Results of an Historical Properties Identification Survey of the Western Tafuna Plain, Tualauta County, Tutuila Island, American Samoa During July 1997

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Abstract

The American Samoa Power Authority (ASPA) plans to expand sewer line service to the western part of the Tafuna Plain in Tualauta County on Tutuila Island with funding from the Environmental Protection Agency. From July 3-18 and 26-29, 1997, the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office (ASHPO) and the ASPA conducted a joint historic property identification survey endeavor in the western Tafuna Plain in an area identified for future sewer development. This survey was designed to identify any historic properties along a priority sewer line route in the area. The ASHPO participated in the survey as a result of its mandate (as part of its Survey and Inventory Program) to conduct surveys of the entire Territory (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [NHPA], Title I Section 101(b)(3)(A)). The focus on the Tafuna Plain at this time derives from goals set forth in the American Samoa Survey Plan that designate the Tafuna Plain as a priority area due to the rapid pace of development in this part of the territory. Surface survey was conducted on foot at 5m intervals. Twenty-one new historic and prehistoric sites were identified and added to the site inventory, and some were mapped using tape and compass. Pottery was identified in surface scatters as were basalt flakes and other artifacts. Sufficient information to make eligibility determinations for National Register nominations was only available for seventeen of the sites identified by this project. A further evaluation survey should be conducted to determine the effects of the proposed sewer line project on the identified historic properties. These properties should be avoided if possible. If plans for the sewer line require disturbance of the features that make these properties eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places I recommend that mitigation of some sort be conducted so that the information that they contain regarding past use of the Tafuna Plain can be gathered.
## Contents

Abstract  
Table of Contents  
List of Tables  
List of Figures  
List of Plates  
Introduction  
Environmental Setting  
Prehistoric and Historic Background  
  Previous Archaeology  
    Tafuna Plain  
Research Design and Goals  
Methods  
Findings  
  Artifact Find Locations  
    Walls  
    Sites  
Conclusions  
References  
Appendix A. Project Correspondence  
Appendix B. Site Forms  
Appendix C. Informant Interviews  
Appendix D. Samoan Forest Trees
List of Tables

1. Site Significance 45
List of Figures

1. The Samoan Islands 4a
2. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites on the Tafuna Plain 14a
3. Sewer Mains 17a
4. 1997 Survey Area 18a
5. Artifact Find Locations and archaeological sites 24a
6. Walls 25a
7. AS-31-116 plan map 26a
8. AS-31-116 Adze and scraper 26b
9. AS-31-115 plan map 27a
10. AS-31-115 pottery 28a
11. AS-31-115 basalt artifacts 28b
12. AS-31-115 scrapers 28c
13. AS-31-115 large basalt flake 28d
14. AS-31-107 and AS-31-109 plan maps 29a
15. AS-31-107 and AS-31-109 basalt artifacts 29b
16. AS-31-108 plan map 29c
17. AS-31-108 basalt artifacts 30a
18. AS-31-108 pottery fragments 30b
19. AS-31-110 and AS-31-112 30c
20. AS-31-114 plan map 31a
21. AS-31-99 plan map 31b
22. AS-31-100 plan map 32a
23. AS-31-097 plan map 33a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>AS-31-102</td>
<td>33b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 overall map</td>
<td>34a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 pottery</td>
<td>34b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Feature 1 map</td>
<td>35a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Feature 2 map</td>
<td>35b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Feature 4 map</td>
<td>36a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Features 3 and 5 map</td>
<td>36b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Feature 5 artifacts</td>
<td>36c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Feature 6 map</td>
<td>36d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Features 7 and 9 map</td>
<td>36e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Features 8 and 10 map</td>
<td>37a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Feature 8 artifacts</td>
<td>37b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>AS-31-096 Feature 11 map</td>
<td>38a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>AS-31-127 plan map</td>
<td>38b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>AS-31-126 plan map</td>
<td>39a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>AS-31-126 basalt adze</td>
<td>39b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>AS-31-101 overall map</td>
<td>40a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>AS-31-101 Feature 1 map</td>
<td>40b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>AS-31-101 Feature 4 map</td>
<td>41a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>AS-31-101 Features 2 and 3 map</td>
<td>41b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Plates

1. World War II photo of Tafuna Air Base Feeder 6a
Introduction

The Tafuna Plain is the most rapidly developing area in American Samoa. The population has expanded ahead of utility services in much of the Plain. Plans by the American Samoa Power Authority (ASPA) to bring sewer service to much of the area for the protection of drinking water wells are being implemented. This survey was a cooperative venture between the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office (ASHPO) and ASPA to facilitate the sewer line construction and at the same time document historic properties within the area. Both ASHPO and ASPA have as part of their survey responsibilities the goal of conducting archaeological surveys in the Tafuna Plain area. The ASHPO's goals derive from its mandate (as part of its Survey and Inventory Program) to conduct surveys of the entire Territory (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [NHPA], Title I Section 101(b)(3)(A)). The focus on the Tafuna Plain at this time derives from goals set forth in the American Samoa Survey Plan that designate the Tafuna Plain as a priority area due to the rapid pace of development in this part of the territory. ASPA's goals derive from a comprehensive plan to provide the entire Tafuna Plain area with an underground sewer system designed to protect the Territory's water supply from pollution. The sewer line project is federally funded and therefore a Section 106 review must be conducted for the area affected per the NHPA. The survey area was chosen because it had not been systematically surveyed before and because it is listed as one of the top priority areas for the ASPA sewer project. The scope of work for the project was to conduct an intensive survey of the area to be affected (see below) to identify any historic properties therein.

Archaeological surveys have been conducted on the Tafuna Plain as part of the American Samoa Power Authority's sewer line project (e.g., Best 1992; Eisler n.d.; Shapiro & Cleghorn 1994; Suafolaba 1994, in prep.; Latinis, Moore & Kennedy 1996; Taomia 1997). These projects have identified significant prehistoric surface remains such
as star mounds (*tia sen lupe*), platforms, and defensive structures, as well as subterranean deposits in the eastern portion of the Tafuna Plain. Not only will the sewer lines themselves potentially disturb archaeological remains, but their presence will encourage more people to build residences and businesses in the Tafuna Plain, thereby potentially disturbing more historic properties. In addition, access roads that are a necessary part of the sewer line project improve accessibility and increase traffic through areas containing historic properties formerly protected by relative isolation. It is imperative to identify the historic properties in areas that have not yet been surveyed so that the impacts of future work can be evaluated and planning for such work can proceed with a knowledge of the historic resources present, rather than reacting to the presence of historic properties as they are identified by work in progress.

