upon erosion from the wind, rain, and salt spray. The rapid erosion in parts of the area is erasing old petroglyphs. The petroglyphs at this site consists of names, play boxes and squares, and carvings of ships. Most carvings are names of boys from the Marist Brothers School who have carved their names on every flat surface in the area. The petroglyphs of squares and rectangular boxes, which resemble the boxes used in the game of Hopscotch, are simply engraved on any large, flat surface. The carvings of sailing ships, which were isolated from the other petroglyphs, are pictures of boats with either one or four masts. Detailed carvings show positions of lines, rudder, and flags. Evidently the carver was acquainted with sailing and with ships. The size of the ship carvings ranged from 1 to 4 feet in length and width. Several of the larger ship-petroglyphs were badly eroded.

	2	Fishtraps	Cross-shaped fishtraps	Coconut Point north of Mulinu`u Point			Silva 1975: 13		Traps extend out from the beach onto the reef flat, one approximately 150 feet and the other approximately 200 feet. A circular enclosure, approximately 6 feet in diameter, is attached to each of the three ends of the cross. The traps incorporate modern materials, being constructed of chicken wire mesh hung along upright wooden stricks anchored in the sand and coral on the reef flat. The style is similar to that of fishtraps observed at Apia Harbor in Western Samoa. The fishtraps were discussed with High Chief Savusa of Nu`u`uli Village, who reported that they belonged to people from outside of the village. The traps are no longer in active use.
	3		explosives dumping area		14 27'30" S and 14 34'00"S	170 30'W and 170 40'W	Sailing Directions for the Pacific Islands		
	4	Narragansett Passage	submerged feature	SW of entrance to Pago Pago	14 18.495 S (approx)	170 37.656 W (approx)	Gray 1980: 58		Surveyed by CDR Richard W. Meade, named after survey ship USS Narragansett, February 1872, CDR also seeking location of naval station, commercial treaty. Meade's "treaty" never recognized officially.
	5	cannery dumpsite A	multiple ocean dumpsite locations	several miles south of Taema Bank	14 22.133 S	170 40.968 W	EPA nd		waste dumpsite center, 1980-1985
	6	cannery dumpsite B	multiple ocean dumpsite locations	several miles south of Taema Bank	14 22.334 S	170 40.761 W	EPA nd		waste dumpsite 1986; diameter of circle is 1.5 nautical miles
	7	cannery dumpsite S	multiple ocean dumpsite locations	several miles south of Taema Bank	14 20.158 S	170 39.522 W	EPA nd		shallow water alternative dumpsite
	8	cannery dumpsite D	multiple ocean dumpsite locations	several miles south of Taema Bank	14 23.646 S	170 38.910 W	EPA nd		deeper water alternative dumpsite
	9	cannery dumpsite P	multiple ocean dumpsite locations	several miles south of Taema Bank	14 23.970 S	170 38.377 W	EPA nd		preferred deep water cannery dumpsite; diameter of circle is 3 nautical miles
	10	Satala Naval Cemetery	historic cemetery	Pago Pago Bay on talus slopes above the coast in village of Satala/Lalopua	533000	8421800	Kennedy, 2005	AS-25-055	Suggested for Nat Register, first western cemetary known in American Samoa, predates naval station, number of notable persons there from early historical period, approx 150 burials there.

	11	surf spot	surfing area		14 16.144 S	170 33.532 W	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		
	12	surf spot	surfing area		14 17.839	170 39.468	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		
	13	surf spot	surfing area		14 17.937	170 40.288	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		
	14	surf spot	surfing area		14 17.450	170 33.686	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		
	15	surf spot	surfing area		14 17.742	170 39.035	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		
	16	surf spot	surfing area		14 19.015	170 41.387	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		
	17	surf spot	surfing area		14 18.716	170 41.087	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		
	18	surf spot	surfing area		14 20.516	170 47.842	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		
	19	surf spot	surfing area		14 20.159	170 49.753	Volk, Knudsen, Kluge, Herdrich 1992		

3. Existing Preservation Mandates

The American Samoa Historic Preservation Office (ASHPO) is the lead agency for managing the archaeological, cultural, and historic artifacts and sites in the Territory of American Samoa, including maritime heritage resources. Other agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, play active roles in heritage resource management as well. The ASHPO, established in 1970, is mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and is funded by a federal grant administered by the National Park Service. The following Acts define the basic laws and guidelines covering maritime heritage resource management in the United States, and may be applicable in American Samoa's near shore waters:

- National Historic Preservation Act:
  Establishes the National Register and National Historic Landmark designations for nationally significant properties; requires federal agencies to implement comprehensive historic preservation programs; defines assessment of heritage properties in terms of A) association with important historical event, B) association with individual of national importance, C) evidence of important design or construction, D) potential for further information; applies to federal undertakings that affect historic properties, including the underwater cultural heritage.
- Abandoned Shipwreck Act:
  Asserts federal title to three categories of abandoned shipwrecks, and transfers title to respective state or territory; provides that maritime law of salvage and common law of finds do not apply to shipwrecks subject to the Act; encourages states to promote access, education, research etc.; applies to abandoned shipwrecks as define by the Act.
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act:
  Protects archaeological resources at least 100 years old; regulates scientific research; requires that artifacts recovered from federal land remain federal property; establishes civil and criminal penalties imposed on violators; applies to maritime heritage resources on public (federal) lands.
- Antiquities Act:
  Protects historic and prehistoric ruins and monuments on federally owned or controlled lands; regulates scientific research; require recovered artifacts deposited in qualified repositories accessible to the public; establishes criminal sanctions imposed on violators; authorizes the creation of National Monuments; applies to maritime heritage resources on federally owned or controlled lands.
- Sunken Military Craft Act:
  Establishes federal ownership of military properties; prohibits unregulated damage or removal of military properties; regulates scientific research through a research permit system; establishes penalties for violators; applies to all military properties unless specifically waived by Act of Congress.

- National Marine Sanctuaries Act:
  Designates marine areas of special significance, including historical, cultural and archaeological resources; delegates management responsibility to NOAA; prohibits damage or destruction to any resources within a sanctuary; promotes *in situ* preservation and the preferred management strategy; applies to maritime heritage resources within a sanctuary.

Engine machinery of an unidentified wreck, washed onto the reef near Maliuga Point. (NOAA ONMS)

4. Recommendations

Maritime heritage resources in American Samoa reflect specific aspects of an ocean history and a seafaring past. Furthermore, as a special type of marine resources, maritime heritage sites focus our attention on the connection between marine spaces and human behavior. Like many other places in the Pacific, however, maritime heritage resources in American Samoa have not necessarily been taken into consideration from the perspectives of resource preservation or marine protective areas management. The following recommendations suggest ways to increase the appreciation and understanding of this type of ocean resource, while at the same time emphasizing a preservation and conservation ethic in regards to marine and coastal areas.

- Complete heritage resource documentary inventory and distribute to partner agencies and programs within NOAA ONMS and American Samoa.
- Continue to develop relationship with American Samoa Department of Commerce Coastal Management Program and Fagatele Bay Sanctuary Advisory Council
- Continue to develop relationship with American Samoa Community College Samoan and Pacific Studies Institute and the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office.
- Seek agency partners, such as NOAA Fisheries Service and the National Park Service, for coordination of survey efforts.
- Prioritize survey targets and locations for potential maritime archaeology projects.
- Incorporate maritime heritage inventory into pending Fagatele Bay management plan review process.

