

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



0500110

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Satala Cemetery
other names/site number AS-25-055

2. Location

street & number Route 1 west of Satala not for publication
city or town Lalopua/Satala code AS
state American Samoa Territory County Maoputasi code 001 zip code 96799

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 9/13/06
Signature of certifying official Date

SHPO, American Samoa
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature] 10/19/2006
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: funerary Sub: cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: funerary Sub: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof N/A

walls N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) Please see attached continuation sheets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 1Satala Cemetery
name of propertyMaoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

DESCRIPTION

Satala cemetery lies on sloping land along the northern shore of Pago Pago Harbor (see Figure 1). The lands were known as Talie and Satala according to documentation at the time of the transfer of the property to the U.S. Navy. Presently, according to the U.S.G.S. map of Tutuila, the cemetery lies within an area called Lalopua, just to the west of Satala. The cemetery covers an area measuring a total of 56m in length along Route 1 and 48m in width (see Figure 2). Today, there are a total of 189 recognizable graves at Satala Cemetery. There is a possibility that additional unmarked graves are present. Some graves once located at Satala have been removed to other locations, and others have been moved into Satala from elsewhere. Satala cemetery classifies as a district, as it is a complex burial site containing a large number of burials (Potter and Boland 1992). Contributing resources may be considered to be the various groups represented at Satala Cemetery. These include 1) Western, 2) *Palagi* (foreign)-Samoan and 3) Polynesian graves. In some instances, families were buried within the same plot, or in clusters. A number of children and infants are present, as indicated by the small size of the graves in addition to information obtained from the list of individuals found in the Archives (see below). The cemetery is divided by terracing into four sections, each of which is described below.

The graves are marked in a variety of ways. Some with engraved markers (mostly concrete, some granite), others with unengraved concrete crosses, some by unmarked surface concrete tombs, and several of the older graves contain only a stone outline, or simply a pile of stones. The degree of elaboration varied, with some quite ornate, and others very simple.

A dry laid stone wall supports the lower terrace. The top of the wall contains a concrete veneer. The wall extends along the entire length of the cemetery along Route 1, currently standing between 61-86cm in height above the ground surface, although the wall formerly stood between 100-150cmAGL prior to recent road improvements; subsequently the lower portions of the terrace facing are now obscured by fill. A sidewalk runs along the length of wall, and an entryway to the cemetery is present midway along the wall. A catch basin was recently installed towards the east end of the wall. The upper terraced sections are either earthen terraces or faced with cemented rock, and likely post-date the lower terrace wall.

Section 1. This section is located at the lower portion of the cemetery along Route 1. It contains the oldest graves, many of which are depicted on a 1942 map of the cemetery. A total of 120 recognizable graves are present in this section. There are three types of construction, including concrete slab/headstone, (69) and rock mound (45) and granite headstone (6). Only twenty-five of the graves have headstones with dates (in English). These dates range from 1892 to 2002. The graves which predate 1900 (the date that the cemetery was established) were originally interred elsewhere. Two graves are inscribed with Asian characters. Eight headstones were inscribed but illegible. Nine of the rock mound graves have concrete headstones that range from an upright to a concrete cross. Some of the concrete slabs are underlain by rock. The graves are aligned facing east. Representative views of this section may be seen in Photographs 1-9.

Section 2. This section is located in the uppermost terrace at Salata cemetery. A total of 60 graves are present. Nearly all graves in this section are Korean individuals, generally with Asian writing on the headstones. Only one grave contains an English inscription, with the date 1994. While the dates could not be translated, they are presumed to post-date 1951, as the influx of the Asian community *en masse* in American Samoa did not occur until after that time. There are two types of construction, including concrete (59) and granite (1). The headstones throughout this section vary from small slab/plaques to uprights. Several of the uprights have collapsed onto the graves and have been painted over. Three of the graves in this section have no headstones. One slab has been destroyed with only the outline left. One grave is present in this section that is unique for its degree of grandeur, consisting of a fenced-in large granite monument (see Photo 13). All graves are aligned facing south, with the headstones at the foot of the grave. This section is considered to be a non-contributing property. Representative views of this section may be seen in Photographs 10-14.

Section 3. This section is located near the northeast corner of the cemetery. Seven graves are present, all of which are constructed with concrete slabs, with inscribed dates from 1934 to 1986. All graves in this section are occupied by members of the Reid family although there are additional Reid graves in Section 1 (see Photograph 15). One of the graves is a single concrete slab with a double headstone that was counted as two separate graves. Two markers are granite uprights; the other five are granite plaques. All graves are aligned facing east. A representative view of this section may be seen in Photograph 16.

Section 4. This section is located in the northeast corner of the cemetery. Only two recognizable graves are present, although according to the Navy map of the cemetery, others are/were present. One grave contains a concrete box slab; the other contains an inscribed headstone with a date of 1942 (see Photo 17). The graves are aligned facing east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2Satala Cemetery
name of propertyMaoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

The following partial list of individuals buried in Satala plots is presented for informational purposes. This list was compiled by Public Works Department for the U.S. Naval Station on January 11, 1927. The numbers correspond with the plot numbers on a 1942 map of the cemetery (see Figure 3). The military entrance on this map coincides with the present day entrance. These individuals are located in Sections 1, 3 and 4.

