

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 13000920 Date Listed: 12/18/2013

Rose Island Concrete Monument Rose Island AS
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

 _____ 12/18/2013
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:
The Location should read: "Rose Island, approximately 160' east of atoll lagoon."
City/Town: Rose Atoll
[All properties, even those without a specific address, need to provide at least a general location description for database purposes.]

Function:
The Historic and Current Functions should read: *RECREATION/CULTURE—monument/marker* and *GOVERNMENT*.
[The majority of the government markers (boundary markers, survey markers, etc) currently listed in the National Register use the category Recreation/Culture-monument/marker.]

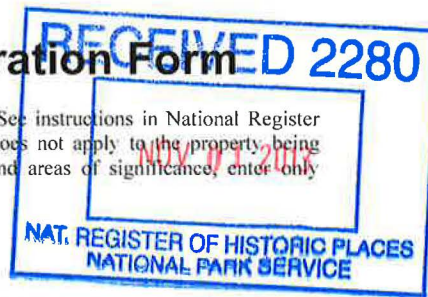
Significance:
Criteria--*Criterion C* is deleted from the nomination.
[Criterion C would be appropriate if the physical monument was a significant work of art, design, or engineering. The resource's significant associations with American Samoa's Naval Administration Era are satisfactorily covered under Criterion A / Politics-Government.]
Period of Significance--The Period of Significance is revised to read: 1920.
[The 1920 placement of the monument as an illustration of the US government's early twentieth-century actions to reassert control over Rose Atoll/Island is the key point of significance for the resource. Its continued function is secondary.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the AS HPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Rose Island Concrete Monument

Other names/site number: Terhune Monument (AS-10-001)

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: N/A

City or town: N/A State: AS County: Rose County

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____
Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

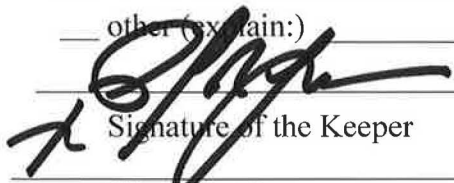
Rose Island Concrete Monument
Name of Property

Rose, AS
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

12/12/15
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

 GOVERNMENT
 monument/marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

 GOVERNMENT
 monument

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE METAL brass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The property is located on Rose Island, at Rose Atoll, American Samoa in a wooded area approximately 160 feet east of the atoll's lagoon. Rose Island is a 15 acre uninhabited island that is now a part of the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge and the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument. The property is a poured concrete monument with raised concrete lettering on its front side and a brass plaque on its back side. Its shape is a rectangular prism with a truncated pyramid on top. The monument was erected on January 10, 1920 by then Governor Warren J. Terhune. It bears a message from Governor Terhune indicating that Rose Island is a part of American Samoa and that trespassing is prohibited.

Though the monument was knocked over by high waves during a hurricane Val of 1991 it maintains its historic integrity because it is still in its approximate location and the message on the monument, though damaged, is still legible.

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Narrative Description

Rose Island Concrete Monument

American Samoa Naval Governor Warren J. Terhune is responsible for the placement of the concrete monument on Rose Island. Governor Terhune, also a Navy Commander, visited the island to fulfill a desire he had as Governor of the Territory “to visit all of the islands under his authority and to become personally acquainted with their people and existing conditions (Anon. 1920:1).”

His visit is recorded in the Naval Station Tutuila Samoan and English language newspaper called *O Le Fa'atonu* (The Truth) (Anon 1920a:x).

The trip to Rose Island began on the evening of Wednesday January 10, 1920 with a departure from Pago Pago Harbor aboard the U.S.S. Fortune. On the morning of January 11, 1920 the Governor and his party stopped at Ta'u Island where the Governor took part in a traditional Samoan Kava Ceremony hosted by District Governor Tufele. While on Ta'u Governor Terhune,

explained the taking of the census and also explained the importance of vaccine for the prevention of small pox which was being given by the hospital corpsmen at the time. There was also an inspection of the dispensary and the village.

Later that evening, at 6:00 PM, the Governor and his party departed for Rose Island arriving there on the morning of January 12, 1920. The *O Le Fa'atonu* (Anon. 1920a:2) reports that,

In the morning a working party was sent ashore to erect a concrete monument so that all future visitors to that island might know that it is American property.

The concrete monument's shape is that of a rectangular prism on top of which is a truncated pyramid. It measures 1.53 meters across, .74 meters wide, and 1.59 meters tall. The monument has raised concrete lettering 1.2 mm high on its west facing side, in the direction of the lagoon at Rose Atoll. The opposite side of the concrete monument has a brass plaque with engraved lettering.