The rough coastline at the western end of Tutuila, near Sliding Rock. (NOAA ONMS)

5. Appendices

A. Inventory Project Contacts

name	***agency***	***phone (684)***	***email***	***notes***
Addison, David	ASCC	258-4104	Add1ison@gmail.com	Archaeologist, collaboration in education components of survey. 6/5/07
Amituanai, Manda	FBNMS	633-7354	Manda.amituanai@noaa.gov	Outreach and education coordinator. 6/5/07
Anderson, Paul	AS DOC	633-5566	panderson@doc.asg.as	GIS support person for Fagatele Bay. 6/8/07
Basta, Dan	NOAA NMSP		Dan.basta@noaa.gov	Director, NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program
Braun, Karolyn	ASCC	699-9155		Head of marine science program (leaving for Hawaii). 6/12/07
Brighouse, Genevieve	AS DOC Coastal Zone Mgmt. Prgm.	633-5155 Cell 258-9250	Gene.brighouse@noaa.gov	Resource division manager, mission to maintain restore and enhance natural and cultural coastal resources. 6/5/07
Brookins, Carl	DMWR			Database contact. 6/5/07. Works with Doug Fenner.
Brown, Paul	NPS	633-7082	Paul_Brown@nps.gov	Diving supervisor NPS. 6/6/07. Interagency support for NOAA diving needs in AS.
Cox, Kathy	ASHPO	699-2316	Kathy_cox@samoatelco.com	Education, research, cultural heritage specialist. 6/7/07
Craig, Peter	NPS	633-7082	Peter_craig@nps.gov	Acting superintendent. 6/11/07
Daschbach, Nancy	HIHWNMS	(808) 879-2818	Nancy.daschbach@noaa.gov	Former site manager for Fagatele Bay NMS. 5/29/07
Dunham, Howard		733-4167	PO Box 998031 AS 96799	Commercial diver (ref Juergens). 6/11/07. Reports aircraft parts found by Tongan diver near Pola Island, Vatia (circa 1990, after Hurricane Val). Reports bolts scattered in Leone Bay. Details onto map, 6/13/07.
Enright, John	ASHPO	699-2376	Enright45@yahoo.com	Heritage Preservation Officer (off-island till 6/8).
Evans, Mark	NHC	(202) 433-4355	mark.evans@navy.mil	Aviation history archivist, Naval Historical Center. 6/20/07
Fauolo, Okenaisa	ASCC	733-2283		Director of Institute of Samoan Studies (ref Addison) 6/7/07. Supporting collaboration in Samoan Studies, heritage studies, oral histories, traditional fishing etc.
Fenner, Doug	DMWR	633-4456	dfenner@blueskynet.as	POC for maritime heritage matters with DMWR. NOAA diver. 6/8/07

Gleason, Kelly	NMSP	(808) 397-2404 x263	Kelly.gleason@noaa.gov	Regional archaeologist Pacific Island Region. Conducting NARA search in Washington DC
Gordon, Dale J. "Joe"	NHC	(202)433-2321	Dale.gordon@navy.mil	Naval aviation archivist, Naval Historical Center. 6/20/07
Gregg, Sean		733-1308		Commercial diver (ref Juergens). Reports Korean longliner off Breakers Point. Reports parts of another Korean longliner off Fatumafuti. Multiple artificial reefs on Taema Bank. 6/14/07
Herdrich, David	ASHPO	699-2316	David_J_Herdrich@samoatelco.com	Territorial Archaeologist, manages ASHPO inventory database. 6/7/07. 6/12/07 etc.
Ilaoa, Sandy	Aiga Tautai o Samoa		cmccuddin@hotmail.com (vice president Mick McCuddin)	President, non-profit organization Samoan Voyaging Society. Also see Mark Kneubuhl (ref Evelyn).
Juergens, Doug	AS GOV	252-0208	douglasjuergens@gmail.com	Environmental council. 6/5/07. Passed on references to commercial divers.
Kiene, Bill	FBNMS	633-7354	William.kiene@noaa.gov	Site manager Fagatele Bay NMS. 6/5/07, 6/6/07 etc.
Levine, Arielle	NMFS	983-5739	Arielle.levine@noaa.gov	Submitting Preserve America Initiative Grant proposal to survey Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK). 7/2/07
Lili'o. Evelyn	South Pacific Academy	699-9845	samoaeve@yahoo.com	Principal. Supports students involved in local history research. 6/14/07. Done. Husband high chief at Fagasa, active in *fautasi* racing.
Magele	AS DOC	633-5155		Cultural expert for the coastal resource management program.
Malae, Tito		699-9628		Cultural expert on Manu'a (ref Brighouse).
Moder, Roger	NPS	633-7082	Roger_moder@nps.gov	Park Superintendent, off-island till 6/17/07.
Mollan, Mark	NARA, DC	202-357-5226	Mark.mollan@nara.gov	National Archives and Records Administration archivist. 6/26/07
Nealand, Daniel	NARA, San Bruno	650-876-9009	Daniel.nealand@nara.gov	National Archives and Records Administration archivist. (Robert Glass?)
Neyland, Bob	NHC	202-433-9784	Robert.neyland@navy.mil	Naval Historical Center underwater archaeology branch archaeology POC
Peshut, Peter	AS EPA	633-2304		Project manager and PI for Chehalis survey, 6/8/07
Pili, Leala	J. P. Haydon Museum	633-4347	ascach@samoatelco.com	Executive director (Ref Manda)
Runyon, Tim	NOAA MHP	252-737-1070	runyant@mail.ecu.edu	NOAA Maritime Heritage Program director

Sabater, Roy			mgsabater@yahoo.com	Diver (ref Fenner), may have coordinates for location of longliner on Taema Bank.
Sorensen, Stan	AS GOV	633-4116		Governor's office, historian. Former head ASHPO.
Suafoa, Epi	NPS	633-7082	Epi_suafoa@nps.gov	Archaeologist, assisting with inventory, preparing for detail in Redwood CA. 6/4/07
Taifane, Niualama	AS Humanities Council	633-4870	ashc@samoatelco.com	Funded through NEH, oral history and joint projects.
Terrell, Bruce	NOAA NMSP	301-713-7255	Bruce.terrell@noaa.gov	NOAA NMSP senior archaeologist.
Tuatele, Christianera	Coral Reef Advisory Group			Leads volunteer students (ref Arielle)
Tuiasosopo, Pulefaasisina	AS GOV			Senator (ref Manda; ref Tulafono) strong interests in traditional culture.
Tulafona, Ufagafa Ray	DMWR	633-4456	DMWR@samoatelco.com	Director, DMWR database to assist in inventory. 6/5/07
Van der Ryn, Micah.	ASCC	699-9155	f.m.vanderryn@gmail.com	Ethnographic videographer. 6/9, 6/12/07. With SAMPAC at ASCC, ethnographic video library.
Utz, Curtis	NHC	(202) 433-4355	curtis.utz@navy.mil	Naval aircraft specialist, Naval Historical Center. 6/26/07
Voulgaris, Barbara	NHC	202-433-7562	barbara.voulgaris@navy.mil	Naval Historical Center underwater archaeology branch resources preservation POC. 5/15/07
Yendall, Reixx	J. P. Haydon Museum	633-4347		Assistance in locating documents concerning Museum's collection. 6/8/07