ASPA agreed to provide a field assistant (Afu Filisi), maps of the project area, transportation to American Samoa and housing for a crew of archaeological assistants. An international team of archaeologists was assembled. Members of the team included Patrick Cave, Daniel Davenport, Chantal Esquivias, Esma Holden, Moana Lee, and Fiona Tarlton. ASHPO provided a staff member to act as Principle Investigator (Julie M.E. Taomnia, M.A.), ground transportation for the project, and agreed to be responsible for the report. Both ASPA and ASHPO provided field equipment. David Herdrich of the ASHPO and volunteers Sonny Taomnia and Wayne Ta’ai provided additional field assistance.

During the survey of July 1997 (July 3-18 and 26-29, 1997), identification efforts focused on the area seaside of and parallel to the main road, which included sections of Mesepa, Faleni and Pava’ia’i villages (see Figure 1). Sewer lines are planned along this route. An area of potential effect (APE) was derived from the proposed routes of the sewer lines and laterals. Survey transects were laid out parallel to the main road, approximately 30m wide. Thus service laterals to individual structures were covered as were areas between existing residences that may become occupied in the future due to the
water service and access roads created by the construction crews. This very broad APE will also allow the construction crew to work freely in the area, making staging areas and access roads as needed without concern that the area might not have been surveyed. All historic properties identified during this intensive survey will be evaluated for potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. They have also been added to the inventory of historic properties in the Territory of American Samoa. The result of this project is that more historic property identification survey has been conducted along another section of ASPA's proposed sewer line route and more archaeological sites on the Tafuna Plain have been identified, contributing to both ASPA and ASHPO goals. A total area of 53.4 hectares was surveyed. Of the sites identified in this survey, 16 had prehistoric components and 6 had historic components, including surface artifact scatters and a large star mound (tia seu lupe) complex. The field notes, original site forms, original maps and original drawings are on file at the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office. No artifacts were collected in the field.
Environmental Setting

The Samoan Islands are volcanic islands along the crest of the Samoan ridge on the Pacific Plate. The archipelago consists of nine islands - from west to east, Savai'i, Apolima, Manono, Upolu, Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega and Ta'u (Figure 1). Rose Atoll to the east and Swains Island to the north are now politically associated with the five eastern islands of the archipelago as American Samoa. None of the islands currently have active volcanoes, although a volcano on Savai'i has been active during the early part of this century (Stearns 1944: 1319). The islands are constructed of pillow lavas (pahoehoe flows) (ASG 1981). The islands were formed either by hot spot activity or by shearing along lateral faults related to the subduction of the oceanic plate in the Tonga Trench. This latter hypothesis is supported by a rotation that has been observed in the Tonga Trench and would account for the angle of the Samoan islands (ASG 1981). The research reported here was conducted on Tutuila Island in American Samoa.

Tutuila Island was formed by several volcanic events; many of the craters are still visible on the island's landscape. Most of subaerial Tutuila formed 1.52 million years ago (Natland & Turner 1985). The Tafuna Plain is a basaltic flow on the southern side of western Tutuila that is from the final period of volcanism on the island, probably during the early Holocene (Clark & Wright 1995; see Figure 1). The 1997 project was conducted along the interface between the Tafuna Plain and the mountains to the north in Tualauta County. The basal rocks within the survey area are olivine pahoehoe and a'a basalt flows (ASG 1981). To the south and west this intersects lithic-vitruc tuff volcanic flows from three craters on the southern coast of the island. The closest shoreline to the project area is approximately 2.3 km southeast. Coastal areas are also accessible to the east, south and west of the project area. Mountains line the northern edge of the Tafuna Plain. The Plain achieves its highest elevation in the northwest, adjacent to the base of the older mountains, and steps down to the southeast. The elevation descends from 240-
Figure 1. The Samoan Islands
280' above mean sea level (asl) around Pava'ia'i and Faleni (west and north of the project area) to 120' asl within the project area, to 40' asl along the coastline southeast of the project area. In some places the change in elevation is abrupt.

Because of the relatively recent formation of the Tafuna Plain, soil development is not as advanced as in other parts of the island. Typically deposits range from 60-155 cm in depth below the ground surface, and often include large quantities of loose rock. Rock outcrops are also common. Deposits are of volcanic origin, and therefore clayey. The Faleni and Pava'ia'i areas were characterized by Pavaiai stony clay loam and Ilili extremely stony mucky clay loam (Nakamura 1983).

Despite the rocky and clayey deposits on the Tafuna Plain, the modern vegetation is dense. The current floral regime has been influenced by recent human activities (see further discussion below), and includes coconut trees (*niu; Cocos nucifera*), banana trees (*fa'i; Musa paradisiaca*), hibiscus (*fau; Hibiscus tiliaceus*), breadfruit (*ulu; Artocarpus sp.*), *ta'amu* (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*), papaya (*esi; Carica papaya*), and other anthropogenic vegetation. The occasional banyan tree (*aoa; Ficus oblqu'a or Ficus prolixa*) is also encountered. The Tafuna Plain is classified as managed land. In general the land is either used for residential activities and/or for subsistence. Commercial enterprises are increasing on the Tafuna Plain to serve the needs of the increasing Tutuila population.

