6 October 1926.

Prop: The Governor.
To: Secretary of Native Affairs.
     Public Health Officer.
     Superintendent of Public Works.
     Superintendent of Education.

SUBJECT: General Report on American Samoa.

Enclosure: Copy of Revision of General Report on American Samoa.

1. There is forwarded herewith for your information and files a copy of the revision of the General Report on American Samoa.

2. As time permits, this report will be mimeographed and copies distributed to all Heads of Departments.

3. The report was forwarded to the Navy Department 6 October. It is hoped that it will be printed as a public document.

[Signature]
H. F. Ingram
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAVAL STATION, TUTUILLA
AMERICAN SAMOA

1 October, 1926.

From: Governor of American Samoa, and
Commandant, Naval Station, Tutuilla.

To: Secretary of the Navy.
Via: Chief of Naval Operations.

SUBJECT: American Samoa.

1. This history of American Samoa is a revision and
an expansion of the 46 page pamphlet entitled "American Samoa —
A General Report by the Governor," printed in 1922, which was
a revision of reports made by Governor W.H. Cross in 1912 and
by Governor J.M. Poyer in 1916.

N. 7. BRYAN
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PART I
THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

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Birds
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Insects
Fish
palo'o
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
(Including Swains Island)

The Samoan group of islands extends in latitude from
13° 26' south to 14° 22' south, and in longitude from 168°
10' west to 172° 48' west.

American Samoa comprises the "Island of Tutuila and all
other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west
of Greenwich."

The islands of American Samoa from east to west are: Rose
Island, Ta'u, Olosega, Ofu, Aunu'u, and Tutuila. The islands
of Ta'u, Olosega, and Ofu are generally known as "the Yuma'a
group", and the island of Aunu'u is embraced in the name
"Tutuila". Rose Island is a coral atoll, uninhabited, and of
practically no value.

The sovereignty of the United States was extended to
Swains Island, and the island made part of American Samoa, by
a joint resolution of Congress, approved 4 March, 1925. Swains
Island (otherwise known as Quiros, Gento Hermosa, Olosega and
Jennings Island) is 210 miles to the northward of Tutuila.

The position of the flagstaff on the west side of the island is
Latitude, 11° 03' 5'.; Longitude, 171° 06' 3'. The island was
discovered by Quiros in 1606; was examined by the Wilkes Expe-
dition in 1840, and named Swains Island by Wilkes. It has been
in the continuous possession of the Jennings family (American)
since 1856.

The islands of Western Samoa are: Upolu, Savaii, and the small and rather insignificant islands Apolima and Manono, lying between the other two islands. Upolu is the most important island of Western Samoa, although Savaii is the largest.

The island of Upolu has always been the most important island of the group, politically and commercially. The Samoan kings lived there, and the most important wars were waged on that island, although the other islands were also often the scene of hostilities. It was customary for Tutuila and Savaii to send warriors to Upolu to take part in the general wars. From very early days the Manua group held aloof from the other islands and did not take part in their politics or war. It had its own king, Tuinamoa, and an independent government.

The location of Tutuila will be better understood from the following table of distances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>4,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>4,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>5,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punta Arenas</td>
<td>5,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>4,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>4,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>2,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland, New Zealand</td>
<td>1,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney, New South Wales</td>
<td>2,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suva, Fiji</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apia, Western Samoa</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>3,159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
(Including Savaii Island)

All of the Samoan islands are of volcanic formation, having been probably thrown up from the ocean bed by some mighty convulsion of nature. All are mountainous.

The island of Tutuila, of irregular shape, is about 18 miles long and from 5 to 6 miles wide in the widest part. It is estimated that it contains 49.3 square miles of land.

A mountain ridge extends nearly the whole length of the island with spurs on each side, and with indentations of deep valleys. The aspect is extremely rugged, but more so in the eastern than in the western part. There is very little level land except at the foot of the mountains along the coast, and with the exception of a broad fertile plain in the southwestern part of the island. On this plain are several villages of importance and extensive cultivations of coconut trees.

The north side is bold and precipitous, with a few level spaces here and there, barely large enough to support a village.

The mountains are wooded to the top, the whole island being a mass of tropical vegetation, extremely beautiful to the eye of the traveler.

Pago Pago Bay, the safest and best harbor in the South Seas, has its entrance to the southward and nearly cuts the island in twain. It is formed in the crater of an immense
volcano, with the south side open to the sea. About a mile from the harbor mouth it turns sharply to the westward, giving the harbor the appearance of the foot of a stocking, with the United States naval station situated on the instep, facing north and entirely sheltered from seaward. The sea cannot be seen from ships at anchor inside the harbor, the ships lying quietly in smooth water during the heaviest gales. High mountains encompass the harbor, villages nestling comfortably on the narrow strip of level land along the shore. Pago Pago, the most important village of the island, is at the extreme toe of the stocking, to follow the simile.

Paga-togo lies behind the naval station. Utulei, between observation point and Blunt's point, is part of Paga-togo. Amua, Atu'u, Leloaloa, Lepua, and Aua are on the north shore of the Bay.

The harbor is well buoyed; although dimly lighted, it may be safely entered by the largest vessel by day or night. Modern automatic lighthouses to be located on Amua'u Island (off the eastern end of Tutuila), Tapatapa Island (western end of Tutuila), Breaker Point (eastern entrance Pago Pago Bay) and range lights in Pago Pago Bay are in process of construction. These lights will probably be in place before
the end of 1926.

Other harbors of importance, with villages of the same names, are Lemo and Fagaitua on the south side and Fagasa and Masefau on the north side; but, with the exception of Lemo, these harbors are of little value.

In the center of the island of Tutuila rises Matafao Peak, 2,141 feet in height—sharp, narrow, and symmetrical. Mount Alava 1,603 feet, and Mount Pico, 1,717 feet in height, mark the mountain chain to the northward and eastward of pago pago Bay. Mount Tuaolo (or Olotele), 1,639 feet, is the highest mountain of the western part of the island.

Fau, of the I'anu'a Group, 67.5 miles east of the naval station, Tutuila, 14 square miles in area, is cone shaped, the center being about 2,000 feet in height. Its southern and eastern coasts rise abruptly from the sea. The principal villages, Lime and Siufaga, are on the west coast, on an open roadstead. Near by is the village of Falesaan, on a small bay, giving an excellent anchorage during the southeast trade winds.

Olosega is approximately 6 miles from Fau, to the westward. There are two small villages on this island, Olosega on the south coast, and Sili on the northern. Ofu is separated from Olosega by a narrow passage, easily forded. It also has
two villages, Ofu and Aloafia. Both of these islands are rugged and mountainous, but there is enough land to support the small population. The combined area of the two islands is 3.7 square miles.

Swains Island is about 7 or 8 miles in circumference, and is not over 20 feet above sea level. Extreme width east and west, 1 1/2 miles; north and south, 1 mile. The sea breaks constantly on all sides; but a good landing may be found on the west side by means of passages blasted through the reef. There is no anchorage. There is a brackish lagoon in the center of the island, with a depth of 8 fathoms in places, but there is no entrance to it. About 800 acres are planted with coconuts, and there are roads throughout the island. Copra is exported. Supplies are scarce, and no water can be obtained by outsiders. There is a church, and, usually, a native missionary teacher. King fish are plentiful.
CLIMATE

The climate is tropical, but equable. Strong south-east winds blow from May until November; during the other months of the year, the winds are variable, frequently from the west and northwest. Severe gales, and occasional hurricanes have been experienced. In March, 1889, when the ships of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany were gathered in the harbor of Aplin, a hurricane drove six of the seven vessels on the reef, where they met complete destruction, entailing a great loss of life.

The hurricanes in February, 1903, did much damage to taro, yams, breadfruit, coconuts, and bananas, particularly breadfruit and bananas. There was a shortage of food (called a "famine" by the Samoans) for at least four months.

The severe hurricane of 13 April, 1913, caused great destruction to the banana and breadfruit crops. Leone suffered so severely that food was ordered from Sydney. At that time Leone depended on food from other villages to augment its insufficient supply.

In January, 1915, the islands of the Yanuya Group were visited by the severest storm in their history. The loss of life was small, but there was great destruction of property. The churches, school houses, stores, and most of the houses of the natives were blown down. The greater part of the coco-
nut and broadfruit trees, and banana and taro plants, was destroyed. Food became very scarce, and Congress appropriated $10,000 and the Red Cross Society $2,000 for the relief of the people of those islands. (Of the $10,000, $1655.04 lapsed at the end of the fiscal year, 30 June, of the Red Cross $2000, $878.02 was returned in March, 1916.) The natives of Tutuila gave large quantities of taro, and other foodstuffs. More than half of the 3100 inhabitants of Manu'a were brought to Tutuila and kept there for several months, to reduce the cost of feeding them. They were distributed among the different families and were well cared for, without any cost to themselves or the Government. Not a single complaint was received. When Latela, District Governor of the Western District, Tutuila, died in March, 1926, the Acting District Governor, the County Chiefs and Toootos of the District of Manu'a, said, in a letter of condolence: "We remember one big kind act of his, and that was during our disaster of 10 January, 1915, when our District was damaged by the storm. He and Langa (District Governor, Eastern District) and Asuega and Veovala visited our District at that time, brought with them large quantities of food, and this, together with the free food we received from the Government, helped considerably. Furthermore, he took 300 men of Manu'a to his District at that time, fed them and clothed them,
which kindness cannot be forgotten by the people of Ipanu'a."

The hurricane of 1 January, 1926, did very serious damage to the Naval Station, and to the houses and plantations of American Samoa. Olosega (Ipanu'a) suffered the most. The Navy Department, at the request of the Governor, sent 50 tons rice, 10 tons salmon, 15 tons biscuit, which arrived 25 January. Authority was given, 6 January, to draw Navy stores and material for purposes incident to the hurricane. The estimated cost to repair Naval public works was about $15,000. Congress appropriated $11,000 for repairs to and reconstruction of Island Government property, including buildings, roads and schools. Relief officers and assistants were appointed for Tutuila and Ipanu'a to supervise issues of food, and to keep the Governor informed. The Samoans were very slow in planting, and slower still in making any attempt to clean their plantations. Every village wanted free food, whether it needed it or not; very few Chiefs made any attempt to withstand this pressure. The aim of the Government was to give only to the needy. Officers were ordered to make frequent inspections of plantations; and every effort was made to use the impartial observations of officers, missionaries and others. The last issue of free food was made in Tutuila 3 May, 1926; in Ipanu'a, 11 June 1926.
Food conditions had not become normal in Vanuatu at the end of September; Tautau and Olasega were still buying food from traders.

A storm on the 28th, 29th and 30th of March, 1926, did $1,000 damage to Navy property, and $1,500 damage to Island Government property, including washouts, landslides, and damage to the surface of roads.

The year may be roughly divided into a wet season (November to March), and a dry season (April to October). However, the precipitation is high throughout the year. The average rainfall for 26 years (1900 to 1925 inclusive) was 197.18 inches; the greatest, 234.0 inches was in 1926; and the least, 130.2 inches, in 1915. February showed the greatest monthly average, 21.73 inches; and August the least, 7.61 inches.

The rainfall inPago Pago Bay is very heavy. Mount Pion, on the Eastern side of the bay is called the "Rain-maker" from its habit of precipitating the moisture out of every passing cloud.

The temperature is highest from December to May, inclusive. The records for 26 years show that February is the hottest month, with an average of 82.28°F; and July the coolest, with an average of 60.21°F. The highest daily average temperature noted during the six years 1920 to 1925
inclusive was 89.66° F. on 16 February, 1920; the lowest was 73.66° F., on 6 November, 1921.

The relative humidity is always high, being greatest (70% to 90%) in the wet season, and least (40% to 60%) in the dry season. The lowest average humidity is noted at about 2 p.m., and the highest at about 11 p.m.

This climate, where there is so much rain and so little variation of temperature from day to day, and where there are so few diversions, affects people from temperate zones according to their temperamental adaptability to tropical conditions. Those who do not attempt too great physical or mental activities during the middle of the day can remain here for many years with little or no harmful effects. Others, who attempt the same strenuous methods of living to which they were accustomed in colder climates, soon complain of increasing irritability and forgetfulness, with more or less physical breakdown.

The normal tour of duty at the Naval Station, Tutuila, is eighteen months.

Rainfall Data, Appendix "B".
Temperature Data, Appendix "C".
PEOPLE

The Samoans are true Polynesians, perhaps the finest physical specimens of the race, although R. L. Stevenson considered the Marquesans "certainly the most beautiful of human races". In appearance they are of a light reddish-brown or copper color, well formed, and erect in bearing. The face has many of the distinctive marks of the European. The nose is straight, the chin firm and strong, the cheek bones rather prominent, and the forehead high. The hair is black and soft - sometimes wavy. There is nothing about them to suggest the Negro. The men are tall, proud in bearing, muscular in limbs and torso, seldom corpulent - vital, a very handsome race of men. The women, while fit mothers for a race of strong men, are not often noticeably beautiful. In girlhood and early womanhood they have beautiful figures, but, like other natives of the Tropics, they do not retain a good figure long. They are graceful, light-hearted, and merry; their eyes are soft and dark, with an expression of gentleness and quickness.

The Samoan does not like to work. For this trait he has been severely criticized, but the critics do not take into consideration his life and environment. His wants are few; the climate demands that little clothing be worn; nature is prodigal of her favors; and the heat of the day is not conducive to exertion. It is customary for the Samoans to rise at daylight and do the hardest work of the day before
the sun is high. Their food is easily produced; the breadfruit requires no cultivation; bananas, taro, and yams require little beyond the planting; pigs and chickens are raised to a considerable extent, but are generally reserved for food at feasts, not for ordinary daily use. They prefer their own food, but they buy canned salmon, corned beef, cooked corned beef, rice, tea, and biscuit; and use a good deal of flour. They prepare for a possible shortage of food by making "mau" (breadfruit or bananas, kept in a deep hole in the ground for an indefinite period. Fermentation takes place. "Mau" is usually cooked before being eaten). The men and women fish on the reefs. There are certain fish which the women catch, and these are to be found under stones on the reef; the men also collect clams and other shellfish. Men spear the fish from canoes, or while standing on the reef, and they also use the hook and line in deep water, by day and by night. This kind of labor the Samoan likes. He will row or paddle in his boat for hours at a time with no fatigue, but it is not easy to induce him to do a day's work in the towns. There are, however, notable exceptions to this rule, and, when there is a proper incentive, the Samoan is capable of the hardest kind of work. There is no desire to amass wealth. By the simple, communistic system under which the Samoans live, each person contributes the profits of his industry to the family fund, and there is no incentive for one person to work harder than his fellow laborer; the drone shares as well in the good things of life.
as the worker. Energy and ambition must be manifested in the head of the family, in order to produce any increase in prosperity.

The Samoans are innately and intensely religious. It may be said that all Samoans are Christians, and, though many of them are not church members, nearly all go to church. There are family prayers in the morning and evening in every Samoan home, and Sunday is very religiously observed as a day of rest.

All Samoans, young and old, of both sexes, love to sing and dance. On holidays, the competing elva (dancing) teams, during the day, and the singing teams at night, are often an artistic treat. The steps of the dance are not always attractive, but the movements of the hands and arms are very graceful. The dancing is never indecent in the presence of foreigners. The deep tones of the men are remarkably musical.

The people are intelligent and amiable; they are generous and hospitable to a remarkable degree. Any stranger receives a cordial welcome in any house, and is given food and sleeping accommodations. Every head matai (head of group of families) is supposed to have a guest house. There are so few foreigners in these islands that this admirable trait has not been stamped out by imposition, or abuse of confidence. The child born out of wedlock labor under no disadvantages, and an unmarried mother is soon forgiven by her
family, and by the community. There is nopolygamy.

The art of falsehood is extensively practiced, even in court, but an alibi is seldom claimed. Petty theft is common, but grand larceny, burglary and robbery seldom occur. Forging signatures to reports and petitions is common.

The women marry young, and large families are the rule. Hawaiians seldom emigrate to other countries.

The dress of the people consists of a "Lavalava" or loin cloth, and, in the case of women, of a waist or upper garment of some kind, sometimes, of a long, loose gown. The men consider it undignified to appear without a shirt or coat or both on occasions of ceremony, such as attending church, visiting foreigners, or receiving distinguished guests, but on ordinary occasions they wear no clothing but the "Lavalava". The women often wear only the "Lavalava" in their own homes, or where only Samoans may see them, but it is usually considered immodest for them to expose the breast in the presence of foreigners. On ceremonial occasions the men and women frequently wear their fine mats or tapas as clothing. Foreign clothing, adapted to the climate, is becoming more and more worn by both men and women. At dances in the Enlisted Men's Pavilion, Naval Station, practically all the Samoan women and girls wear clothing of foreign styles, and shoes and stockings.

Tattooing, though prohibited in the Kamia group, is
universally practiced in Tutuila. A young man is not supposed to meet other men on equal terms until he has been tattooed. The tattooing is performed by skilled operators, and the occasion is marked by feasting, and the giving of presents. The tattooing extends from a line above the hip bones nearly to the knees, and the pattern is practically the same for everyone; from a little distance it looks as if the color were laid on uniformly and solidly. The missionaries at first attempted to abolish the practice, and laws were made against it, but to no avail. The custom will doubtless disappear in the course of time, as there is little to recommend it. The operation is painful, and the young man is usually laid up for several weeks following the tattooing, which, in itself, takes three or four days with intervals of rest between. Death sometimes results from septic infection. The women usually are not tattooed at all, but some of them have numerous small designs tattooed on the legs and the back of the hands.

R. L. Stevenson says of the Samoans: "The Samoans make a song for every trivial event." "In Samoa, perpetual song and dance, perpetual games, journeys (molaga) and pleasures make an animated and a smiling picture of the island life, and the Samoans are today the gayest and the best entertained inhabitants of our planet." "Samoans are the most benevolent Polynesians." "Was not the Polynesian always unchangeable? Doubtless he was so always; doubtless he is more so since the coming of his remarkably changeable visitors from Europe."
"They are easy, merry, and pleasure-loving; the gayest, though by far from either the most capable or the most beautiful of Polynesians. Fine dress is a passion, and makes a Samoan festival a thing of beauty. Song is almost incessant. The boatman sings at the oar, the family at evening worship, the girls at night in the guest house, sometimes the workman at his toil. No occasion is too small for the poets and musicians; a death, a visit, the day's news, the day's pleasantness, will be set to rhyme and harmony. Even half-grown girls, the occasion arising, fashion words and train choruses of children for its celebration. Song, as with all Pacific islanders, goes hand in hand with the dance, and both shade into the drama. Some of the performances are indecent and ugly, some only dull; others are pretty, funny, and attractive. Games are popular. Cricket matches, where a hundred played upon a side, ensured at times for weeks, and ate up the country like the presence of an army. Fishing, the daily bath, flirtation; courtship, which is gone upon by proxy; conversation, which is largely political; and the delights of public oratory; fill in the long hours.

But the special delight of the Samoan is the *walaua*, when people form a party and go from village to village, junketing and gossiping, they are said to go on a *walaua*. Their songs have announced their approach ere they arrive; the guest house is prepared for their reception; the virgins of the village attend to prepare the hava bowl and entertain
then with the sense; time flies in the enjoyment of every
pleasure which an islander conceives; and when the malanga
sets forth, the same welcome and the same joys expect them
beyond the next cape, where the nearest village nestles in
its grove of palms. To the visitors it is all golden; for
the hosts, it has another side. In one or two words of the
language the fact peeps slyly forth. The same word
(sesemeim) expresses "a long call" and "to come as a cala-
nity"; the same word (lesolosolou) signifies "to have no
intermission of pain" and "to have no cessation, as in the
arrival of visitors"; and some, used of epidermis, bears the
sense of being overcome as with "fire, flood, or visitors."
But the gem of the dictionary is the verb alovas, which il-
lustrates its pages like a humorous wood-cut. It is used in
the sense of "to avoid visitors," but it means literally
"hide in the wood." So, by the sure hand of popular speech,
we have the picture of the house deserted, the malanga dis-
appointed, and the host that should have been, quaking in
the bush.

......What property exists is vested in the family, not in
the individual; and of the loose communism in which a family
dwells, the dictionary may yet again help us to some idea.
I find a string of verbs with the following senses: to deal
leniently with, as in helping oneself from a family planta-
tion; to give away without consulting other members of the
family; to go to strangers for help instead of the relatives;
to take from relatives without permission; to steal from relatives; to have plantations robbed by relatives. The ideal of conduct in the family, and some of its deprivations, appear here very plainly. The man who (in a native word of praise) is mata-ainga, a race-regarder, has his hand always open to his kindred; the man who is not (in a native term of contempt) man, known always where to turn in any pinch of want or extremity of lassitude. Beggary within the family — and by the less self-respecting, without it — has thus grown into a custom and a scourge, and the dictionary teems with evidence of its abuse. Special words signify the begging of food, of uncooked food, of fish, of pigs for travellers, of pigs for stock, of taro, of tara-topos, of tara-topos for planting, of tools, of flylocks, of implements for netting pigeons, and of rats. It is true the beggar was supposed in time to make a return, somewhat as by the Roman contract of mutuum. But the obligation was only moral; it could not be, or was not, enforced; as a matter of fact, it was disregarded. The language had recently to borrow from the Tahitians a word for debt; while by a significant existence, it possessed a native expression for the failure to pay — 'to omit to make a return for property begged.' Conceive now the position of the householder besieged by harpies, and all defence denied him by the laws of honour. The sacramental gesture of refusal, his last and single resource, was supposed to signify 'my house is destitute.' Until that point was reached, in other words,
the conduct prescribed for a Samoan was to give and to continue giving. But it does not appear he was at all expected to give with a good grace. The dictionary is well stocked with expressions standing ready, like missiles, to be discharged upon the Locusts—'Troup of shame-faced ones,' 'you draw in your head like a term,' 'you make your voice small like a whistle pipe,' 'you beg like one delirious'; and the verb pongasai, 'to look cross,' is equipped with the present rider, 'as at the sight of beggars.'