The raised concrete lettering reads:

ROSE ISLAND
AMERICAN SAMOA
TRESPASSING PROHIBITED
WARREN J. TERHUNE
JAN 10 1920 GOVERNOR

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The engraved brass plaque on the back of the monument facing east reads,

ROSE ISLAND
AMERICAN SAMOA
APRIL 17 1900
NO TRESPASSING
WARREN J. TERHUNE
GOVERNOR
JAN 10 1920

In addition, to having the concrete monument erected, it is reported that the Governor and his party which included District Governor Tufele Lieutenant W.C. Ives, Medical Corps, U.S.N., Chaplian Dumstrey. Lieutenant W.A. Macdonald, and J.L. Kelsall, official interpreter, visited Rose Island with the purpose of inspecting it and planting seeds of various Samoan fruit bearing plants. The *O Le Fa'atonu* (Anon. 1920:2) states that, “

With remarkable foresight His Excellency Governor Terhune has brought with him numerous seeds of Samoan fruits which were later planted. These included a large number of coconuts, bananas, avocados, lines and papaisas (sic).

The *O Le Fa'atonu* explained the reason for planting the fruit trees as follows:

It is hoped that they will grow in abundance so that any time in the future should someone be shipwrecked there they would find sufficient food to keep them from want.

The inspection included making natural history observations. The *O Le Fa'atonu* reported on the lack of mosquitoes and other flying insects, the nature of the vegetation, the lack of fresh water, the immense number of birds on the island, and also reported on the large number of fish and kinds of fish present such as king fish, barracudas, skipjacks, and mackerel that were caught (Anon. 1920:2).

Governor Terhune and his party left Rose Atoll on Saturday evening January 13, 1920 (Anon 1920:2).

A few months later Governor Terhune would return on June 5-6, 1920 with Alfred G. Mayor, a scientist from the Carnegie Institute of Washington, who made detailed scientific observations eventually presenting them in a scientific report. Mayor's observations were the first detailed observations made of the atoll and Rose Island since the visit of the United States Exploring Expedition in 1839. His observations included survey data noting the size of Rose Island, geological observations, as well as observations concerning, vegetation, birds, and marine life. His findings were published in 1921 in an article entitled, *Rose Island* (Mayor 1921).

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There were a number of further visits in the 1920s and 1930s recorded in the Fa'atunu and other government reports (Anon 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1933, 1937, 1938). The purpose of these visits was to visit the atoll as part of the Manu'a Flag Day celebrations and to plant coconuts, report on the state of coconuts, as well as the wildlife on the island, and to ascertain if there was any evidence of trespassing. The only report to mention the monument again was in a report that recorded a visit on April 21 of 1938 presumably after a Flag Day visit to the Manu'a islands. During this visit the Commanding Officer of the USS Ontario reported that "The space around the monument was cleared and the Governor's card with others placed in a bottle on the top of the monument."

(See continuation sheets for Historic Context)

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Rose Island Concrete Monument
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Period of Significance

1920 – Present

1920-1951

Significant Dates

1920

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Rose Island Concrete Monument is deemed to have State significance and to meet National Register **Criteria A** because it embodies the significant event and trend in history of the United States reinforcing the claim of sovereignty over of the U.S. Territory of American Samoa which over Rose Island. The period of significance is from 1920 when the monument was constructed until the present because it still serves the function of notifying any that visit the island of the historical claim of possession of the island by American Samoa and the United States.

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In addition, the monument meets **Criteria C** because it is the only example of an object on the island that is definitely associated with the Naval Administration Era of American Samoa History.

Criteria Consideration B: Though the monument is not in its exact location, due to being knocked over by storm surge waves caused by Hurricane Val in 1991, it is still within a few feet of its original location, and still has embodies historical integrity in its condition, original historic setting, feeling, association, and function.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criteria A. The Rose Island Concrete Monument has historic significance under criteria A because it is associated with and embodies the significant event and trend in history of the United States claiming of sovereignty over the Territory of American Samoa including Rose Island. The monument was put in place during the Naval Administration Era by the then Naval Governor of the time Warren J. Terhune with the express purpose of notifying any and all who should visit the island that it was under the jurisdiction of American Samoa and by extension the United States. The monument bears the date of the signing of the first Deed of Cession and the creation of the Territory of American on April 17, 1900 as an assertion of that claim.

Criteria C. The Rose Island Concrete Monument has historic significant under criteria A because it is the only object on Rose Atoll that is definitely associated with the Naval Administration Era of history. It was created during the Naval Administration Era by order of the then Governor of American Samoa Warren J. Terhune who directly oversaw its construction. It also is the only object on Rose Island that directly references American Samoa and the creation of American Samoa on April 17, 1900.

Rose Island Concrete Monument

Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Amerson, Jr., A.B., Whistler, W.A., and T.D. Schwaner. 1982. (R.C. Banks, ed.) U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC. 119 pp.

Anonymous. 1920a. Official Visit to the Islands of the Manu'a District *O Le Fa'atonu* 18(2):1-2.

Anonymous. 1920b. Rose Island. *O Le Fa'atonu* 18(7):4.

Anonymous. 1922 *O Le Fa'atonu* 20(6):1-2.

Anonymous. 1923. *O Le Fa'atonu* 21(6):1-3.

Anonymous. 1924. *O Le Fa'atonu* 22(6):1-2,

Anonymous. 1926 *O Le Fa'atonu* 24(6):7-8.