Prehistoric usage of the Tafuna Plain is not well known. Water percolates quickly into the ground, with the result that there is no readily accessible source of water for a permanent village within the plain proper. The vegetation described above for the Tafuna Plain differs significantly from that of just over 50 years ago. The construction of the Tafuna air base by the U.S. military during World War II had a dramatic effect on the land use of the Tafuna Plain. First, the existing village of Tafuna was moved from its location near the ocean to a more inland locale, the site of the modern Tafunafo. This provided access to the interior of the Plain, as did the roads constructed for the air base.
Second, some of the Samoan workers hired for the military project cleared sections of the Plain and planted economic trees such as breadfruit and banana in the vicinity of the air base. Beginning in the late 1940's the High Court of American Samoa upheld individual claims by people who had cleared land on the Plain, instead of identifying the land as communal and as part of a village parcel (Stover 1990, 1999). The Court chose to identify the people who used the land as its owners rather than acknowledging family and village (communal) ownership of forest lands that were managed by heads of families and used by individual members of the kin group. This emphasis on the user's rights encouraged people to clear large tracts of land on the Tafuna Plain and claim it as individual holdings (Stover 1990). This has dramatically changed the vegetation of the Tafuna Plain. Photos from the early 1940's show a more continuous, multi-story forest than is currently observable on most of the Plain (see Plate 1).

The prehistoric vegetation of the Tafuna Plain probably consisted of a multi-story forest. Samoans may have encouraged tree species favored by pigeons (e.g., Ficus obliqua, Ficus prolix, Myristica fatua, M. hypargyrea, Fagraea berteriana and possibly Manmea glauca) to grow around the star mounds (iga seu lupa) that they built within this area for the purpose of pigeon catching. The forest probably also contained ferns, vines, shrubs and herbs. Many of the plants were probably used for a variety of purposes besides subsistence, such as medicinal uses and the manufacture of fish nets, mats, handles for various tools, houses, and so forth. The areas around villages probably contained cultivated species as well. Appendix D contains a list of species likely to have been found in this forest, based on information from Whistler (1984). The northwestern part of the Tafuna Plain surveyed for the 1997 project was probably more of a managed forest because of the proximity to residential areas at the mountain base. The vegetation in this area probably contained many of the cultivated species mentioned above, particularly trees such as the coconut, breadfruit, and banana.
Villages associated with the Tafuna Plain include Pava'ia'i, Paleni, Nu'uuli, and Mapusaga on the mountain side and 'Ili'ili and Vaitogi on the ocean side. Tafuna village has also been part of the Plain's history. According to Kramer (1994), Tafuna village had been under the jurisdiction of Pava'ia'i but was abandoned when he visited Samoa in the 1890's. Stover (1990) states that Tafuna village was close to the ocean, in the vicinity of the modern airport, but was moved inland when the military chose the southeast section of the Tafuna Plain for the airbase. A 1942 map at the ASHPO shows Tafuna Village immediately south of what was probably the proposed runway for the airbase, on the shore. This indicates that the village was occupied in the 1930's and 1940's. Kikuchi (1963) identified an abandoned Tafuna village during his archaeological research in American Samoa, but he may have been referring to the remains of the village out of which the U.S. military moved people in the 1940's. Tafunafou (new Tafuna) was occupied when Kikuchi did his fieldwork during the 1960's as it is marked on the 1963 USGS map of Tutuila. As 'Ili'ili, Vaitogi and Tafuna were all located away from the mountains, the problems associated with limited water must have been overcome in some manner in prehistory. There are some streambeds that fill up during the rainy season, and coconuts may also have provided much of the drinking water. Modern cultivation on the Tafuna Plain demonstrates that enough water is available for both staple tree and root crops to grow. More secure locations for residence in terms of access to water would have been the areas adjacent to the mountains where permanent, or regular, streams were available.

Since the 1940's the population and use of the interior of the Tafuna Plain has increased steadily through the High Court's recognition of usufruct rights. Before that people from the surrounding villages for forest resources probably used the area. Williams (Moyle ed. 1984) indicated that cultivation activities in Samoa took place in the immediate vicinity of villages; this included arboriculture. Frost, on the other hand, cites eyewitness accounts that indicate cultivation on the steep slopes near villages and
pressure on agricultural land on Tutuila (Frost 1978: 43-45). The *ria seu lupe* (star mounds) that have been identified on the Plain (see discussion below) indicate that the area was prime for the pigeon catching sport, which would likely require an intact lowland rain forest. In addition, fruits and other plant materials from the forest were probably collected for human use.

**Prehistoric and Historic Background**

Before the 20th century, the Samoan Islands consisted of a number of independent polities that sometimes came together at different levels (island-wide, inter-island) to cooperate. Whether cooperative or contentious, these polities interacted frequently. Political events in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have divided the Samoan archipelago into two separate nations, the independent state of Western Samoa (or Samoa) and the U.S. territory American Samoa. American Samoa consists of seven islands -- Tutuila, Aunu'u and the Manu'a group, Ofu, Olosega and Ta'u -- with Swains Island to the north and Rose Atoll further east now politically associated with the territory. The islands that are today Western Samoa -- Savai'i, Upolu, Apolima and Manono -- were in frequent contact with one another in prehistory and operated within a common political sphere through the sometime convergence of four titles in a single person (the *Tafa'i fa*). Tutuila and Aunu'u were associated with the Atua district of eastern Upolu. Outcasts from Upolu were sometimes sent to Tutuila (Gray 1960), and the genealogies of Tutuila indicate connections with both Upolu and Savai'i (Kramer 1994). Tutuila had its own political units that for the most part operated independently of the four western islands (just as they were often independent of one another). Aunu'u was part of one of these political units. The Manu'a Islands east of Tutuila were independent of the other Samoan islands, although songs, stories and genealogies indicate contacts among all of the islands (Kramer 1994). These three small islands were politically united
under the Tui Manu'a. The oral traditions indicate frequent communication among the islands, and at the time of European contact all of the Samoan Islands shared a common basic culture and language. Some titles on Manu'a and Tutuila were recognized by islanders from Upolu and Savai'i as of comparable standing with the highest titles of the western islands. Before the construction of roads through the influence of Euro Americans, Samoans traveled not only by land but also in water craft when traveling from one location to another even on the same island; travel between islands in canoes would have been a natural extension this activity. Whistler (1984) notes some differences in names of plants among the islands, usually between the islands of Western Samoa and either Tutuila or Manu'a; thus some linguistic differentiation may have been taking place.