"The huge majority of Samoans, like other god-fearing folk in other countries, are perfectly content with their own manners. And upon one condition, it is plain they might enjoy themselves far beyond the average of man. Seated in islands very rich in food, the idleness of the many idle would scarce matter; and the provinces might continue to bestow their names among rival pretenders, and fall into war and enjoy that awhile, and drop into peace and enjoy that, in a manner highly to be envied. But the condition—that they should be let alone—is now no longer possible. More than a hundred years ago, and following closely on the heels of Cook, an irregular invasion of adventurers began to swarm about the isles of the Pacific."

"Not only in theft from the plantations regarded rather as a lark and peccadillo, the idea of theft in itself is not very clearly present to these communists."

"I would scarce dare say of any Samoan that he is truthful, though I seem to have encountered the phenomenon...."
The population of American Samoa has increased about 52.8 percent, since the raising of the American flag.

Before the introduction of Christianity, probably not less than two thirds of the Samoan race died in infancy and childhood - due principally to carelessness and mismanagement in nursing, to the character of the food given immediately after birth, to the exposure of the heads of children to the scorching sun, and to night damps, and to stuffing them with improper food.

Every missionary had a dispensary; and set aside a time every day to give advice and medicines to the sick.

For the thirty years following 1860, the population was remarkably stationary.

It is believed that the increase under American rule is due to the absence of wars, to improved methods of hygiene, the education of the natives in hygiene, the establishment of a Samoan Hospital, and a Training School for Samoan nurses, routine inspections by District Sanitary Inspectors and Samoan nurses, and the care of sick natives by navy medical officers, navy nurses, and the Samoan graduate nurses.

The estimated population in 1900 was 5679; the 1920 census showed 8158. The returns of the census taken in May, 1926, are:
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<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>1202</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>2335</td>
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<td>2321</td>
<td>4498</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Tanu'a</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>2559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4443</td>
<td>4331</td>
<td>8774</td>
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Swains Island

Since 1920, the population of the Eastern District has increased 444; that of the Western District has decreased 15; and that of the Nanu’a District has increased 167. No reason can be assigned for the apparent small decrease in the Western District except that the London Mission Society schools at Fagaima and Itarlom were closed. The census was taken by Samoans. It cannot, therefore, be accepted as accurate, but it was the best that could be done.

Appendix "I" shows the census returns from 1900 to 1920; and also the returns of the 1925 census by villages, counties and districts.
INDUSTRIES

There are no factories here of any kind. The natives dry their copra by the primitive but satisfactory method of spreading it on mats in the sun. There are a few boat builders; there are no waterfalls capable of furnishing power, although one or two are probably large enough to drive generators for furnishing electric light.

The native women manufacture floor mats and sleeping mats from the leaves of the pandanus, but the mats are for home use only and not for sale. The "fine mat" ("ie, toga) is woven from the "Laurel", probably a species of pandanus. The leaves of the plant of ten years' growth are gathered into bundles, dried in the sun, scraped well, and split by means of mussel shells. The fineness of the thread depends upon the skill of the operator. Women often work together to make a number of fine mats for some special occasion. The finished mat is soft, finely woven, cream colored, with the red feathers of the "toga" bird often worked into a fringe on one edge. The new ones vary in price from 25 to 50c, but the old ones with family traditions connected with them are valued sometimes as high as $3.00. In former days the wealth of a family was reckoned in fine mats, on the celebration of births, marriages, deaths, municipal apologies, or other important functions, many fine mats are given by one of the parties and a very careful account is kept of
such presents. The importance of a family is shown by the number of fine mats given or received on one of these occasions. The fine mat wasformerly worn as a lava-lea or skirt on occasions of ceremony.

Tapa cloth or "siapo," the dress of the natives in olden days, is made from the inside bark of the paper mulberry, "ua," cultivated extensively. The bark is beaten with a mallet while wet. The thin pieces are bleached and dried and are then joined together with a paste made of arrowroot. The smooth cloth is then printed, usually on engraved wooden blocks, or else hand-painted, generally in shades of brown, with various designs. It is still used for curtains, screens, table covers, or for clothing on important occasions. A small piece of tapa may be bought for $1, the price increasing with the size and quality.

Kava bowls are made by hand, usually from the wood of the "fililele," a fine, hard redwood. They measure 16 inches to 3 feet in diameter, are nearly always circular in shape, are carved from a single block of wood, and show from 4 to 60 legs on periphery of the bowl. They take a fine polish from the kava which is made in them and are prized highly. Coconut shells are polished and carved for use as drinking cups, particularly with kava.

Penciful war clubs, fans, baskets, hats, and necklaces of shells and beads are made to sell to tourists.

The native houses are very skillfully made by native
house carpenters. The framing is all lashed together with hemp; and the thatch is lashed to the roof in the same manner. These houses are clean, cool, and water-tight. The floor is made of small pieces of coral or lava pebbles which have been worn smooth on the beach. When visitors appear mats are unrolled and cover nearly all the floor. The houses are either round or elliptical. The round houses are specifically reception houses for visiting parties, or for meetings of the village chiefs. Curtains, called "polf," are arranged to let down in sections around the sides for protection against wind or rain. The roof is heavily thatched with the leaves of the sugar cane, the house looking like a gigantic mushroom.

Canoe making, like house building, is confined to a select few who show great skill in their trade. The large canoes are not dugouts but are made in sections, the pieces lashed together with hemp; the joints are so neatly fitted that no water can enter. A very small canoe, known as the "pepaa," is a dugout, made from the trunk of a tree of light wood.
The soil is a rich mold upon the slopes and even upon the precipitous mountain sides, while the valleys and level tracts are a deep alluvial deposit of the same, the whole a decomposition of vegetable matter, with only a slight proportion of decomposed lava. This being impregnated with iron makes a vigorous tillable loam. So rapid is the growth and decay of vegetable matter, and so long has it been accumulating, that the interstices of broken lava upon abrupt declivities are filled with soil which is again protected from heavy wash by trees and shrubbery.

Lava beds descend to the sea in many places, with black and forbidding faces. The "iron-bound coast" extends for several miles east of Laago Bay, the edge of a great lava bed, against which the sea roars unceasingly. The sea has cut tunnels in the lava, breaking through the crust many yards inland; the air compressed within the tunnels or chambers by the surges of the sea forces the imprisoned water high into the air through those inland "blowholes" with a geyserlike effect. On a stormy day the sight is a magnificent one.

The hills and valleys are rocky, but the volcanic rock is still disintegrating. Many landslides occur during the wet season from this cause.

A list of the trees of Samoa, prepared from the report of Col. A. E. Steinberger, J. J. Safford's "Useful Plants of Guam."
and notes of residents of Tutuila, and which list is believed to be substantially correct, though incomplete, is appended, marked "Appendix E".

Nearly all tropical plants which have been tried in Samoa are found to flourish.

In clearing land for plantations the trees are left on the ground as they fall, and in from three to five years have decomposed and disappeared. The whole surface of the islands has been heavily wooded, but the clearing of land is progressing slowly.

The dense forests have some valuable timber, but most of the wood is unsuitable for building purposes, rotting quickly when cut and dressed.

The hard wood is used by the natives in building their houses. There are no sawmills, and no attempt has been made to market the timber, which is not abundant enough to make it worth the labor of getting it to the coast.

Samoaan fruits comprise the orange, lemon, lime, citron, mango, alligator pear or avocado, vi, papaya, pineapple, nonufiafia, banana, and a few other tropical fruits. Citrous fruits are subject to scale. Lemons are of a poor quality, large, thick skinned, spongy, and with little juice. There is no outside market for fruit. Some
of these fruit trees are described in Appendix B.

The Samoan vegetables are chiefly the breadfruit, taro, and yam. Bananas are used as a vegetable. There are practically no other vegetables in common use. The breadfruit is described in Appendix B. The taro (CALADIUM COLOCASIA) is common to tropical countries. It is a succulent plant with edible, starchy, tuberous rootstock. The leaves are large and heart-shaped. The plant is cultivated, but requires little care. There are several varieties, one variety growing best in wet places and another variety growing best on newly cleared land and on the hillsides. When the taro is mature it is dug; the tops of the rootstocks are cut off and at once replanted; they take root and mature in less than a year. Taro is cooked in many ways, usually roasted or boiled, but is never made into "poi", as in Hawaii. It has a high percentage of carbohydrates, of which starch is the most important, and a low percentage of fat, protein, and crude fiber. It furnishes an abundance of nutritious food, which alternates with breadfruit in the diet of the Samoan. Europeans soon cultivate a taste for taro.

The yam (DICTYOCERAS) (Samoan, "ufi") is another tuber very common in the Tropics. There are many varieties in Samoa, each with a distinctive name.

The yam grows to a much larger size than the taro.
It is more difficult to cultivate; therefore it is not grown nearly so extensively as is taro, although the soil is suitable for its growth, and it is well liked by the natives. In planting the yam, the earth must be loosened to a considerable extent around the roots, and a heap of earth made for each plant, whereas, in planting the taro, the native, after clearing the land of trees, shrubs or weeds, makes a hole in the ground with a stick, inserts the top cut from the taro roots, and, except for an occasional weeding, nothing more is done until the taro is ripe and is pulled up from the earth.

Bananas are of many varieties and are extensively cultivated, each family having its banana plantation for its own use.

Many vegetables of the temperate zone thrive in Samoa, but there are no true gardeners in Tutuila. The following vegetables have been grown with success: Tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, beets, carrots, cucumbers, parsley, sweet corn, eggplant, onions, beans, watermelon, and sweet potatoes.

Arrowroot ("lomoa") is indigenous, but is seldom cultivated. It is used in puddings or fancy dishes.

Kava (Piper methysticum) (Samoa, "ava") is a shrub grown extensively throughout Samoa for its root, from which the national beverage of the same name is made. The drink is an emulsion of the powdered kava root and water, prepared and
served with great ceremony. It is not an intoxicant and has no injurious effects unless drunk in large quantities. Kava is used in Germany and America in the manufacture of certain medicines.

Sugar cane is grown to some extent, principally for the leaves, which are used for the thatch of the native houses. A parasite has recently been found in the sugar cane which has done much damage. It is not likely that the cane will ever be grown here for export in the form of sugar.

Coffee has been grown in small quantities with success, but none has been placed on sale.

Tobacco is grown by natives for native consumption. It is a strong variety and thrives well. The natives roll cigarettes from it in pieces of dried banana leaf.

From the pandanus are made several kinds of floor mats and sleeping mats.

The most important product of the soil of Samoa is the coconut ("niu"). This tree gives meat, drink, and shelter to the Samoans. It grows anywhere it is planted - in the sand on the coast where the roots are laved by the sea, on plateaus, on the slopes, and even on the mountain ridges, where it stands out like a sentinel against the sky. The trees begin to bear nuts when about 5 years of age and are mature at 7 years, at least when planted on well cleared ground close to the sea. The trees grow to be very tall and are very strong. The roots form
a dense network extending many yards from the trees, enabling them to withstand the heavy trade winds.

From the husk of the coconut (coir) the men plait sumit, with which they bind together the parts of canoes and all parts of the framework of the houses without the use of nails. The shell is used for drinking cups and for fuel. The leaves are used to make curtains for the houses, rough baskets, rough mats, and to place on the thatches of the houses to hold them down in windy weather, and when dry the leaves are used as torches. From the midrib of the leaves crude brooms are made. The wood of the trunk is too perishable to be of any great value, but it is used rough hewn for rafters in the native houses, and whole sections of the trunk are sometimes used for rustic bridges over streams. The water of the green nuc is used for drink, and in some villages where there are no springs it is their only beverage. It is slightly sweet, delicate, and wholesome. The nut is first husked on a sharp stake and a circular piece of the shell is cracked off with a knife or a stone. On the hottest days the water within the nut is found to be cool and is a very refreshing drink. The kernel of the coconut, adhering to the inside of the shell, is frequently eaten raw, but is chiefly eaten in a cooked state; the nut is grated and the "milk" is expressed by inclining the shredded meat of the nut in a fibrous skin and wringing the
sne in the manner clothes are worn by hand after washing. This milk coagulates on heating. It is cooked with taro, bananas, and breadfruit, and makes a rich soup, having a very pleasant savor. The raw "milk" as expressed from the grated pulp of the nut is used with coffee as a cream, and a good cheese has been made from it.

**COPRA** - Copra, the dried kernel of the ripe coconut, is the only export from American Samoa. It is shipped to foreign countries, where oil is expressed from it. This oil is in great demand in the manufacture of coconut butters of various kinds, soaps, salad oil, and for other purposes.

The principal markets for South Sea copra are San Francisco, Sydney, London, Hamburg, and Marseilles.

The copra of American Samoa is sun dried and of excellent quality.

Since the raising of the American flag, the Government, with indifferent success, has encouraged the natives to plant more coconuts and to plant them 25 to 30 feet apart (they are too often crowded together), to dry their copra thoroughly, and to bring in only the best quality cut from ripe nuts, and to keep their plantations clean. The law requires a systematic search to be made for the coconut beetle, the larvae, and eggs, by every village, every Wednesday from 7 a.m. to noon.

The quantity of copra produced varies according to
local conditions. The maximum amount ever exported was in 1924 when 1769.3 long tons were shipped.

The highest contract price ever received was $156.80 per ton in 1920.

At first, the natives sold their surplus (coconut in excess of the tax copra) to traders. At the "Annual Pono" or general meeting of delegates held in 1903, the natives requested the Government to handle all the copra of the islands, and since that date they have sold no copra to the traders. At every Annual Pono since then, the delegates have requested the Government to handle all the copra for the next year.

The Secretary of Native Affairs sends out blank proposals to copra buyers in all parts of the world in time to open the bids in January. The contract for the calendar year is awarded to the highest bidder, if approved by the Governor, for the total output of American Samoan copra. The first shipment on the new contract is usually made about the first of March.

There are sixteen outlying copra sheds, five in the Eastern District, five in the Western District, and six in the Manu'a District. Each has a capacity of about twenty tons, except the one at Leone which holds seventy-five tons.

Tutuila copra is brought into the main copra shed at the Naval Station by the natives themselves, by bus, the
Western District motor schooner "Leonine", and the Customs launch "Anna". Copra is brought from Manus by the Station Ship, or the "Leonine".

When the producer delivers copra to the copra clerk, he is given a copra receipt which is equivalent to cash. This receipt does not represent the full cash value of the copra received. After estimating the expense of handling and of probable shrinkage of the copra, the price is fixed to be paid to the producer for copra delivered to the various sheds. At the close of the contract year the surplus of money received by the Government from the contractor over that paid to the producers for copra is divided pro rata among them. For example in the year 1925 the contract price of copra paid by Burns-Philp (South Seas) Company was $1.06 per ton of 2240 pounds or 4.47321 cents per pound. The producers were paid the uniform price per pound of 5.8 cents upon delivery at the copra sheds.

At the close of the season (the last shipment was made 9 March, 1926) the shrinkage and expenses were ascertained, and the surplus was apportioned. Shrinkage and expenses are calculated for each District separately. The shrinkage varied from 2.41 percent to 7.1 percent. Shrinkage is caused principally by evaporation of the moisture in the copra, but partly
by losses in handling. A shrinkage of 7.1 percent is considered too excessive as to require investigation.

The surplus per pound for copra brought to the central shed, Naval Station, on which freight was charged was: Western District 239 cents; Eastern District 237 cents; Manu'a District 232 cents; and for copra brought direct to the central shed, Naval Station, by the producer 163 cents.

Appendix F, Statement of copra paid for June, 1933
Copra, 1931 to 1935 inclusive.
FAUNA

The Samoan live stock consists of cattle, horses, and pigs. Cattle thrive well and are of great value on coconut plantations in keeping down the growth of weeds and grass. The number of cattle and of horses is constantly increasing, although the number is still small. An attempt to improve the breed is being made, cattle, horses, and pigs being imported for breeding purposes.

The natives raise a great many pigs, which are in great demand when feasts are given. A good-sized pig is then worth about $30. Only recently have the natives begun to like fresh beef as a food, although corned beef has long been a favorite delicacy. There are a few donkeys on the Norman school plantation, and they are well adapted to the rough work required of them. No sheep are found here, as the natives will not eat mutton.

Many fowls are found running at large in the villages, but they do not thrive well when kept in captivity.

Domestic animals are represented by dogs and cats, there being no scarcity of either class.

There are many birds in the forests, some of very beautiful plumage; some of them are song birds. The most important bird in the estimation of the Samoan is the lupe or wild pigeon, of which there are several varieties. These pigeons are practically the only game bird of the group, and the game law protects them during the season of breeding.
Among the various birds may be mentioned the bat, flying fox, vehler, heron, frigate bird, and the tropic or boat-tailed bird. The flying fox, a species of large bat, is a destroyer of the food supply, especially of ripening mangoes and breadfruit.

There are no snakes in Tutuila. In the landia, group nonpoissonous species are found.

Centipedes are found here, and the people are frequently bitten by them. There are numerous lizards.

The most pestiferous insects are the flies and mosquitoes. Efforts are being made to abate these nuisances, but it is difficult to excuse the interest of the natives.

The village chiefs are required to make periodical inspection of the breeding places of mosquitoes and flies and to insist on cleanliness in and around the houses and the villages.

The white ant causes some serious losses by its ravages in wooden structures and even in furniture.

It is said there are over 600 different varieties of fish found in Samoan waters, some of which are edible and some poisonous. Mr. David Stacy Jordan, of Stanford University, California, visited Samoa in 1902 and made a report on fishes in Samoa, which has been published in a large volume, with numerous plates.

Edible fish are not plentiful, and the natives do not engage in fishing as a commercial pursuit.
Crabs and crayfish are found on the reefs, the village of umuli being noted for the number of these crustaceans caught in the vicinity.

Palolo is a remarkable species of marine worm which has its home in the coral barrier reef and which comes to the surface of the water on the night of the last quarter of the moon in October. If the last quarter of the moon is early in October the palolo does not come until the last quarter of the November moon. The natives know when to expect the palolo and know where to find it; they consider it a great delicacy.
### PART II

**SAMA ISLANDS**

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CREATION

To the Samoans of legend, Samoa was the whole earth.

There is a tale of creation beginning with lo'ai (nothing),
followed in succession by manama (fragrance), ainafa (dust),
iloa (perceivable), manu (obtainable), elole (earth),
pepatu (high rocks), matauvalu (small stones), then nga'o
(mountains). (Turner). There is a cosmic genealogy, taking
the form of married couples, beginning with the marriage of
rocks which produced the earth, followed by phenomena con-

cnected with the sky. The marriage of innumerable heavens with
spread out heavens gave birth to Tegaroa, the creator of men.
Sease was the progeny of the twenty second marriage, that
between Ationgic and Tsa vai upolu. Sease was the first
malietoa; then follow twenty-three generations of malietoa,
down to Malietoa Talavou, proclaimed king in 1879.

Again, "Tegaroa made the heavens, and afterward made
the earth. Save'i and Upolu were formed by two stones
rolled down from the heavens; or according to other versions,
they were drawn up from under the ocean with a fish hook.
Tegaroa then made Fa'e, the cattle fish, and told him to go
down under the earth, and hence the lower regions of sea or
land were called Sa le Fa'e, or sacred to the cattle fish.
The cattle fish brought forth all kinds of rocks, and hence
the great one on which we live." (R.W. Williamson).

There are, at least, four versions of the origin of
the name Samoa. The two given here are from Turner. Tegaroa
had two children, a son named Moa and a daughter In.
In married a brother chief of Tageroa; and had a son
named In. One night, when Tageroa lay down to sleep,
he heard his grandson singing —

  Moa In
  Moa In

After a time, he changed it to —

  In Moa
  In Moa

Tageroa, thinking In wished to put himself above Moa,
the first born, seized him and beat him with the handle
of his fly switch. In escaped to earth, which he named
Sa Moa.

Another version is that the rocks married the earth,
and the earth became pregnant. Salovao, the god of the
rocks, observed motion in the "moa" or center of the
earth; so the child, when born, was named Moa from the
place where it was seen moving. Salovao ordered the
umbilicus to be laid on a club, and cut with a stone;
therefore the custom ever after on the birth of a man child
(to make him brave in war). Salovao then provided water
for washing the child, and made it "sa" or "sacred" to
Moa. The rocks and the earth said they wished to get
some of that water to drink. Salovao replied that, if
they get a bamboo, he would send them a streamlet through
it; hence the origin of springs. Salovao said he would
become loose stones, and everything that grew would be

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"as in Hoa," or sacred to Hoa, till his hair was cut. After a time his hair was cut and the restriction taken off, and the rocks and earth were called "as in Hoa" which became abbreviated into Sanoa.