B. Inventory Reference Material

author	*title*	*place*	*press*	*year*	*notes*
American Samoa Territorial Parks and Recreation Commission	American Samoa Territorial Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan	Honolulu	MKGK/Yamamoto Inc.	1980	Excellent source of contemporary use data, local names
anon	American Samoa Historic Preservation Plan 2002-2006	Pago Pago	American Samoa Historic Preservation Office	2002	Due for revision
anon	American Samoa geographic names information system alphabetical list			1987	Lots of place names, and coordinates, "source" in code
Army Corps of Engineers	American Samoa Shoreline Inventory	Honolulu	US Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District	1989	Complete physical description of natural features
Bryan, H.F.	American Samoa	Pago Pago		1926	Revision of 1922 report submitted to Naval Station (misc doc at Haydon Museum)
Burke, John	The US Naval History of the Samoan Defense Group	Pago Pago	Navy report	1945	Comprehensive primary documents on vessels, aircraft, facilities, areas of operation etc. for 1924-1945
Carson, Mike T.	Inventory survey of archaeological and historical properties associated with the WWII Tafuna Airbase	Honolulu	International Archaeological Research Institute	2003	Most non-maritime
CH2MHill	Environmental Assessment for USS *Chehalis* Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa	Pago Pago	AS EPA	2006	Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the report out, copies distributed (contact CH2MHILL for additional). Phase 3 pending
Clark, Jeffrey T.	Historic Preservation in American Samoa: program evaluation and archaeological site inventory	Honolulu	Bernice P. Bishop Museum	1980	Brief survey of many sites, summaries
Clark, Jeffrey T.	Preliminary archaeological site inventory of American Samoa	Honolulu	Bernice P. Bishop Museum	1980	Summary of Frost and Kikuchi

Delgado, James et al	Register Bulletin 20: Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places	Washington DC	NPS		
Earle, Sylvia	Undersea with GIS	Redlands	ESRI	2002	Chapter on multibeam collected in American Samoa, including images of the *Chehalis*
Enright, John	The Past Surrounds Us		ASHPO	1997	Stories of preservation in American Samoa. Online
Frost, Janet	Summary report of archaeological investigations on Tutuila Island, American Samoa	Portales NM	Eastern New Mexico University	1975	Not much maritime
Frost, Janet	Archaeological Investigations on Tutuila Island	Eugene	University of Oregon	1978	thesis
Gray, J.A.C.	Amerika Samoa	New York	Arno Press	1980	A history of American Samoa and its United States naval administration
Green, Alison and Suesan Saucerman and Nancy Daschbach	Environmental Concerns Regarding the Proposed Removal of the Eight Shipwrecks in Pago Pago Harbor, American Samoa	Pago Pago		1999	Report, description of status of wrecks
Hawkins, Christopher	Marine Protected Areas in American Samoa: status of current efforts and analysis of needs	American Samoa		2003	report
Henry, Fred	Samoa, an early history	Pago Pago	Dept. of Ed.	1980 (1909)	revised
Herman	Tales of Ancient Samoa, collected and translated by Brother Herman		Association of the Marists Brothers' Old Boys	1966	legends
Hunt, Terry	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Manu'u Islands, American Samoa	Seattle	Burke Museum, University of Washington	1987	Two site complexes studied and summary survey of many others
Ioane, Maselino and Aitofele Sunia and Leiataua B. Alailima	A Concept Proposal presented to American Samoa Government, American Samoa National Park, and United States Coast Guard	Pago Pago		1998	"preserving a traditional Samoan ocean voyaging double hull canoe *Alia*"

Kennedy, Joseph	Results of an archaeological survey and archival research of WWII coastal defenses on Tutuila Island, American Samoa	Haleiwa, HI	Archaeological Consultants of the Pacific	2005	Excellent document, includes NR nomination forms, ASHPO site forms…
Kennedy, Joseph	"The wild man of Samoa: a tale from the graveyard of strangers—field notes"		*Natural History*	2004 (Feb)	Article on Satala graveyard
Kikuchi, William K.	Archaeological Surface Ruins in American Samoa	Honolulu	University of Hawaii	1963	MA Thesis. Important summaries of many coastal and marine sites
Kirch, P.V.	The To'aga Site: three millennia of Polynesian occupation in the Manu'a Islands	Berkeley	University of California	1993	Beach complex
Kirch, P.V., Terry Hunt, L. Nagaoka, J. Tyler	An Ancestral Polynesian occupation site at To'aga, Ofu Island, American Samoa			1990	From *Archaeology in Oceania* v25 pp 1-15.
Krauss, N.L.H.	Bibliography of Swains Island, American Samoa	Honolulu		1970	
Krauss, Noel Louis Hilmer	Bibliography of Rose Atoll, American Samoa	Honolulu		1972	
Ma'ia'i, Fanaafi	Stories of Old Samoa		Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd.	1960	
Maragos, Jim	Preassessment Screen for Physical Injuries caused by the F/V *Jin Shiang Fa* Grounding at Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge	Honolulu	US FWS	1996	Includes history of the site
Maragos, Jim	Reef and Coral Observations on the Impact of the Grounding of the Longliner *Jin Shiang Fa* at Rose Atoll, American Samoa	Honolulu	US FWS	1994	Review draft, site description of wreck grounding
Maragos, Jim and Jeff Burgett	Monitoring and Partial Cleanup at Rose Atoll National Wildlife refuge (NWR) after a shipwreck				Brief report on status of Jin Shiang Fa site
McCoy, Patrick Carleton	Cultural Reconnaissance Survey, Auasi Harbor Project, Auasi, Tutuila Island	Honolulu	Bernice P. Bishop Museum	1977	Adds place names along bay
McDonnell, Robert W.	Historical records and records services in American Samoa: a plan for the preservation of American Samoa's historical records heritage	Pago Pago	Office of archives and records management	1986	Description and critique of overall handling and facilities for historical records in American Samoa

multiple	CRM Cultural Resource Management "Pacific Preservation"	Washington DC	NPS	2001	Thematic preservation issue of CRM journal, vol.24 no.1
NOAA	Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife to Spilled Oil American Samoa Atlas	Seattle	NOS Office of Response and Restoration Hazardous Materials Response Division	2003	Includes general locations of coastal and near shore archaeological sites, but no detailed information
Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King	Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties	Washington DC	NPS	1990, rev 1998	
Pearl, Frederic B.	A History and evaluation of the monument at Massacre Bay, A'asu, Tutuila (AS-32-001)	Galveston	TAMU Maritime Studies Archaeology Lab	2003	Current ASHPO project to maintain monument (?)
Pearl, Frederick B.	A'asu Valley Archaeology project: the archaeology of Massacre Bay			2002	Online report
Piianaia, Abraham	Swains Island: including extracts from the diaries of Abraham Piianaia and Killarney Opiopio	Honolulu	Bernice P. Bishop Museum	1974	Diary
Preston et al	Ship Groundings in the Pacific Islands Region		South Pacific Regional Environment Program	1997	
Richards, Rhys	Samoa's Forgotten Whaling Heritage: American Whaling in Samoan Waters 1824-1878	Wellington	Lithographic Services Ltd.	1988	Detailed information on whaling activities and Samoa, very little on potential heritage resources
Rodgers, K.A.	Rose Atoll: an annotated bibliography	Sydney NSW	Australian Museum	1993	
Saucerman, Susan E.	The Inshore Fishery of American Samoa, 1991 to 1993	Pago Pago	DMWR	1994	
Silva, Thomas E.	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey proposed shoreline and highway improvements, Tutuila Island and Aunu'u boat harbor	Lawai HI	Archaeological Research Center	1975	
Southwest Fisheries Center, Honolulu Lab	Charts of selected fishing banks in the waters around American Samoa	Honolulu	Southwest Fisheries Center Honolulu Lab	1986	