1. **Moren, F.C.** USN. He drowned off USS Ceasar May 12, 1922, remains never recovered.
2. **Gise, W.K.** Lt Commander USN, died of Brights Disease 1910, remains removed to the U.S.
3. **Wallwork, William Cox** USN, died November 5, 1921. He is half-caste-Samoan.
4. **Stronach**, (infant), daughter of A. Stranach, formerly the American Judge and Secretary of Native Affairs. Born October 31, 1913. Died February 15, 1914.
5. **Malua**, Solomon Islander, the last of a boat crew that landed in Tutuila in 1884. They took to the bush and remained there. He was captured in 1923 and died at the Samoan hospital September 13, 1923.
6. **Bruger, Otto**, (infant) child of Captain Bruger, formerly Captain of the SS Solf, died November 21, 1914.
7. **Henderson**, (infant) child of Henderson SL Lieutenant, USN, died August 19, 1913.
8. **Sullivan**, engineer of the MS Manua, shot himself accidentally while hunting pigeons in 1913.
9. **Coleman W.P.C.M.A.** USN, died of pneumonia June 1, 1921.
10. **Mc Gee, W.C.** USN, suicide by hanging himself.
11. **Debelle, Cedric**, (infant) daughter of assistant customs officer died September 27, 1917, age 17 months.
12. **Bryan**, (infant) died on board mail steamer, date unknown.
13. **Phelps**, (infant) son of Phelps ON, W.T.lc USN, died November 28, 1923, age 3 days.
14. **Schwenke Mrs P.**, wife of Paul Schwenke, a customs printer, died July 1, 1926 of consumption.
15. **Alexander, Trumann**, son of Alexander JJ, radio gunner USN, died March 11, 1923, age two years 14 days.
16. **Rosenquest, Amanave**, Tahitian by birth, died in 1905.
17. **Kenison, Mary**, born 1870, died September 6, 1917, and two infant children are buried with Mrs. Kenison.
18. **Shute, F.E.**, was a pay clerk, USN, born in 1857, died February 19, 1909 of kidney trouble.
19. **Slayton, Mrs.**, wife of Slayton, CC, Lieutenant USN, died July 11, 1916.
20. **Harrington, Mrs. Anna**, wife of William Harrington CCM, USN, died September 21, 1925.
21. **Degrace, L**, USN, drowned – supposed to have been murdered. Formerly buried at grounds now occupied by quarters No. 1. Died 1899.
22. **Nikolai, Paul**, he was from the SMS Alexandrien. Formerly buried at rear of quarters No. 20. Died January 30, 1892.
23. **Bugess, F**, died on board the SS Sierra en route to Sydney, December 12, 1901.
24. **Okener, R**, Captain of the Schooner, UTUMAPU, accidentally killed while hoisting an anchor on board his schooner in the Manua Islands, died July 20, 1901.
25. **Purdon, J.P.**, USN, from the USS Wisconsin, died from drinking wood alcohol November 15, 1901.
26. **Powers, J. Cox**, USN, from the USS Iroquois, found on beach, body badly mutilated by cutting and headless, was formerly buried on the ground as now occupied by Quarters No. 20 and removed to site of Quarters 1, finally to the present cemetery.
27. **Harrington**, infant daughter of William Harrington, C.M.M. USN, died of pneumonia 1926.
28. **Reid, Mr. F**, died June 5, 1914.
29. **Williams J.**, (negro) died November 3, 1917.
30. **Brady, P.**, oiler lc USN, from the USS Princeton, died of Brights Disease January 15, 1913.
31. **Cordts, C.**, born in 1852, died May 5, 1916.
32. **Danielson, G.**, born March 4, 1865, died December 19, 1916.
33. **Olsen**, Captian of a schooner wrecked at Upolu. Jumped overboard from the MS Manua with a "spectacle" tied to his neck on the night of February 11, 1917. Body found at the entrance of the harbor 5 days later.
34. **Jamieson, F. S.C.** lc USN, died with wood alcohol poisoning May 12, 1916.
35. **Johansen, A.C.B.M.** USN, died November 28, 1918, one infant daughter buried alongside Johansen.
36. **Morris, C.**, died November 4, 1919.
37. **Shattuck, F.** Sea. USN, committed suicide while standing 4 to 8 am watch on board USS Fortune, March 1, 1917.
38. **Cary, Mrs. K.K.M.**, died on board SS Sonoma en route to San Francisco, June 10, 1919.
39. **Yandall, Mr and Mrs. William**, died about 1910, remains removed from Fagatogo to Naval cemetery April 1, 1925.
40. **Faaaliga, Fitafita**, while firing steam launch a tube exploded and he was severely burned and only lived a few hours. Died February 5, 1925.
41. **Badger, A.P.**, died on board SS Sonoma en route to Sydney April 18, 1922.
42. **Hollister, Frazier**, an ex-Navy blacksmith, died of heart trouble October 21, 1926.
43. **Winchester**, Captain of schooner Tahiti Maid, operated on at the Naval Dispensary, age about 72, died April 24, 1923.
44. **Rosenquest, J.**, killed on board SS Harley by coal bucket carrying away and falling down hatch September 12, 1912.
45. **Grap, F.**, died May 20, 1904.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

46. Walker, RM, civil war veteran and ex-postmaster, Pago Pago, died of apoplexy September 12, 1927.
46. (sic) Walker, RM, an old civil war veteran, formerly yard foreman, had of stroke of paralysis lasted for about two years, died March 22, 1927.
47. Fluskey, Harry Thomas, signalman on the HMS Diomedea, born February 11, 1899, at Pentonville, London, overexerted himself while swimming and died about two hours later (heart trouble), died 20 July 1927.
48. Scholes, Thomas, a local baker, he had resided in the south seas since he was a very young man, died 19 September 1927, age 80 years.
49. Towle, Frank E., died of heart trouble 28 September 1927, age about 60 years.
50. Pedro, Frank, a prisoner, committed suicide (sic) by shooting himself, May 1929.

The following are from a later separate listing and many also correspond to the 1942 map of the cemetery.

51. Toga, Johny, died September 3, 1928.
52. Child of J.F. Crowell, died December 9, 1928.
53. Tafai, died January 18, 1929.
54. Uhrle, Frank, born October 3, 1879, died May 15, 1931.
55. Beukama, born March 23, 1932, died March 23, 1932.
56. Gabbard, B.H., born August 28, 1888, died April 19, 1932.
57. Schwenke, Betha, died June 24, 1932.
58. Reid, Mrs. G.H.C., born June 19, 1879, died January 16, 1934.
59. Son of L.A. Williams, born June 21, 1920, died March 15, 1934.
60. Son of M Sutherland, died July 3, 1935.
61. Short, Billie Lee, born July 26, 1935, died August 1, 1935.
61A. Acres, Roy W., born August 28, 1887, died August 5, 1939.
61B. Pedersen, Earling, born December 8, 1913, died May 22, 1940.
61C. Schohfield, Howard E., born October 4, 1906, died October 19, 1940.
61D. Reid, Earnest, born October 17, 1904, died April 26, 1938.
61E. Yandall, Mrs. W., born October 15, 1848, died November 10, 1941.
61F. [no entry]
61G. [no entry]
62. Patterson, Charles H., born April 18, 1921, died March 5, 1942.
63. Briggs, Henry N., born April 25, 1922, died March 11, 1942.
64. Peirce, Eldon Floyd, born August 8, 1924, died March 31, 1942.
65. Zajac, Theodore R., born November 23, 1918, died April 2, 1942.
66. Tolland, Daniel R., born February 28, 1919, died June 26, 1942.
67. Molloy, John Edward, born June 24, 1922, died July 2, 1942.
68. Evans, Joseph W., born March 3, 1920, died July 4, 1942.
69. Maco, Robert P., born October 19, 1924, died July 11, 1942.
70. Uhrle, Charlie, born December 24, 1916, died May 26, 1942.
71. Loen, Williams Houston, died August 6, 1942.
72. Lavatai, Utuone, born October 19, 1921, died August 18, 1942.
73. Tominaga, T., born 1875, died May 29, 1935.
74. Reid, infant Louise, born December 1, 1942, died December 5, 1942.
75. Blake, John Preston, born May 27, 1919, died September 5, 1943.
76. Guerrant, Asa Howard, born July 13, 1891, died September 19, 1943.
77. McCord, Charles Lewis, born April 10, 1902, died October 30, 1943.
78. Harrington, David, born June 2, 1917, died January 20, 1944.
79. Niesing, Everet, born March 28, 1913, died February 3, 1944.
80. Webster, William Byard, born May 1, 1896, died May 28, 1945.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Ethnic Heritage
- Exploration/Settlement
- Maritime History
- Military
- Social History

Period of Significance AD 1900-1951

Significant Dates 1900
1951

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation Pacific Islanders
U.S. Navy

Architect/Builder U.S. Navy

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) Please see attached continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) Please see attached continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.61 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A: <u>02</u>	<u>532924</u>	<u>8422326</u>	B: <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal Boundary Description Please see attached continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification Please see attached continuation sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle Elmore, Archaeologist and Joseph Kennedy, Principal Investigator

organization Archaeological Consultants of the Pacific, Inc.

date May 2003

street & number 59-624 Pupukea Road

city or town Haleiwa state HI zip code 96712

telephone 808-638-7442

Additional Documentation

Continuation Sheets

Maps

Photographs

Property Owner

name American Samoa Government

street and number N/A

telephone N/A

city or town N/A

state American Samoa Territory

zip code 96799

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Satala Cemetery is historically significant for its unique characteristics of being the first and only Western cemetery in American Samoa, and for being a naval cemetery that allows for inclusion of civilians. Notable individuals are present in the cemetery, in particular that of an infamous "wild man" named Malua. The cemetery reflects important historic associations for American Samoa's early period of territorial occupation by the United States Naval Administration.