In legends of Mana'a origin, Mana'a was created first; and formed Tagaroa's headquarters on earth during his creative labors, the other islands being visited as he created them. After Mana'a came Fiji, Tonga, and Savai'i; finally, Upolu and Tutuila, referred to rather contemptuously as mere pebbles or small bits of rock used as stepping stones by Tagaroa. Mana'a was the beginning of everything; the Tagaroa family were the first tuaimamu'a. One legend makes Laa the eldest son of Tagaroa; and Lea was the family name of the tuaimamu'a. Mana'a claimed that their king was at one time the overlord of the whole Samoan group, including Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Baratonga, Tahiti and Nuku. The tuaimamu'a received tribute of fish from Fiji, Tonga and eastern groups.

Tutuila seems to have been an unimportant island; but, among others, claimed to have introduced kava; and referred contemptuously to its much more important rival Savai'i as an island without chiefs or people, and possessing only fowls.

There is no agreement among investigators as to the original home of the early ancestors of the Polynesians. A number of the early writers thought that the Polynesians
originated in New Zealand. Churchill accepted (1911) two streams of migration, both from the Asiatic Archipelago, the Proto-Samoa, some 2000 years ago, and the Tongan folk, some 1000 years later. He later introduced a third line of migration from Indonesia to Samoa, starting from the southern Philippines. According to Troeger (1914), the Polynesians originated either in India; or in central Asia and passed through India. They reached the Fiji group; and from Fiji as a center, colonized Samoa, Tonga, Hawaii, the Marquesas, Mangareva, and went even as far as Easter Island.

B.C. 65

First actual traces of migration from India to Indonesia (Smith).

A.D. 450

First actual record of Polynesian residence in Fiji. Apparently, the people had reached the Tonga group before or about this time, and had communicated with Samoa (Smith). Records show that there must have been, at about this time, an immense amount of fighting in Western Polynesia between different groups of Polynesians.

A.D. 575

The Tonga-Fijians of the Samoan story had spread over all the groups around Fiji, and had occupied the coasts of Samoa. This occupation of the coasts of Savai'i and Upolu continued for some twenty five generations (Smith).

A.D. 650

Voyages of discovery emanating from Fiji first began, many islands being discovered and settled (Smith).
A.D. 1000-1200  The influence of the taimana'a in Upolu had long been extinct; Ana and Atua had risen into prominence (Krämer).

A.D. 1200  Krämer says that the Tongans had power over Samoa, excluding Manu'a.

A.D. 1250  Tonga - Fijians driven out by the Samoans led by the Halieotu family (Smith).

A.D. 1500  About 1500, Salamasina (woman) became the first tafa'i'a, or monarch of all Samoa, possessing the four great regal titles: Manu'a, Talatau, Ngatouitolo, and Tamasesali (Krämer).

A.D. 1600  Tongans expelled about A.D. 1600 according to Von Bleisw.
The Samoan Islands were probably the "Samoan Islands" recorded by Jacob Roggeveen, in command of the Dutch "Three Ship Expedition", while making a voyage to Java, via Cape Horn, 1721-1722. He did not land; and located the islands very inaccurately. The Dutchmen took the tattooed patterns on the skin of the natives for garments, "a kind of silken stuff artificially wrought". The Kona natives, Hawaii, 1779, took the clothes of Captain Cook and his seamen for a loose skin, confounded their hats and their heads, and described their pockets as a "treasure door through which they plunge their hands into their bodies and bring forth cutlery and necklaces and cloth and nails".

The French circumnavigator, Bougainville, with the frigate "Boussole" and the transport "L'Étoile" visited the islands and named them "Les îles des Navigateurs" (Navigators' Islands), probably from the great number of canoes in use. The French retain the name. Wilkes (1839) called them the Samoan group; but they were known as the Navigator's Islands in United States Consular Reports until about fifty years ago, although they were also referred to as the Samoan Islands.

The French La Pérouse Expedition visited Tutuila and Upolu. La Pérouse commanded the "Boussole". His second in command, Capitaine de Vaisseau Vicente de Long, command-
of the "Astrolabe." Captain de Langle went ashore at
Asa, on the north coast of Tautia, with four boats,
to get water. The party was attacked by natives. Captain
de Langle, M. de Lamarck, a physician and naturalist, and
ten men were lost. Only two boats escaped; and most of
the men in them were wounded. An enclosed monument sur-
mounted by a cross was erected at Asu (Massacre Bay) in
1863, with the inscription: "Morts pour la science et la
Patrisie, le 17 Décembre, 1787" followed by the name and
rank or rating of each person killed. It is customary for
parties from visiting French men-of-war to decorate the
monument with flowers.

A story of the disaster is told in the "Voyage de la
Pérouse": After getting water, and before leaving the
shore, de Langle made presents to a few natives, whom he
took to be the chiefs. These gifts aroused the greed of
all the others; several hundred excited natives
crowded around the French, who, with difficulty reached
their boats. One of the survivors stated: "As the long
boats were aground a little from the shore, we were
obliged to walk up to the middle in water to reach them,
and in doing so several of the marines wetted their muskets.
We had scarcely got into the boats when M. de Langle gave
orders to get in the grapnel, and push them off. Several
of the islanders opposed this by holding the grapnel rope.
The captain, perceiving the tumult increase, and being
assailed by stones, tried to intimidate the natives by ordering his men to fire over their heads. This was the signal for an attack. A shower of stones poured on us, and the battle became general. Those whose muskets were in a condition to go off brought down several of the enemy, but did not succeed in deterring the others. One party made for the boats, while another, numbering five or six hundred (sic), kept up a terrible fusillade of stones.

.....Le de Langle was the first victim. He was knocked down, bleeding, from the bow of the long boat where he had posted himself, and fell into the water with the master-at-arms and the carpenter who were behind him...The rage with which the islanders fell upon the Captain saved the other two men who contrived to reach the barge." ("Mysteries of the Sea", by J.G. Lockhart).

In Pérouse made no attempt to punish the natives, or recover his dead and wounded, or his boats. He wrote in his journal: "I willingly abandon to others the task of writing the uninteresting history of these barbarous people; a story of twenty four hours, and the relation of our misfortunes, has sufficed to show their atrocious manners."

For the native version, see "1839, the Sikhs Expedition".

1791

Visit of H.M.S. PINDORA. (Captain Edwards).

Captain Louis de Freycinet, in command of the cor-
1830

Vettes "Uranie" and "Physicienne", in a voyage around the world, 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, discovered Rose Island; and gave it the name of his wife who accompanied him.

John Williams and Charles Beriff, the pioneer missionaries of the London Mission Society, with Tahitian teachers, landed on Savai'i, during the Ama war. Natives suffered their first attack of influenza just as the missionaries arrived; and at once traced the disease to the foreigners and the new religion. Part of an evening prayer to the principal family god was: "Drive away from us the sailing gods lest they come and cause disease and death". (Sailing gods - those supposed to come in Tongan canoes and foreign vessels).

The London Mission Society extended operations to Tutailla and Manu'a.

1854

Missionary tracts were printed in Samoan.

1859

The Captain of H.M.S. CONWAY concluded a sort of commercial treaty with the Chiefs.

13 August - The United States Exploring Expedition, under Charles Wilkes, sailed from Hampton Roads. This was the first National Exploring Expedition, authorized by the Congress of the United States, 18 May, 1836. Charles Wilkes took command 20 March, 1838; he had to reorganize the expedition. The vessels assigned were the sloops of war VIRGINIA and PEOLOK, the brig FORCIBLE and store ship RELIABLE. The tenders SEA CULL and FLYING FISH were
subsequently added. The R.M.I.M. was the only one of the
vessels that had belonged to the original squadron. The
scientific corps included Naturalists, Botanists,
Artists, Taxidermists, Mineralogist, Philologist,
Mathematical Instrument Maker, Conchologist, Horticultu-
ralist, Draughtsman and Interpreters.

The first printing press was installed at
Falealupu.

October 7 - The Wilkes Expedition visited Rose
Island, the most eastern of the Samoan group.

October 8 - Arrived at the islands of Lusa'a
(Tau), Cloosinga (Cloosega) and Ofo (Ofa). The King,
Lalaolah, had moved from Lusa'a to Cloosinga for safety,
on account of the wars of the Christian and Devil's
(uncorverted) parties.

Wilkes escaped a threatened fight with over a
hundred natives when he was leaving the shore at Clo-
sega. The King and his brother and several others got
into his boat, which was aground, and demanded presents.
Their attitude was threatening, but they had no visible
weapons. Wilkes ordered his crew to arm themselves and
drive every native from the boat. He succeeded in get-
ting clear of the crowd until only about eight were
left. He gave the King, with much ceremony, a large
fish hook, and to each of the others a small fish hook,
whereupon they departed in great good humor. Wilkes adds: "I was heartily glad to be rid of such repulsive troublesome fellows so easily, and without a fight."

October 11 - Passed Amelia and reached Pago Pago. Boarded by a white man, William Gray, who was retained as interpreter. Taken to anchorage by Mr. and Mrs. Forall, a white pilot.

Tou, Chief of Tungas (Tagasa) said that he had formerly been a great thief and doer of many bad acts, but that now he was a missionary and stole no more.

Wilkes learned from the Reverend Mr. Murray, London Mission Society, who had been told by an old man who was a witness of the affair, the cause of the La Pérouse massacre. While the boats were ashore, a number of canoes belonging to Upolu (to which Tutuila was at the time subject) proceeded to the vessels from shore. A native laid his hand on an iron bolt on one of the ships, with the intention, it is supposed, of stealing it. He was fired on and mortally wounded. The enraged natives left the vessels, hastened ashore, and began the attack on the boats' crews. They wound up the bodies of the dead Frenchmen in native cloth and decently buried them as they were in the habit of burying their own dead. Murray and Turner give practically the same native version. Perhaps they both got their information from the Samoan witness of the affair who died in 1847.
Hovma (Hauga), the adopted son of the previous Chief Female was the Chief of Fago Fago, Hovma was made Chief because when the family was electing a successor he craftily took advantage of the modesty of the only son of Female, also named Female. Hovma was Chief in name only; Female had the power on account of his good character, and his influence with the missionaries. He was often left in charge of the congregation, during the absence of the Reverend Mr. Murray.

The whole island of Tutuale was examined, the harbor of Fago Fago surveyed, and the principal heights determined. Tide gauges were kept on the north and south coasts, and observations were made for magnetic dip, variation and intensity.

Wilkes recorded many Samoan customs and legends.

In November, John Williams was murdered by natives at Erromanga, New Hebrides.

1844  
The Mission Institute at Malua, Upolu, was founded.
1846  
First Catholic missionaries arrived, and settled on Savai'i.

1847  
Great Britain established a Consular Agent at Apia.
1846  
Native wars began which lasted nine years, in which muskets were used for the first time. War was caused by the insolent exactions of the "malo" (power of the conqueror) located on the small island of Nanono.
United States established a Consular Agent at Apia.

1861

Germany established a Consular Agent at Apia.

1862

First Catholic Missionary visited Tutuila.

1869

Haliotea Lumepea, son of Haliotea Moli, was brought secretly, it is said, by Mr. Williams, a missionary, to Apia, and crowned king. Immediately, the adherents of his uncle (half-brother of Haliotea Moli) Haliotea Talavou set him up at Malinou as king. Civil war followed between the Halioteas, which ended in the establishment of the new government of the Taimua and Pule. The districts of Atua and Auma, the strongholds of the rival Tupua family took sides in favor of one or the other Haliotea.

1869 to 1872

After a pretended peace of eighteen months, civil war was again declared, and lasted until the end of 1872 when an armistice took place, without a final settlement of the jealousies between high chiefs. Conditions continued to be disastrous to business.

1872

Commander Richard Monde, U.S. Navy, Commanding the U.S.S. MERRIMAC, visited Pago Pago and, on his own responsibility, made an agreement with Mauga by which the United States was granted the exclusive privilege of establishing a naval station in Pago Pago Harbor. In May, 1872, President Grant sent the agreement to the Senate, saying that he would not hesitate to recommend its approval but for the protection to which it seemed to pledge the United States, which was not in
accord with our foreign policy. The Senate took no
action on the agreement. (See Appendix "A").

The Department of State sent Colonel A.B. Stein-
berger to the Samoan Islands, as a special agent, to
report on their condition. This step seems to have been
suggested by certain "highly respectable commercial per-
sons" with a view to increasing our commerce in the South
Pacific, and also by Commander Meade's treaty of 1872
with Haaga. His report was made in the latter part of
1873; and submitted to Congress in April, 1874. At the
time of Steinberger's first visit to Samoa, the Govern-
ment consisted, as reported by him, of the "Taima and
Rule", the former comprising seven chiefs, not among the
greatest, but able ones, and the Rule, four chiefs of
higher rank. There was no King of the group. In August,
1873, a constitution and code of laws - probably the
first written ones - were adopted, after consultation
between Colonel Steinberger, the foreign consuls, and
the missionaries.

The Faipule'a elected in January two Kings to repre-
sent the two families of Malietoa Laupepa and Tupua
Pulepule, fearing that otherwise troubles would arise; and,
in addition, a Taima of fourteen was appointed. The
Kings were publicly proclaimed at Malinua on the 7th of
January, and the foreign consuls were then asked to draft
a constitution to fit the conditions then existing; a
committee of seven Ta'ima was appointed to consult with
the consul. Many meetings had taken place, when the
U.S.S. MASCARA arrived on the 1st of April, 1875, with
Colonel Steinberger, and the matter was dropped entirely
by the Ta'ima and Taipula. Steinberger had returned with
now presents to the chiefs and a letter from the Presi-
dent of the United States. When the letter and presents
were delivered, his official relations with the United
States ended.

Steinberger became the Premier of the Government of
Samoa. He persuaded the chiefs that it was impracticable
to have two kings, and they then selected the mild
Maliotes Langapa, who had been educated under the
missionary influence. His uncle, Maliotes Talavou, who
was a severe man, and feared by the people generally,
did not push his claim to be the natural head of the
family, but, with the rest of the family, and the
people at large, accepted his nephew as king of "all
Samoa" by the name of Maliotes I. A new constitution
was adopted by the Ta'ima, 16 May, 1875, superseding
that of August, 1873. A hereditary monarchy was estab-
lished, in which the kings were to be chosen alterna-
tively from the two great houses of Maliotes and Tupua,
each king to reign four years. A Parliament of two
Houses was provided - that of Chiefs or Nobles (Ta'ima)
and that of representatives (Taipula). This Government.
while it lasted, was the only efficient and stable one which the islands had had since there had been a considerable foreign population. It was Steinberger's government; he had absolute power, and his will was law. Two causes brought about his downfall: (1) He lost the friendship and support of some powerful influences which had originally welcomed and supported him; (2) the citizens of other nationalities manifested great jealousy, because Steinberger's power seemed to forebode a predominating influence of the United States in the government of Samoa. On 19 March, 1876, the American Consul transmitted to the Department of State a copy of what purported to be an agreement between the German house of Godaffroy and Son, of Hamburg, and Steinberger, entered into before the latter's return to Samoa, by which, in consideration of a commission, he engaged to exercise all his influence in Samoa in any position he might occupy, for the furtherance of the German firm's trade. Steinberger was arrested on the night of 8 February, 1876, and taken forcibly aboard the BARRACOUTA (Captain Stevens). This entirely unlawful deed was committed, not by the King's own power, but through the medium of a conspiracy between the American Consul and the Captain of H.M.S. BARRACOUTA. After being kept a prisoner there for some time, he was taken to the British Colony of Fiji, and
released. (Captain Stevens resigned his commission, after an investigation into his conduct). Malietoa had been induced to request Steinberger's arrest. The King was deposed on the night of the arrest, by the Ta'amu and Taipule. He was driven away from the seat of government at Salina'u; he was in Savai'i the next day, whence he was brought back immediately to Apia by the British man-of-war. He was not permitted to return to Salina'u, but was protected in Apia by a guard from the man-of-war.

On 1 May, 1876, the State Department forwarded to the House of Representatives all correspondence between Steinberger and the Department of State. In his general instructions, it was stated that it was "more than doubtful" whether the "commanding and particularly important" position of the Samoan group would satisfy the people of the United States that annexation was "essential to our safety and prosperity"; and it was declared to be inexpedient, without "a call from the public" for the Executive to originate a measure which was "adverse to the usual traditions of the government", and which therefore, probably would not receive such a sanction as would be likely to secure its success. Referring to the report that Steinberger had promised the Samoans the protection of the United States, the Secretary of State had said, in a later instruction: "If this be so represented, it is
much to be regretted, as no such promise was made, nor
any hope of such protection was held out by warrant of
this Government, and such promise, if made, was one which
this Department, in the absence of a formal treaty, or of
the sanction of Congress, had no right to authorize you
to make."

The Government quickly fell to pieces after Stein-
berger's deportation. "Indeed, everything connected with
that event indicated clearly both the lack of capacity
in the native government and the despotic and capricious
manner in which, not only there but in most instances,
the consuls, and commanders of non-of-war casually at
Apia, were accustomed to deal with the natives, both
in and out of the Government."

The deposition of the King was followed in the
course of the month by the battle and bloodshed at
Mulimu'u between the British from the BARRACOUTA and
some forces of the Samoan Government.

The Puletua, encouraged by foreign residents, re-
belled against the Taimua and Paipulo; a battle was
fought at Mulimu'u in which the Government was victori-
ous, and the rebels surrendered.

The Puletua, from tua (bark) and pule (authority),
were the organised opposition, consisting of village
chiefs and other dissatisfied elements.

Early in 1877, the Puletua rebellion became so
serious that, in April, the Ta'isua and Feipule sent a delegation to Fiji to appeal for British protection, without any definite plan or knowledge of what they wanted. They returned 23 May, 1877. On the next day, the United States flag was hoisted by Mr. Colmself, the commercial agent, over the Samoan flag. This was done with the approval of Mr. Theodore Weber, then the German Consul. When the United States Consul took similar action in May, 1876, the German Consul made an energetic protest.

Our flag was raised in Samoa on one other occasion, under somewhat similar circumstances. "In February, 1879, the British High Commissioner was at Apia in a non-of-war urging upon the Samoan Government its agreement to the convention (substantially as subsequently agreed to in September 1879). The Government declined to enter into any agreement or treaty with any foreign power until a reply should be received to its application to the United States Government for a treaty of protection; for such was undoubtedly the Samoan idea of the nature of Samoa's mission to Washington. The British Commissioner was much annoyed at having come on a fruitless errand; and there was, at the time, a good deal of friction between the British representatives at Samoa and the Ta'isua and Feipule, dating back to, and largely arising from the incidents of the BAREASSYTA'S visit. Threatening
demonstrations were made by the men-of-war, marines landed, and rumors of an insurrection spread abroad, and there was apprehension that Sir Arthur Gordon intended to force the acceptance of the treaty at the point of the bayonet. At this juncture, on February 22, 1878, the United States flag was raised over the Savoan, on the Government flagstaff. Thus it happened that the raising of our flag over that of the Savoan in 1877 and 1878 was urged and intended to prevent a supposed British annexation, and the same thing in 1886 was intended to prevent German annexation, or at least practical possession by the German Consul General and men-of-war, of Savoan, which the appearance of things did certainly betoken."

After the battle at Mulimahu, the situation was for a time, quiet on Upolu, but, during the autumn, desultory warfare was waged in the islands between the Government and Leaga in which, at first, the latter was seriously worsted.

In November, 1877, our Consul, Mr. Griffin, reported that the English and Germans, having given up hope of bringing on a conflict between the whites and natives on Upolu, turned their attention to the fighting on Tutuila. A British schooner carried arms to the insurgents, and some white men, including Mr. Foster, who had been removed from the position of United States Consul, actively
assisted the insurgents.

On December 6, 1877, Muga, who had stood a long siege in a fort, escaped with his forces under cover of night to Anna'u. He was closely pursued to the shore, and fired at while in his boats. "During this period, there was apparent community of purpose and action between the English and Germans, growing probably in its origin out of the fear, which commenced in Steinberger's time, of a preponderating American influence through him and his connection with the Government. The subject of an American protectorate, which was first mooted by Steinberger, or during his visits, had evidently taken possession of the natives, and in 1877, they sent an envoy, Hanes, to Washington to negotiate a treaty." 4

Early in January, the rebellion in Tafiala ended with the surrender of Muga and all his forces to the Government. There was no more fighting during the year.

In January, Hanes concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce at Washington, the first treaty ever entered into by Samoa, and which contained formal definition of the relations of the United States to the Samoan group:

NAVAL VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF ENTERING AND USING THE PORT OF PASO PASO AND ESTABLISHING STATIONS AND ON THE SHORES THEREOF A STATION FOR COAL AND OTHER NAVAL SUPPLIES FOR THEIR NAVAL AND COMMERCIAL MARINE, AND THE SAMOAN GOVERNMENT
WILL HEREAFTER NEITHER EXERCISE FOR AUTHORIZE ANY
JURISDICTION WITHIN SAID PORT ADVERSE TO SUCH RIGHTS
OF THE UNITED STATES OR RESTRICTIVE THEREOF.

The fifth article provided that should any differ-
ence arise between Samoa and another Government at peace
with the United States, "the Government of the latter
will employ its good offices for the purpose of adjust-
ing those differences upon a satisfactory and solid
foundation." The United States here made the first de-
parture from its policy of avoiding entanglements with
foreign governments, which entanglements, as a matter of
fact, came very quickly. The treaty was ratified by both
the United States and Samoa during the year 1879.