Anonymous. 1927. *O Le Fa'atonu* 25(6):1-2.

Anonymous. 1933. *O Le Fa'atonu* 31(6):4.

Bryan, H.F. 1927. American Samoa: A General Report by the Governor. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Dana, J.D. *United States Exploring Expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Under the command of Charles Wilkes, USN. Vol.X Geology.* C. Sherman, Philadelphia. xii + 756 pp., 4 maps.

Graeffe, E. 1873. Samoa oder die Schifferinseln. I: Topographie von Samoa. *Journal, Museum Godeffroy* 1(1) 1-32.

Gray, J.A.C. 1960. *Amerika Samoa: a History of American Samoa and its United States Naval Administration.* United States Naval Institute, Annapolis. xx + 29S pp.

Herdrich, David J., Erika Radewagen, Tish Peau, and Phillip Johnson. Forthcoming. An archaeological Survey of Rose Atoll.

Hudson, Jack C. and Kay G. 1994. American Samoa in World War II. Prepared for the American Samoa Government, Department of Parks and Recreation. Final Draft.

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Kennedy, J. 2009 *The Tropical Frontier: America's South Sea Colony*. University of Guam: Micronesian Area Research Center.

Krämer, Augustin. 1995. *The Samoa Islands: an outline of a monograph with particular consideration of German Samoa*. volumes 1-2. Translated by Theodore Verhaaren. University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mayor, A.G. 1921. Rose Atoll, America Samoa. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*. 60(2): 62-70.

Presidential Proclamation 4347. Feb 1, 1975. Reserving Certain Submerged Lands Adjacent to Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge Territory of American Samoa and, Certain Submerged Lands for the Defense Needs of the United States in the Territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Presidential Proclamation 8337. January 6, 2009. Establishing the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument.

Moyle, R.M. (ed.) *The Samoan Journals of John Williams 1830 and 1832*. Canberra: Australian National University. 117.

Pickering, C. 1876. *United States Exploring Expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Under the command of Charles Wilkes, USN. Vol. XV. The geographical distribution of animals and plants. Part II. Plants in their wild state*. Naturalists Agency, Salem, Mass. 524.

Rodgers, K.A., McAllan, I.A.W., Cantrell, C., and B.J. Ponwith. 1993. *Rose Atoll: An Annotated Bibliography*. Technical Reports of the Australian Museum. Number 9.

Sachet, M.H. 1954. A summary of information on Rose Atoll (Samoa Islands). *Atoll Research Bulletin* 29:1-25.

Sharp, Andrew, ed. 1970. *The Journal of Jacob Roggeveen*. Clarendon Press, Oxford, UK. 181pp.

Tcherkezoff, S. 2004. *First Contacts in Polynesia: The Samoa Case (1722-1848): Western misunderstandings about sexuality and divinity*. Canberra, ANU E-Press (222 p.)

Wilkes, C. 1845. Narrative of the United States' exploring expedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Whittaker & Co., London. Condensed and abridged. vii + 372 pp.

USACE 1996 DERP_FUDS Inventory Project: Rose Atoll Manu'a Islands, American Samoa, Site Number H09AS000900: U.S. Army Engineer District Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Rose Island Concrete Monument
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 2L | Easting: 807664 | Northing: 8389839 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the property are the edges of the monument.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The object bounds itself and does not extend any further.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David J. Herdrich, HPO and John Enright, Historian
organization: American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
street & number: American Samoa Government
city or town: Pago Pago state: AS zip code: 96799
e-mail: tavita22@yahoo.com
telephone: (684) 699-2316
date: September 15, 2012

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Rose Island Concrete Monument

Rose Island Concrete Monument

Name of Property

Rose, AS

County and State

City or Vicinity: Rose Island, Rose Atoll

County: Rose

State: AS

Photographer: David Herdrich

Date Photographed: 1990 and 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 7 Rose Island Concrete Monument Facing East (Herdrich, November 27, 1990).
- 2 of 7 Rose Island Concrete Monument Facing North (Herdrich, November 27, 1990).
- 3 of 7 Rose Island Concrete Monument Facing East (Herdrich, November 27, 1990).
- 4 of 7 Rose Island Monument Brass Plaque Facing East (Herdrich, November 27, 1990).
- 5 of 7 Rose Island Concrete Monument (Herdrich, February 2012).
- 6 of 7 Rose Island Concrete Monument Facing South (Herdrich, February 2012).
- 7 of 7 Rose Island Concrete Monument Facing East (Herdrich, February 2012).

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Rose Island Concrete Monument

Name of Property

Rose County, American Samoa

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The property is located on an uninhabited island called Rose Island located on Rose Atoll, which is the eastern most possession of the U.S. Territory known as American Samoa and is the southernmost point of the United States. Rose Atoll is located at between 14 degrees 31 minutes and 14 degrees 34 minutes South, and between 168 degrees 08 minutes and 168 degrees 10 minutes West (Sachet 1954:1). Rose Atoll, which has been a possession of American Samoa since 1900, was designated as a Wildlife Refuge in 1973, and then as a National Marine Monument in 2009.