According to National Register Bulletin No. 41, cemeteries and graves are among those properties ordinarily *not* considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places - unless they meet special requirements. These special requirements are that in addition to meeting one or more of the basic criteria, the subject cemetery must also meet the requirements of "Criteria Considerations C or D relating to graves and cemeteries" (Potter and Boland 1992).

It may well be argued that the Naval Cemetery at Satala is significant under basic criteria A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history). One way in which the Naval Cemetery at Satala qualifies under criteria A is that it is the first Western cemetery in American Samoa. As such this site reflects a major event in the history of both the United States and Samoa, and marks a major trend in history. In addition, the burial population as a whole represents a marked departure from an American funerary custom that long predates the naval station in Pago Pago, and one which exists to this day. Again, and as has been mentioned earlier, hierarchical and traditionally segregated military society normally does not allow for the mixing of non-military personnel with active duty members, veterans and perhaps some relatives. Military cemeteries, especially, have strict rules about who may and may not be buried there and so this particular American military cemetery could well be considered unique in this regard.

This may be further elaborated upon in the history of the cemetery, which has one period of significance: 1) 1900 to 1951.

HISTORY: 1900-1951

By the late 1890's, the Samoas had gone from one of the most obscure archipelagoes in the world to a grouping of islands that attracted international attention. The rapid defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War left the Pacific wide open for German expansion, which happened quickly in Samoa with the establishment of highly profitable copra plantations by the late 1850s. With the French essentially out of the picture, the British and Americans also took an interest in Samoa with an eye towards establishing a convenient and safe South Pacific coaling station to attend to their substantial naval and trading fleets. In late 1899, a tripartite agreement finally awarded colonial 'rights' to the islands of Western Samoa to the Germans in exchange for some of their land holdings in Melanesia to the British. At the same time, the Eastern islands consisting of Tutuila, Aunu'u and the Manuan Group became American territories.

On May 4th, 1900 the United States Government purchased 4.31 acres of land situated on the north shore of Pago Pago for the purpose of establishing a cemetery for naval personnel. These lands are known as Talie and Satala and were acquired for the sum of \$1425.00 (ASG Archive T1182, Reel 32, Series No. 14, File 5). Three years later, there was a land claim dispute for these lands between Mauga Taufaasau, Mailo and Fenene, and the U. S. Government. It was reported that a "compromise" was reached wherein judgment was awarded to the U.S. Government (ibid). There was unquestionably a need for a cemetery, as after 1900, all lands were owned by Samoans and portions of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

those lands were reserved for the burial of family members. Those members of the non-Samoan community, it could well be reasoned then, had nowhere to go.

Even before this claim was officially settled, bodies of both naval personnel and civilians were placed in mapped plots in this ground. The earliest were J.P. Purdon, USN from the USS Wisconsin who died after drinking wood alcohol in November of 1901; R. Okener, Captain of the Schooner UTUMAPU, in December of 1901; F. Burgess who died on board the SS Sierra *en route* to Sydney, also in December of 1901; F. Grap, who died in 1904; and Amanave Rosenquest, Tahitian by birth, who died in 1905. At least two others, L. Degrace, USN (died 1899) and Paul Nikolai (died 1892), were exhumed from their original graves at Quarters No. 1 and No. 20, respectively, and moved to plots within the newly established cemetery.

It is most notable that of the earliest seven individuals who were buried here in the first ten years of the cemetery's existence, only two were members of the United States Navy. So, from the very beginning, one could as easily refer to this place as "The Strangers Cemetery" as well as the Naval Cemetery. This is a rather unusual development and a marked departure from an American funerary custom that long predates the naval station in Pago Pago, and one which exists to this day. Hierarchical and traditionally segregated military society normally does not allow for such mixings. Military cemeteries, especially, have strict rules about who may and may not be buried there, and so this particular American military cemetery could well be considered unique in this regard. One other way in which the Naval Cemetery at Satala is unique is that it is the first Western cemetery we know of in American Samoa. As such this site reflects a major event in the history of both the United States and American Samoa.

One may also wonder what became of the other U.S. military personnel who no doubt died on duty in Samoa during the first decade of the naval station's existence. We know, for example, that Sergeant John F. Cox, USMC was killed in 1907 as a result of a landslide that destroyed the *fitafita* barracks (Elmore et al. 1999) yet, even though the records seem very good for this period, there is no record of Cox's body being interred in the Naval Cemetery. While a burial at sea option must be considered (and especially so for those members of the Navy and Marines) the records also demonstrate that Lt. Commander W.K. Gise USN, who died of Brights Disease in 1910, had his remains removed to the U.S.. It must be assumed then that proper facilities for doing so were available even at this early date, and further, it seems that many military families who lost family members in Samoa took advantage of this service. Curiously, after WWI, a full 40% of the overseas deceased were placed in military cemeteries that were established in the countries where the deaths took place (Potter and Boland 1992). Obviously, these figures are not matched in the Samoa record from roughly the same period.

A list of individuals buried at Satala and their "cause of death" as well as military affiliation until the year 1927 was found in the Archives (see in Section 7. Description above). A second list from 1928 to 1945 listed only the names and dates of the individual's births and/or deaths, so it is difficult to comment with certainty on such issues as cause of death and military affiliation after that time (see below). However, if we use the dates for the beginning and end of WWII as boundary markers, it is interesting to note that a full 25% of the pre- 1945 burials were directly related to these war dates when American Samoa was filled with individuals moving to and from active war zones. As many American war dead were interred in-place or else returned to the U.S. at a later date, this rather large percentage figure at Satala may well reflect a largely *palagi* population who made American Samoa their home in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

Archival records are also filled with formal, written requests from family members petitioning the Naval Governor for permission to bury non-military family members in the Satala Cemetery; during our research we did not run across any denials.

Additional details about the lives and deaths of individuals buried at Satala were found relating to two individuals, C. Sullivan and Malua. The details of the death of C. Sullivan were reported in *O le Fa'atonu* (the Samoan newspaper printed in both Samoan and English) (issue number X:10 October 1912):

A very unfortunate accident, resulting in the death of C. Sullivan, engineer of the Motor-Schooner "Manua" occurred on Sunday, November 3, 1912. Sullivan, accompanied by Fritz Grosskulth, another member of the crew of the "Manua," went out into the bush to shoot pigeons. Sullivan carried a single barrel, breech loading, hammerless shot-gun. When on the side of the mountain behind Aua, Sullivan attempted to clear his path by beating down some bushes, using the shot-gun as a club, the barrel in his hands. The gun discharged itself and the charge of shot entered Sullivan's abdomen cutting the intestines. He was not killed outright and he requested Grosskulth to go after some Samoans to take him to the Hospital. Grosskulth ran off and returned with some men from Aua in about half an hour, they found Sullivan dead, he having died from internal hemorrhage. The body was brought to the Naval Hospital and a Board of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

Inquest was immediately ordered by the Governor. The Board found that death was the result of a gunshot wound, self-inflicted. Captain Steffany, master of the Schooner "Manua" took charge of the preparations for the funeral. The internment took place in the Government Cemetery at 8:00 p.m. the following day, the funeral being conducted by Governor Crose who used the Episcopal service. The funeral was largely attended and the casket and grave were covered with beautiful flowers. C. Sullivan was about twenty-two years of age; he was a man of good habits and a diligent and efficient engineer. His parents reside in No. 1 Leichardt Street, Darlinghurst, Sydney.