Samoa returned with the treaty in July, 1879. After
the publication and discussion of the treaty, the idea
was dispelled that the United States had assumed a pro-
tectorate.

On 24 January, 1879, a treaty was concluded between
Germany and Samoa by which Samoa gave Germany a right to
establish a naval station in the harbor of Salaunfata,
Upolu, and engaged not to grant a similar right in that
harbor to any other nation. The Government of Samoa was
represented by the Taimua. Parts of the treaty were
strongly denounced both by the white people and the
natives, as against the Samoan interests. "The points
chiefly objected to were the provision that German citi-
sons should be liable to no tonnage dues, and the ambiguity of the provision for the recognition and guaranty of title to lands acquired by German subjects. It was urged that the exemption from tonnage dues would by the 'most favored nation' clause of the treaty with the United States, be extended to citizens of that country, and that the clause as to land titles not only settled nothing definitely, but paved the way for future troubles."

Despite the quelling of the rebellion in Tutuila, the Ta'amu and Paipule became weaker and weaker, and early in January, 1879, Malietoa Ta'amu quietly took up his residence at Mulimo'u.

After the deposition of the King, the two Malietoaos became the leaders of the Faleotua (opposition) movement. On 3 May, the nephew standing aside in favor of his uncle, Malietoa Ta'amu was crowned king at Mulimo'u by the opposition. The Ta'amu and Paipule were impudently invited to attend. On May 28, the Ta'amu and Paipule were warned to leave Mulimo'u, which they did. Neutral territory was fixed by agreement with the consuls.

On July 2, a proclamation was issued by the three consuls and Captains of the German and American men-of-war; and Sir Arthur Gordon, acting British Consul General addressed to the chiefs and natives urging a consideration of the evils of war, and warning them that the
neutral territory and lands of foreigners would be protected, and that neither party would be assisted, and tendering mediation to avert war, but not to settle disputes Samoa in their origin. A deputation of the Taisau and Paiypolu visited the LACOMANIA and was saluted, but, as the act gave rise to much comment and misunderstanding, the same compliment was extended to Malietoa.

Early in August, 1879, Malietoa went to Savai'i in a chartered German schooner. Both he and the schooner were captured by the opposition, whereupon the BISHAMEN ordered the release of the schooner and prisoners, and fined the capturing party £2500, and retained four chiefs as hostages. The fine was paid, and the hostages released.

Sir Arthur Gordon negotiated the treaty between Great Britain and Samoa, dated 23 August, 1879, by the eighth article of which a right was granted to Great Britain to establish "a naval station and coaling depot" on the shores of a Samoan harbor thereafter to be designated by Her Majesty; there being excepted from this right the harbors of Apia and Saluafata, and "that part of Pago Pago" which might thereafter be "selected by the Government of the United States as a station." By the unanimous advice of the foreign consuls and captains of the men-of-war, he treated with Malietoa as King of Samoa, while, at the same time, the representatives of all of these governments united in negotiating with Malietoa.
the municipal convention. By proclamation of Malietoa and the consuls, made in December following, the date at which the municipal convention was considered as having gone into effect was fixed at 2 September 1879.

On 29 August, all the foreign representatives, including Sir Arthur Gordon, issued a joint proclamation announcing that they resumed relations with the Government of Malietoa.

Diplomatic warfare continued, with the advantage in favor of Malietoa. On November 16, 1879, the heaviest battle was fought; and resulted in a complete victory for the King. Captain Deinhard, of the German man-of-war BISMARCK, intervened and brought the war to an end.

The peace agreement provided that Malietoa Pea (Telavou) should be King, and Malietoa Laveapa vice King, to succeed his uncle on his death. All flags of Samoa were abolished and a new one adopted, to show the unity of Samoa: A red flag with a white cross, and also a white star with five points, the star to be put in the upper part next to the flagstaff. King and flag were saluted by each of the German war vessels present, 23 December, 1879.

In 12 March, Malietoa was appointed King, according to the Samoan custom. 24 March, 1880, an agreement was entered into between the King and the Government of Samoa and the three consuls to support the King, Malie-
tea, during his life time, and to appoint an executive
council for the King and Government. The councillors
appointed were: A.E. Volkmann (German), minister of
public works; T. Troed (Englishman), minister of finance;
Jones W. Coe (American), minister of justice. In July,
they stopped work to await the arrival of representatives
from all Samoa, due in August. Their connection with the
Government seems to have ended here.

Disturbances took place here and there, principally
on Savai'i.

On November 9, 1880, word was received in Apia of
the death of the King Malietoa Telovou, on Savai'i, where
he had been for some time.

War broke out in full force soon after the death
of the King. Malietoa was tacitly recognized as the head
of the Government by the Tainoa, the Feipule and the
consuls, though the German Consul General was accused of
approving the proposal to form two governments.

On March 19, Malietoa Laupapa was duly anointed
King, the three consuls being present. On April 21, the
disaffected met at Leulumoeaga, when Tamasae was declared
King of Atua and Anna to hold office for two years and
then be succeeded by Mataafa. Captain J.R. Gillis, U.S.N.,
succeeded in getting both sides to sign an agreement
acord the U.S.S. LAHAINA dated 12 July, 1881, by
which Malietoa Laupapa became King, and Tupaia Tamasae,
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limit, four years, was renewed indefinitely upon the agreement of the consul, 29 September. The only authority exercised by it was the delegated authority of King Malietoa, with whom the agreement of extension was made.

Political affairs quieted down until 11 October, when rumors of proposed annexation to New Zealand were rife, as, indeed, they had been from time to time, the government and people of that country having encouraged this agitation, and having frequently urged the matter upon Great Britain, without success. This agitation was a source of embarrassment to Great Britain in her diplomatic relations with Germany, and a cause of great trouble in Samoa.

In 1888, the New Zealand Assembly passed a "confederate and annexation bill", forwarded for the approval of the British Government, proposing a general scheme of permissive annexation of certain Pacific Islands, in these words: "That the British Government should, under existing circumstances, take steps for the establishment of its rule over such islands in the Pacific as are not already occupied by or under the protection of a foreign power, and the occupation of which by any foreign power would be detrimental to the interests of Australasia."

Mr. John Laidon, formerly a representative of the New Zealand Assembly, took up this task in Samoa in
1883, though his course was not authorized.

In November, 1883, Malietoa was induced to apply to Great Britain for the annexation of Samoal and said: "I and three fourths of the chiefs and people of Samoa wish to see put up the flag of Great Britain at once." To Malietoa's petition, no attention was paid by Her Majesty's Government.

In November, 1883, a serious dispute arose at Pago Pago about the chiefship between Meaga Leu and Meaga Levi. Some fighting took place, and the King feared general trouble. At his request, a British and a German ship, then at Apia, went together to Pago Pago with the consul and two chiefs representing the King, and stopped the fighting and brought the two Meagas to Apia where they were kept a year.

Landon wrote to the Premier of New Zealand, 25 February, 1884, that he had had three meetings with the Samoan Parliament, and had advised them to get their islands annexed to New Zealand. The Premier replied; 30 May 1884, that his colleagues agreed with him that, as the Annexation Bill of 1883 had not yet received Her Majesty's assent, to take action of any kind respecting Samoa would certainly prejudice, if not defeat, annexation. This was probably the attitude of the New Zealand Government prior to the events which excited the dread of German annexation or predominance in Samoa.
In October, 1864, a somewhat prolonged series of negotiations was opened between the New Zealand Government and the British Foreign Office respecting the annexation of Samoa.

On 7 October, 1864, the German Consul, Dr. Stuobel, wrote Malietoa a very severe letter about thefts on German plantations, the German prison on the land of Mr. Weber and the Samoan Government prison at Maliana'u, and escaped prisoners, questioning the good faith of the King, the Tainu and the Paipule, and demanding an immediate agreement. Two German men-of-war arrived. The native government humbled themselves before the German Consul. He now demanded that a treaty be signed which gave German settlers extraordinary concessions and discriminations. The Samoans were not allowed to examine the treaty, a copy of which was read to them by a native interpreter in the employ of the German Consulate. The treaty was executed 10 November.

A petition dated November 6, and signed by the King, Vice King and forty eight chiefs, was addressed to Her Majesty the Queen, asking that Samoa be made an English Colony or be connected with the Government of New Zealand, expressing very great fear with regard to other Governments, referring to the petition sent "nearly a year ago", and complaining that "no answer has been received".

On 12 November, Malietoa sent another petition to
Her Majesty the Queen, renewing his application for annexation, stating that he had signed the treaty with Germany against his will in fear that Germany would take the islands; he thought that if Her Majesty's Government were set up in the islands the treaty would have no effect. He had instructed the English Consul to make clear to Her Majesty the reasons for his fear.

On 1 December, 1854, Malietoa wrote to the United States Consul, Apia, making known his fear of Germany, and enclosing a copy of the letter to Her Majesty, and copies of letters to the Governor of New Zealand. He had signed the treaty with Germany against his will fearing that, if he did not accept it, Germany would seize the islands. He asked the aid of the Government of the United States against the aggression of Germany.

The British Foreign and colonial offices concurred in a message refusing annexation, sent 3 January, 1855, to the Governor of New Zealand.

Malietoa wrote to the Emperor of Germany, 29 December, 1854, begging him to disapprove the agreement of 10 November 1854, as the Samoans had been forced to sign it by threats. He asked protection from the troublesome acts of Weber, a fomentor of rebellion for his own ends.

On 23 January, Dr. Strobeil hoisted the imperial German flag at Apia as "a public manifestation" of
the taking possession "as security, of all the land which now constitutes all the municipality of Apia", as far as the sovereign rights of Malietoa and his government were concerned. This act has been characterized as an attachment by way of reprisal for wrongs done to the German Government by the existing Government of Samoa. As the United States and Great Britain were represented on the municipal board, Dr. Stuebel's act was derogatory to the dignity of those governments. As soon as it was reported, and within less than two months, the Imperial Government repudiated Dr. Stuebel's act; but the repudiation did not then (and had not on 10 December 1886) extend to the restoration of the status quo ante in Samoa to repair the injuries caused by it.

The country had been at peace for three and a half years after the LACANALIA negotiations. But now Samoanese, the Vice King, rebelled against Malietoa, January, 1885, and set up a separate government at Leulamoaga. Weber, of the German or "Long Handle" firm, supplied the insurgents with arms. After being harassed in various ways, Malietoa was evicted from Malimau on a land claim of the German firm. He hoisted his flag in Apia; Stuebel, with a party from a German cruiser, had it hauled down, German marines occupied Malimau, hoisted the German flag, and built a fort there. The American and English representatives protested repeatedly to the German Consul; told Malietoa
Lopesa to wait and keep the peace, and reported the situation to their governments.

In April, a German cruising squadron arrived, commanded by Vice Admiral Lopor. Malieton, 10 April, wrote him a long petition about his troubles with Dr. Stuebel and Mr. Weber, stating: "Had it not been for Mr. Weber and Dr. Stuebel, our islands would now have been at peace". The Admiral, during his stay, did not call on King Malieton; but he visited the headquarters of Tamasoso and the insurgents, when encouraging speeches were made by the Admiral, the consul and others. Not receiving an answer to his letter of 10 April, Malieton caused another letter to be sent, dated 10 May, expressing regret at the Admiral's discourtesy in not answering, and protesting against the visit to the "rebel leader". The Admiral, 9 May, made a curt reply to the first letter, addressed to the Head Chief Malieton, saying that he had not been sent to settle difficulties; that was Dr. Stuebel's business. He refused to treat with a party Government which in a rough and unthankful manner, not only opposed the treaty, but also offered most objectionable opposition to rightful German influence. Captain-Lieutenant and Flag-Lieutenant von Bolendorff, 14 May, made a brief threatening reply (also addressed to the Head Chief Malieton) to the second letter.

The rebellion, still existing on 10 December, 1836,
was largely due to the unauthorized actions of local German officials and resident subjects, not consistent with the declared policy of their government. The status quo ante could only be restored by the defeat of the insurgent forces, the abandonment of their attitude of rebellion, and the restoration of the native government to its condition of December, 1864. The failure of the Samoa Government to suppress the rebellion was due to the interference of the three powers.

The situation existing in 1885 presented an occasion for the United States to employ its "good offices" in accordance with the treaty of 1879. The claim of an American protectorate over Samoa by the United States Consul at Apia was wholly unauthorized and disapproved, no protectorate by any foreign power being desired (June 1, 1886, Mr. Bayard to Mr. Pendleton, U.S. Minister at Berlin). A conference was agreed upon between the British and German Ministers at Washington with the Secretary of State, to take place after each of the three governments had sent a commissioner to Samoa to investigate and report. The commissioners appointed were: George H. Bates (United States), John B. Thwaites, acting Governor of Fiji (Great Britain), and G. Travers, German Consul General at Sydney, New South Wales (Germany). Mr. Bates arrived at Apia, 17 August, 1886. Dr. Stasbel had been granted "a leave of absence";
and had left for Germany; and Mr. Travers had temporarily taken over his duties in Apia. Mr. Bates' report to Mr. Hayard, Secretary of State, is dated 10 December, 1886.

Hawaiian Mission to Samoa: In order to advance Hawaii's claim to the "primacy of the Pacific", J.E. Bush was commissioned, 23 December 1886, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Samoa, the King of Tonga, and High Commissioner to the other independent chiefs and people of Polynesia. The mission arrived at Apia 3 January, 1887. Then drinking kava with Malietoa, Bush presented him with the Grand Cross of the Order of Germania. Privately, he intimated to Malietoa that he might expect a salary of $6000 or $8000 under a Hawaiian Protectorate. A house was built for the Legation at the expense of the Hawaiian Government. A convention ratified by King Kalakaua and Gibson was concluded 17 February, between King Malietoa and the Hawaiian Envoy by which both parties bound themselves "to enter into a political confederation", subject to existing treaty obligations of Samoa. The signature was celebrated by a drunken orgy, from which Malietoa, always a decent, retired early. He said to one of the Legation: "If you have come here to teach my people to drink, I wish you had stayed away." The Germans, though irritated, did not interfere with Malietoa; but when the
Hawaiians attempted to seduce Mataafa at Aina and Tama-oseo at Leulumoega, they acted promptly and effectively; they even threatened war if the Mission did not leave; and the Hawaiians sailed for home via Pago Pago, where the Captain sold the ship's service of plate, and the crew their muskets, for pigs.

The conference met in Washington 25 June, 1887 (between the Secretary of state, and the British and German Ministers). Mr. von Alvensleben (German Minister) proposed the appointment of a foreign advisor to the King, this advisor to act as the mandatory of the three powers and to control, under the nominal responsibility of the King, all measures relating to the maintenance of public order, and especially to the security of any kind of property belonging to foreign residents. His position would be that of a Prime Minister, to be nominated by the treaty power having for the time being the preponderating interests in Samoa (Germany); the first appointment to be made for five years.

Sir Lionel West (British Minister) supported Mr. von Alvensleben.

The election of a King, Land commissions, and Land courts were discussed; and a draught agreement presented by Mr. von Alvensleben.

At the sixth meeting, 26 July, Mr. Bayard made a statement in writing. He had previously made it clear
that he thought that, if the German mandatory scheme
were adopted, Samoa would become a German possession.
After a review of the proceedings, he stated: "It will
be thus seen that the further this conference has pro-
gressed, and the views and objects of the plan presented
by the German Minister are developed by him, the further
we find ourselves departing from any substantial recog-
nition of a native autonomy for Samoa, and the conse-
gnant independence of that island group.

The plan as proposed and explained by Mr. von
Alvensloeben is substantially a foreign autocratic govern-
ment based on mercantile interests, and all experience
has shown that must necessarily result from such an
attempt; and that under it, the defeat of the objects
we have all distinctly proposed is certain."

So proposed to adjourn until the autumn, to enable
the British and German Ministers to submit the protocols
(six) to their Governments, and get instructions of a
more definite character. The conference adjourned.

In less than a month after the adjournment, without
previous intimation of any such serious complication,
the German Government notified the United States Govern-
ment that Germany had declared "war" against "Heliacon
personally". The President of the United States con-
sidered this action "as an abrupt breach of the joint
relations of the treaty powers to each other and to the
Government of Samoa”. “The restoration of the status quo ante is necessary to place the treaty powers upon their footing of equality...as the basis for future deliberation and action”.

Hananeso was declared to be king 15 September, 1987, with Eugen Frandois, a Bavarian ex-Captain of Artillery, as adviser.

Nolston, 17 September, after a conference with Hanana, gave himself up to Frandois. He was taken aboard the BISAIK; and sent into exile the next day aboard the ASER, first to the Cameroons, then to Germany, then for a longer period to Jaint, in the Marshall Group. He was accompanied by his brother Moti, Naisaka, and Ahulu, (a half-caste German interpreter).

Ana and Feutego in Tutuila, having made difficulty, Frandois, 6 January, went to Tutuila in a schooner, supported by the "ASER", seized the High Chief Hauga, fined the districts three hundred dollars for expenses; and, in case of failure of compliance by 20 April, he threatened that war would be declared and the principal chiefs taken to a distant island.

Noi, Hauga, Ahumu, and Tuilelitaega were deported to the Marshalls, 16 January, 1888. This blow filled the natives with fear.

Tanaeseo, who was Tai-ana, assumed also the great
names Tai-Atua and Meliseto. In August, 1888, the
troops of Brandeis and Tamasee put down a rebellion
back of Apia; Samoana was bombarded by the German gunboat
Adler; the Malita'a garrison extended its lines through
Apia, and through Matanau, on the eastern side of the
bay. On 9 September, the opposition crowned Matana
King as Meliseto To'ona Matana at Pulemele. War followed,
in which the captains of the men-of-war of the three
powers interested themselves, the German on the side of
Tamasee, and the British and American on the side of
Matana.

A writer in the Berliner Tageblatt, 20 November,
1888, who was evidently familiar with the Samoan activi-
ties from personal observation, said: Brandeis, before
arriving in Samoa, had been employed at the Consulate-
General at Sydney in order to prepare him for his political
mission. Nominally, he was in the service of the German
firm, but it was known to the employees of the firm that
he had been selected to be the minister of Tamasee, whom
the Germans had resolved to make king. "Mr. Brandeis is
now premier minister, and in reality the possessor of all
power, under the protection of German guns, of course,
for Tamasee is as much of a puppet in the hands of the
Europeans as Meliseto has always been. The conflict be-
tween the native parties has reference less to whether
the one or the other person be king than the question of
whether Germany or England-America shall retain the upper hand". Samoa cannot remain independent forever. He urges Germany not to show too much delicacy, but to take the islands while they are to be had. The United States, whose motto is trade, not dominion, would not seriously object; and England would gladly consent if she were permitted to take the Tonga Islands. Steinberger almost brought the country into the possession of the United States. While England and America are consistent; Germany with the greatest influence in the islands, has, curiously enough, adopted a policy of wonderful wavering.

Tunamou steadily lost support, and Brandeis left Samoa early in 1889.

5 January, 1889, Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, informed Count von Arco-Valley that the Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in Samoa had sent Lieutenant Hawley, First Lieutenant of the U.S.S. Kearsic, to New Zealand, whence he telegraphed 5 January that three German warships at Apia had threatened to disarm Mataafa, and had landed at Lelepa to prevent Mataafa's retreat; that an engagement had followed in which the Germans were defeated with a loss of twenty killed and thirty wounded; that the Germans, in revenge, were shelling and burning native villages; that neutral property was not respected; that all protests were unheeded; that the lives and property of foreigners were in danger.
that the Germans did not respect the neutral territory; and that Lieutenant Hawley would remain at Auckland three weeks awaiting orders. The German Government replied, 10 January, that when the Germans landed they were attacked by Samoans led by an American named Klein; and lost fifty men killed and wounded. "A state of war with Samoa is therefore announced by Germany". Germany would, of course, abide by the agreements with America and England, touching Samoa. The German squadron commander had declared foreigners under martial law; he was instructed by his Government to withdraw the part of his proclamation concerning foreigners.

On 4 February, 1889, the German Minister to the United States read to the Secretary of State a memorandum of instructions from Prince Bismarck (whose attitude throughout had been diplomatically correct), proposing that the three powers resume the conference adjourned 26 July, 1887. This proposal was accepted.