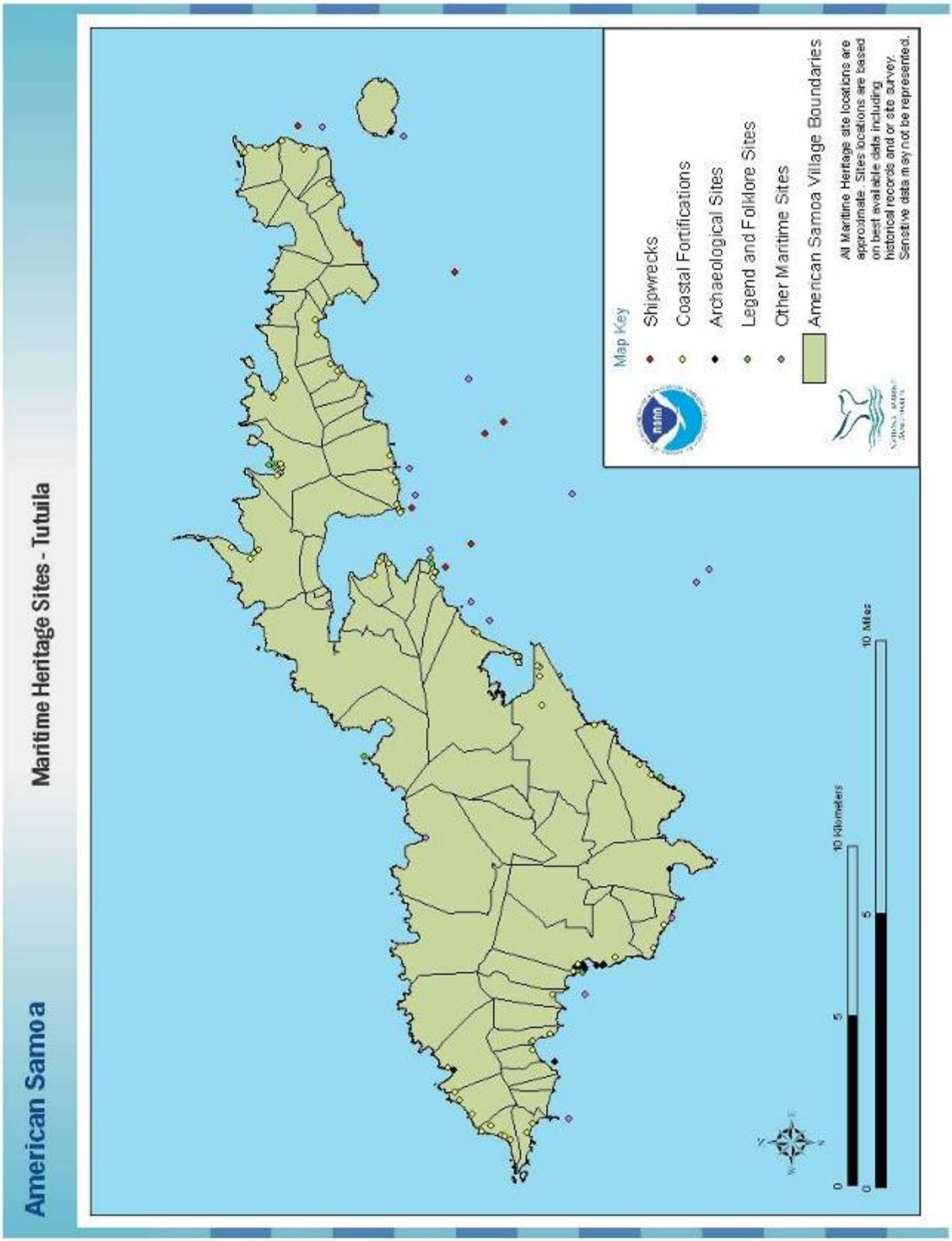
Squire, James L.	Sport fishing in Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa: with charts to fishing grounds…	Vermont	C.E. Tuttle Co.	1979	General information on areas
Stair, Rev. John B.	Old Samoa, or flotsam and jetsam from the Pacific Ocean		The Religious Tract Society	1897	19th century style description of the people, environment, activities, legends etc.
Steubel, C. and A. Kramer and Brother Herman	Myths, Legends, and Customs of Old Samoa	Auckland	Australian Print Group	1995	
Suafo'a, Epifania	Maloata Fish Farm: Monitoring and Evaluating for Cultural Material Remains	Pago Pago	NPS	2006	Maloata site AS-34-34
Taputu, Barbara Aoelua	Assessing Pill Boxes: Afono American Samoa	Pago Pago		2000	Archaeological report for ASCC SAMPAC
Taylor, Ethan	American Samoa Coastal Management Program environmental assessment survey	Eugene	University of Oregon	1997	Mostly environmental
Thamrin, Jalan M.H.	Marine and Coastal Processes in the Pacific: ecological aspects of coastal zone management	Jakarta		1983	Papers presented at a UNESCO seminar, Motupore Island Research Centre, July 1980
Turner, Rachel	Public Knowledge and Perceptions of Coral Reefs: a study of Tutuila, American Samoa			2005	Report summary of research produced for CRAG
Turner, Rachel	An Assessment of Public Perceptions for the Planning of Environmental Education		*Ocean and coastal management*	2005	Article in serial
University of Hawaii	Coastal Zone Management Atlas of American Samoa	Pago Pago	American Samoa Government	1981	Large format, includes select historical and archaeological sites
US EPA	Final Environmental Impact Statement for the designation of an ocean disposal site for fish cannery wastes off Tutuila Island	San Francisco	US EPA	1989	Map with location of preferred and alternative sites
Vaelua, Liumaunu Fa'atonu	Samoa Ne'i Galo (Samoa: Lest We Forget)	Apia	Commercial Printers and Co. Ltd.	1997-2002	Volumes 1-4. Excellent compendium of legend and lore, with references, citations, images. Mostly concerned only with Samoa (Upolu, Savai'i, etc.)

Van Ess, Matt	Coastal Hazards GIS mapping	Eugene	University of Oregon	1996	Tualauta County only
Volk, R.D., P.A. Knudsen, K.D. Kluge, and D.J. Herdrich	Towards a Territorial Conservation Strategy and the Establishment of a Conservation Area System for American Samoa	Pago Pago	Le Vaumatua Inc.	1992	Substantial work summarizing all cultural (and natural resource) sites as of 1992, and their status, management, significance, etc. With maps of locations. Cultural information now exists updated as ASHPO database (not online)
Ward, R.G.	American Activities in the Central Pacific 1790-1870	Ridgewoo d	Center for the Contemporary Pacific	1966	Compilation of journal information
Wass, Richard	The Shoreline Fishery of American Samoa, past and present	1980			Photocopy of UNESCO seminar presentation

Manuscripts Record Group	**Format**	**Location**	**Agency**	**Notes**
RG 37	Charts	College Park, MD	NARA	273.31, 272.24 (#19), 173.13 (chart A) 173.40 (#1a, #1d, #2 and #4), 471.43 (#87), Chart 2921, Reproduction of 1851 whale chart of the world by MF Maury, US Naval facility locations 1940
RG 456	Charts	College Park, MD	NARA	HO 83484, Series 4 (box 34, Sailing directions), DMA Nautical Sailing Directions
RG 80-G	Photographs	College Park, MD	NARA	Box 1288, 1609, 521, 45, 55, 276, 356, 2752
RG 284	Microfilm (T1182)	College Park, MD	NARA	American Samoa, Records of the Government of (RG 284), Governor's Office
RG 350	Microfilm (M24)	College Park, MD	NARA	Index to Official Published Documents Relating to Cuba and the Insular Possessions of the United States, 1876-1906.
RG 59	Microfilm (T805)	College Park, MD	NARA	Notes from the Samoan Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1856-1894.
RG 59	Microfilm (T27)	College Park, MD	NARA	Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Apia, Samoa, 1843-1906.
NA	Microfilm	Navy Yard, Washington DC, Aviation Library	Naval Historical Center	Aircraft Crash Records
NA	Ship's Histories	Navy Yard, Washington DC, Library	Naval Historical Center	Ship file on USS *O'Brien*

C. Inventory Maps

Positions (where available) for heritage resource locations are approximate. Some data may be sensitive, and may not be represented on the maps within the current report. For more information contact the American Samoa Department of Commerce, Resources Management Division.