Prehistory

It is likely that Samoans, and possibly other Pacific Islanders, visited Rose Atoll in prehistoric times. The Samoan archipelago, which includes American Samoa, has been occupied for approximately 3000 years. A recent archaeological survey of the island discovered basalt flakes, which are likely discard material produced by the re-sharpening of basalt stone tools. This provides direct evidence of human visits to the Atoll in prehistoric times (Herdrich et al. Forthcoming). In addition, Augustin Kramer, a German ethnographer, who worked in Samoa in the late 1800s, recorded an ancient traditional chant concerning Rose Atoll that refers to a couple that was forced to live in exile on Rose Island. Their son, born on the atoll, is said to have later conquered Samoa, Tonga and Fiji (Kramer 1995:581-584). The traditional Samoan names for the atoll are Muliava "the Last Reef Channel" and Nu'umanu "Place of Sea Monsters" (Kramer 1995:504).

Historic Period

The atoll became a part of the historic record when the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggenveen observed it on June 8, 1772 (Sharp 1970:149-150). Roggenveen apparently landed to collect greens for his crew and named it Vuyle Eilandt (Foul Island) (Tcherkezoff 2004:16). The next sighting was made on October 21, 1819 by the French Explorer, Louis de Freycinet, who named the Atoll and its main island after his wife Rose (Rodgers et al. 1993:4). He described Rose Island and noted the presence of black rocks (Sachet 1954: 2). In 1824 the Russian explorer Otto von Kotzebue encountered the island and named it, not knowing of its previous discoveries, Kordinkoff Island in honor of his first lieutenant (Rodgers et al. 1993:4). John Williams in his 1832 visit to Ta'u Island records a story of castaways from Raiavae stranded on Muliava for months (Moyle 1984:99-100). The atoll was again sighted on September 23, 1838 by Dumont D'Urville who, like de Freycinet and von Kozebue, made observations, but did not land on the island (Rodgers et al. 1993:13).

A year later the United States Exploring Expedition, headed by Commodore Charles Wilkes, visited the Rose Island on October 7, 1839 (Wilkes 1845:87). The Expedition landed on Rose Island, surveyed and mapped the Atoll and its islands and gathered scientific data on the geology and natural history of the atoll. The Expedition noted the presence of basalt boulders on the otherwise coral atoll (Pickering 1876:235-236). Dana (1849:309) suggested that they may have "been carried there by floating logs, or as the ballast of some canoe."

There are no further recorded visits to Rose Atoll until 1860 when a German company leased rights to the island to start a coconut plantation. Gray (1960:119) states that they stationed a caretaking family there for a few years. Sachet (1954:4-5) citing Graeffe (1873) states that there was a German firm that was "trying to establish a fishing station there." He also states that during this time, "The island was settled for a while by an Englishman and a few natives. Later one native alone remained with his family, and then the island was finally restored to its loneliness" (Sachet 1954:5).

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Rose Island Concrete Monument

Name of Property

Rose County, American Samoa

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

American Samoa Naval Administration Era

The United States came into possession of what is now American Samoa, by an Presidential Executive Order signed on 19 February 1900 following the terms of the Berlin Treaty signed by Germany, Great Britain, and the United States (Kennedy 2009:68). The United States was given sovereignty over all of the islands in the Samoan archipelago east of Longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich including the islands of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, and Rose Atoll with its islands of Rose and Sand (known collectively as the Manu'a Islands) (Kennedy 2009: 52, 68). Germany was given possession of the Samoan islands to the west of that line and Great Britain agreed to relinquish claims in Samoa when Germany agreed to surrender rights to Tonga, and by making concessions in the Solomon islands, West Africa, Togo and Zanzibar (Kennedy 2009: 52).

On April 17, 1900 the chiefs of the island of Tutuila concurred with the arrangement made by the Great Powers and signed a deed of cession for the island of Tutuila formally giving them to the United States (Kennedy 2009:69). The Tuimanu'a, the "King" of Manu'a was more hesitant about formally concede sovereignty to the United States (Kennedy 2009:70). Nonetheless, Tilley informed the Tuimamu'a that the United States assumed Manu'a to be a protectorate of the United States (Gray 1960: 110).

Rose island was visited was by Governor Benjamin Franklin Tilley on July 10, 1900 to raise the American Flag and claim the island for the United States as part of the newly formed Territory of American Samoa (Gray 1960). The Tuimamua and other Samoan chiefs accompanied Governor Tilley. Governor Tilley was a Commander in the U.S. Naval and served as governor of the newly acquired Territory because the President had designated the U.S. Navy to administer the islands.

The next official visits to Rose were by Governor Warran J. Terhune, his visits are described in detail in the Narrative Description for the Concrete Monument. They took place on January 12-13, 1920 and June 5-6, 1920.