The conduct of the German authorities in Samoa aroused deep adverse feeling in the United States. Congress appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the protection of American interests. Rear Admiral Kimberly, in command of the Pacific Station, was ordered to Apia, in his flagship "USS TIPPU"; and the Secretary of State expressed great confidence in his wisdom and benevolent discretion.
On March 19, 1859, there were present in the open roadstead of Apia the U.S.S. MAINE (Flagship), U.S.S. VANDALIA, and U.S.S. HIRAM; H.M.S. CALLICOPE, and H.I.M.C. Ships ADLER, ESKER and OLCA. A hurricane developed that day, and on the evening of 18 March, only one of the seven vessels remained afloat, the CALLICOPE (Captain Kane), which, by superior power and splendid seamanship succeeded in steaming out to sea. As she passed the MAINE, all the TRINITY's officers and men gave a ringing cheer, which was heartily returned by the CALLICOPE, then wind and sea moderated, the Samoans did everything in their power to render assistance to all hands. Rear Admiral Kimberly commanded the United States Government Katesen Malietoa, who voluntarily called on the Admiral personally, and sent some hundreds of his men to assist in saving stores and materials from the wrecked vessels. When the HIRAM and VANDALIA went ashore, the natives risked their lives to save sailors who were trying to swim ashore, and two natives lost their lives in these attempts. Seumana Tafa, Chief of Apia, was the first to man a boat, and go to the TRINITY after she struck the reef; he also rendered valuable assistance in directing the natives engaged in taking people and property on shore on the 17th and 18th of March. The Admiral suggested a double banked whale-boat, with its fittings, as a gift for Seumana, and a suitable sum of money or other present for the members...
of his boat's crew. Scanning was given the whaleboat recommended, with its fittings. The Secretary of the Navy expressed his intention to suitably reward his crew for their brave and disinterested services. Testoe, a Samoan of Apia, made a desperate attempt to swim off to the VANDALIA with a line while the gale was at its height. In the futile attempt, he nearly lost his life. He was assisted in handling the line by Toga, a native of Samoa whose father was a Tongan. Charles Irwin, senior, a native of Apia, saved the life of Surgeon E.J. Farr, of the HIPPOCAMP, at the risk of his own. One hundred and fifty five officers and men of the six men-of-war perished; and five men were lost from merchant ships, of all of which only one small schooner escaped.

Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, issued his instructions, 11 April, 1889 to the American Commissioners, Messrs. John A. Kasson, Jr., W.W. Phelps and C.H. Bates, to the Berlin Conference. Nine formal conferences were held, between 20 April and 14 June 1889. A General Act was signed by the plenipotentiaries, 14 June, in regard to the neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands, and providing for equal rights therein of the three Governments, and their citizens and subjects. Malietoa was recognized as elected King of Samoa. The convention provided for the establishment of a government, a land commission of three members, and a local adminis-
tration of the municipal district of Apia. A Supreme Court was established, the Chief Justice to be appointed by the three powers, or failing agreement, by the King of Norway and Sweden. The convention was ratified by the three powers; and accepted by Samoa, excluding American.

On 11 August, 1889, Heliotrope Laupepa was returned to Apia by a German gunboat from the Marshalls, and turned adrift. Heliotrope was met by Mataafa, who had practically acted as Heliotrope's general. In November, Heliotrope abdicated in favor of Mataafa; but he continued to act as King though Mataafa retained much of the power. Heliotrope was declared King at a feast held at Lelepa, 4 December 1889. The Chiefs who represented Tutuila were: Faiivas, Lotuli, Gafole, Tocarta, Tama, Tapiliile, Haq, Alapa, Clo, Selavee, Mejga Sai, Lolito, Alo, Faumina, Polo, Sama. Heliotrope hoisted the flag of his government in Apia, 5 December. Tamasoe declared his loyalty and that of his "war party" to Heliotrope.

Robert Louis Stevenson, "Tutuila", (the teller of tales), arrived at Samoa aboard the schooner EQUATOR, about 6 December, 1889. His first intention was to make a short stay, and to confine his studies to the history of the late war, for Part VII, Samoa, of his proposed book to be called "The South Seas". He thought he would begin, however, "with a separate opuscle on the Samoan Troubles, not very interesting, but valuable - and a
thing proper to be done". He bought an estate of
3½ 1/2 acres on upland, some two or three miles behind
and above Apia. (Vailima, now the official residence
of the Administrator of Western Samoa).

After spending four or five weeks in Apia, he went
to Sydney. He and his wife returned at the end of October,
1890, and took up their abode at Vailima, in a "rough
barrack", built at Vailima in a clearing, during their
absence. He had become interested in Samoan politics
before his first visit; and had written a letter on
Samoan affairs to the London "Times", dated 10 February,
1899, from the Yacht "CASCO". He lived
in Samoa until his death, except for a short visit to
Sydney in January-February, 1891. He was a constant and
passionate champion of the Samoans, and an adherent of
Matasé. For a time, he ran the risk of imprisonment,
even of deportation. Everybody interested in Samoa should
read his published letters to newspapers and to individ-
uals on the subject, and his "A Postnote to History -
Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa", originally published
in July, 1892. He says: ".....the chiefs of Samoa are
surrounded with lip-honour, but the extent and extent of
their actual authority is hard to find....The idea of a
sovereign pervades the air. The name we have; the thing
we are not so sure of....Certain provinces have in their
gift certain high titles or 'names' as they are called.
a sensible public affront, made and enforced a somewhat similar demand."

[Stevenson is very much to Commander Richard Leary, U.S. Navy, of the U.S.S. AMER, who performed valuable services, not only in opposing, but in preventing German aggressions.]

"...the natives had no sooner taken up arms than Leary appeared with insouciance on that side. As early as the 5th (September, 1900) he had sent an obscure but menacing despatch to Brandt. On the 6th he fell on Fritze in the matter of the Kanow bombardment.

'The revolutionists', he wrote, 'had an armed force within a few miles of this harbor, when the vessel under your command transported the Tunisian troops to a neighboring island with the avowed intention of making war on the isolated homes of the women and children of the enemy. Being the only other representative of a naval power now present in this harbor, for the sake of humanity, I hereby respectfully and solemnly protest in the name of the United States of America and of the civilized world in general against the use of a national war vessel for such services as were yesterday rendered by the German corvette AMER'. Fritze's reply, to the effect that he is under the orders of the consul, and has no right of choice, read even humble; perhaps he was not himself vain of the exploit, perhaps not prepared to see it thus
described in words. From that moment Leary was in the
front of the row. His name is diagnostic, but it was
not required; on every stop of his subsequent action in
Samoa, Irishman is writ large; over all his doings a
malign spirit of humour presided. No malice was too small
for him, if it were only funny, when night signals were
made from Lalitau, he would sit on his own poop, and
confound them with gratuitous rockets. He was at the
pains to write a letter and address it to 'the High Chief
Tumasele' - a device as old at least as the wars of
Robert Bruce, in order to bother the officials of the
German post office, in whose hands he persisted in leave-
ing it, although the address was death to them, and the
distribution of letters in Samoa formed no part of their
profession....And he was no less bold than comical.....
He was continually daring Fritz (Captain of the ADAM) to
come on; and already, in a dispatch of the 9th, I find
Becker (German Consul) complaining of his language in the
hearing of German officials, and how he had declared that,
on the ADAM again interfering, he would interfere him-
selves, 'if he went to the bottom for it'. Here is a style
of opposition which has the merit of being frank, not
that of being agreeable. Becker was annoying, Leary,
intriguing.....". When "Baudelaire extended his lines
till he had occupied the whole foreshore of Apia Bay and
the opposite point Kaitum----Leary interposed in a
loud voice of menace.

In the conference with Rear Admiral Fairfax (H.8.8.
ACALLOPE, Flagship), 2 October, 1868, Beeker proposed a
new neutral territory, "with a piece cut out for the
needs of Tamascoo". Blacklock and Leary wanted the old
neutral territory, but Beeker had his way; the firm was
within, Malim"a without. Then came what Stevenson calls
Leary's "great master work of pleasantry". The house of
one of the Scanlon's (well known and intelligent half-
castes) stood on the hither side of the Tamascoo broad-
work, just inside the newly accepted neutral territory,
and within easy range of the firm. About one hundred
armed men, from Malima, had "taken charge" of the house,
had pointed a gun at Scanlon's head, and had twice
"threatened to kill" his pigs. The Germans declared that
Scanlon was not an American subject; that Blacklock knew
it, and that was why he handed the affair to Leary. "The
inquisitive ingenuity of the Commander perceived in it large
possibilities of mischief....with that poor instrument----
I am sure, to his own wonder--he drove Tamascoo out of
Malima. It was an 'intrigue', Beeker explains. To be
sure it was, but who was Beeker, to be complaining of
intrigue? On the 7th, Leary laid before Prinse the follow-
ing conundrum: 'As the natives at Malima appear to be
under the protection of the Imperial German naval guard
The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, possibly containing text in a language other than English, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
man bearing for the first time our diplomatic emissaries. The Admiral would not be answerable for the consequences. Think of it! A devil of a position for a "de facto" king. And here, the same afternoon, was Leary in the Scanlon house, mopping it out for unknown designs by the hands of an old woman, and professing strange threats of bloodshed. Scanlon and his pigs, the Admiral and his gun, Leary and his bombardment—what a kettle of fish!" Tennacose sent a message to Leary, late in the night, via Blocklock: "You have asked that I and my government go away from Kalim'au, because you pretend a man who lives near Kalim'au and who is under your protection has been threatened by my soldiers. As your excellency has forbidden the man to accept any satisfaction, and as I do not wish to make war against the United States, I shall remove my government from Kalim'au to another place." During the night, Tennacose and "Ramie" went to sea in a schooner; their troops followed in boats; the German sailors and their war flag returned to the ADAM; "and only the German merchant flag blew there for Wobber's land claim. ...Leary had won his point, but Scanlon had lost his compensation." But months later, under a threat of bombardment in black and white, Tennacose said, "Scanlon had both his fun and his money, and Leary's practical joke was brought to an artistic end."
"The bridge of the Vaisininga, which cuts in half the English and American quarters, was (Becker) closed by proclamation, and advertised for tenders to demolish it. On the 17th, Leary and Pelly (H.M.S. Samboat LIMB) landed carpenters and repaired it in his teeth. Leary, besides, had marines under arms, ready to land them if it should be necessary to protect the work. But Becker looked on without interference....."

One of the guns brought to Seneca by Steinmeier had been thrown overboard by Brandes in the outer reef during his retreat. On the 23d, a teamster from Kataiafa's camp, in broad daylight, got the gun aboard. Returning, singing as they went, after dark, they were fired on by German bluejackets on Grover Hill's wharf, at about fifty yards range; one bullet whistled over Pelly's head on board the LIMB. Off Kataiafa they were again fired on from seaward by one of the ALBIS boats. The Senecas escaped injury, but a British house was pierced and the highway raped. An attack by Kataiafa on the German quarters was threatened, but countermanded. "Leary and Pelly both protested to Fritza. Leary announced he should report the affair to his government 'as a gross violation of the principles of international law and as a breach of the neutrality'.

'I positively decline the protest,' replied Fritza, 'and cannot fail to express my astonishment at the tone of your last letter'. This was trenchant. It may be said,
however, that Leary was already out of court; that, after the night signals and the scullion incident, and so many other acts of practical if humorous hostility, his position as a neutral was no better than a doubtful jest." Fritho wrote an offensive reply to Kelly's protest.

The ADAMS arrived at Saluafata, 26 November, 1888. The next day, Leary and Moor landed at the village still occupied by Hatafias. The Tamasese pickets were within musket range, and a steady sputtering of shots was maintained. "Moor was the original - there was a time when he had been the only - opponent of the puppet king. Leary had driven him from the seat of government; it was but a week or two since he had threatened to bombard him in his present refuge. Both were in close and daily council with his adversary; and it was no secret that Moors was supplying the latter with food. They were partisans; it lacked but a hair that they should be called belligerents; it were idle to deny that they were the most dangerous of spies. Yet those two now sailed across the bay and landed inside the Tamasese lines at Salelesi. They set off along the beach into the heart of the enemy's position. "Leary with his indomitable taste for mischief kept inquiring, as he went, after 'the high chief' Tamasese. The line of the beach was one continuous breastwork; guns of all sizes and models were mounted, and "at every hundred yards or so, a German flag was flying".
They were passed by Brandt's and several German officers; the two parties saluted in silence. Beyond Eva Point, some of the natives began to scatter at hoars.

The adventurers then retraced their steps; the night was closing, and the rain had begun again. They "returned on board the ADAMS, wet and hungry, and, I believe delighted with their expedition. It was perhaps the last, as it was certainly one of the extreme examples of that divinity which once hobbled the white in Samoa".

Knappe relieved Boeker as German Consul. Two days after his arrival, he ordered Mataafa to leave Luelii at once; "whithersoever he went, he must approach no German property, nor so much as any village where there was a German trader; if he did not depart before five o'clock on the morrow," Knappe would turn upon him "the attention of the man-of-war", and inflict a fine."

"Blacklock, with his driver of a captain at his elbow, was not likely to lag behind......At sunrise on the morning of the 15th, the three ships, each loaded with its consul, put to sea. It is hard to exaggerate the peril of the forenoon that followed, as they lay off Luelii. Nobody desired a collision, except perhaps the reckless Leary; but peace and war trembled in the balance......Knappe contented himself with visiting the rival kings; and the three ships returned to Apia before noon."

"Hulman, Leary's successor....was at least no Leary;
and even if Hulani should show fight, Keape had now three ships, and could defy or sink him without danger."

Keape, in the AHBH, was entering Leauli Bay, when the AHBH brought him the news of the night's reverse at Peralii. At that moment, "the new American ship 42-pdr entered Leauli Bay; her commander, Julian, boarded the AHBH to protect (against an immediate bombardment), succeeded in wresting from Keape a period of delay in order that the women might be spared, and sent a lieutenant to Leauli with a warning... Leauli, when it was shelled, was empty."

The incident at Peralii forever changed relations between the whites and the Samoans...."all cause drew a breath of wonder and delight. The invisible had fallen; the son of the vanished warships had been met in the field by the braves of Leauli; a superstition was no more. Conceive this people steadily as school boys; and conceive the emotion in any school if the head boy should suddenly arise and drive the rector from the school house."

In May, 1899, Stevenson saw no better solution of Marian troubles than "that Keapea and Matamua should be again conjoined on the battlements procurable."
"Keapea and Matamua stand ever against each other, rivals with no third competitor. They may be said to hold the great name of Natalea in commission; each
has been the style, each exercised the authority, of a
Saxon King; one (Ido) is aware of the small but
compact and servile following of the Catholics, the other
has the sympathy of a large part of the Protestant major-
ity, and, upon any sign of Catholic aggression, would
have more. With you so nearly balanced, it may be asked
whether a prolonged successful exercise of power be pos-
sible for either."

Stevenson, 25 April, 1894, expressed great indigna-
tion against the three consuls for not supporting the
ordinance which Chief Justice Ido engineered through the
House of Chiefs, inflicting serious penalties on any
who took heads. Mr. Ido harrased the chiefs, and prom-
ised unfailling vengeance on offenders. Savai' i took heads.
The three consuls made peace with the rebels; the terms
granted were: to surrender fifty rifles, to make some
twenty miles of road, to pay some old fines - and to be
forgiven. They either forgot, or betrayed the Chief Jus-
tice. "In short, I can to look for no support, either
physical or moral!" asked Mr. Ido; and I could make out
the one answer - 'Neither physical nor moral'. It was a
hard choice; and he elected to accept the terms of the
treaty without protest," but announced his intention to
apply the law in case of another war....."It is to be
presumed that Dr. Ido and Mr. Schmidt were chosen for
their qualities; it is little good we are kindly to get
by them, if, at every wind of war, the three Consuls are to intervene." 29 May, 1894, he wrote: "...the three Consuls were always too eager to interfere where they had no business, and the Chief Justice was always too patient or too timid to act then in their place.... We complain that they (Mr. Nie and Mr. Schnell) have been here since November, and the three Consuls are still allowed, when they are not invited, to interfere in the least and the greatest; that they have been here for upward of six months, and government under the Berlin Treaty is still overridden - and I may say overruled - by the government of the Consular Triumvirate.... Let the three Consuls, who have no position under the treaty, cease from troubling, cease from raising war and making peace, from passing illegal regulations in the face of day, and then secretly blackmailing the Sudan Government into renunciation of its independence".

He wrote, while working on 'A Footnote to History' 1891, "God knows if the work will do any good or harm; but I judge it right to try. There is one man's life certainly involved; and it may be all our lives. I must not stand and shackle but do my best as best I can."

"Will anyone ever read it? I know not;....she desires elucidation in the history of human, with no population, no past, no future, or the exploits of Nataki, Bulston and General Neapol?" "Yes, it will be put in time; pray

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God that it be in time to help."

Stevenson died unexpectedly at Walla on the 5th of December, 1898. "His only was with great difficulty carried to the summit of the mountain overlooking his home, and there his rough tomb with its beautiful inscription still stands."

This was a year of quiet, though there was some irritation, toward the close of the year, at the non-arrival of the high officials provided for by the Berlin Convention.

On October 3, 1898, the King of Sweden and Norway named Otto Jonas Waldemar Cedarcreutz, a Swedish subject and Associate Justice of the Swedish Court of Appeals, to be Chief Justice of Samoa.

Chief Justice Cedarcreutz arrived at Apia early in January. The first President of the Municipal Council, Baron Leopold von Stenzel, arrived four months later. The three Land Commissioners arrived, and commenced their very important work. Enmanoe died in April. Both the Chief Justice and the President of the Municipal Council proved unequal to their very delicate tasks. Difficulties were immediately encountered in the administration of the new government. In many, the natives were reluctant to submit to any government, as government in understood among civilized nations. They refused to obey the warrants of the supreme court, and they continued to object to the payment of taxation.
taxes; and they had to be coerced into compliance.

On 22 May, M'Kestin had established himself at Ealio, the ancient home of the Deelston family; and became an opponent of the government.

October 5, the President of the Municipal Council resigned owing to a dispute with the German member of the Council on the currency question. The powers disapproved his resignation; and expressed the hope that the three consuls and the European officials would cooperate.

The Chief Justice, on arrival, had failed to open his court promptly. He acted himself in conflict with (1) the three consuls, united solely by the terms of the Berlin Convention; (2) the King, with a pretender of growing strength; (3) and the objections of the non-oil-zar present.

Deelston informed the British Government that the adherents of Laurasa at Malio were delaying and obstructing the authority of the supreme court of appeal; and requested the assistance of the foreign minister to enable the court to execute its warrants. The request was granted by the powers.

The Chief Justice was reported (January) to the three powers for abusing his office without leave. The powers directed that he be called upon for an explanation by the three consuls. His explanation was not satisfactory, but no further action was taken.

On 1 March, 1898, W. L. Stevenson forwarded to the

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three powers, via the council at Agra, certain proposed alterations and insertions to the Berlin treaty, adopted at a public meeting, at which he was chairman. The members of the committee who proposed the alterations were: W. Cooper (Chairman), W. Herodith, J.C. Edwards, A.R. Becker, R.C. Chatfield and B.J. Justus.

13 June 1893, Hon. Samit von Milson forwarded, to the three powers, copies of the "Customs Duties Ordinance, 1892" framed in conformity with "The Customs Regulation Ordinance of 1891, 2nd," altered to suit local conditions.

The Chief Justice suggested (March) to the land commission that an accurate map of the whole of the navigators' islands be made at the expense of the commission. The commissioners refused.

Disagreements arose over the refusal of the Chief Justice to pay taxes, the rate of exchange, whether the import or export duties should be paid to the municipality or to the Senussi government, the audit of accounts, the appointment of returning officers for municipal elections, land registration fees imposed on foreigners by the Chief Justice under a "real property ordinance, 1891" (declared by the powers to be "ultra vires"), the intention of the Chief Justice to make registration of each title to land dependent on a preliminary survey of the land, to be made at the expense of the interested parties (disapproved by the powers), and the President's power as treasurer.

The President of the municipality resigns again.

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(September) on the ground that the undesirable friction previously existing between high officers of the government still continued (again disapproved).

24 October, 1903 - The German Chargé to the United States, Baron Ketteler, acting under instructions, proposed to the Secretary of State joint action by the three powers in order to capture and disarm Katuala and his adherents at Miah. On November 10, he handed the Secretary of State a report from the German Consul at Apia, dated 13 September: Both sides were arming; the German Government was urging its supporters to attack Miah, with the approval of the President of the Council and the chiefjustice; Miah was feared delay; warrants of arrest issued by the Chief Justice were openly defied; an American citizen, Mr. H. E. Moore, and a British subject, Mr. H. A. Stevenson, were making regular visits to Miah, and encouraging Katuala; a financial crisis at Apia was inevitable; there was great depression in trade; the natives were unwilling to pay taxes or spend money; they were economizing in order to buy ammunition in case of war; the customs receipts were consequently low.

15 November, the German Government proposed the recall of both Baron deutz von Iilmaeh, and Chief Justice Oder- crofts who had exerted a war influence on the former; and proposed Mr. Boso, formerly the American consul of the German land commission as Chief Justice, and Mr. William
Kemings, a German merchant in Fiji, as President of the Municipal Council at Apia.

6 December, 1892, the United States Vice Consul General at Apia, Mr. G. Blacklock, telegraphed to the State Department: "Chief Justice insisted. Refused compliance with directions of three powers respecting survey and registration fees". On the same day he reported that as long as Matama lived, he would never give up the idea of being King of Samoa; the best way to weaken his support was to strengthen the Wallisian government by getting rid of useless officials, and appointing a Chief Justice familiar with semi-barbarous peoples, and qualified as a judge; the office of president should be abolished, and the few parts of the treaty known to be bad, amended; the treaty powers should each send two ships ready to go to extremity; discontent was practicable if the people saw any signs of a good government; taxes all went to officials; not a cent was spent on improvements; the islands required protection against themselves; and to take away their arms would be doing them a good service.

1893

The British Government disapproved the appointment of Mr. Kemings as President of the Municipal Council (February).

The term of the former Civil Commission was extended to 31 March, 1893. It was later extended to 31 December, 1894.

It was believed in April that, in consequence of the non-appearance of foreign non-of-war in Apia, Wallisien intended to begin hostilities against Niasan. The three powers agreed to
a joint military action in order to disarm Hataina and his adherents.