The arrival of John Williams at Sapapali'i in Savai'i Samoa in 1830 is generally accepted as the beginning of recent history in the Samoas. Williams was a representative of the London Missionary Society and brought Christian teachers from the Society and Cook Islands to leave in Samoa and begin converting people to Christianity. The history of contact between Europeans and Samoans pre-dates the arrival of Williams, but as in other parts of the Pacific significant cultural changes began with the arrival of permanent missionaries in the islands. European explorers Rogueveen (1722), DeBougainville (1768), La Perousse (1787), & Edwards (1791) visited the islands of American Samoa. In 1832 Williams returned to Samoa and landed at Leone. In 1836 white missionaries of the London Missionary Society arrived to set up mission stations on four islands including Tutuila. By the end of the 19th century German, British and United States economic interests in Samoa had grown and become entangled with the local political situation to the point that international treaties among the three nations were necessary to avoid international incident. In 1899 an agreement was reached in which Great Britain pulled out of the Samoas, Germany retained control of the western islands (Savai'i, Upolu, Manono and Apolima) and the United States gained control of the eastern islands. In 1900 chiefs of Tutuila signed a treaty recognizing U.S. sovereignty, and four years later
a similar treaty was signed for the Manu'a Islands. From 1900 to 1950 the U.S. Navy administered the U.S. territory; the primary interest in the islands was as a coaling station for military ships. Governors of the territory were also commandants of the local naval station, dubbed U.S. Naval Station Tutuila (Gray 1960). In the 1920's conflicts between traditional Samoan methods of governance and the American Naval administration led to a visit in 1930 by a Congressional Commission that sought to understand the problems and provide solutions. As a result, in 1929 the U.S. Congress ratified the treaties that had been signed in 1900 and 1904 by chiefs in American Samoa. An Organic Act was drafted but never passed the U.S. Congress. With the attack on Pearl Harbor, American Samoa became involved in the U.S. military buildup for World War II. Islands in the Samoas were fortified, an air base was constructed on the eastern part of the Ta'ana Plain, and large numbers of U.S. military troops moved through the islands. A mobile hospital (M.O.B. 3) was set up on Tutuila that received wounded soldiers from battlefronts to the west. In 1949 the Legislature of American Samoa was established in its current form. In 1951 the administration of American Samoa was handed over to the U.S. Department of the Interior, which subsequently appointed governors (Gray 1960). In 1977 the first gubernatorial election took place in American Samoa.

Prior to the arrival of missionaries Samoans lived in aggregated villages and primarily utilized the areas in the immediate vicinity (Moyle ed. 1984). The islands of Western and Eastern (American) Samoa differ significantly in size and morphology, affecting the nature of potential settlement and land use in the two island groups. The islands of American Samoa are in general smaller than those of Western Samoa and have a steeper landscape. Many villages in American Samoa are and were located in valleys that are bordered by steep slopes (Ayers & Eisler 1987; Frost 1978; Clark 1980, 1989; Clark & Herdrich 1988, 1993; Kirch & Hunt 1993; Clark & Michlovic 1996; Eisler ms1).

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1This discussion will primarily compare the large islands of Western Samoa - Savai'i and Upolu - with the islands of American or Eastern Samoa. Clearly size was even more of an issue for Manamo; Apolima was used primarily as a refuge for the population of Manamo, not as a primary settlement.
Many flat areas were marshy wetlands that did not provide adequate conditions for human habitation. The Tafuna Plain is an exception in this regard as a large flat area that generally drains quickly.

Steep slopes did not prevent prehistoric Samoans from utilizing those parts of the landscape for activities other than habitation. Fortifications were located on mountain ridges (e.g., Clark & Herdrich 1988; Clark 1989; Best 1992), and quarries were located where suitable basalt was identified, often on mountain slopes or ridges (e.g., Leach & Witter 1985; Best, Leach & Witter 1988; Clark 1989; Latinis, Moore & Kennedy 1996; Moore & Kennedy 1996). Star mounds (*tia seu lupe*) are also often located along ridgelines (Clark & Herdrich 1988, 1993; Clark 1989; Herdrich 1991), although not exclusively (see discussion below). In addition, non-fortified terraces have been identified in the mountainous regions as resting places (Clark & Herdrich 1988, 1993; Clark 1989). Agriculture probably took place on mountain slopes close to residences as it does today; soils in such locations are more fertile than on flat land (Farrell & Ward 1962).

Samoan villages are ideally constructed around an open space, the *malae*, with houses surrounding it (see Neich 1984). An ideal village would have a *malae* at the center, with meeting and guest houses immediately around the *malae*, chiefs’ houses behind those, and other houses extending outward to cooking houses (*umu*) at the outskirts of the village (see for example Ayers & Eisler 1987). Clearly this would not be possible in all situations, but the ideal would be reproduced as closely as possible. Archaeological research in Western Samoa on ‘Upolu and Savai’i has indicated that prehistoric residence aggregations may have clustered around a variety of structures or spaces associated with chiefly status, including *malae*, houses or meeting/guest houses, walkways, or star mounds (see Green & Davidson eds. 1969, 1972; Davidson 1969; Jennings et al. 1976 & Jennings & Homer eds. 1980). If this is true, then there has apparently been an increased emphasis since European contact on an open grassy *malae*.
similar to the Western concept of a village green. Photos from the beginning of the 20th century on Tutuila do show village *mala'e*, and La Perouse (1969) described what sounds like a *mala'e* in his 1787 visit to Samoa.

Jennings & Homer (1980) have identified household units consisting of a house (*fale*) and an earth oven (*umu*) as the basic units within settlements and evidence of possible *mala'e*. A *fale* was often built on a raised platform whose height varied depending upon the status of the occupants. Other features associated with settlements are walls, graves and paved or raised walkways. According to Williams (Moyle ed. 1984), who had extensive experience with other Polynesian cultures and recognized economically important plants by the time he visited Samoa in the 1830’s, Samoan agricultural activity took place primarily in the vicinity of the village. Williams (Moyle ed. 1984) described extensive tracts of unmodified land between villages on Savai'i and 'Upolu and noted that economically important trees were confined to the area around the villages.