After Terhune's visit a number of other Naval Administration Governor's visited the island as part of Flag Day Visits to the Manu'a group. The *Fa'atonu* records visits that took place in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927 and 1933. Some of the accounts mention the planting of coconuts on Rose Island. Naval Administration documents on file at the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office also record "inspections" of the islands that took place in November of 1937 and April of 1938. These inspections reported on the number of coconuts present, and whether there was any evidence of trespassing. The 1938 report also mentioned attempts to kill rats on the island because it was believed that they were having a negative affect on the bird population. The types of birds and trees on the island, as well as the types of fish in the lagoon and surrounding waters were also described. As mentioned in the Narrative Section above, this was also visit where tending to the concrete monument was described.

There were also scientific expeditions to the atoll in the late 1930s and 1940s (Sachet 1954). These included studies of mollusks and plants as well as an expedition that collected specimens of fish from the atoll (Sachet 1954).

During World War II the atoll was designated as a Naval Defense Sea Area on February 14, 1941 under President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8683. A map of Tutuila, the Manu'a Islands, and Rose Atoll was published in 1941 (Hudson and Hudson 1994).

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Executive Order 8683 designated Rose Atoll a Naval Defense Area and Naval Airspace Reservation on February 14, 1941. The atoll was further designated as a location for dive bombing practice on September 16, 1943 (Memo on file ASHPO). President Harry Truman discontinues the designation of the atoll as a Naval Defense Area and Naval Airspace Reservation on April 8, 1952.

There is some evidence that limited dive bombing practice occurred as a MK 23 practice bomb was discovered in the atoll lagoon and two .30-caliber cartridge casing were discovered on Sand Islet by marine biologists in 1990 (USACE 1996). An inspection of Rose Island by an Army Corps of Engineer archaeologist in 1996, as part of a Formerly Used Defense Site study to investigate this initial finding, found no further evidence that could be related to former military usage of the atoll (USACE 1996: Trip Report: 2)

The end of the Naval Administration Era came in 1951 when the Territory was has handed over to the Department of the Interior (Kennedy 2009:223).

Department of the Interior Era

During this era Rose Atoll was subject to a number wild life surveys and more planting of coconuts. The wildlife surveys eventually led to the designation of Rose Atoll as a National Wildlife Refuge. This designation was accomplished through a number of documented agreements including a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Governor of American Samoa (July 5, 1973); Senate concurrent resolution number 14 approved by the American Samoa Senate to bring Rose Atoll in the protection of the federal government by designating it a National Wildlife Refuge (August 22, 1973); approval of the Senate concurrent resolution by the American Samoa House of Representatives (August 24, 1973). The refuge was listed in the Federal Register on April 11, 1974. On February 1, 1975 President Gerald Ford issues proclamation 4347 exempting the waters from around Rose Atoll from becoming territorial waters of American Samoa thereby keeping all waters around Rose Atoll as federal waters.

The refuge was closed to the general public, fishing was restricted, planting of coconuts ceased, and controls to stop the introduction of invasive species were introduced. Since 1973 the atoll has been managed by the American Samoa Government Department of Marine and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Various scientific surveys have been conducted at the atoll and on Rose Island, including a reconnaissance archaeological survey in 1990 and a week long intensive archaeological survey in 2012. In addition, a rat eradication program successfully removed all rats from island in 1993. President George W. Bush established the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument on January 6, 2009 (Presidential Proclamation 8337.) Currently the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is coordinating a number of scientific studies including studies designed to assess and make recommendations for the island concerning the presence of invasive species such as ants and other insects.