The German Government, 3 July, nominated Mr. Schmidt, formerly vice consul at Apia, to be president of the Municipal Council; the nomination was accepted. Mr. Henry J. Ide of Vermont was appointed Chief Justice; he arrived at Apia 9 November, 1898.

Hataina and his force were utterly defeated by King Malietoa (7 July), the loss on Hataina's side amounting to 16 killed and 15 wounded. By the joint action of two German cruisers, a British war-ship, and some 30 chiefs, Hataina and his followers were made prisoners of war without any bloodshed (16 July, at Anerio). Hataina and eleven ring leaders were deported to the Union Islands, and afterward toSuva, Marshall Islands.

Mr. William Roe Chambers, of Anerio, was appointed acting Commissioner in Anerio, 20 September, 1898, in place of Mr. H. J. Griswod, resigned.

Mr. Allen, secretary of state to the German Government, induced King Malietoa to recommend that the powers about the Berlin treaty to provide that the three Consular representatives should be the advisors of the Samoan Government, and not the President of the Municipal Council. Mr. Allen had been, (according to German report) so unfriendly to foreign interests in Anerio during the period 1890 to 1893, that he was removed from the office of Municipal Judge of Apia.
Chief Justice Colerants and municipal President Baron
Schmitz von Rilesch, the latter of whom brought about
Mr. Naun's appointment as Secretary of State, found their
confidence in him to be so misplaced that they soon tried to
have him removed. The German Government requested his removal
from office as Secretary of State in order to save Mr. Schmitz
the embarrassment of having to make the request in the face of
the opposition of King Salistea, and on the grounds that his
fitness for the position was in doubt; that the payment of
his salary ($100 a year) was a heavy burden in view of the
deprecated condition of the treasury; and that, with Mr.
Schmitz's appointment as President of the Municipal Council,
the position of adviser belonged to him, and the existence of
any other adviser must prove unnecessary if not injurious.
Mr. Naun was removed. Stevenson wrote, 22 June, 1892:
"Mr. George Naun, government surveyor is himself deservedly
popular and the office created for him, that of Secretary of
State, is one in which under happier auspices, he might ac-
complish much. He is promised a free hand; he has succeeded to,
and is to exercise entirely those vague functions claimed by
the President under his style of adviser to the King."

R. S. S. Macbride (Captain Macbride) arrived at Vago
Vago on 30 July, 1893 and left her again 3 August. While in Vago
Vago he learned that fighting had recently taken place be-
tween rival chieftains, nominally of the party of the King and

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of labour, but really the chiefs were much operator due to jealousy as to titles. He had sent of the chiefs once on board, and wrote to others, informing them that the three powers had put an end to the civil war, and that all fighting must stop. They all consented. By agreement between Captain Richardson and Flochterhoffer (General senior naval officer), H.R.H. BAHAM took the Chiefs from amua to Apis, 25 September. The KURAMMA went to Cape Fago, 25 September, having aboard Mr. Lohan (Secretary of State), some Government chiefs, and police.

On 28 September, Captain Richardson went ashore with Mr. Lohan, and met the Cape Fago chiefs. He had the king's proclamation read; and said that all who disregarded would be punished. All promised to obey. He told the chiefs to be abroad that evening; they were aboard by noon. The next morning H.R.H. BAHAM arrived on took the chiefs aboard, also Mr. Lohan and the members of the government, and left for Apis, stopping at Amua to pick up chiefs of that district. The KURAMMA remained at Cape Fago until the 28th, to see that order was kept, and then returned to Apis. During his stay at Cape Fago, Captain Richardson visited some of the villages to which the people had returned from Amua; and they were beginning to rebuild their houses and reestablish themselves. He had sent of the rival chiefs once ashore (those who were not taken to Apis), and told them that the party breaking the peace would be punished; apparently, they were then in good terms with each other. The chiefs excepted to Apis were held
pending trial at Nanking, those (imposing in severity) prevented an immediate trial. All was quiet in the Tonkin Islands, and taxes were being paid. He convinced the careful cooperation of the Chinese naval commanders.

January 1 - The United States naval general at Ania reported there were indications that peace was about to be disturbed, but that there was no danger of immediate hostilities; there were many indentures who should be treated like Musulmans and his adherents; each of the three powers should send three ships to disarm all the natives.

In March, raids led by the younger Musulmans were defeated; the council brought about a temporary settlement in April. In May, the Portuguese, Japan, and the United States took active measures against the rebellious Annam. By May 26, they surrendered eight chiefs and fifty guns. A touch war broke out between the government and theAnn district.

19 July, 1834, the Japanese General at Ania, Osman, reported that the disturbances continued, with no end in sight; whether the king be called Kehilton, Camses, or Batavia, each government, if left to itself, would soon have the rufus of all nations against it. Foreign non-officers had been unwilling to interfere, then Kehilton said that an oral energetic movement would set fire to his forces with fresh courage; this intentioned insecurity on the part of the English and the American governments might perhaps compel the Japanese government to assume directly the settle-
part of affairs and the restoration of peace, as German
interests demanded; amelioration was not to be expected
under a joint control of the powers.

13 July, 1896, Municipal President Schmitt, in a
financial statement to the council, said that the continued
expense of the salary of the native advocate, Mr. J. Scurr,
(the representative of Bamum who desired to contest the
decision of the Land Commission before the Supreme Court) was
a great burden. Mr. Scurr, for fear giving his comfort,
threatened to use the documents for damages for non-fulfillment
of contracts, the council had reduced his salary to $550
a month after increasing it to $850.

3 September, Consul Steimann reported that the Bamum
insurgents, led by Tansoune, had, in African fashion,
declared their submission to, and in the presence of, Bulistes,
23 August, 100 rifles were surrendered.

In a letter to the council, 23 August, Chief Justice
He explained that he had not been invited to a conference
held 23 August, 1896, between the council, captains of the
army-in-war in port, and the Municipal President, for the
purpose of discussing the intervention of the army-in-war,
and measures to be adopted for the maintenance of peace and
order. The Chief Justice stated that the council would have
already antedated matters, without the slightest reference to
him, which directly involved his judicial jurisdiction, and
had reached a private anentment. The Municipal President
agreed with him entirely in his position. The consuls replied jointly that they had had no part in arranging the conference, that they had been invited to a conference between the three commanders of the sea-of-war and the municipal President, to consider questions directly pertaining to the conclusion of peace in one district and the prosecution of war in another; that the Berlin General Act did not give the Chief Justice a right to be present at such a conference; that the friction and the difficulties so often encountered would not be lessened or avoided by the addition of an authority whose jurisdiction was, in the midst of all the obscurity that might exist, clearly defined, and limited to another and more excited field; that the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice was legal, not political; that the effort in every country where the judiciary was made an independent department of the government had been to keep it separate and free from political entanglement; that the advisor of the Senecan Government in all questions was the Municipal President, except that "the chief justice may recommend to the Government of Senec the passage of any law which he shall consider just and expedient for the prevention and punishment of crime, and for the prosecution of good order in Senec outside the municipal district, and for the collection of taxes without the district," that when he desired a conference with the consuls they would be glad to comply with his request, but that they could not admit his claim to partici-
pate in meetings of the council representatives and the Municipal President when purely political affairs were under consideration.

1895

16 February, Mr. W.H. Graham, Secretary of State, said that the United States were unwilling to assume one third of the expense and maintenance of the wives and children of the banished and imprisoned Seconas on the island of Jaluit; he asked how long it was proposed to continue the banishment of Natafia and his associates; it had never been the intention of the United States to cooperate in their permanent exile, and if permanent or indefinite banishment were contemplated, his government earnestly dissented; ample punishment had already been inflicted.

1897

Chief Justice H.e was succeeded by Mr. W.H. Chambers, formerly American Land Commissioner, who was appointed in February, and arrived in May.

1893

1 April, 1893, the three consuls notified their governments that certain rebel chiefs of the Nuna had declared their independence by the erection of a separate flag at Peuluneega. The consuls informed the rebel chiefs that Kalisteo was the only king in Nuna; and that any attempt to set up a separate government or to raise a separate flag would not be recognized. They recommended to their governments the pardon of Natafia and his return to Nuna, to deter other chiefs from taking any hostile action;
on condition that Matsafa sign an agreement providing
allegiance to Malietoa. Matsafa signed the agreement; and
arrived at Apia, 17 September, 1898, shortly before the death
of King Malietoa. The Berlin General Act had made provision
that the successor to the King should be selected by the
Samoans according to their customs, and, failing a selection,
that the Chief Justice of Samoa should decide which claimant
should be King, this decision to be final. The method of
selecting a King was not set forth. The Samoans could not
come to any agreement as to the successor of Malietoa; there
was no provision in Samoan custom that the majority should
rule. There were three claimants: Matsafa, Tamasoe, Malietoa
Tana, son of Leulapa and his natural successor. Tamasoe withdrew. The followers of Malietoa Tana and of Matsafa, the
rival claimant, were armed and ready for war.

After some months of this uncertainty, the Chief Justice
decided in favor of Malietoa Tana, 31 December, 1898. In
accordance with the Berlin Act, his decision was final. The
German Consul General, F. Hess, had announced, before the de-
cision, that he would not abide by it, if it was not in
favor of Matsafa; in the riot on the first of January, he
rose in the procession of the Matsafa party, while fighting
was going on in the streets. Civil war broke out immediately.
Matsafa took possession of Apia, and his forces did consider-
able lecting. The Chief Justice, the American Consul General,
Tana, and Tamasoe took refuge aboard H.M.S. "Nile." On
4 January, the three consuls issued a proclamation, in which the High Chief Katasha and thirteen other chiefs were referred to as the Provisional Government of Cama, pending instructions from the three Treaty Powers. The Municipal President was to be the executive head of the Provisional Government. This step was taken to avoid further bloodshed.

The German Municipal President, Keffel, immediately declared that "the Supreme Court is closed, and shall not be reopened until further order from the Government." Captain Sturdee, 7 January, issued a notice that "the Chief Justice, supported by the United States Consul General and H.M.S. Consul, under the protection of the armed forces of H.M.S. REVENGE, will hold a court today at noon. If resistance is met, which it is hoped will not be, fire will be opened to support the rights of these two great powers." A court was duly held in the Court House, the German Consul and Municipal President protesting.

1900

The U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA, flagship of Rear Admiral Albert Streets, U.S.N., arrived at Apia, 6 March 1900, with instructions to act in concert with a majority of the consular representatives of the Three Powers. The Admiral called a conference, aboard the PHILADELPHIA, 15 March, of the Consular and Naval Representatives of the three powers. At the meeting, the German Consul General dissented from the views of the English and American representatives,
declaring that he had recognized the Provisional Government, and had referred the matter to his government. Admiral Easte, 11 March, issued a general proclamation announcing the majority decisions of the Conference: the Provisional Government had no legal status under the Berlin Treaty; Irland and his followers were ordered to go quietly to their homes, and obey the law of Bosnia, and respect the Berlin Treaty. 15 March, the German Consul General issued a counter proclamation of denial, stating that he would uphold the Provisional Government until he got notice from his Government. Admiral Easte reported: "...were it not for the German Consul General, we would have peace in Bosnia at once...."

A British sailor belonging to the Royalist was mortally wounded on 16 March, and died the next day. Early in the morning of 17 March, Private Holloway was killed while on post in front of the American Consulate.

Bihacka's forces and villages were shelled by the American and British warships.

Shells in front of the British and American Consulates had been fired at occasionally for several nights preceding 1 April; and it became necessary to destroy the native villages in the vicinity, and drive the aggressors away. Captain Sturdee, R.N., planned an expedition, which was approved by Captain Stuart, R.N., Lieutenant A.E. Fresson, R.N., was the senior officer, and Lieutenant E.V. Bezdale, U.S.N., next in rank. The force seems able to do the work.
without much risk, especially as it was to move out along the beach, and return the same way, under the protection of the guns of H.M.S. ROYALIST. The expedition took place 1 April. Lieutenant Lamblie, U.S.M., Lieut. H.R. Bolash, U.S.M., Checkwein J. Butler, U.S.M., and Ordinary Seaman R.E. McAll, U.S.M. were killed; Lieutenant A.H. Freeman, U.E. and two British sailors were killed; five men belonging to the PHILADELPHIA and two British sailors were wounded. What induced the leaders to deviate from their instructions was not known. It was assumed that Lieutenants Lamblie and Freeman conferred together, and did what they deemed best. Admiral Everts attributed the disaster to two causes: First, that, instead of returning along the beach, they went inland; second, that the insular natives were encouraged and directed by white men, German subjects. (He said: "Indeed, the whole trouble in Samoa is due to the activity of German officials and German subjects, assisted by one American citizen, R. Moors by name, who has been a trader and politician in the Samoan Islands for the past twenty years. Mr. Moors now claims to be loyal, and certainly is not as prominent as he was.") Tommy Lee's troops later recovered the bodies. The heads of all the officers had been taken, and the ears of the men. The heads were recovered; and the remaining interred at Mulim'i Point. In July, 1900, the bodies were moved to a spot nearer the town; and a granite monument erected bearing the name of the dead. The United States Navy named the
Destroyers after the two American officers killed, _Lamoria_ and _Ludovia_.

The Powers decided, April, 1889, to send immediately, "from the United States, a joint commission of three members, one from each Power, to Samoa, to exercise supreme authority in the islands, and prepare a strong and stable government for the future. They were Mr. Bartlett Tripp, formerly American Minister to Abyssinia, Mr. C.H.B. Eliot, C.M., second Secretary to the British Embassy to the United States, and Frohirth Speck von Sternberg, Counselor of Legation and first Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington. All hostilities were to cease pending the arrival of the Commission."

The Commission arrived in Apia on May 15, 1889, and immediately set about restoring order. The hostile Samoan armies laid down their arms, the Commission agreeing to purchase all guns turned in. Both Malietoa Tanu and Mataafa agreed to abide by the decision of the Commission. The Commission decided that the decision of the Chief Justice was valid and binding. At the request of the Commission Malietoa then resigned the Kingship, desiring to devote the next few years to his education, being only a boy. He preferred the hereditary title of district chief to the unmeaning and insecure title of Samoa King. It was decided that there should be no king until the Powers made some further agreement. A successful Provisional Government was formed by placing the executive power in the hands of the three consuls, conti-
uring the office and duties of the Chief Justice, and in-
stalling Dr. Sol2 as President of the Municipal Council.

`Peace was restored.

The Commission made their joint report 10 July, 1899.
both Great Britain and Germany were convinced that it
was impracticable to continue to govern the islands by the
existing tripartite method; and that the welfare of the islands
required a change. In early September, the German Government
strongly urged the partition of the islands, the United States
to retain Tutuila and the adjoining islets, and Germany and
England to divide the rest. The United States Government ex-
pressed willingness to accept that portion of the islands
east of the 171st meridian.

On 14 December, 1899, Great Britain and Germany signed
a separate agreement for the settlement of questions pending
between them in regard to Peace and certain other matters:
Great Britain renounced in favor of Germany all her rights
over Upolu and Savai'i, including the right of establishing
a naval and coaling station there, and her right of extra-
territoriality in these islands. Great Britain similarly
renounced in favor of the United States of America all her
rights over the island of Tutuila and the other islands of
the German group east of 171° Longitude west of Greenwich.
Great Britain recognized as falling to Germany the territories
in the eastern part of the neutral zone established by the
arrangement of 1880 in West Africa, Germany renounced in
favor of Great Britain all her rights over the Tonga Islands,
including Vavau, and over Savage Island, including the right
of establishing a coaling station and the right of extra-
territoriality in the said islands. Germany renounced in
favor of the United States of America all her rights over the
Island of Tutuila and over the other islands of the Samoan
group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, she recog-
nized as falling to Great Britain those of the Solomon Islands
then belonging to Germany which were situated east and southeast
of the island of Bougainville, which latter was to continue
to belong to Germany, together with the island of Bali which
formed part of it. The western portion of the neutral zone in
West Africa fell to the share of Great Britain.

A Convention between the United States, Germany and
Great Britain to settle questions relating to the Samoan
group of islands was signed 3 December 1889; ratifications
were exchanged 16 February, 1900; it was proclaimed by the
President of the United States 16 February, 1900, as follows:

ARTICLES I. The general act concluded and signed by the
aforesaid powers at Berlin on the 14th day of June, A.D.
1899, and all previous treaties, conventions, and agree-
ments relating to Samoa are annulled.

ARTICLES II. Germany renounced in favor of the United
States of America all her rights and claims over and in
respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands
of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

Great Britain in like manner renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

Reciprocally, the United States of America renounce in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the islands of Upolu and Savai'i and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

ARTICLE III. It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory powers shall continue to enjoy, in respect to their commerce and commercial vessels, in all the islands of the Samoan group, privileges and conditions equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign power, in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

ARTICLE IV. The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

At the request of the three treaty powers, His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway agreed to act as arbitrator of all claims for damages due to unwarranted military action between 1 January, 1899, and the arrival of the Commission.
at Samoa. The decision placed the liability on Great Britain and the United States. It took many years to adjust and pay the claim.

WINTER SAMOA

In February, 1900, Dr. Gold, the Municipal President, resolved his appointment as First Governor, and instructions to hoist the flag. The flag was hoisted at Malinua, 2 March, in the presence of a great audience. The Kaiser's proclamation, read at the ceremony, stated: "In hereby in the name of the Empire take these islands under our Imperial Protection". The Governor declared the islands to be German Territory; and hoisted the Imperial flag of the Consulate to the strains of "Heil Kaiser Wir", and a national salute from H.M.S. Commodore, and the U.S.S. Arizona, Commander C.S. Tilley, U.S.M., Commanding. Governor Gold visited the Arizona the next day, and was saluted with thirteen guns.

On 29 August, 1914, a New Zealand Expeditionary Force, escorted by the Australian Squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Patey, arrived off Apia, and demanded the surrender of town and territory. The demand was refused, but it was intimated that no resistance would be offered. The occupation took place without any fighting.

The Council of the League of Nations, 17 December, 1920, confirmed and defined a mandate conferred upon and accepted by His Britannic Majesty for and on behalf of the Dominion of New Zealand, to administer German Samoa.
Colonel Robert Sanford Tate, the first Civil Administrator, was succeeded in 1923 by the incumbent, Major General Sir Charles Richardson.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT

The Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, approved March 2, 1926, (45 Stat. p. 160), contained the following clause:

"For the purpose of permanently establishing a station for coal and other supplies for the naval and commercial marine of the United States, on the shores of the Bay of the Harbor ofPago Pago in the island of Tutuila, Samoa, for the erection of the necessary buildings and structures thereon and for such other purposes as may, in the judgment of the President, be necessary to confirm the rights of the United States under Article second of the Treaty of eighteen hundred and seventy eight, between the United States and the King of the Samoan Islands, and the area of transfer made in accordance therewith, one hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available."

As a preliminary step to the establishment of this coaling station in pursuance of the provisions of the Act above-quoted, the Department directed that a careful survey be made of Pago Pago Harbor; and in July, 1926, Rear Admiral Kimberly, under whose immediate supervision the survey was made, recommended as the most suitable site for the proposed station, a tract of land containing about 141 acres, lying on the
south shore of the bay, and including Swimming Point and
Goat Island. The site thus chosen had not been acquired in
entirety by the United States, but during the years 1901 and
1902, the Department purchased, for a total of $401.79, the
following six tracts: "Goat Island", "Swimming Point",
"Segala Haupa Aiki", "Claim of Wellman Estate", "Sherwood
Claim", "Land formerly leased for deposit of coal".
The original of the deeds to these tracts were sub-
mitted to the Supreme Court appointed in pursuance of
Article III, and the Land Commission constituted under
authority of Article IV of the "general act by and between
the United States of America, the Empire of Germany and the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, providing for
the neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan
These deeds had not been returned, and it was understood that
they had been retained as a part of the local records, having
been superseded as evidences of titles by the decrees of the
court.
The Navy Department, 5 August, 1903, ordered Civil
Engineer Frank T. Chambers, U.S. Navy, to proceed to Samoa,
via San Francisco, for duty in connection with the construc-
tion of a naval berth, coal house and accessories at Pepe
Page, Tutuila.
He was ordered to negotiate for the purchase of the
remainder of the tracts within the limits of the site.
selected. He was directed to report on a large number of
questions relating to additional land and its purchase,
site for a dry dock on the Bay of Pago Pago, water supply,
reservoir, condition of two lighters which had been left at
Pago Pago, etc. He was directed to visit Apia, and obtain
from the office of the Consul General certified copies of
the decrees of the court respecting the titles to the tracts
of land purchased, and such maps and surveys as might be of
interest in connection with his instructions, and all the
additional advice and information available; arrange for a
keeper for the coal-heap, house, and accessories, to inspect
material to be contracted for, and exercise supervision over
construction.

His report was to be so comprehensive and in such form
as to enable the Department to take steps for the establish-
ment of the coaling station without further correspondence.

Chief Baptist Henry Ikem, U.S.N., W.L. DEPARTMENT,
was directed, upon the arrival of the ARRANIA at Pago Pago,
to perform such duty as the S.O.P. might direct, in connection
with the discharge of cargo and construction of the station;
upon the completion of the coaling station, to report to the
S.O.P. and assume charge of it; four laborers, native if
practicable, were to be the fixed allowance for the station,
additional numbers to be employed as necessity required.
Necessary instructions about the receipt, expenditure and
accounting for coal were added.
The Secretary of the Navy, 28 March, 1899, directed Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, U.S.N., U.S.S. ARARUMA, to regard the instructions issued to the Civil Engineer relating to the establishment of a naval station as instructions to himself. Civil Engineer Chambers had been directed to report to him.