The Story of Malua

There are a number of stories of interest surrounding the individuals buried in the Satala Naval Cemetery, and much could be said about more than a few of these. One of these stories, that of a Solomon Islander named Malua, may be offered and singled-out as being of particular interest.

Perhaps the most accessible account of the Malua story is contained in J.A.C. Gray's *Amerika Samoa: A History of American Samoa and its United States Naval Administration* published in 1960. By way of introduction, perhaps it is best to quote Gray at length:

Among the miscellaneous problems of the first Commandant was the case of a Solomon Islander.

About 1888, three "blackboys," indentured laborers of the German Firm, escaped from Upolu in a stolen boat and made their way to Tutuila, where they took to "the bush." In 1900, the first of them was captured, "a complete savage," about forty-five years of age, and in fear for his life. In his small mixture of Samoan, German, and English, he said that he was afraid of the Samoans and that he dared not return to his own home, for he would long since have been forgotten and would be treated as a stranger and eaten as soon as the ship which delivered him had sailed away. Tilley took the unfortunate Melanesian in charge and asked the Navy Department's permission to care for him until some disposition could be arranged in his case. Although this request was readily granted, the later history of this Solomon Islander is not recorded, and his fate is unknown.

One of his companions remained at large until 1923, but contracted pneumonia and died a few weeks after his capture. No trace of the other was found (Gray 1960:130-131).

According to *O Le Fa'atonu* June 1923 issue, number XXI:6, p.4:

Last month there was inadvertently omitted from the "*Faatoni*" the fact that a so-called "wild man" was captured in American Samoa by an escaped prisoner, who returned to the Naval Station with his captive. This "wild man" was a black boy who had been in hiding in the hills for about 33 years, since he escaped with three others from Upolu. The others had long since died. He is evidently rather old and is not strong physically and his hair is almost white. No one has been able to converse with him, although he seems to take kindly to civilization. At present he is being cared for at the Naval Station.

And in the September issue of the same year, number XXI:9, p.4: "Malua (wild man) who was captured on April 9, 1923, died at the Samoan Hospital 5 September, 1923 from pneumonia."

From the marriage of the two sources above, it seems that Gray's "wild man" was in fact named Malua; and if we reference back in this document to the list of individuals buried in the Satala Naval Cemetery we see that in plot number five is a man named Malua who was a "Solomon Islander, the last of a boat crew that landed in Tutuila in 1884. They took to the bush and remained there. He was captured in 1923 and died at the Samoan hospital September 13, 1923" (ASG Archives T1182, Reel 32, Series No. 14, File 5).

Now that we have established the outline of the story, the name of the main character, and where he is buried, we may advance into some of the particulars of this story. First the dates: Gray says Malua and his mates arrived on Tutuila "around 1888," *O Le Fa'atonu* records the date of arrival was 1890, and a third source, William Lee Calnon, whose account of this story we shall get to in a moment, claims the date was 1893. While all these dates are close enough not to make all that much of a difference, it does point to one of the fundamental problems in Gray's otherwise wonderful book. Whether the date for the arrival was 1888, 1890 or 1893, Gray's comment that one of the "miscellaneous

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

problems of the first Commandant was the case of a Solomon islander." The problem is that Tilley, the first naval Commandant, was at best seven years away from first stepping foot in Samoa when the landing took place. In all fairness, Gray seems to be referencing a 1900 date for the capture of one of the Solomon Islander escapees from Apia, when Tilley was on island, however there are no references to where this information came from. If this is the case, it would be interesting to see how Gray knew this, what the individual's name was, and how the new Naval Administration handled the situation.

William Lee Calnon's book, *Seeing the South Sea Islands*, written in 1926, offers some additional information regarding the Malua story. We may assume that Calnon wrote Chapter IX *Samoa's Last Wild Man* shortly after his visit, and of course before formal publication, so his account is but a couple of years removed from the date of Malua's capture and subsequent death in 1923, and this lends it a certain credibility. Calnon claims that Malua was either an indentured worker on a German copra plantation in Apia or that he was 'blackbirded' from his home in the Solomon's and brought to Samoa against his will. In either case we can be fairly certain that Malua and his mates were dissatisfied with their lot in Apia and sought refuge in Eastern Samoa.

We know that indentured laborers, who signed contracts agreeing to work for a specific time, were brought to German Samoa during this time, but blackbirding (essentially kidnapping individuals for the purpose of selling them into slavery) was almost endemic in Melanesia at this time as well. Incidentally, this unsavory practice also reached the shores of Samoa; in 1860 blackbirders visited Ta'u but were defeated by an English trader named Parker who informed the natives of the slavers' intentions. In turn the Samoans killed some of the raiders and drove the others over the cliffs to their deaths (Gray 1960:119).

Calnon's paraphrased account is as follows. Five Solomon Islanders left Apia on a homemade raft, one was lost as sea, and the remaining four dashed into the bush after landing at an unnamed village on Tutuila. Two of them were found dead the next day and the remaining two disappeared up into the mountains. A few months later one of the two remaining Melanesians came down to the Village of Aua and lived there for ten more years until his death. This is presumably the man Gray referred to. The Solomon islander claimed that Malua was still alive and in hiding.

Now enters, according to Calnon, a second prominent player in this saga. Ielu, a renowned climber from Apia, traveled to Pago Pago in 1922 to seek fortune. Unfortunately, Ielu was convicted of theft shortly after his arrival and was sentenced not only to jail but also hard labor on the road across the bay from the naval station. (Refer to "The Early History of Roads in Amerika Samoa" above in this document on roadwork as a punishment.) Ielu becomes despondent and decides to kill himself by escaping from the road crew, using his climbing skills to reach the mountain top and then jumping off. In the process he comes upon the unsuspecting Malua and there is a struggle that ends with Ielu subduing Malua and bringing him to the steps of the Naval Administration Building when court was in session. Ielu is sent back to jail and roadwork and Malua set free. Paradoxically, Malua is said to have befriended the man who captured him, sleeping next to his jail cell and even helping him with the roadwork. Calnon reports that the Samoans took a liking to Malua, feeding him and making him welcome until he died four months later. These dates correspond nicely with those reported with the capture and death of Malua as reported in the *O Le Fa'atonu* accounts (captured May, 1923, died September 1923.) Calnon claims that "Doctors figured that the things he had eaten after his lifetime of scant provender had caused his death and that he had been literally killed with kindness" (Calnon 1926: 114). *O Le Fa'atonu* reported that Malua died of pneumonia, which for a number of reasons, seems much more plausible.