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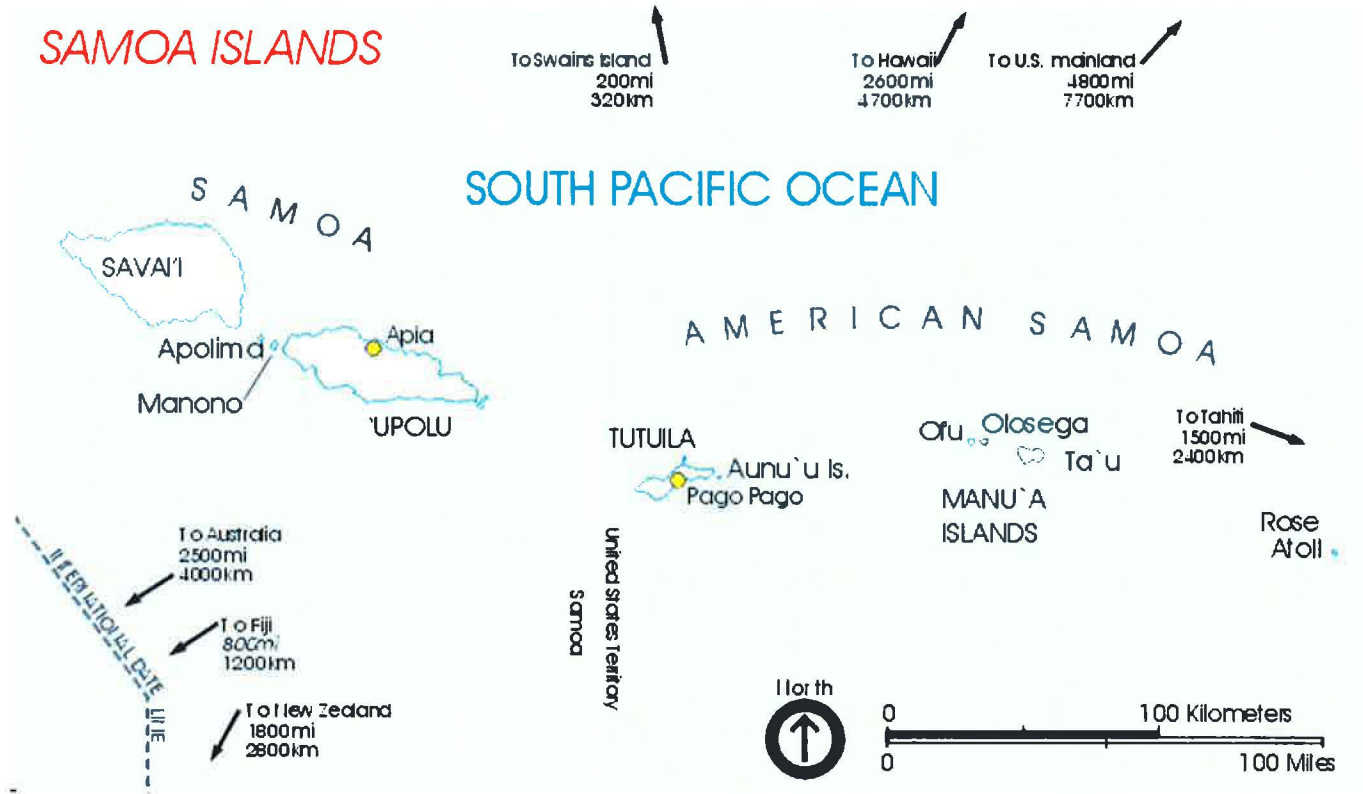


Figure 1. Map of the Samoan Islands. Rose Atoll is at the eastern end of the archipelago.

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Section number Maps Page 2

Rose Island Monument
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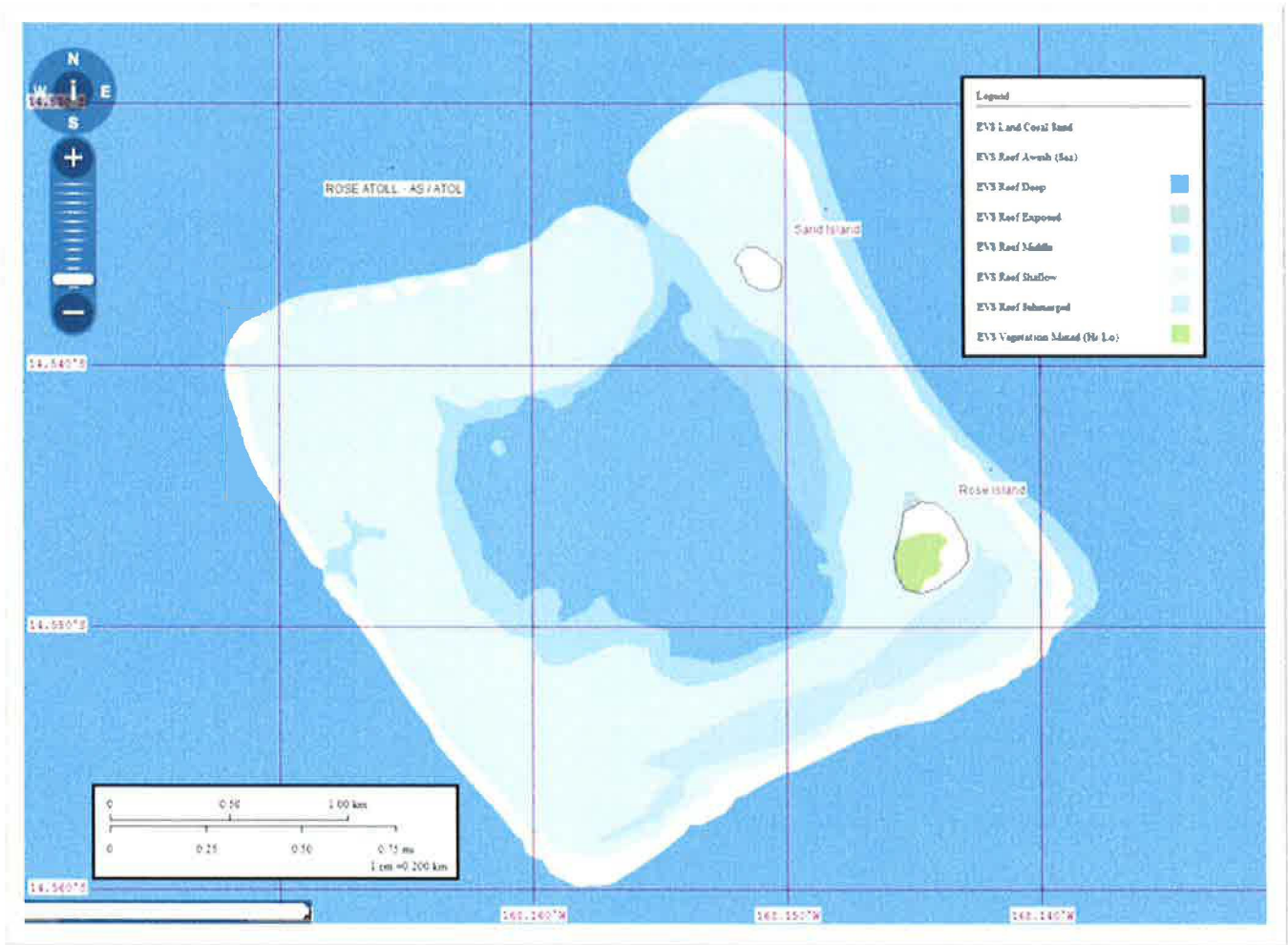