The ARARUMA, Commander Tilley, Commanding, arrived atPago Pago, 15 August, 1899, with chains and buoys for moorings, and other requisite materials and stores.

On December 6, 1899, Commander Tilley wrote to High Chief Ha'aua, Pago Pago, announcing the partition of the Samoan Islands between Germany and the United States, asking as Senior Naval Officer of the United States in Samoan Waters, that this news be spread, that the Chiefs continue to maintain order, and that the natives resume their avocations, plant their gardens, and settle down to habits of peace and industry, and thus bring prosperity to Tutuala. All danger of war was averted; the United States would punish all disorder; the authority of the Chiefs would be upheld.

"So far as I can learn, every inhabitant of Tutuala is delighted at the prospect of the United States assuming the government of the island. I am also informed that the prospect is also pleasing to the inhabitants of Samoa. Everything is perfectly quiet, and orderly in this island, and, as far as I can learn, in all the islands. A large number of natives are today holding a religious
meeting for the purpose of raising funds to establish a
school for native girls near Leone, Tautula. The Reverend
E. Cooper, who is in charge of the work of the London Mis-
ionary Society in the islands of Tautula and Manu'a, informed
me today that over $7000.00 had already been contributed by
the natives of these two islands. This is more than $1.00
per capita for the entire population, and is an indication of
the interest which the natives take in religious matters.
Mr. Cooper assures me that the natives of Manu'a are of most
excellent character, and all Christians" (S.F. Tilley, 7
December, 1899).

Commander Tilley left for Auckland, New Zealand, 7
December, 1899, to get materials for completing the wharf and
coal shed. The island of Tautula had virtually been left to
the control of the United States. There had been some small
fights in several villages, and some threats of murder, as
an after effect of the war. A Chief of Vatia had threatened
to murder another, and the High Chiefs of the island had
appealed to Tilley to help them keep order. Before leaving
for Auckland, he issued a letter to the High Chiefs. He re-
turned 12 February, 1900. Absolute quiet had reigned during
his absence. "If the United States intends to take control
of the islands east of the 171st meridian, it is desirable
that this should be done at once. The present uncertain and
unsettled condition is dangerous, and invites disorder. I
have no doubt about being able to keep the peace with the
ADAMSHA'S force, and shall do so, but it will be better if
the officer charged with this responsibility has the explicit
authority of his Government, and knows its wishes." (To the
"Secretary of the Navy, 23 February 1900).

In February 19, 1900, an executive order was signed by
the President, reading as follows:
The island of Tutuila, of the Samoan group, and all
other islands of the group east of longitude 171° west
of Greenwich, are hereby placed under the control of the
Department of the Navy for a naval station.
The Secretary of the Navy shall take such steps as are
necessary to establish the authority of the United States
and to give to the islands the necessary protection.
The Secretary of the Navy, on the same date, issued an
order as follows:
The island of Tutuila, of the Samoan group, and all
other islands of the group east of longitude 171° west
of Greenwich, are hereby established into a naval station,
to be known as the Naval Station, Tutuila, and to be
under the command of a commander.

On 17 February, Commander A.P. Tilley, was assigned to
the Command of the Naval Station, Tutuila; he received his
orders, with a copy of the President's Executive order, 4
April, at Apia. He decided to hoist the American flag at
Pago Pago, Tutuila, 17 April, with appropriate ceremonies,
and invited, through our Consul General, all the prominent
officials in Apia. He proceeded to Manu'a with all the
High Chiefs of Tutuila to extend to the people of Manu'a
a cordial invitation to attend. The Manu'a natives were very
shy and somewhat averse to any change in their government.
They seemed to think they formed an independent nation, which
was quite able to take care of itself. A lone with the Mui-
mama was arranged for the next day, 12 March, 10 a.m.
Hilley was accompanied by Consul General L. C. Cohn of Apia,
and most of the officers of the ABAISDA. After kava, "Mai-
mama addressed me very courteously, giving me a hearty
welcome to Manu'a, but at the same time giving me plainly
to understand that he did not wish any interference with his
'state' by any outside power." Manum'a was given a copy
of the President's Executive Order. Hilley then addressed the
assembled Chiefs, urging them to accept the new government,
and cooperate with him. The lone lasted until 5 p.m., without
much result. "I was asked many questions by the Manum'a,
and other Chiefs, and in reply to these endeavored to make
the whole matter clear to them. They seemed suspicious and
somewhat sulky. (I learned afterward that they feared that
I would take away their lands and other property. They had
been told this by some of the mischievous and dissolute
white men who are the curse of these islands.) Finally, at
three o'clock in the afternoon, I told them I could not re-
main longer, but would meet them again in the evening. I
urged them to consider the matter carefully among them-
solves, and give me a reply as to their intentions at the
evening fono. After this, I left them, and went on board
ship. On rejoining the chiefs in the evening, I found them
in a very different frame of mind. The evening session of
the fono was opened with prayers and singing, the Tuisauu'a
himself leading in the religious exercises. Immediately after
the prayers, the Tuisauu'a handed me a letter, accepting
gracefully for himself, the chiefs and the people the
sovereignty and protection of the United States of America,
for the Island of Nanu'a. I felt much gratified with the
result of the day's work. Nanu'a is a beautiful and prosp-
erosous island. It is in a most happy and peaceful state, and
is well governed. The people are all professing Christians.
It could not be better, but the protection of the United
States will give it security.... The present Tuisauu'a has
been educated by the London Missionary Society, and is a
man of very strong character, and was, for many years, one
of the native teachers of the Missionary Society.... I sailed
from Nanu'a on the following morning for Rapa Rapa, taking
with me about one hundred of the natives who had accepted
my invitation to participate in the ceremonies attending the
hoisting of the American flag."

On 1 April, 1900, twenty of the high chiefs of Tutuila,
including Eaua and Tutole, the highest chiefs in the
Eastern and Western Districts, respectively, wrote to
Commander Tilley "acting Governor for the United States of
America at Tutuila";

"....... We rejoice with our whole hearts on account of
the tidings we have received, the conventions of the great
Powers concerning Solom are ended, their declarations are
thus:—'Only the Government of the United States of America
shall rule in Tutuila and Nana's, other foreign Governments
shall not again have authority there.'

We give great thanks to the Great Powers for that
result; that declaration is accepted by us with glad hearts.
NOW THEREFORE, LET YOUR SUDUKA KNOW, AND LET ALSO HIS AFICOA,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA KNOW, AND LET
AND THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH KNOW AND ALL PEOPLE BOWING
THITHER, in order to set aside all possible doubts in the
future concerning our true desire at this time on account of
the rule of the United States of America in Tutuila and
Nana's. WE now, rightly appointed according to the custom
of general to be the representatives of all the different Dis-
tricts in Tutuila, we enjoin all the things done by the
Great Powers for Tutuila, we also code and transfer to the
Government of the United States of America the Island of
Tutuila and all things there to rule and to protect it. We
will obey all laws and statutes made by the Government or by
those appointed by the Government to legislate and to govern.

Our whole desire is to obey the laws that honor and
dwelling in peace may come to pass in this country. We depend
on the Government and we hope that we indeed and the Gover-

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must will be prosperous, that the Government will correctly
guide and advise us in order that we may so act to care for
and guard well and uprightly our different villages and also
our districts.

Let good and useful laws be made, let the foundations of
the Government stand firm forever."

On 17 April, 1900, the High Chiefs of Tutuila, without
any solicitation, ceded the islands of Tutuila and Ana'a to
the Government of the United States, "for the promotion of
the peace and welfare of the people of said islands, for the
establishment of a good and sound government, and for the
preservation of the rights and property of the inhabitants of
said islands, the Chiefs, rulers and people thereof are desir-
ous of granting unto the said Government of the United States
full power and authority to enact proper legislation for and
to control the said islands and are further desirous of remov-
ing all disabilities that may be existing in connection ther-
with and to ratify and to confirm the grant of the rule of
said islands heretofore granted on the 2nd (sic) day of April
1900....." The United States were "to erect the same as a
separate district to be annexed to the said Government, to
be known and designated as the District of "Tutuila."

E.W. Craft, Barrister of the Supreme Court of Samoa,
certified: "The foregoing instrument of cession was duly
signed by 1,2020 in the presence of and at the request of the
chiefs and representatives of the Division of Tofo and

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nitalagi and by F.M.E. in the presence of and at the request of the CHENS and representatives of the Division of Sun and Vaifumas in Tutuila in conformity with Samoan custom as to signatures to documents in my presence at Pago Pago on the 17th day of April 1900 A.D., immediately prior to the raising of the United States flag at the United States Naval Station, Tutuila."

The deed of cession, though signed by the High Chiefs of Tutuila only, and obviously meant to refer to Tutuila and Manu'a and outlying small islands, rocks, reefs, etc., included all islands, etc., between the 18th and 16th degrees of south latitude, and between the 143rd and 167th degrees of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. That is, the deed of cession of Tutuila also ceded Rose Island and the Manu'a group, over which the Tutuila Chiefs had no authority.

On 23 April, 1900, Commander Tilley again visited Manu'a: ".....they expressed to me a strong desire to have the American flag hoisted over the island. Although the official and formal 'Flag hoisting' has taken place at Pago Pago, I shall endeavor to gratify the people of Manu'a in this matter by presenting them with a flag, which they wish to hoist themselves. I shall go to Manu'a to be present at the ceremonies on June 5, prox."

21 June, 1900, the natives of Leone hoisted the American flag. Commander Tilley was present with the AMMELDA, and
assisted in the ceremonies.

On 10 July, 1900, Commander Tilley visited Rose Island, an uninhabited coral atoll, about 60 miles to the eastward of Manu'a, and hoisted the American flag with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of Tuimau'a (King of Manu'a) and all the leading Chiefs of Manu'a. Tuimau'a made a short prayer. The Commandant then declared the island to be a part of the territory of the United States in accordance with the Three Power Treaty and the proclamation of the President of the United States. The flag was left flying.

23 July, 1900 — The Post Office Department notified the Navy Department that a Post Office had been authorized at the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila. It was opened for business 1 October 1900. Mrs. Lulomen, wife of Chief Postswain Lulomen, U.S.N., was the first Postmaster.

4 August, 1900 — S. A. Carr, of Apia, was appointed by the Commandant as Secretary to the Commandant; to also act as Judge and Legal Adviser. He was a barrister practicing before the Supreme Court of Samoa, and was familiar with the Samoan language. His wife was a daughter of Seumautail, the high Chief who rendered such valuable assistance to our sailors at the time of the hurricane at Apia, 1889. He had been Natives' Advocate before the "Land Commission"; and was familiar with all land titles in Tutuila and Samoa. He was dismissed in 1909, for malfeasance in office.

Commander Tilley, during his tenure of office, issued
the following regulations:

No. 1, April 24, 1900 - "Regulation For the Proclamation of Laws for Tutuila and Manu'a".

No. 2, April 24, 1900 - "Notice Concerning Temporary Customs Regulations".

No. 3, April 26, 1900 - "An Ordinance to Prohibit the supply of Intoxicating Liquors to Natives".

No. 4, April 30, 1900 - "Regulation to Prohibit the Alienation of Native Land in Tutuila and Manu'a".

No. 5, May 1st, 1900 - "A Declaration Concerning the Form of Government for the United States Naval Station, Tutuila".

No. 6, 1900 - "An Ordinance Relating to Promiscuous Cattle".

No. 7, 1900 - "Regulation Concerning Marriage".

No. 8, 1900 - "Provisional Regulation Concerning the Sale of Spiritsuous and Fermented Liquors".

No. 9, 1900 - "A Regulation Concerning Divorce".

No. 10, 1900 - "Special Order (Concerning the Importation of Intoxicating Liquors)."

No. 11, 1900 - "Ordinance Concerning Arms".

No. 12, 1900 - "Instructions Concerning Appointed Chiefs".

No. 13, 1900 - "Instructions to Magistrates".

No. 14, 1900 - "Regulation Concerning Police".

No. 15, 1900 - "An Ordinance relating to a Public Highway in Pago Pago".
No. 16, 1900 - "Regulation concerning the Public Road of Nagepoa as defined in Ordinance No. 16 of the United States Naval Station, Tutuila".

No. 17, 1900 - "Ordinance Concerning Licenses".

No. 18, 1900 - "An Ordinance Concerning Sunday".

No. 19, 1900 - "An Ordinance to Regulate the Selling of Spiritsous and Fermented Liquors".

No. 20, November 14, 1900 - "An Ordinance to Regulate the Acquisition of Land by the Government of the United States Naval Station, Tutuila, for Public Purposes, for the United States Government".

No. 21, 1900 - "An Ordinance to Regulate the Assessment and Collection of Native Taxes".

No. 1, 1901 - "Regulation Concerning Buildings".

No. 2, 1901 - "Provisional Regulation Concerning Titles to Land".

No. 3, 1901 - "A Regulation Concerning the dealings between Natives and Persons carrying on Trading, or other pursuits, within the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila".

No. 4, 1901 - "Ordinance Concerning Registration of Deeds".

No. 5, 1901 - "Regulation Concerning Mortgages and Bills of Sale of Chattels".

On 17 March, 1902, the two highest chiefs in Tutuila, 138
Tuitole and Mauga, representing the people of Tutuila,
asked the Commandant if anything had been done about the
cession of Tutuila to the United States, 17 April 1900.

The Commandant immediately recommended to the Department
that the cession be accepted and notice given promptly so
that the chiefs and people of Tutuila would no longer be
"ashamed" at no notice having been taken of their gift.

President Theodore Roosevelt, 31 July, 1902, sent a Greeting
"to the Chiefs and the People of the Islands of Tutuila,
Samoa and other neighboring Islands", expressing the great
appreciation of the people of the United States in receiving
the islands; and stating that the local rights and privileges
would be respected. The President sent presents to each
signer of the deed of cession, consisting of a watch, a
medal and a diploma. The presentation of the greeting and the
presents took place 15 January, 1903.

In 1903, the Commandant tried, but failed to get
Tui Saumu'a to agree to cede the Manu'a group to the United
States. Tufola, District Magistrate, was willing. Saumu'a
signed an expression of allegiance, and an acknowledgement of
the sovereignty of the United States. He had, however, a
vague fear that if he ceded the land, he ran a risk of
losing it.

In July, 1904, Mr. Curr, Secretary of Native Affairs,
returned to the Naval Station from a tour of inspection
and investigation in Manu'a. He brought with him a deed
signed by Eleonora, the Tu'umu'a, and important Tu'umu'a chiefs, ceding their islands to the United States. The deed was signed 14 July and executed 16 July, at Ta'u Lana'o. The islands were to be erected into a territory or district of the United States.

The President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, acknowledged the receipt of the deed of cession of Ta'u, Closera, Ahu, and Rose Island, and expressed gratification in receiving such a token of the friendship and confidence from the Governor, Chiefs, and people of the islands. He sent a silver medal (with case), a silver watch and chain (with case), and a proclamation diploma to each signer.
The German steamer "State-Secretary Bolf" arrived at Pago Pago, 6 August, 1914; and the German Steamer "Eliazu", 12 August, 1914, seeking refuge. The Bolf was a small (250 tons) slow wooden vessel of little value. The Eliazu was a splendid passenger and cargo vessel of about 15,000 tons. Both vessels were about four years old. They remained moored in Pago Pago Harbor, flying the German Flag, until they were seized upon the outbreak of war, between Germany and the United States. When war seemed to be inevitable, extra precautions were taken by the Government to prevent the escape of the two vessels, and to guard the station. News of the declaration of war between the United States and Germany reached the naval station shortly before seven a.m., Saturday, 7 April, 1917.

Both ships were seized at 6 a.m. There was no resistance.

Very little damage had been done to the Eliazu, and none at all to the Bolf. A few of the engine and boiler fittings of the Eliazu had been damaged or removed about February first when diplomatic relations were severed with Germany, but the hull, engine and boilers generally were in excellent condition. The officers and crew (11 officers and 51 men) were sent to Honolulu, with a naval guard, aboard the U.S.S. TUNA, 19 April, 1917; and were there turned over to the Army for further transportation to the United States. About a month later, the U.S.S.
11th arrived, and towed the MIBASS to the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, arriving there 8 June, 1917.

The United States flag was raised on the colp 16 June, 1917. She was thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and was later placed on the Navy Register as the U.S.S. Hula, and a complement of officers and men assigned her. A battery of 4 - 3 pounder semi-automatic guns was mounted, one on each bow, and one on each quarter. Her rotten masts were replaced by new masts and topgallants. She was used in August and September, 1917, to repatriate about 260 Solomon Islanders, who had been brought to certain bases as laborers, and whose contract had expired.

On the outbreak of war, German raiders were suspected of being in the vicinity. A battery of 1 - 3 pounder, and 1 - 3 inch field piece was mounted on an elevation on Klaut's point, and was manned by officers and men from the station. Lookouts were posted. Guards organized from the Fita Fita (native) guard and enlisted men of the station, officered by the commissioned personnel of the station, were immediately distributed around the station, maintaining a twenty-four hour watch.

A great many of the older and more experienced petty officers and men attached to the station and to the
Ship, San Francisco, for general detail, and were gradually replaced by recruits and men of inferior ratings.

The new high power radio station established perfect radio communication with all Pacific stations. The two wooden lattice aerial masts were not visible outside the harbor.

On September 29, 1917, four white men arrived in an open boat. They reported that the German raider "SHERIDAN" had captured three American schooners from San Francisco, and had taken their crews on board. The schooners had been destroyed, and the third left a derelict. The "SHERIDAN" was wrecked on a reef at Mopeia Island, where her entire crew (7 officers and 61 men) and 50 prisoners were landed. The captain, one officer and four men put to sea in a motor boat from the "SHERIDAN", armed with machine guns, rifles, bombs and supplies, with the object of capturing a vessel and returning to Mopeia to rescue their companions. This boat was captured near Savo, 22 September, 1917.

On 5 September, 1917, the small tea-leafed French trading schooner "DUNED", from Tahiti (45 net tons), sailed at Mopeia Island, and was captured by the Germans, and her crew placed on shore. The Germans (62) put to sea the same night on the "DUNED", leaving the prisoners marooned on Mopeia.

The information received from the four men was reported to the Navy Department, Honolulu, and to the British
and French authorities in the Pacific. The U.S.S. FORTUN
was gotten ready for sea. She was not needed as relief was
sent from Tahiti, and the wounded men rescued.

On 4 August, 1917, the Administrator of Samoa (?),
Colonel Robert Logan, informed the Governor that, on 5 August,
1914, the German Government shipped by the c.s. "STATTEN." 150,000 marks in German currency, believed to be mostly
silver, to the deutsche Bundels and plantagen Gesellschaft in
Pago Pago. This was done by order of the German Governor,
Dr. Schulte. The German Treasury Books, Asia, showed that the
amount had been sent to Pago Pago. An entry dated 1 August,
1914, showed that 515,000 marks was handed to the Governor
from the Treasury on his order; this was presumably paid to
him in German gold and silver coinage. This amount was re-
paid to the Treasury in four installments between August 9
and the date of the occupation (by the New Zealand Expedi-
tionary Force) August 29, 1914, but the repayment was made
in German bank notes. This amount of 515,000 marks was
shipped to Pago Pago about the middle of August, 1914, by the
motor boat "HUMIFIOF" to the P.M. and P.O. Company.

Governor Foyer had been cognizant of the matter ever
since his arrival, in March, 1915. According to rumor, the
funds, not long after their arrival in Pago Pago, had been
conveyed to German agents in New York. He reported the matter
to the Navy Department.

The War Trade Board (Arms of Enemy Trade) 17 January,
1919, granted a license to "A. Heinze, Attorney", manager of
the Pago Pago branch of the D.H. and P.G., to do business. Governor Rogers had approved the application in order to keep prices reasonable.

On 19 November, 1919, the Alien Property Custodian (Division of Insular Possessions) informed the Governor that, as the English Government had wound up the affairs of the D.H. and P.G. as an enemy corporation, and as it was desirable to end its enemy activities in Samoa and the South Seas, the War Trade Board license to Nauanua for D.H. and P.G. had been revoked, and a demand made for all its assets in American Samoa and in San Francisco. B.F. Krukoff was appointed liquidator.

On 27 November, the Governor ordered the Sheriff of American Samoa, Lieutenant Commander L.V. Strum, U.S.M.R.F., to seize all the assets of the D.H. and P.G. to be found in American Samoa, to be delivered to the liquidator on his acceptance of office.