Culture contact between Samoans and Europeans commenced with visits to the islands by European explorers and missionaries. Tutuila had some of the first contact with Europeans, first with the visit of La Perouse in 1787 (DeBougainville had traded with Manu'ans at Ofu in 1768 but did not land; Gray 1960) and later with the visit of John Williams of the London Missionary Society to the archipelago in 1830 (Moyle ed. 1984). This 1830 date is generally taken as the break between the prehistoric and historic periods. Williams visited, however briefly, most of the islands in the group, traveling from east to west. Some Euro-Americans were already resident in Samoa when Williams first visited the archipelago. The number of Euro-Americans and trade with them increased over the course of the 19th century, as did missionary and other Western cultural influences.
Previous Archaeology

Modern archaeological research in Samoa began with the work of Golson (Golson 1969) and Green & Davidson (Green & Davidson eds. 1969, 1974) in Western Samoa and Kikuchi (1963) in American Samoa. Kikuchi surveyed prehistoric sites in American Samoa, some of which he documented solely through informant testimony. Frost (1978) conducted excavations at several sites on Tutuila. Clark (1980) evaluated the historic preservation program in American Samoa and compiled a site inventory. In the 1980's the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office (ASHPO) sponsored archaeological projects by a number of scholars (e.g., Gould, Reinhardt & Honor 1985; Leach & Witter 1985; Ayers & Eisler 1987; Hunt & Kirch 1987, 1988; Clark & Herdrich 1988; Clark 1989; Best, Leach & Witter 1989; Kirch & Hunt 1993). Several of these projects involved survey as well as excavations and intensive mapping. Beginning in the 1970's cultural resource management (CRM) projects also documented archaeological remains in American Samoa. Such projects have increased over the years to the point that most of the archaeological work in the territory in the 1990's is related to CRM. Some research directed projects have continued (e.g., Clark & Michlovic 1996), and several archaeological field schools (through the American Samoa Community College, North Dakota State University and the University of Oregon) have also conducted work in the territory.

The archaeological research outlined above has documented prehistoric village sites, quarries, specialized sites such as star mounds (pigeon catching grounds, called tua seu lupe in Samoan), and prehistoric fortifications, as well as historic sites. Most modern villages in American Samoa are the descendants of prehistoric villages (e.g., Clark & Michlovic 1996), while some villages have shifted (e.g., Tutuata, Frost 1978) and archaeological remains have been found in areas that no longer contain villages (e.g.,

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2Missionaries and other visitors to the islands sometimes noted sites. Cultural anthropologists in the first half of the 20th century also wrote on topics of interest to archaeologists, including descriptions of archaeological sites (e.g., Hiroa 1930; Freeman 1943, 1944a-c; Kramer 1994).
To'aga, Kirch & Hunt 1993; Maloata, Ayers & Eisler 1987). Villages were a focal point of prehistoric Samoan life. They may have been abandoned during warfare in favor of more defensible locations (e.g., Moyle ed. 1984) but people would return to the villages when hostilities subsided. Research on Samoan villages will provide information regarding the settlement history of the villages as well as interactions between villages.

Tafuna Plain

Previous archaeological research on the Tafuna Plain has identified prehistoric sites distributed across the plain. These have included star mounds as well as fai (house) foundations, platform mounds and subsurface archaeological deposits (see Figure 3; Eisler ms2; Kikuchi 1963; Frost 1978; Best 1992; Suafo'a 1994; Shapiro & Cleghorn 1995; Kennedy et al. 1996; Taomia 1997). The most extensive subsurface remains have been found close to the foot of the mountains that form the spine of Tutuila at the northern edge of the Plain. Star mounds and platform mounds are (or were) distributed across much of the eastern Plain (see Kikuchi 1963, n.d.; Frost 1978; Shapiro & Cleghorn 1995). 3 Kikuchi noted the reported presence of stone lined trenches near the western end of the original Tafuna runway and burials in the vicinity of the more modern extended runway to the south (Clark 1980). A defensive wall and several low platforms were identified in the center of the Plain during the 1996 joint ASIPO/ASPA archaeological survey (Taomia 1997).

Prehistoric settlement appears to have ringed the Tafuna Plain, with villages located along the base of the mountains (see especially Suafo'a 1994, in prep.; Kikuchi 1963; Frost 1978). Villages were also located along the ocean in Fagatele Bay (Frost

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3 Kikuchi (n.d.) identified several different types of mounds that were used for pigeon catching and referred to by his Samoan informants as 'ata ou 'ulupe. These included round mounds, mounds with projections (star mounds), and multi-sided mounds ("... not oval or star-shaped ...; they are usually quadrangular, pentagonal or hexagonal." P. 2).
Figure 2. Previously identified sites on the Tafuna Plain. Base map based on USGS 1989
The prefix AS-31 has been left off of the site numbers in the interest of space.
1978; Gould et al. 1985), Vaitogi, Fogagogo, and the old Tafuna Village at the southeastern part of the Plain (Kikuchi 1963; Clark 1980; Stover 1990). No prehistoric settlements have been identified within the Plain proper, although a burial site that contained prehistoric material remains (basalt flakes and adze pieces) was found during a water tank project in 'Ili'i'i between that village and Pava'ia'i (Eisler ma2). Kikuchi (n.d.) has a map that shows "old 'Ili'i'i village" essentially at the end of the modern runway near Fogagogo.

Most of the surface remains that have been identified by previous surveys (and by this survey project) are likely to date to the late prehistoric or early historic periods of Samoan history. Not many of the subsurface remains at the northern end of the Tafuna Plain have been dated by absolute methods, but Polynesian Plain Ware pottery was recovered from several of the sites (Shapiro & Cleghorn 1994; Suafo'a 1994). Radiocarbon dates from a pottery site at the northern end of the Tafuna Plain (AS-31-34) near Malaeimi valley range from A.D. 750 ± 80 to the historic era (Suafo'a pers. comm. 1997).

Historic era sites on the Tafuna Plain primarily date to World War II. United States military features are most concentrated on the eastern part of the Plain in the vicinity of the modern airport, but do extend to the west. These include pillboxes (found along the coast), bunkers, and the remains of the original runways, taxiways and other supporting features of the airbase. Other World War II military sites are located around the edges of the Tafuna Plain, in Malaeimi valley, Pava'ia'i and Vaitogi. Many of these are documented on maps available in the ASHPO; however some features, such as defensive installations (pillboxes, etc.) are not on such maps.