There is another slightly altered version of the story of a Solomon Islander, this coming from the account of a Mormon Missionary named Brewer (Brewer 1975). The story is essentially the same as Calnon's narrative of Malua, but rather seems to be recounting the story of the first Solomon Islander who was captured, according to Gray, in 1900, and according to Calnon "came out of the bush" in 1893. This Solomon Islander, later given the name Tamauli (which translates to black-skinned man) by the Samoans, was captured by a *fitafita* guard named Tuli. After being reprimanded by a superior officer, Tuli scaled the cliffs above Pago Pago in an attempt to commit suicide. There he discovered Tamauli dropping coconuts from a tree, and a battle ensued, whereupon Tuli was finally the victor. Tamauli was imprisoned and soon become sick from the rich food which he was fed by the villagers. He quickly became friends with the villagers and Tuli, and was eventually freed and lived in a village for many years.

The suicide attempt, the falling coconuts, the battle, the rich food and other small details are identical in both Brewer's and Calnon's stories. Though Brewer's account post-dates Calnon's, several decades after these events occurred, and he claims to have known Tamauli

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

personally, and thus gives a certain credibility to *his* version. Apparently, the stories of Tamauli and Malua were merged into one in either Calnon's or Brewer's version, and it remains uncertain which account is more accurate.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who spent the last years of his life in Samoa wrote *A Footnote to History: Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa* (1892) which accounts the struggle between Great Britain, Germany and the United States of America for control over Samoa. In this book he mentions the story of these Solomon Islanders, and includes a detail regarding the fate of one of the men not found in any other sources. This version is slightly altered from that of Calnon, who indicated that two of the men died shortly after making landfall, and two escaped into the bush:

There are still three runaways in the woods of Tutuila, whither they escaped upon a raft. And the Samoans regard these dark-skinned rangers with extreme alarm; the fourth refugee in Tutuila was shot down (as I was told in that island) while carrying off the virgin of a village; and tales of cannibalism run round the country, and the natives shudder about the evening fire.

The grave of Malua was located with the aid of the 1942 map of the cemetery. Malua is buried in the southeast corner of the cemetery. A small pile of basalt stones (with one larger unmodified stone at the western end) make a humble indication of his grave (see Photographs 3, 4 and 6).

HISTORY: 1951-present

In 1951, the United States Navy withdrew from American Samoa as administrators and were replaced by the Department of the Interior. Subsequently, all land once owned by the Navy reverted to the American Samoa Government, including Satala Cemetery. The cemetery continued to be used by foreigners and *Palagi* (foreign)-Samoans. As much of the eastern portion of Section 1 was filled during the time of the Naval Administration, areas to the west and north began to be utilized as well. The entire upper portion of the property is currently filled with Asian graves, primarily Korean. Western, Polynesian, *Palagi*-Samoan and Asian graves were added to Sections 1 and 3. The cemetery continues to be used today, as a new grave was added as recently as December 2002.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
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The period of significance for this site closes with the transfer of the administration of American Samoa from the Navy to the civilian Department of the Interior in 1951 (Kennedy 2004).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9,10 Page 1

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The south side is bounded by Route 1, the east side is bounded by ASPA, the north side is bounded by thick vegetation, and the west side is bounded by private property. These boundaries are those established by the legal property boundaries.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Additional Information

Satala Cemetery
name of property

Maoputasi, American Samoa
county and state

LOG OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Information for all photograph:

Name of photographer: David J. Herdrich

Date of photographs: July 15, 2006

Location of original negatives: The Photoplant
1221 Kapiolani Suite 506
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

1. General representation with lower terrace facing in foreground; view north
2. General representation in relation to topography with lower entrance in foreground; view north
3. Section 1, grave numbers (first row left to right) 7, 4, 60, 61, (back row left to right) 6, 7; view east-southeast
4. Section 1, representative of grave types, grave number 7 (Malua, stone mound) in foreground; view northwest
5. Section 1, representative of grave types; view northwest
6. Section 1, representative of site in relation to surrounding topography; view northwest
7. Section 1, representative of post-1951 graves; view west
8. Section 1, representative of *Palagi*-Samoan grave; view west
9. Section 1, representative of foreigner's grave; view west
10. Section 2, general representation; view west
11. Section 2, general representation in relation to harbor; view southeast
12. Section 2, general representation showing gap in terrace fronting Section 2; view northwest
13. Section 2, elaborate grave marker; view north
14. Section 2, representative of grave types; view north
15. Section 1, addition Reid grave; view west
16. Section 3, general representation; view northwest
17. Section 4 in foreground, Section 3 in middle, Section 2 in background; view northwest

Figure 1: Location of Satala Cemetery (UTM 02 533060mE 8421764mN) on a USGS Topographic Map of Tutuila Island, American Samoa