American Samoa
Maritime Heritage Sites - Tutuila
Map Key
Shipwrecks
Coastal Fortifications
Archaeological Sites
Legend and Folklore Sites
Other Maritime Sites
American Samoa Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey. Sensitive data may not be represented.
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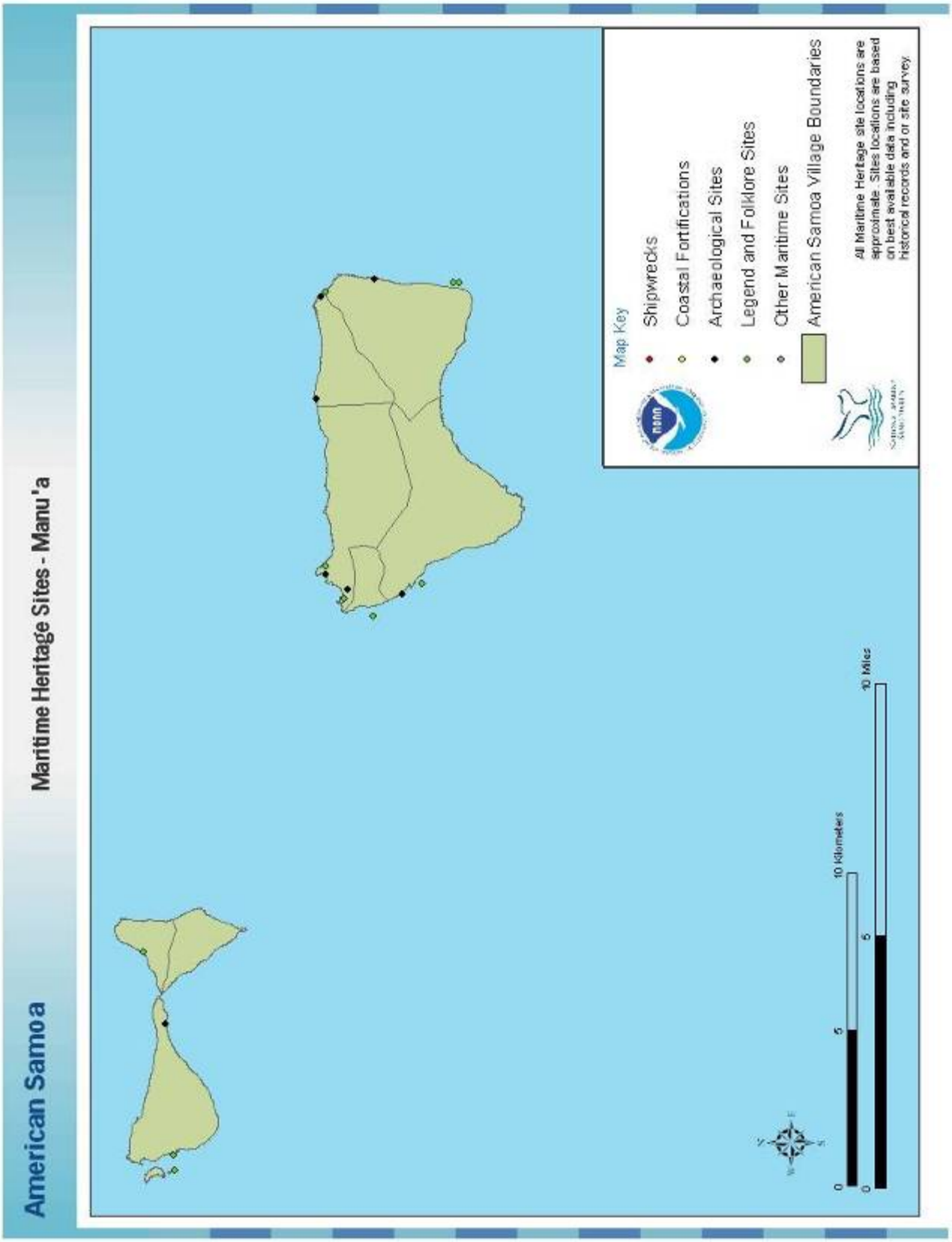
American Samoa
Maritime Heritage Sites - Manu'a
Map Key
Shipwrecks
Coastal Fortifications
Archaeological Sites
Legend and Folklore Sites
Other Maritime Sites
American Samoa Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey.
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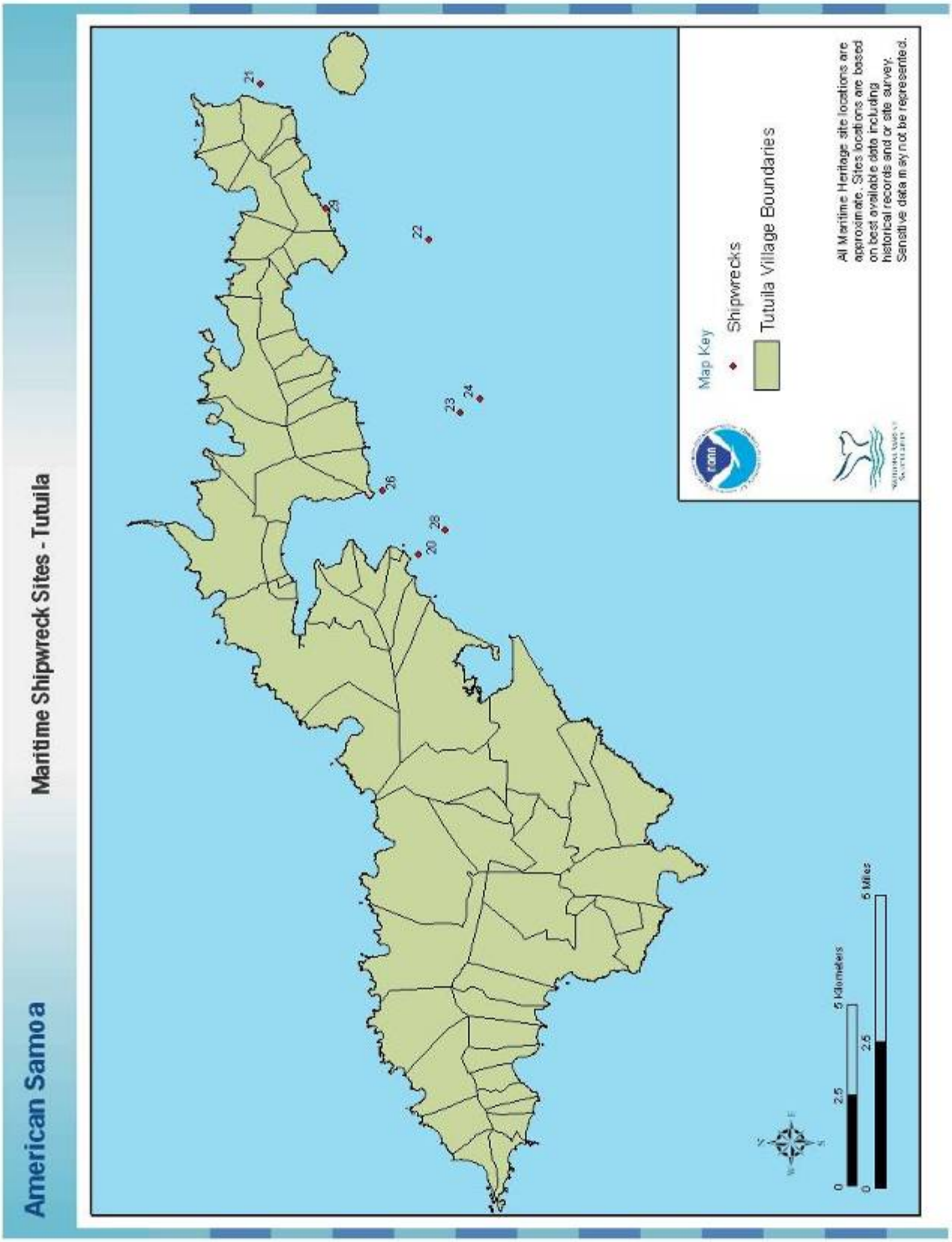
American Samoa
Maritime Shipwreck Sites - Tutuila
21
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Map Key
Shipwrecks