Historic properties within one kilometer of the project area reported in this document include many of the sites mentioned above on the Tafuna Plain. The known World War II military sites in Malaeimi and Pava'ia'i are the only known historic
properties on the northwestern side of the project area, as no previous historic property 
surveys have been done in these areas.

The archaeological remains identified thus far on the Tafuna Plain indicate that 
prehistoric habitation was located around the edges of the Plain. The distribution of star 
mounds documented to date across the Plain indicates that chiefly activities took place 
here. The Plain may have been an important refuge area for birds, particularly pigeons 
(lupe). The Tafuna Plain was probably also a significant source of forest resources.
Cultivation may have taken place here but it was likely to have been located close to the 
villages. The 1996 survey indicates that battles were probably fought on the Plain as 
well, such that the construction of a defensive wall was necessary and useful. Modern 
use of this area includes residence, cultivation, and some commercial enterprises.

The Tafuna Plain is a rich resource for cultural remains. To date wherever 
arheological surveys have been conducted on the Plain, some material remains of past 
activities have been identified. The areas of the Tafuna Plain that have been developed 
may still contain significant historic properties that have either been incorporated into 
modern developments or retain enough integrity to provide significant information about 
past activities.

Research Design and Goals

Given the history of the Tafuna Plain outlined above and previous archaeological 
findings, this survey will further test the hypothesis that areas around the edges of the 
Tafuna Plain were loci of habitation. The extent of these villages in prehistory is 
unknown but can be tested archaeologically. The project also provides an opportunity to 
document the use of areas between villages. An attempt will be made to characterize the 
nature of activities that took place within the area to be surveyed, though it is recognized 
that surface identification does not provide as much information about past activities as
excavation could. It will be assumed that prehistoric remains (such as basalt artifacts) date to the late prehistoric era. In addition, the project will identify historic properties in an area chosen for utility development with federal agency assistance, and will contribute information about historic properties for the agency’s fulfillment of Section 106 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act.

During this project the crew surveyed an area in which sewer main and service lines are planned (see Figure 3)\(^4\). Not only will these extensions possibly disturb archaeological sites, but the roads that accompany the sewer line project and the presence of sewer lines will encourage further development of this area. This survey will document cultural resources in the area before they are further affected by development. Much of the area surveyed in 1997 is already under fairly heavy use for both residential and agricultural activities but has not previously been surveyed for archaeological remains.

This survey was conducted under a settlement pattern paradigm, assuming that surface features represent at least some of the past activities. Because space is a primary cognitive concept that must be understood before social relations can be conceived (see Needham 1963: xxvii), archaeological analysis of the use and organization of space can provide valuable insight into the classificatory principles of prehistoric societies. Archaeological sites are socially constructed spaces, and archaeological remains can be used to evaluate heterogeneity and inequality, the two components of complexity identified by McGuire (1983). Data collected about the organization of space at a given point in time, such as the late prehistoric period, can then be used to discuss late prehistoric social organization.

This survey most likely documents late prehistoric archaeological sites within the survey area. Because no excavations were conducted as part of this project, it is unlikely to contribute to a better temporal understanding of the settlement of Tutuila and the

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\(^4\) This was the map provided to the principle investigator for the archaeological survey project.
development of Samoan culture on this island or in the archipelago as a whole. However, a contribution to a better understanding of late prehistoric Samoan culture is anticipated. Features within the project area are identified to site type and the distribution of sites in the project area will be analyzed. The project will contribute information regarding past uses of the areas where the mountains meet the Tafuna Plain by Samoans and, in combination with previous research, an understanding of the transition from this area to the Tafuna Plain proper. The project will contribute information towards ASHPO Research Goal 2 (document settlement patterns) and 5 (document historic era archaeology).

The project has identified archaeological features in an area that has been impacted by modern development but not previously examined for prehistoric remains. The results of the project will aid in future decisions about project development and mitigation. However, because this project is solely a surface survey any construction sequences of the features investigated or dates from subsurface deposits will be beyond the scope of this project.

Methods

The area surveyed for the 1997 project was the downhill side of the road through Pava'i'a'i, Faleniu, and Mapusaga/Malacimi villages, extending approximately 500m from the road toward the Tafuna Plain. This width however was variable depending upon landforms and planned sewer extension. No formal area of potential effect (APE) was set prior to the fieldwork. ASPA provided maps of the project area that showed the proposed sewer mains and service laterals. The survey area was established from these proposed lines extending a reasonable distance around the lines themselves. The anticipated effects of the sewer project were used in determining the effective APE used for this project (Figure 4). These effects include access roads for the construction equipment, staging
areas and turn around areas for the equipment, and the anticipated population expansion once sewer service is installed. However, time and money did limit the area that could be covered in survey. ASPA provided public relations support in the form of notifying landowners that the survey was to take place. If the survey was objected to when the crew arrived, the ASPA crewmember discussed the project with the concerned individual. If the crew was still asked not to cross the land, that area was avoided and noted on the field maps and in the field notes.

Archaeological sites were identified in the field on the basis of the presence of Polynesian Plain ware pottery, basalt artifacts, dry stone masonry such as terrace facings, gravel pavements, contiguous stone alignments indicative of a structure, or some combination of these remains. Some enigmatic natural aspects of the landscape were intensively examined to determine if they had been modified in the past. The historic sites noted were notable for construction techniques such as concrete piers which are no longer used in house construction, or concrete with large angular basalt aggregate such as that used by the U.S. military in World War II construction projects. Stone walls were mapped with tape and compass in one section of Falemiu Village. However, stone walls continue to be constructed today without rebar or cement, making it difficult to differentiate walls constructed 300 years ago and those constructed last week. The walls are extensive and time consuming to record, and therefore more were not recorded during the project. As this project was conducted on a limited budget and within a limited time frame resources were focused upon sites that contained evidence that they are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Previous research on the Tafuna Plain has indicated that surface survey is an adequate method for identifying subsurface historic properties (e.g., Cleghorn & Shapiro 1995). For the goal of identifying historic properties within the area of potential effect

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1 During the project directed by Cleghorn and Shapiro for the evaluation phase of Section 106 review for Phase I of the Tafuna Plain Sewer Project shovel test pits were excavated along all proposed sewer laterals. A general correlation was noted between the presence of surface artifacts and structural remains and
for the sewer line, the methodology of surface survey with no subsurface testing is adequate. As noted above, the type of remains present limit chronological information.