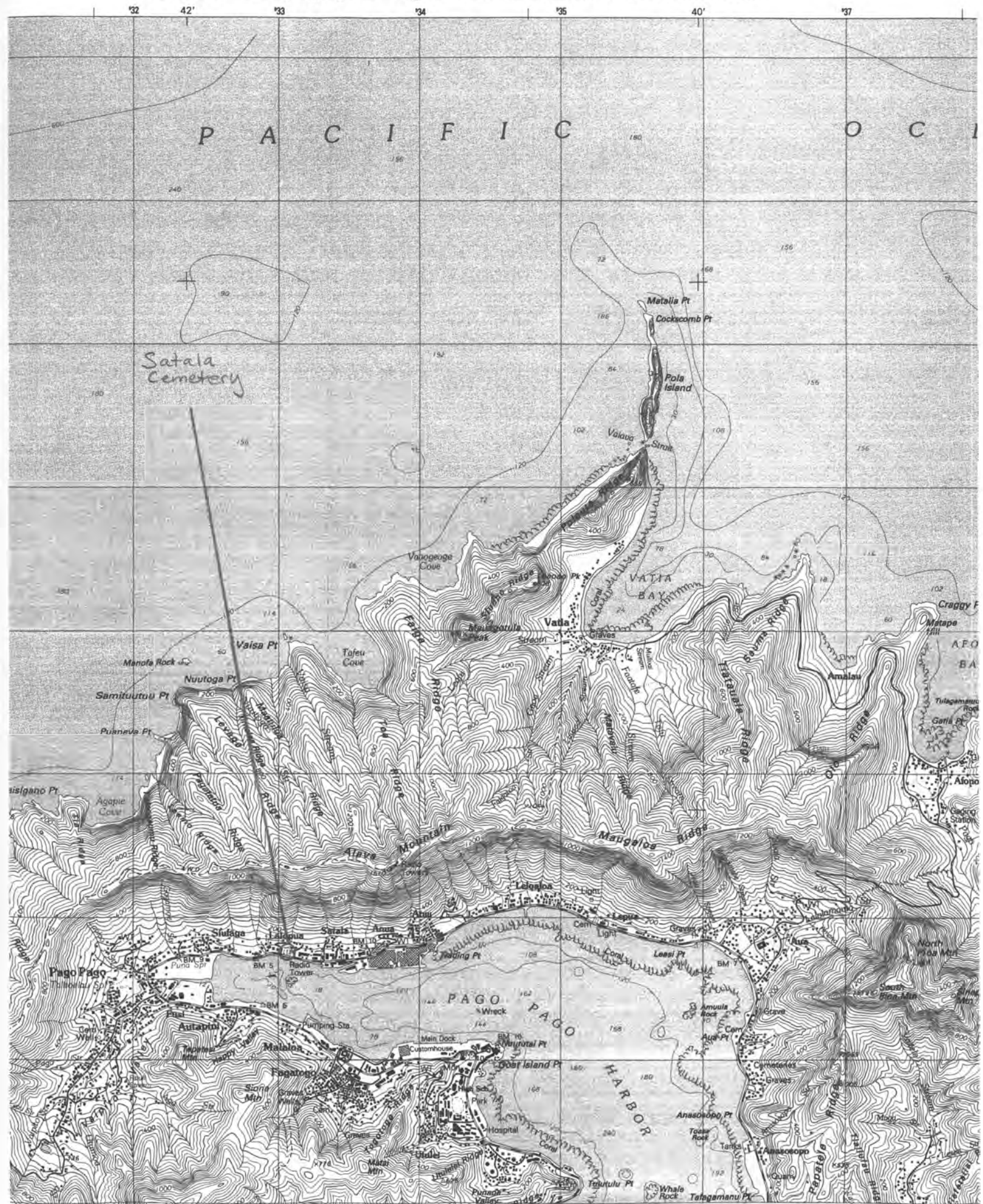
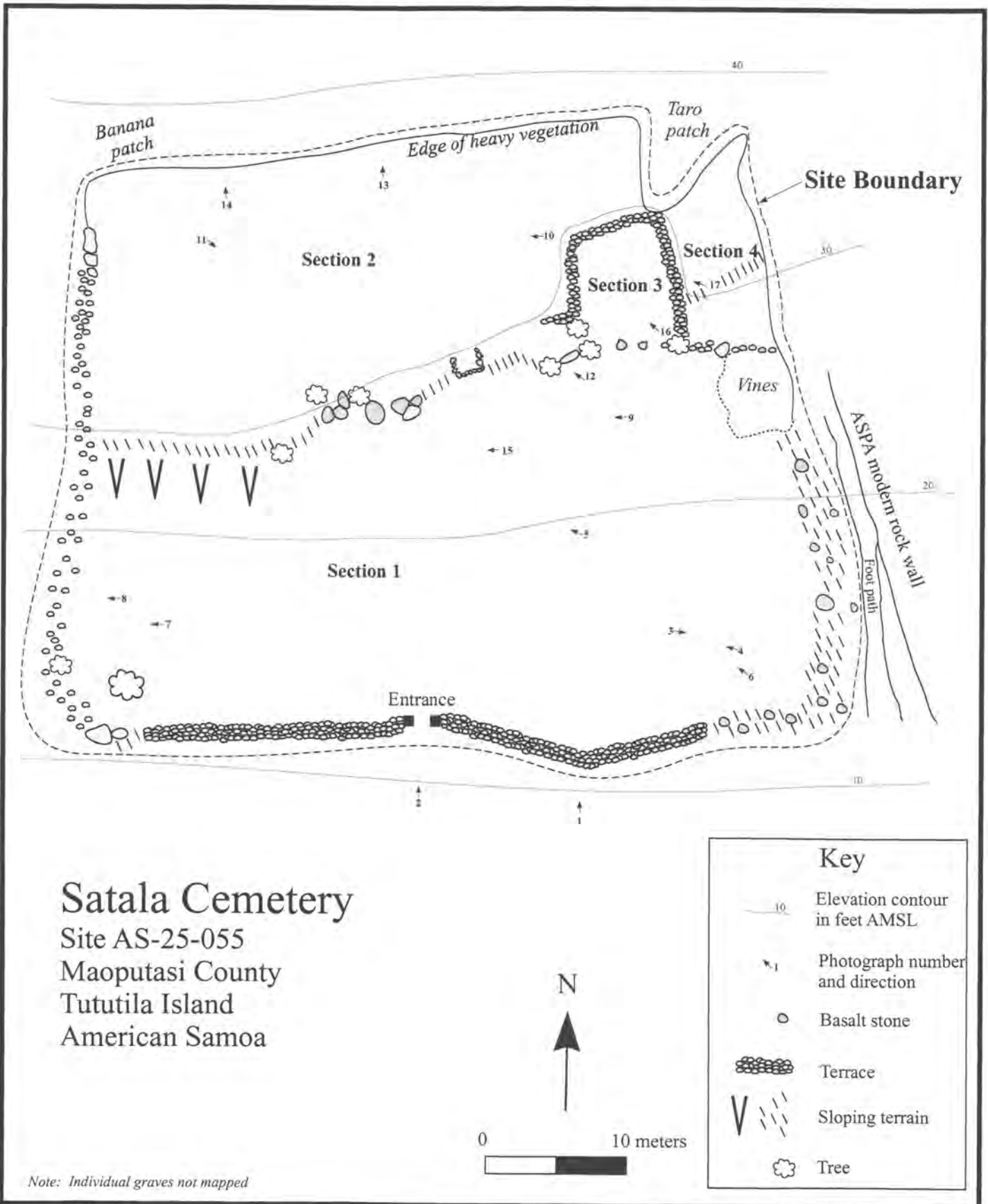