Tutuila Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey. Sensitive data may not be represented.
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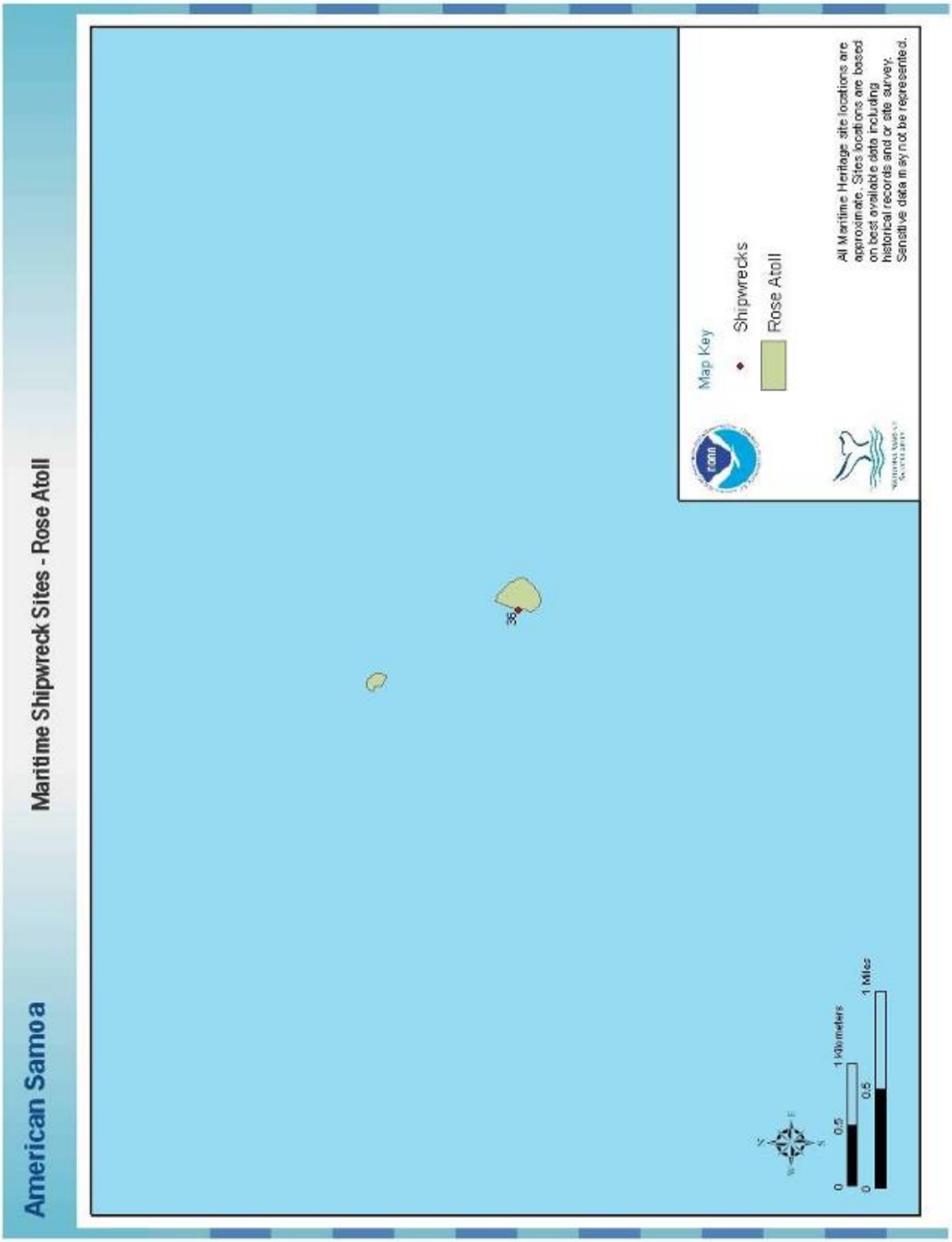
American Samoa
Maritime Shipwreck Sites - Rose Atoll
36
Map Key
Shipwrecks
Rose Atoll
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey. Sensitive data may not be represented.
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American Samoa
Maritime Historic Sunken Aircraft - Tutuila
Map Key
Historic Sunken Aircraft
Tutuila Village Boundaries
Map does not include an additional 43 historic sunken aircraft with undetermined positions.
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey.
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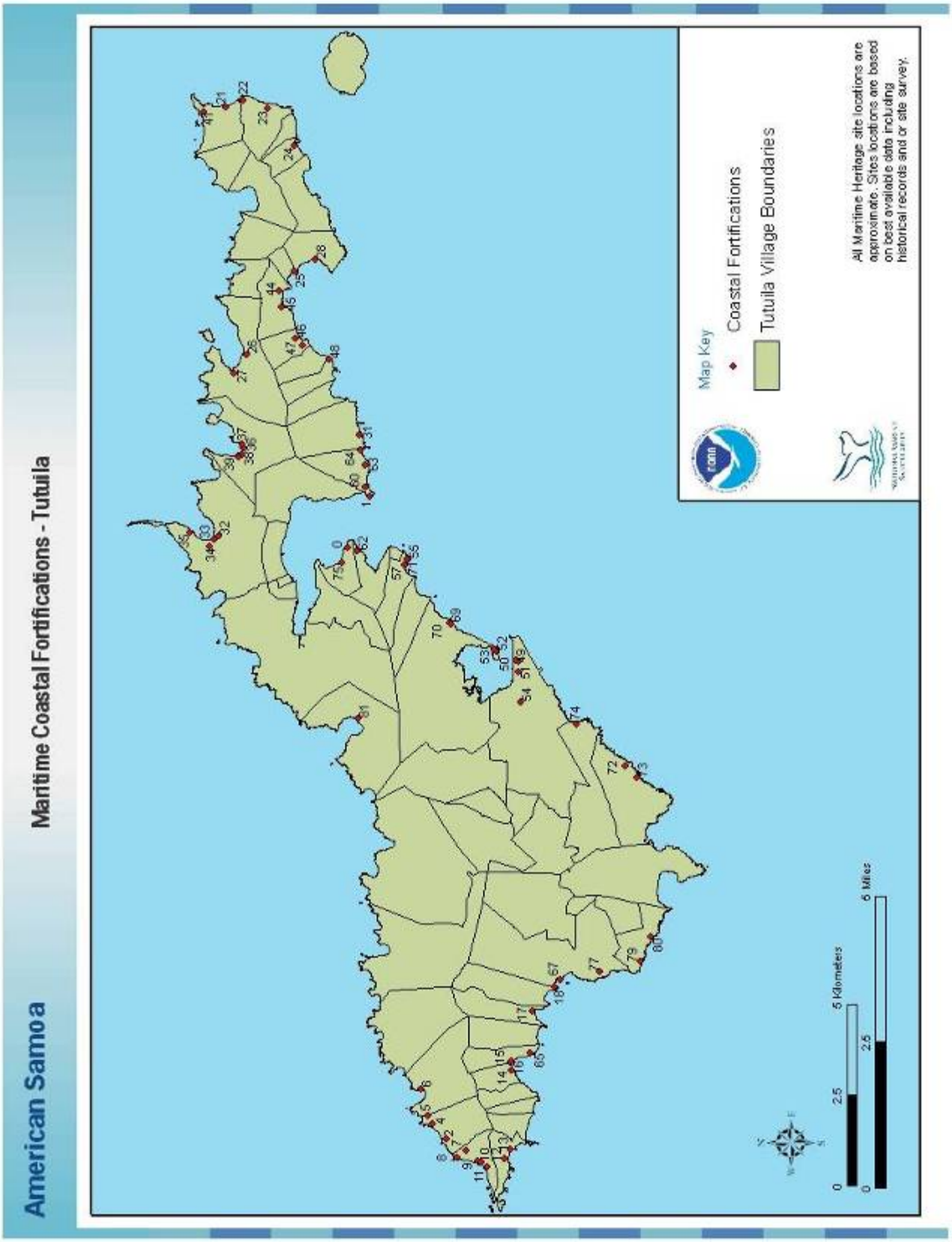
American Samoa
Maritime Coastal Fortifications - Tutuila