In general, basalt artifacts, Polynesian plainware pottery, rock platforms and other structural features lacking modern materials such as concrete were assumed to represent late prehistoric activity. The presence of historic artifacts (glass, porcelain and other highly fired pottery, and metal) was taken to represent an historic (post-1830) component to site use, and modern materials indicated modern activities at the site. Rebar and concrete included in rock platforms or walls indicated recent construction or modification. If some indication of prehistoric activity was identified on such structures, they were recorded. Further investigations involving subsurface excavations will be required to better understand the dating of the properties identified here, and the nature of past activities as well.

The survey was conducted on foot with field workers walking approximately 5 m apart following compass directions. Some problems were noted, such as different compasses giving slightly different readings. Some of this may have been due to magnetism in the basalt rock that makes up the Tafuna Plain.\(^5\) Efforts were made to follow the route of one individual, an “anchor” for the survey team, and the survey transects were recorded on the maps provided by ASPA following the detailed feature information therein. The ground visibility was good for most of the survey area. Where visibility was poor, the crew cut back vegetation or walked under it, whichever was more practical. When vegetation required clearing this was done every 20m. Efforts were made to avoid economically significant plants. When sites were identified, they were cleared of enough vegetation to make them visible, as necessary and practical. Artifact scatters were identified and marked on a topographic map with approximate boundaries.

\(^5\) The Naval administration tried to establish an astronomical and magnetic observatory on Tutuala but had to close it down after four years due to "magnetic disturbances" caused by the basalt rock both at Blunt's Point and in Tafuna (Thompson 1989: 9).
As these remains are taken to be surface indications of subsurface remains future archaeological research will be required to determine the depth and actual boundaries of these sites. Single artifacts were noted to location. Site locations were documented on the maps provided by ASPA based upon locations relative to manhole pins, houses and other features on the map; these locations were later transferred to the computerized maps at the Historic Preservation Office. Detailed scaled maps were made of each site using tape and compass measurements, but no photographs were taken. It has subsequently become obvious that some of the field crew were using unreliable scales (the inches measurement on the ruler to denote meters, for example) and the issue of magnetism may also have caused problems for identifying north arrows. Where these issues are a problem on site maps, they will be noted in the text. ASHPO site forms were completed for each site and have been entered into the American Samoa Inventory. No artifacts were collected, although sketch drawings of many were made in the field. Because no materials were collected in the field, no laboratory methods were used. Illustrated adzes were typed using the classification of Green & Davidson (1969). Most basalt flakes were not drawn. All artifacts that were illustrated are contained within this report in association with the appropriate site descriptions below. The field supervisor kept a field notebook of the survey and Moana Lee also kept a field notebook. Lee’s notebook was copied and the copy is on file, along with the principle investigator’s notebook and the original site forms and maps, at the ASHPO.

The sites identified were evaluated by the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (hereafter National Register). The condition and integrity of the sites were evaluated following the National Register guidelines as defined in National Register Bulletin 16. The condition of the site is fairly self-explanatory, referring to the physical condition of the site. Integrity however is not as clear as defined for the purposes of the National Register. Basically for archaeological sites that are eligible for nomination to the National Register under criterion D, a site retains excellent integrity
regardless of its condition if it may still contain scientific information about the past. Therefore a platform may have been severely damaged, yet still contain artifacts in place in the remaining portions and hence have excellent integrity.

As discussed above, one site type that was noted but not extensively documented was walls. Stone walls have been used by Samoans for many years, but it is often difficult to determine if the walls noted are historic or prehistoric. Because so many walls were encountered during this survey project, it was decided that they would be measured for the information that could be provided. In the end this was primarily conducted in a section of Falesitu/Pavai'a'i village (see discussion below). Many of these walls follow modern boundaries between landowners, making their antiquity questionable. Because Samoans still sometimes pile rock without the addition of concrete or metal bars it is not always possible to determine the age of a wall. The information collected about walls from the 1997 survey is on file at the ASHPO and may be relevant to recent land tenure, as will be discussed below, but actual temporal control of the walls remains to be established.

The area surveyed for the 1997 season extends from the modern road into the Tafuna Plain. The section adjacent to the road is highly developed with houses and businesses lining the road. While this area was perused, the intensity of development led to the decision not to intensively survey this section. In addition, the sewer mains are to run behind these houses with feeds to each house. Therefore sewer line impact in the front of the houses will be minimal. Although the landscape often appears to slope gently from the road toward the Plain, once one walks behind the first line of houses the drop off of the land is more dramatic, particularly through the sections of Mapusaga, Falesitu and Pavai'a'i traversed for this project. Beyond the modern buildings that line the road the landscape becomes notably rocky with rubbly basalt covering the landscape and natural lava outcrops prevalent. This can make distinction between cultural sites and natural features less obvious. The principle investigator had been in Samoa for more than a year,
and was familiar with physical remains, but of the other individuals on the crew only one had previously worked in Samoa and none had worked on the Tafuna Plain. Previous experience by various crewmembers in other parts of Oceania was useful for site identification.

The methods chosen were adequate for an initial identification survey of surface remains within the area of potential effect based upon information from previous archaeological research in the vicinity. Excavations would have significantly augmented the surface survey and clarified site identification, but the decision was made that areal coverage of the APE was a top priority and subsequent work as part of the Section 106 review process would provide such information. The time spent on survey in the Tafuna Plain was about 2 1/2 weeks altogether, as the crew participated in a subsurface survey for one week in Amouli village, some members spent time mapping a World War II site on the eastern side of the Tafuna Plain prior to its demolition, and the crew was given a few days of rest prior to leaving the island. It was felt that the time was most effectively used in surface survey. Limitations of this method lie primarily in the information not available, such as the nature of subsurface components of surface features, chronological control, and clear site boundaries.

Findings

This survey project identified a number of types of prehistoric and historic remains. Members of the survey team found a number of artifacts individually. These artifacts and their find locations have been recorded but are not considered historic properties as defined in the implementing regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act 36 CFR 800. Walls that may relate to historic changes in land tenure in this century were identified and recorded. Prehistoric archaeological sites containing
information about pre-missionary Samoan activities and historic sites were also
identified. These remain are discussed below.