Figure 2: Plan Map of Satala Cemetery, Site AS-25-055

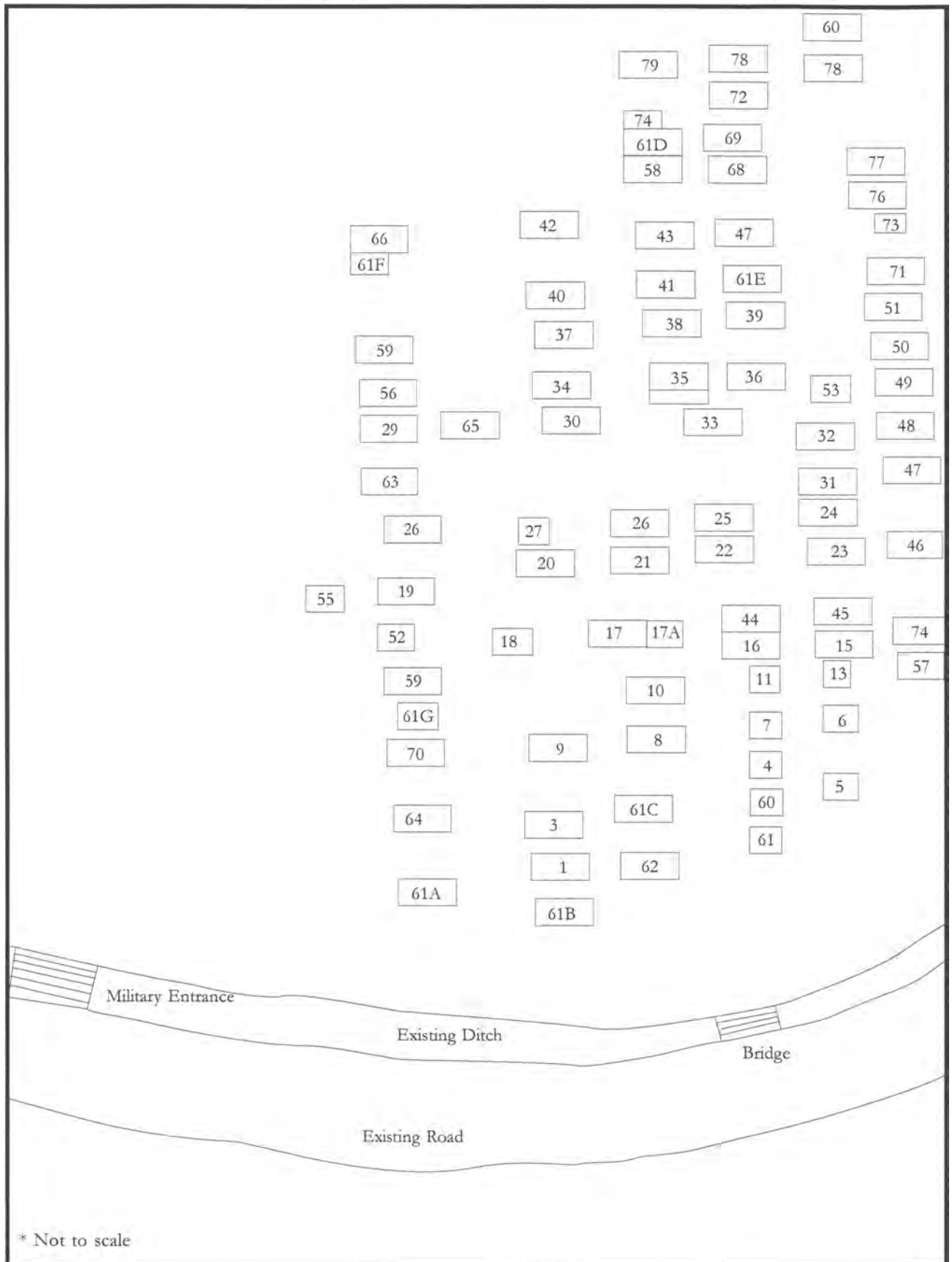


Satala Cemetery
 Site AS-25-055
 Maoputasi County
 Tututila Island
 American Samoa

Key	
	Elevation contour in feet AMSL
	Photograph number and direction
	Basalt stone
	Terrace
	Sloping terrain
	Tree

Note: Individual graves not mapped

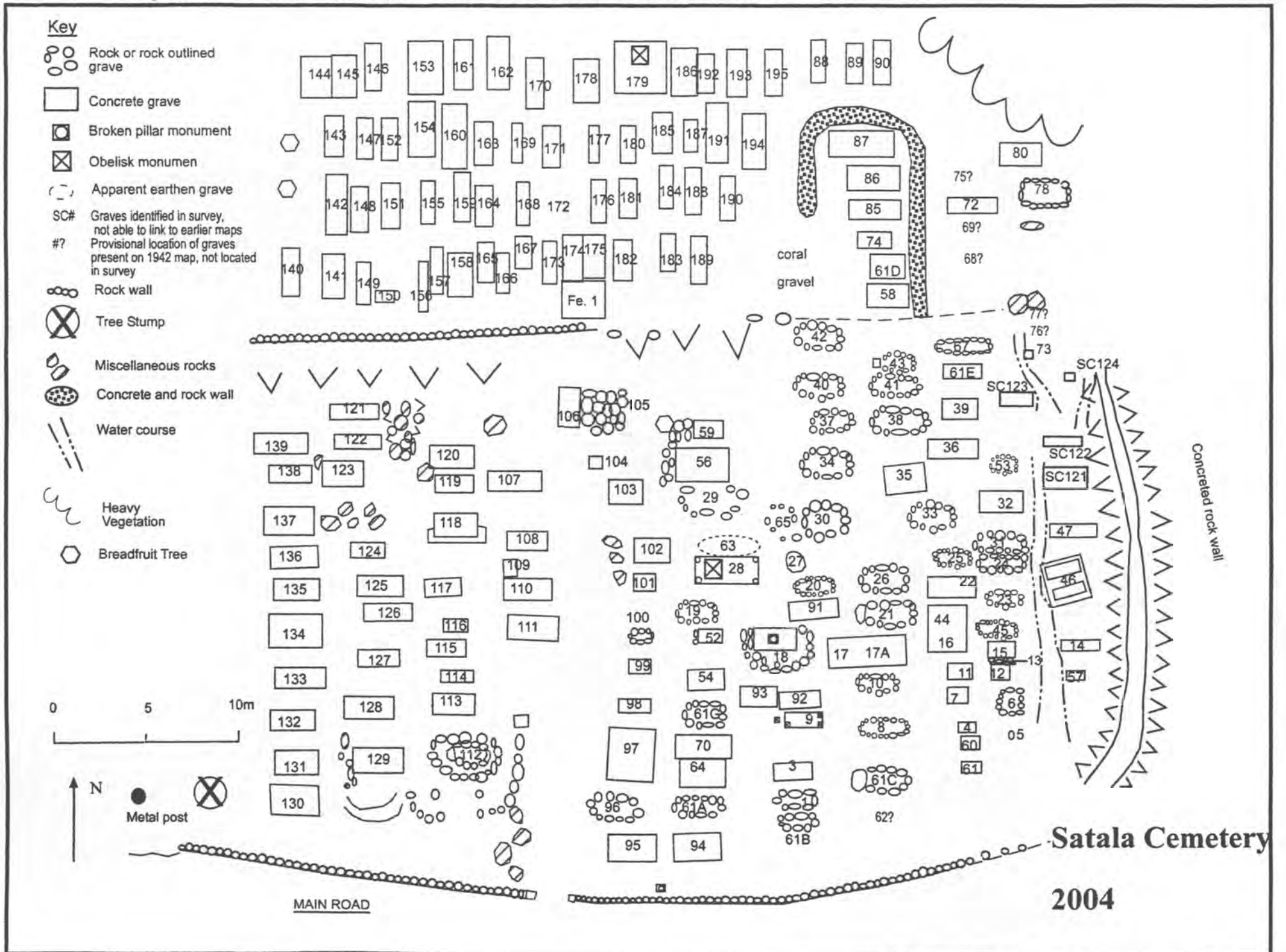
Figure 3: Plan Map of Satala Cemetery Based on a 1942 Drawing



* Not to scale

source: Adapted from U.S. Navy 1942

Figure 4: Plan of Satala Cemetery with Individual Graves Mapped, Site AS-25-055



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Satala Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: AMERICAN SAMOA, Eastern

DATE RECEIVED: 8/22/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/13/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/28/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/05/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001110

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RETURN

SEE ATTACHED COMMENTS

RECOM./CRITERIA RETURN

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE 202.354.2229 DATE 10/5/05

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

SATALA CEMETERY

Eastern District, American Samoa

National Register of Historic Places - Return Comments:

The current documentation is being returned so that substantive and technical issues regarding the nomination can be addressed. Specifically, the nomination does not provide sufficient justification for all of the National Register Criteria selected or the periods of significance identified. In addition, the black & white photographs representing the current conditions of the site do not meet National Register archival standards.

Location

The *Street Location* box should provide at least a minimal description. When a property does not have a specific address you can give the name of the nearest roads or communities; such as “Route 1 west of Satala,” or “North shore of Pago Pago Harbor along Route 1 (Main Road), west of Satala..”

Certification Block

The Historic Preservation Officer should complete the appropriate check-off boxes in the State/Federal Agency Certification Block #3 on the nomination cover form.

Description

The current descriptive information is fine.

Significance

The current nomination needs to better address the post-1951 significance of the cemetery and the justifications for inclusion under National Register Criterion C and D. A revision of the nomination might consider focusing only on Criterion A and the period 1900-1952, and dropping the other criteria and the post-1950s period.