Map Key
Coastal Fortifications
Tutuila Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey.
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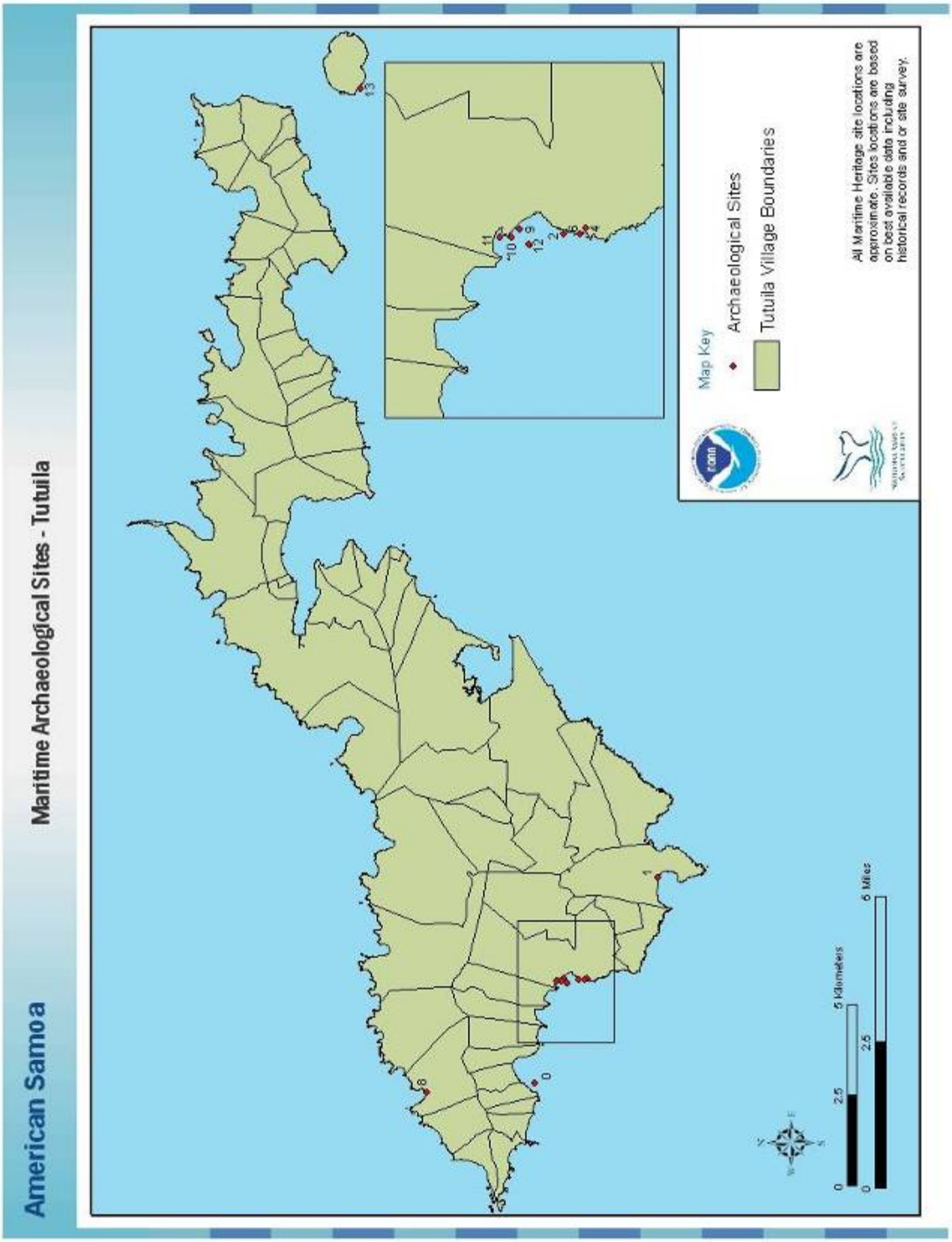
American Samoa
Maritime Archaeological Sites - Tutuila
Map Key
Archaeological Sites
Tutuila Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey.
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American Samoa
Maritime Archaeological Sites - Manu'a Islands
14
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16
17
19
20
21
Map Key
Archaeological Sites
Manu'a Islands Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey.
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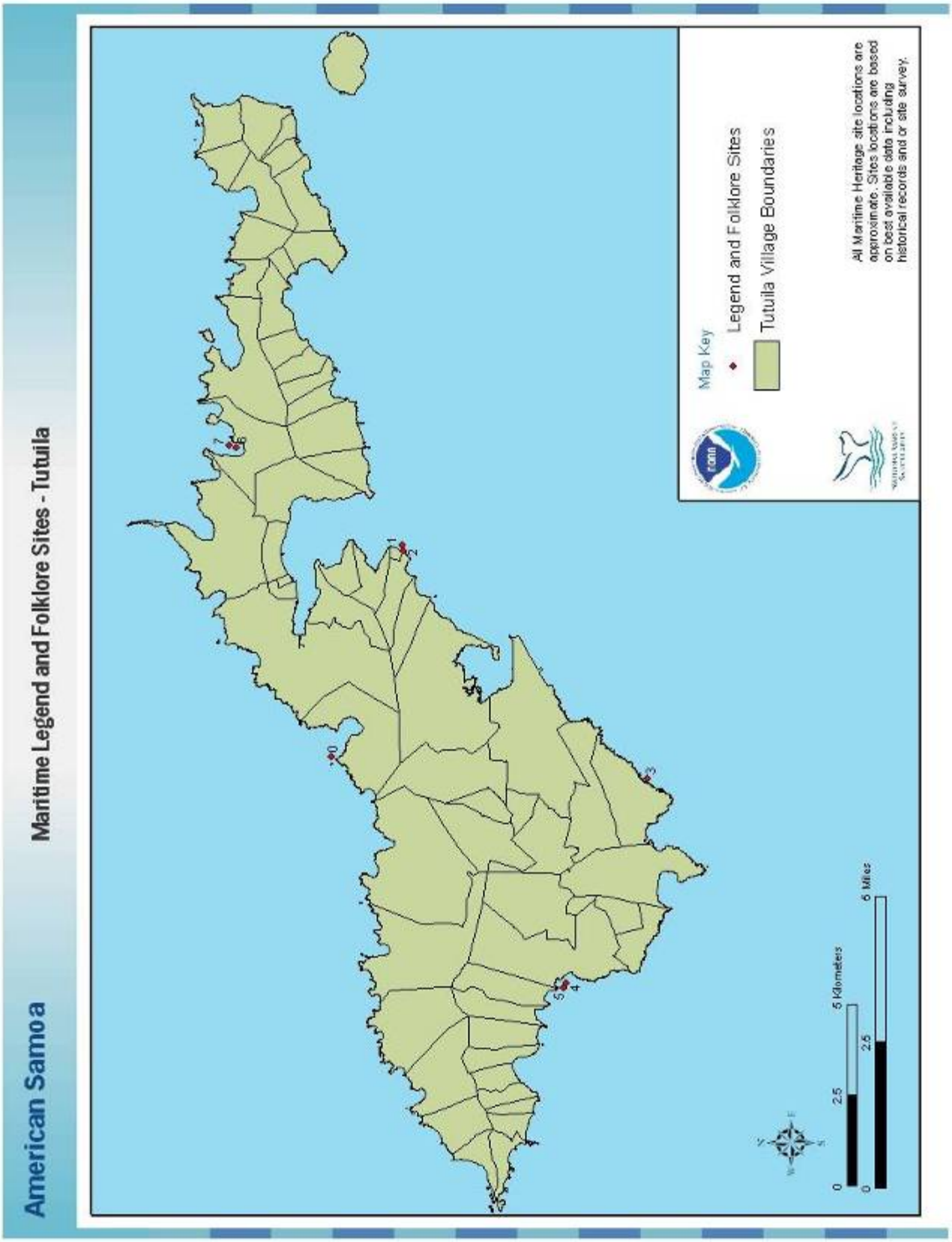
American Samoa
Maritime Legend and Folklore Sites - Tutuila
Map Key
Legend and Folklore Sites