Figure 2. Map of Rose Atoll showing Rose and Sand Islands.

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Rose Island Monument

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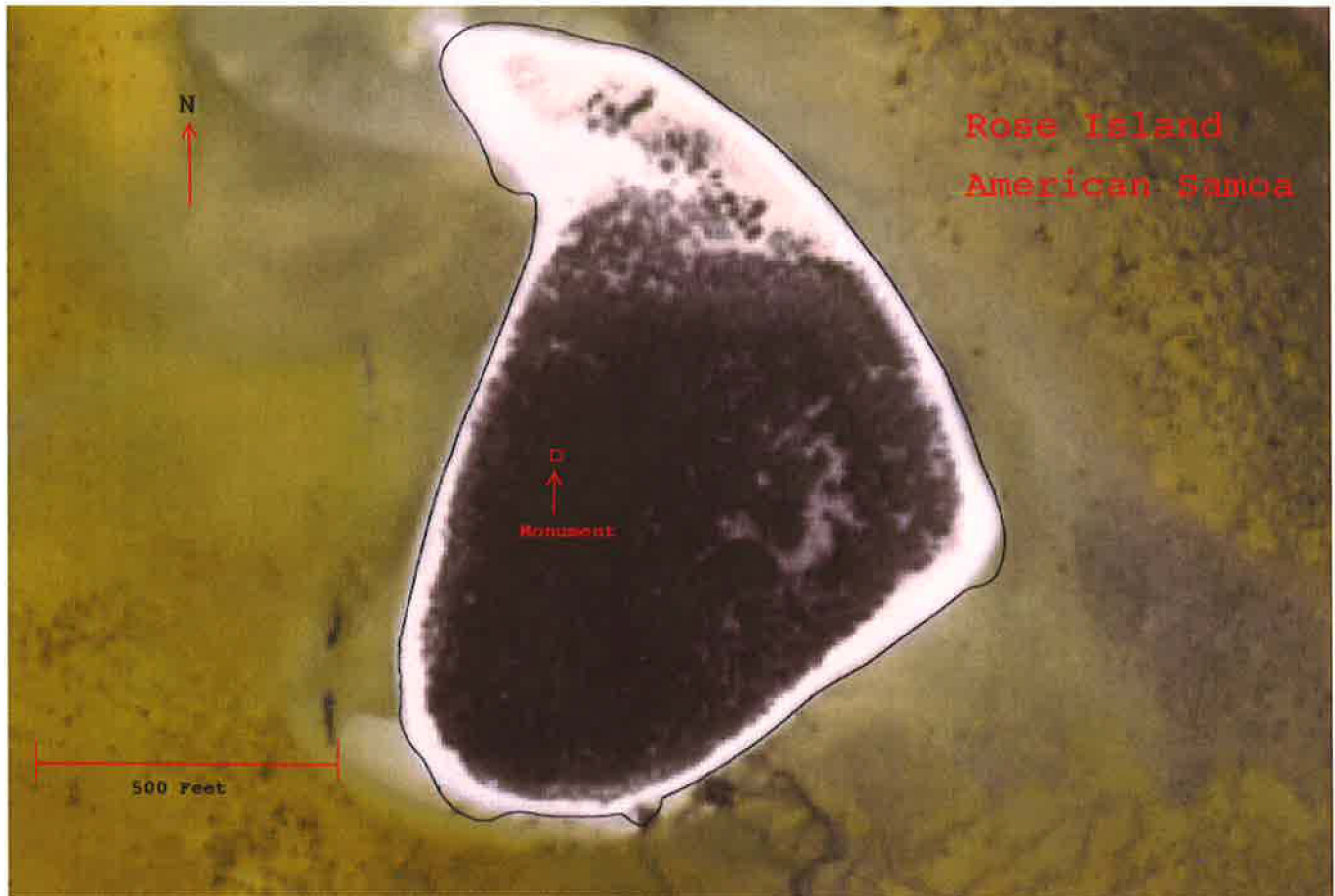


Figure 3. Map of Rose Island showing location of the Concrete Monument.