On 10 April, 1919, the General Foreman reported that his son had found a few loose pieces of German silver money in the rear of the premises formerly owned and occupied by the D.H. and P.G. Lieutenant Commander Strum investigated, and found a spot which showed that it had been dug into, but not within the previous four or five months. He dug in with his fingers and found a few German silver one and two mark pieces which bore "surface corrosion", the result of exposure to earth and rain for at least six months. About ten inches be-
low the surface, he found three sections of 18" terra cotta drain pipe buried alongside of each other in the form of a triangle. Two of the pipes had been carefully cemented up at one end to form a receptacle, while the third rested on a wooden board or bottom. The tops of the pipes were covered first with large rocks and then with earth. About 100 one and two mark pieces were found scattered loosely in the dirt. Two of the drain pipes were almost empty, having only a few stray pieces of silver in them; but the third contained in the bottom about 2000 German silver marks in one and two mark pieces. The total amount found was 2900 German silver marks in one and two mark pieces, all of which bore evidence of having been buried for at least six months. Mr. Strum questioned Mr. Ramm, a known citizen and manager of the P.H. and P.O. until the property was taken over by the Alien property Custodian. Mr. Ramm had previously strenuously denied the existence of the money to Mr. Knobuhl, the liquidator. When he learned the money had been found, however, he readily admitted to Mr. Strum that in July (sic) 1914, he received by the U.S.S. from the Apia headquarters of P.H. and P.O. 100,000 German silver marks in one and two mark pieces. This money belonged to the German government. His instructions were to guard it, and not to let it fall into the hands of the enemies of Germany. Until February, 1917, the money was kept in the building occupied by the P.H. and P.O. near the naval station. In February, a German agent from New York City passed through
Bago Bago on one of the Oceanic steamers and gave Mr. Hamlin verbal instructions to protect the money from capture by the United States. Mr. Hamlin then buried the 100,000 marks in the three drain pipes in canvas bags sealed with a lead seal bearing the impression of the German Government. Mr. Strum had unearthed two German Government seals along with the money, but there was no sign of any canvas bags. Mr. Strum's theory was that six months or more prior to his discovery, the spot was dug into, hastily and very probably at night, in order to remove all the money, but that many of the canvas bags were rotten, and broke, and that in the haste of removing the money the silver he had found had been spilled and left in the pipes and in the earth which covered them. The money found was shipped to the Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D.C., 3 October, 1923, in one sealed box containing 1074 two-mark and 353 one-mark German silver coins, or a total of 2624 marks. 2606 marks were found 10 April, 1920; 2504 marks were shipped 3 October 1922. Thos. W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D.C., acknowledged receipt of the coins, 12 October, 1922.
LIST OF COMMANDS

The names of Commandants and Governors of American
Space, with their terms of office, are as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Commander E.S. Tilley, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>Dec. 19, 1902</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain W. Schrege, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1901</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Commander E. Kincaid, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Acting Commandant</td>
<td>Nov. 19, 1902</td>
<td>May 5, 1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander E.B. Underwood, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>May 6, 1903</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1904</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander C.H.C. Moore, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Jan., 1905</td>
<td>May 21, 1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain John R. Porter, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>May 21, 1906</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander W.H. Cross, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1910</td>
<td>Nov. 19, 1912</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant W.M. Post, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Acting Governor</td>
<td>Mar. 19, 1913</td>
<td>July 1, 1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant W.M. Post, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Acting Governor</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1914</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander Aaron J. Talman, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>June 10, 1917</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain John J. Evans, U.S. Navy</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Nov. 22, 1920</td>
<td>Mar. 1, 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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POLITICAL STATUS

AUTHORITY - The order of Commander R.J. Willey, U.S.N., the first Commandant of the Naval Station, Tutuila, contained the following clause:

"While your position as Commandant will invest you with authority over the islands in the group embraced within the limits of the station, you will at all times exercise care to consolidate and cultivate friendly relations with the natives."

This clause occurs in the orders of every commandant to the present day.

TUTUILA - The "Naval Station, Tutuila" included all islands of Samoa east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich. This title was very unsatisfactory, as it omitted the Manu'a group (Le'ua, Olofoga and ofu) and Rose Island. Various other names were used officially: (1) Tutuila; (2) Tutuila and Manu'a; (3) Tutuila, Manu'a; (4) Manu'a.

A decision was rendered in 1901 that an appropriation for the Naval Station, Tutuila, was for the Naval Station proper, and not for the island.

In 1904, the Commandant, in reporting the session of Manu'a, recommended that the official title of the station be changed to (1) American Samoa, (2) Eastern Samoa, or (3) Tutuila and Manu'a. The Department held the recommendation under advisement.

Beginning with 1903, each Commandant was nominated
by the secretary of the Navy, has been given a commission as Governor by the President of the United States. Until 1912, the commission was made out to the "Governor of Tutuila", Manu'a being ignored.

On June, 1905, the secretary of the Navy informed the Governor that the commission appointing him Governor of the Island of Tutuila give his jurisdiction over all possessions of the United States in Samo.

In 1911, the Monthly Navy List and Directory used "Naval Governor of Samoa".

The Executive Order of 21 February, 1911, relating to Civil Service Rules, used the words "and the Island of Samoa", presumably referring to Tutuila and Manu'a.

The Department of the Interior Map of the United States showed Tutuila and Manu'a as "Tutuila Group of the Samoan Islands".

Germany called their part of the Samoan group "Samoas". Even in 1892, the postage stamps of Western Samoa bear the title "Samoas".

Governor Cross presented the situation fully, 15 May, 1911, recommending either "American Samoa" or "Western Samoa".

The President issued him a new commission as "Governor of American Samoa", dated 24 October, 1912; and "American Samoa" then became the official title of all the Samoan Islands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

COVERERY - Although Great Britain and Germany had renounced
(1900) all their rights and claims over the islands in favor of the United States, the United States did not necessarily thereby acquire sovereignty over the islands, as the three powers had previously acknowledged their independence. The cessions in 1900 and 1904 have never been acted on by Congress; although they were acknowledged by the President of the United States.

In 1923, full information was furnished to Congress; but that body failed to legislate for the islands, and has never defined their political status.

In 1926, the Lomost bill was introduced into the Senate of the United States to accept the cessions and establish a civil government under the President of the United States. Congress adjourned without taking any action.

The following acts of Congress, and decisions of various departments of the Government of the United States, affect the political status of the islands:

(a) "The occupancy of Futaleufu is quite distinct from the sovereignty exercised at Porto Rico, Brazil and Guam" (Navy Department, 2 November, 1921).

(b) "It is not foreign but domestic territory."

(c) "Customs duties may be collected in the United States on goods shipped from American bases unless they are certified to be products of the islands or goods on which duty has been collected in those islands."
(d) "The same customs duties may be collected on
importations from the United States as on
importations from other countries, in con-
formity with the convention, Article III."

(e) "Samoa are not 'citizens of the United
States' but owe allegiance to the flag."

(f) By the Act of June 30, 1906, Congress pro-
vided for the acknowledgement of deeds in
American Samoa, to be attested by the Cer-
tificate of the Governor.

(g) The Act of August 5, 1909, recognized
Tutuila as a "possession" of the United
States. Prior legislation had also recog-
nised Tutuila and Manu'a as "possessions"
of the United States.

(h) By the Act of 29 August, 1912, Congress ap-
propriated for a radio station in "American
Samoan".

(i) The Act of 3 March, 1919, provided for a
census of American Samoa, to be taken by
the Governor in accordance with plans ap-
proved by the United States Director of
Census.

(j) "Vessels owned by Samoans are not entitled to
registry but are entitled to fly the flag."

(k) "Neither the Constitution nor the laws of the
United States have been extended to them."
and the only administrative authority existing in them is that derived immediately or indirectly from the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. (Opinions of the Attorney General, vol. 25).

(1) "The quarantine laws and regulations for import duty are made by the Navy Department; and the national quarantine laws do not apply to that part."

(2) "The Coastwise Shipping Laws of the United States extend to American steam."

(3) A joint resolution of the Congress of the United States entitled "Joint Resolution extending the sovereignty of the United States over Guam Island and making the island a part of American soil" was approved 6 March, 1925.

(c) Section 1121, of the "Revenue Act of 1926", reads: "Under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may prescribe, the taxes imposed under the provisions of title IV (tax on figures, tobacco, and manufactures thereof) or VII (internal taxes) or of section 928 (tax on alcoholic beverages) shall not apply"
in respect of articles sold or leased for export or for shipment to a possession of the United States and in due course so exported or shipped. ..................

(For interpretation, see letter from Treasury Department to Navy Department, 28 July, 1935).
GOVERNMENT

The first Commandant of the Naval Station, Commander B.F. Biddle, U.S.N., derived his civil authority from his orders, issued by the Navy Department in compliance with the Executive Order of 19 February, 1900.

Although the islands were well governed by native customs, he was immediately faced with the very delicate duty of establishing a permanent and general government from its very foundations. In this task, he received great aid from the missionaries, especially those belonging to the London Mission Society, who had by far the greatest number of native adherents.

He found it necessary to issue Regulation No. 2 concerning customs in order to keep some hold on the numerous small traders, and to prevent smuggling and irregular trading.

He wisely established "a government of the chiefs", who were to receive additional appointments to their positions from the Commandant. The chiefs were to serve without pay at first; but were to receive small salaries, about $15 a month for a High Chief and $10 a month for a Chief, when the native revenue were received, which the Chiefs themselves would collect.

The Navy Department replied, 12 June, 1900, to his requests for approval, that Station Regulation No. 5 "A Declaration Concerning the Form of Government for the United States Naval Station, Tutuila" had been the subject of con-
sideration, and the Department was not then disposed
to make a formal approval, preferring to allow the con-
duct of affairs to remain without such action by the
department for the time being. No feature of the Regu-
lation was considered objectionable. The Commandant
was directed to report from time to time how the Regu-
lations were working; and was to make such changes as his
judgment commanded, at the same time stating his reasons
therefor in his communications with the Department. It
would be the pleasure of the Department, at the proper
time, to act formally upon the regulations. For the time
being, owing to the novelty of the situation, and the dis-
tance from Washington, it was considered prudent to permit
matters to continue as they were. The Assistant Secretary
of the Treasury unofficially found no objection to the form
of Station Regulation No. 3, concerning customs, but it
occurred to him that possibly the amount of the duties was
very small, but if such duty were appropriate and enough to
meet the demands of the government, there seemed to be no
objection.

The Navy Department informed the Commandant, 16 September,
1833. "The Department does not consider it necessary to give
formal approval to the Station Regulations that have been issued
from time to time, preferring to indicate such as need
announced. This will be necessary until such time as
Congress shall see fit to legislate for the islands."

The Navy Department does not even now give its appro-
val of the Regulations issued by the Governor.

On 6 July 1930, the Commandant was authorized to en-
list fifty-eight Samoans as Landsmen, four of whom were
to act as musicians (drum and fife) and six as petty
officers for the company of forty-eight men. The Commandant
had asked for fifty, as an organized guard, fit for use in
the "bush." He thought that such a guard would aid in the
organization of the government of the islands; and that the
training of the men would be a valuable education for them.

In 1933, the Commandant, Captain H. Scroue, recommended
that the Navy Department take steps to have established some
form of government with a legal standing. He did not know
what authority he had outside of the few acres of United
States Government land at Pago Pago on which were located the
coal shed, wharf, and storehouse. The legality of the state
had never been passed on by any tribunal outside of the islands.
He felt that he was in a position to be sued, later on, in the
United States for false imprisonment, or for obtaining money
(zipes) without legal authority. He had seen no reason for
changing anything in regard to the government of the natives. Commander Tilley's "Form of Government" left the government to the natives, under the supervision of the Commandant; and the Chiefs and natives generally liked it. As Commandant, he was performing the duties of Governor without any direct orders, appointment or commission as Governor.

In February, 1935, eighteen of the highest chiefs of the islands, including the three District Governors, representing the people by Samoan custom, sent a petition to the President of the United States headed the "United States Colony of Tutuila". The petitioners stated that the "Form of Government" had been accepted and had proved satisfactory and eductive; the relations between chiefs and their followers had been put on a systematic basis without interfering with or materially changing those relations; Samoan customs conducive to a peaceful and well regulated society had been recognised and preserved; they were sincerely grateful to the United States Government and to the Navy Department for the great benefit conferred and progress made. They had learned through the public press of the United States that a desire had been expressed to change the administration of the islands, and to introduce certain American institutions which would conflict with Samoan customs and relations. They therefore petitioned: "THAT THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION OP
THE ISLANDS WHICH WERE INTRODUCED UPON THE ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BE CONTINUED UNTIL SUCH TIME AS A MAJORITY OF THE SAMOAN PEOPLE CAN UNDERSTAND AND REALIZE THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN VOGUE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

The Governor, in forwarding the petition, called attention to the desirability of continuing the existing form of government. He had attempted to gather together an elective assembly of the people in 1905. That attempt ended, as the Governor expected, in an assembly of the people exactly as if no election had been held. He urged that whether the islands were to have a naval officer or a civilian as Governor, the Governor be clothed with the same absolute power then being exercised.

In 1917, Governor Roger approved and printed the codification of the "Regulations and Orders for the Government of American Samoa" made by Alexander Strumach, Judge of the High and District Courts.

In April, 1920, a period of unrest commenced which was largely due to the pernicious activities of two naval officers and a civilian in creating a feeling of opposition to the Governor and the Administration. It had a very disastrous effect on the material prosperity of the islands. The disloyal chiefs established a so-called "Committee" with headquarters atPago Pago, through which they planned to run the Government. This committee, consisting of a majority of the native chiefs, was
almost continuously in session with the result that no
work was accomplished anywhere throughout the islands.
Coffee cutting was at a standstill, which caused a severe
financial business depression.

The Navy Department ordered a Court of Inquiry (Captain
Medo Kramer, U.S.N., President), which arrived 5 November,
1931, aboard the U.S.S. KANSAS (Flagship of Rear Admiral
the Commandant-Governor, committed suicide 5 November, 1931.

The Court made a thorough investigation into the legal,
political, and financial condition of American Samoa. The
Court found that Governor Forbush's administration "since
April, 1931, while honest financially and legally, lacked
tact and firmness, due to his mental and physical condition,
as indicated by his failure to correct the growing feeling
of unrest and discontent by immediate and effective action".

In accordance with the recommendations of the Court,
the civilian implicated, Mr. Arthur A. Greens, was deported
to Honolulu 25 November. Lieutenant Commander George H.
Boucher, U.S.N., was tried by general court-martial, and was
dismissed from the Navy. Commander Arthur C. Hall, U.S.N.,
was detached from all duty at the Naval Station, and ordered
to the U.S.S. KANSAS.
Captain Evans became Commissary and Governor 11 November, 1920.

The "Committee" was disbanded, and sent home. Two new laws were enacted, one relating to disloyal utterances, the other establishing an auditing board of which three natives were members. All ill feeling against the Government and Government officials was soon overcome. With difficulty, a reconciliation was established between the "loyal" and the "disloyal" chiefs. On 1 July, 1921, the Governor reported conditions entirely normal; the natives were loyal, happy and at work; all differences had disappeared and a spirit of tranquility, cooperation, and progressive interest pervaded all the islands.

The seat of Government is at the Naval Station on Pago Pago Bay.

The Governor is the head of the Government. He derives his authority not only from his commission as Governor of American Samoa, but also from his orders as Commissary of the Naval Station. He is the law of all laws; and his authority is supreme, subject to orders from the Navy Department.

The administration of the laws of American Samoa devolves on the following Heads of Department, all of whom are American
Naval Officers attached to the Naval Station, except the Secretary of Native Affairs, who is a civilian, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy:

1. Secretary of Native Affairs
2. Public Health Officer (Senior Medical Officer)
3. Superintendent of Public Works (Public Works Officer)
4. Superintendent of Education (Chaplain)
5. Chief Customs Officer (Naval Officer)
6. Island Treasurer (Supply Officer)

In addition, there are the Board of Education, Budget Board, Auditing Board, and Controller, the Board of Directors of the Bank of American Samoa, and the Board of Assessors.

The Captain of the Yard, Naval Station, is nominally Sheriff; but he would be called upon only in case it became necessary to call out an armed force to quell disorder. The Secretary of Native Affairs usually acts as Sheriff.

There are three administrative districts in American Samoa, the Eastern and Western Districts of Tutuila and the Manu'a District. They correspond to ancient political divisions which have existed from early days. Each district is administered by a native District Governor, appointed by the Governor. The districts are divided into counties, each administered by a hereditary County Chief. These are also ancient political divisions. The Chief whose name entitles him to be County Chief...
is appointed by the Governor, but he holds office only during
good behavior. Although the law does not require it, one of
the County Chiefs is selected to be District Governor of his
District.

Each village is controlled by a village chief, "pulenu'a",
elected annually and appointed by the Governor if the selection
is approved.

The village councils are composed of the "matais" (Heads
of Families) in each village, and each is presided over by the
village chief, except on occasions of the election of the village
chief when the village magistrate presides.

The suffrage is restricted to the "matai", in accordance
with the Samoan custom, whereby the family, not the individual,
is the unit of society.

The District Governor, County Chiefs, and Village Chiefs
have each a policeman, who acts as messenger and assists in
keeping order.

The annual fono (general meeting) is held the latter part
of each year, to which all parts of the islands send delegates.
The people are notified in advance and have preliminary district
meetings in which are discussed matters to be presented at the
annual fono, and in which petitions are prepared. At the fono
matters of general interest are discussed, new laws or changes
in existing laws are recommended, and information is asked and
given regarding all matters connected with the administration of the government.
The latest "Codification of the Regulations and Orders for the Government of American Samoa" was made in 1921, by A.M. Noble, Judge of the High and District Courts, under the supervision of Governor Waldo Evans, and was printed in separate volumes in Samoan and English. This was the first bound edition given to the Samoans in their own language.

The organic law is Regulation No. 5, 1920, "Form of Government". This provides that the laws of the United States shall be in force unless expressly modified; that Samoan customs, not in conflict with the law, shall be preserved; that the Samoans shall retain their villages, county and district councils to recommend laws, and to supervise the cleanliness of the villages, counties, and districts, planting, the making and clearing of roads, and matters of local interest. Political divisions are established and administrative native officials provided for. The Office of Secretary of Native Affairs is established and his duties defined. The judicial power is vested in a High Court, District Courts, and Village Courts, and the jurisdiction of each is defined.

This original law is now Section 2 of the Codification. Section 3 is practically the same as the original, with two important additions — the establishment of Departments of Public Health and Public Works.
Because of Crime:

Section 64 - Preservation of Public Health
Section 66 - Construction and Maintenance of Roads
Section 65 - Dealings between Samoans and non-Samoans
Section 68 - Assessment and Collection of Taxes
LAW TITLES — HAWAII.

There are no public lands in American Samoa. When the American flag was raised, there were no known lands in these islands, and all of the land was owned by individual proprietors. The land required by the United States Government for its naval station, about 150 acres, was acquired by purchase or by condemnation proceedings; and full compensation was given. Nearly all the land is owned by natives, but a few small tracts are owned by foreigners, the titles having been established before the land commission during the government under the Berlin General Act, between 1890 and 1899. There is no opportunity for Americans to become planters in these islands because of the small amount of arable lands. The Mormon Mission holds 300 acres of land in the Western District under a lease of 40 years, acquired in 1902, from a Samoan Chief, at a very small rental.

From the beginning of the occupation of the Islands of American Samoa by the United States Government, its policy in regard to the land has been "set aside lands for Samoans". It has been realized that the basis of the native's prosperity, health and happiness was founded largely upon their continued ownership and cultivation of the lands held by them. The laws of American Samoa accordingly provide that there shall be no alienation of land held by aboriginal natives of the islands to a non-native. The lands of the natives may however be leased by non-natives, with the sanction of the
Governor, for a term not to exceed forty years, for any purpose except for the extraction of minerals and the cutting of timber.
The Commandant, at the request of the natives in
District meetings, issued the first ordinance to regulate
the assessment and collection of native taxes, effective 1
January, 1901. All taxes were to be paid out of the proceeds
of the sale of native produce; a board of assessors was pro-
vided for each district to assess the amount and description
of the produce to be supplied by the people of each "town";
the payment of taxes in cash or in any other mode recommenced
by the Board was lawful; all fees and expenses for services
rendered under the ordinance were to be paid out of the
native taxes.

The tax amounted, in 1901, to about one dollar for
every inhabitant; about $10,000 was collected, most of the
tax being paid in copra, which was sold by tenders. About
40 per cent of the amount collected was returned to the
villages in cash.

For four years after the hurricane in 1916, the native
taxes were remitted, and the native officials served without
pay.

Regulation no. 3, 1921 which repealed Regulation
no. 21, 1900 and no. 1, 1917, made an important change in the
tax system.

Native taxes had previously been paid by the natives
in copra, which the Government marketed. Each district was
assessed annually a given number of pounds of copra, the sale
of which at public tender would realize the amount of money needed for native government purposes. Under this system, it was necessary to assess a larger amount than actually needed, to provide against loss from shrinkage, and any possible loss in handling the copra from the time of delivery at the various copra sheds distributed throughout the islands until delivery to the contractor. As the number of tax payers in each district varied, and the expenses of each district were approximately the same, the amount of copra to be produced by each tax payer varied in the three districts. At the close of the copra year, all unexpended tax money was placed to the credit of the villages from which collected, and expended for such purposes as the leading Chiefs directed. The result was that the tax payers never got back his individual surplus, and had nothing to say as to its disposition by the Chiefs, which was seldom for public purposes. The surplus was always a bone of contention among the Chiefs, each one wanting to have his own say in the disposal of it.

Under the new, and present, law, natives and foreigners pay an annual each poll tax into one fund, the Native Tax Fund. The poll tax for 1926 is $5.00; the school tax, $0.50, making a total of $5.50. There are 2,023 tax payers. Due to the lack of early birth records, every male person is taxed who has reached the height of five feet and one inch.