Tutuila Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey.
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American Samoa
Maritime Legend and Folklore Sites - Manu'a Islands
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16
10
14
11
Map Key
Legend and Folklore Sites
Manu'a Islands Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey.
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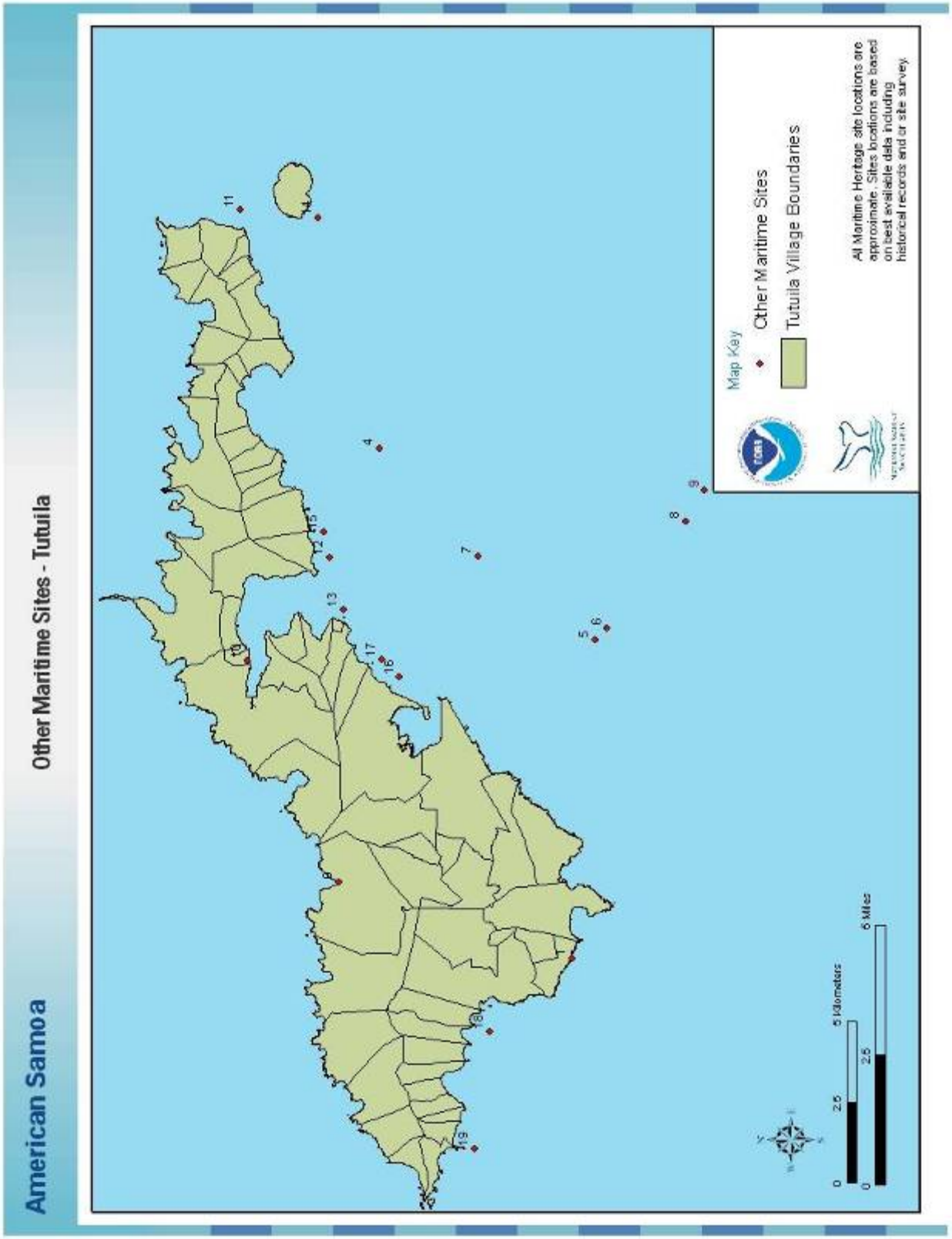
American Samoa
Other Maritime Sites - Tutuila
Map Key
Other Maritime Sites
Tutuila Village Boundaries
All Maritime Heritage site locations are approximate. Sites locations are based on best available data including historical records and or site survey.
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5 Kilometers
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