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Section number Photographs Page 1

Rose Island Concrete Monument

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Photo 1. Rose Island Concrete Monument Facing East (Herdrich, November 27, 1990).

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Rose Island Concrete Monument

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Photo 2. Rose Island Concrete Monument Facing North (Herdrich, November 27, 1990).

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Rose Island Concrete Monument
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Photo 3. Rose Island Concrete Monument Facing West (Herdrich, November 27, 1990).

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Rose Island Concrete Monument
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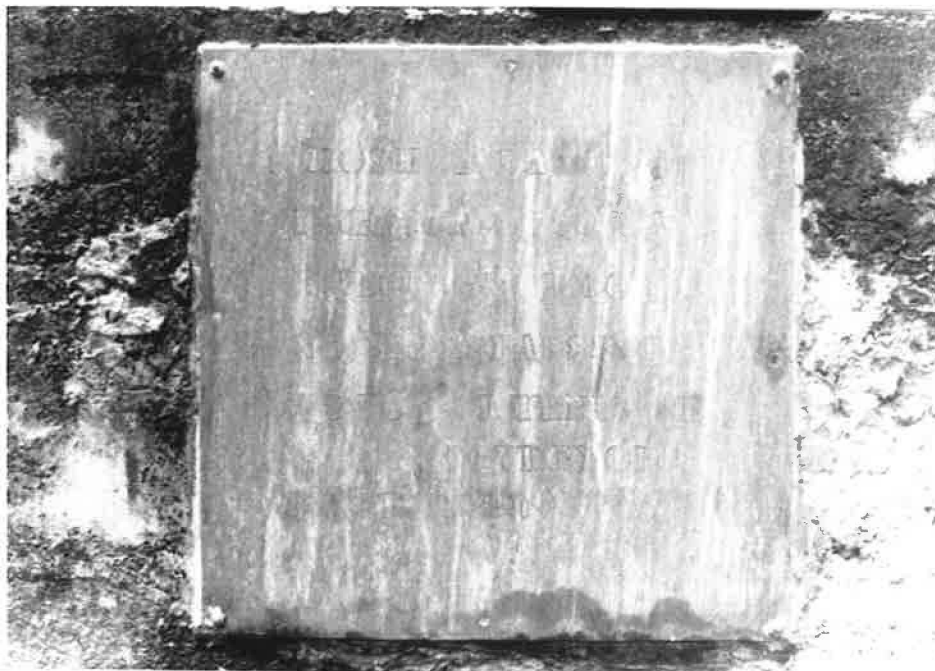


Photo 4. Rose Island Concrete Monument Close up of Brass Plaque Facing West (Herdrich, November 27, 1990).

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Photo 5. Rose Island Monument Facing East (Herdrich, February 20, 2012)

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Photo 6. Rose Island Monument Facing South (Herdrich, February 20, 2012)

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Rose Island Monument
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 7. Rose Island Monument Facing West (Herdrich February 21, 2012).

ROSE ISLAND
AMERICAN SATION
TRESPASSING PROHIBITED
WARREN G. TERRELL
JAN 10 1960 GOVERNOR







ROSE STAMPA
AMERICAN SCHOOL
MAY 17 1900
ST. PAUL
MAY 17 1900
ST. PAUL
MAY 17 1900
ST. PAUL



JOSE ISLAND
 AMERICAN SAMOA
 TEACHING PROGRAM
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Rose Island Concrete Monument

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: AMERICAN SAMOA, Rose Island

DATE RECEIVED: 11/01/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/18/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000920

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: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Rose Island Concrete Monument is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government. An American territory since 1900, American Samoa was/is comprised of a number of individual islands and atolls. Rose Island and the Rose Atoll lay at the far eastern reaches of the island archipelago. The 1920 inspection tour of the atoll/island by then naval governor Warren J. Terhune and placement of the concrete monument illustrated the US government's aggressive actions to assert formal control over the outlying islands of American Samoa and ward off potential trespassers.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul Lusignan DISCIPLINE HISTORIC

TELEPHONE 202.354.2229 DATE 12/12/13

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

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

E.

FOR NOW lets Accept
their cover letter AS
SMPO Signature. I've
ASKED SMPO to send
US AN ACTUAL signed
COVER PAGE for the
final Document. Lusi

**Hon. Lolo Matalasi
Moliga**
Governor

Lemanu Peleti Mauga
Lieutenant Governor



**Executive Offices of the Governor
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
American Samoa Government
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799**

David J. Herdrich
Historic Preservation Officer

Phone: (684) 699-2316
Fax: (684) 699-2276

September 19, 2013

125-13HP

Dr. Paul Lusignan - Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, Suite 800
1201 I "Eye" Street, NW (2280) -8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Lusignan:

Please find enclosed a National Register nomination submitted for review for the property named the Rose Island Concrete Monument.

Thank you for your time and assistance in reviewing the nomination for this object for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination please do not hesitate to contact me at (684) 699-2316 or email me at tavita22@mac.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David J. Herdrich".

David J. Herdrich
Historic Preservation Officer