Criterion A. The unique qualities of the Satala Cemetery as the first “western” cemetery in American Samoa and as a reflection of evolving social and cultural practices during the early territorial occupation period appear to be well established and justified. The current nomination, however, fails to adequately justify the significance of the cemetery in the post 1951-era. The narrative provides very little information substantiating the continuing significance of the property into the period less than 50 years ago. The bulk of the current documentation presents information regarding the early years of operation, the early burials, and the cemetery site as an important illustration of Military Government/Native Samoan culture interaction. The period after 1951 is only briefly summarized as a continuation of general burial practices with escalating numbers of “foreign/Asian” interments. In light of the documentation requirements for properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years (Criteria Consideration G), the mere establishment of continuing use does not sufficient justify extending the period of significance up to the present. Significant additional historic context is necessary in order to

consider the significance of the property during the period less than 50 years ago.

Criterion C. The introductory statement proposes that the cemetery qualifies for listing under National Register Criterion C, by embodying the distinctive characteristics of a period. In order to justify significance under National Register Criterion C, however, a nomination needs to carefully define the precise physical characteristics that reflect the particular "period" or property type that is being considered. The nomination must provide a context that defines exactly what physical features and components define that particular property type, and then show how this example is a significant reflection of those qualities.

Criterion D. Likewise, the current documentation fails to provide sufficient justification for the significance of the property under National Register Criterion D, which is different that Criteria Consideration D. Normally, Criterion D requires the identification and documentation of specific research questions to which the nominated property has, or is likely to, provide important information or answers. The current documentation does not contain such a discussion.

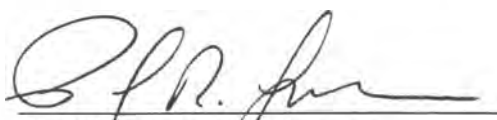
As currently written, the nomination appears to present sufficient justification for eligibility under National Register Criterion A with a period of significance reflecting the early period of cemetery development and historic use from 1900 to 1951. A revised nomination can focus either on consolidating this documentation or providing additional contexts and justification for the additional Criteria.

Photographic Documentation.

The black and white photographs appear to have a yellow/green tint to them and were likely printed using color processing and/or papers (see *Fujicolor* watermark on backside). These fail to meet current National Register archival standards. Please provide new photographs processed according to the National Register guidelines.

[For specific guidelines on the submission of standard black & white or digital black & white prints please refer to the following website information:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/policyexpansion.htm> .]

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me directly at the number listed below.



Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(for) Keeper of the National Register
(202) 354-2229

10/5/05
Date

A:\satala.rtn

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Satala Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: AMERICAN SAMOA, Eastern

DATE RECEIVED: 9/19/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/02/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001110

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Satala Cemetery is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage-Pacific Islander, Exploration/Settlement, Maritime History, Military History, and Social History. The Satala Cemetery is considered the first "Western" (non-native or palagi) cemetery in American Samoa. Initially purchased by the U. S. Government in 1900 to serve as a navy personnel burial site, the cemetery quickly became a resting place for various, non-military, non-Samoan "strangers," who had limited burial alternatives on the territorial islands. The unusual status of the quasi-military cemetery reflects the unique social and cultural patterns associated with the early territorial occupation period in American Samoa during the first half of the twentieth century. The cemetery is an important illustration of military government-native Samoan cultural interaction during the historic period.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan

DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 10/19/2006

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N













TR
LOVING MEND
MY DEAR MOTHER
& SON LOUIS KATON
MARTIN E. HAYES
DIED 24, Nov. 1962

ROBERT ESE HAYES
WIFE
CHIEF US NAVY
DIED 1962

[Illegible text on a large, light-colored headstone]

WASOSI BOLI TA'UPOOKI
FA'ASO: 27.5 5000 P.O. BOX 3143 0963
Beloved Mother
of TELMITA
and Fond Trust
of ROSA & ILIUM
Dearest Grandmother
of GEORGE & VIOLET BERNARD
Always in Our Hearts





CHRIS
1851
1920







慰靈塔

此塔係由各界人士捐助，於民國三十三年（一九四四年）落成。塔中安葬有在抗戰中犧牲之英靈。此塔之建立，旨在慰靈，並昭示後人，以資警惕。

ATUXE 00 0000 00 220
1900 120 210 00

ATUXE 00 0000 00 220
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清 台

林進通之墓

一五四一
九六四

星琪子



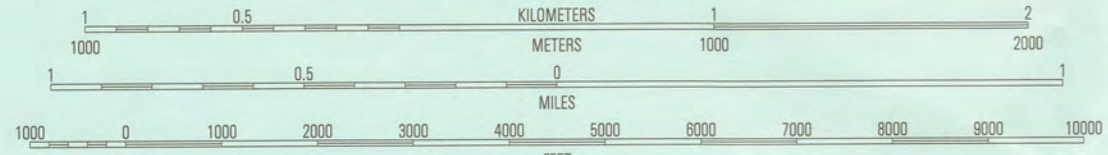




UTUONE
LAYATAI
AMERICAN SMOA
PVT
USMC
WORLD WAR II
OCTOBER 1941
NOVEMBER 1945

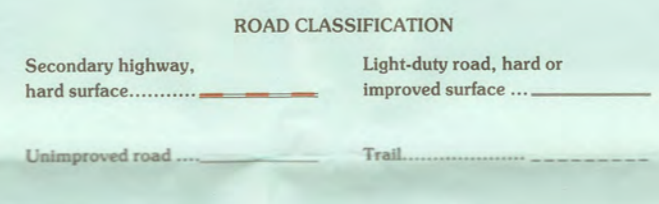
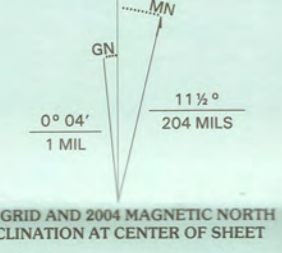
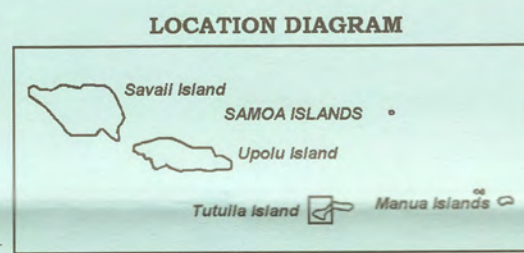
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE TUTUILA ISLAND WEST AMERICAN SAMOA

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5 FEET
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with the National Imagery and Mapping Agency
Topography compiled 1961. Planimetry derived from imagery
taken 2001 and other sources. Survey control control as of 1967
Selected hydrographic data compiled from
NIMA chart 5191 (1962)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
North American Datum of 1983 World Geodetic System of 1984
Projection and 1 000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 2
There may be private landholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Underwater control gear sea ridges are due to NAD83 data
Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1980



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2001
NIMA 7945 II NW-SERIES X866



Site AS-25-055
Zone 02
Easting 532924
Northing 842326
UTM coordinates
3165108
02532896/8423264





Executive Offices of the Governor
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office

American Samoa

Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

Hon. Togiola T.A. Tulafono
Governor

Aitofele T.F. Sunia
Lt. Governor

John Enright
Historic Preservation Officer

Phone: (684) 633-2384
Fax: (684) 633-2367

SERIAL:

8 August 2005

Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye St., NW
8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, DC 20005

To the Keeper,

Enclosed please find a nomination for the Satala Cemetery. If you have any comments or questions, please do not hesitate to contact either myself or David J. Herdrich at the address above, at phone (684) 633-2384 or fax (684) 633-2367, or by email at enright45@yahoo.com or David_J_Herdrich@samoatelco.com.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Enright".

John Enright
Historic Preservation Officer