Artifact Find Locations

Single artifacts were noted at some locations in the survey area. These are shown
in Figure 5. Because a single artifact may represent passing activity but not a locality
returned to repeatedly, these have not been documented here as archaeological sites.
Many of these artifacts were pieces of adzes, which could have been used to fell trees
some distance from habitation sites. While this information does contribute to knowledge
of past activities, it is difficult to interpret lacking further information in the form of other
artifacts or structural remains. The artifacts are also portable, and therefore are probably
not in a primary depositional context. Basalt flakes were found individually closer to the
areas containing structural remains. Most of these artifact find locations were downhill of
the main road in the vicinity of Pava’ia’i Village.

AF1 was a broken adze found on the slope just south of facility P96, southeast of
proposed manhole P52.

AF2 was a basalt flake found southeast of facility P98 and proposed manhole P53.

AF3 was a broken adze found south of AF2.

AF4 was a basalt adze found 1.5m from proposed manhole M33 at 50°.

AF5 was a small grinding stone (foaga), small enough to be carried. It was east
northeast of facility M136 and north of proposed manhole M33. A basalt flake was found
just southeast of the foaga.

AF6 was a piece of plainware pottery found across the dirt road from AS-31-126
and just southwest of AS-31-101. No other evident surface remains were present, though
the area is covered in dense vegetation. It was outside of the provisional APE for the
sewer line and was not explored further in the interest of investigating AS-31-101 in the
time remaining in the field season.
Figure 5. 1997 field season archaeological site locations and artifact find locations (the prefix AS-31- has been left off to conserve space; based on 1989 USGS Map of Tutuila Island)
Walls

Continuing from the 1996 project rock walls with no obvious modern materials were documented. Due to the number of walls encountered during the 1997 field season most were not actually mapped in the field. Compass and tape measurements were recorded, primarily in Faleni, as well as relevant notes about the walls. It was noted that many of the walls originate at the modern road and run straight out into the Tafuna Plain, ending at points with no obvious boundary (see Figure 6). This may be an indication that these walls mark land ownership that may date to the change in land ownership patterns on the Tafuna Plain in the 1940’s (Stover 1990). Figure 6 should be taken as an indication of the number and complexity of the walls, but given the issue of magnetism affecting the compasses it is not claimed here that this is a particularly accurate map. Some issues arose while trying to piece together maps drawn by different people, which have been smoothed here to produce the figure. It has become clear that an intense mapping effort of the walls with tape and compass should include at least sketch maps made in the field. Alternatively, a transit would facilitate the mapping the large area required to obtain complete information about these aspects of the cultural landscape. A determination of the eligibility of these features for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places will have to await further investigation of them to determine if any are prehistoric, and for those that are historic whether they are related to changes in land tenure on and around the Tafuna Plain that have taken place since the late 1940’s. Because the ASHPO uses the National Register criteria in determining historic properties the assignation of a site number or numbers and completion of site forms will await determinations of eligibility for nomination to the National Register. The walls have excellent to good integrity and are generally in good condition.

Sites

A number of archaeological site types were identified during this survey. They will be described here, and the distribution of sites discussed further below. The
Figure 6. Walls

- Wall is 30m long. Here only 23m were drawn. The end of the wall is rubble.
- Decreased height; stones spread out, wall continues over elevation change.
- Trash Pen
- Broken corner
- Very low wall
- Taro and banana

Key:
- -- wall continues, not mapped
- ø Tree Trunk

#m() height or width of wall in meters
(h) height
(w) width
descriptions will commence at the southern end of the survey area and progress
northward; hence the site numbers are not necessarily listed in numerical order (see
Figure 5). As this was a surface survey with no artifact collection, there will be no
inventory or analysis of materials. Illustrations of most artifacts drawn by the crew are
included as appropriate.

AS-31-085 had been part of the 1996 survey area but physical remains were not
documented because access to the area was restricted. This issue still had not been
resolved by the time of the 1997 survey, therefore the area continued to be unsurveyed.
The area is at the western end of the main P1 line where it and the dirt road approach the
main road through Pava’ia’i and Falemiu. As the sewer line, main P5, is planned to
proceed directly through this area it will have to be investigated at some point. The entire
area was assigned a site number because A. Filisi of ASPA stated that possible historic
properties were present within the area (shown on Figure 5). As access was restricted it
was not possible to produce a plan map of any historic properties or gather much
information, hence no site form was completed for this site number. Subsequent
archaeological research at this area failed to identify any prehistoric archaeological
remains (see Kennedy & Moore 1999). Therefore this site is not recorded in the
Territorial Inventory as an historic property.

AS-31-116 is a 4 m x 20 m stone terrace that blends into the slope, with an
associated basalt flake (not illustrated). It is located within a stone wall enclosure 4 m
north of the dirt road that begins east of KS Mart and the Aoloau intersection, and 475 m
at 130° southeast of proposed manhole P38 (see Figure 7). The vegetation consists
primarily of grass and low shrubby plants, with a few economic and ornamental trees. A
small modern house, not shown on the ASPA map, is on top of the platform. The terrace
is faced and built against a natural elevation rise, so that the southwest side blends into
the surrounding ground surface. The stone facing is 65 cm above the ground surface at its
highest on the eastern side of the platform. A basalt flake was found among the rocks of
Figure 7. AS-31-116 plan map
Figure 8. Basalt adze (top) and scraper (bottom) found near AS-31-116
the terrace. To the northeast a broken stone adze with retouch on both distal and proximal ends from the ventral side and a basalt scraper with retouch on all edges were found near the modern rock wall. No cross-section was drawn of the adze, but it is probably a type I (Figure 8). If this terrace is prehistoric it dates to the late prehistoric period and was probably used as the foundation for a residence or as a resting place. The terrace is in excellent condition as it is currently used, and maintains excellent integrity.

AS-31-106 is a surface artifact (pottery) find location, about 10m². The area is enclosed by modern rock walls and fences, and is 45 m east of proposed manhole M38 at 90°. It was clearly used as a residential locale recently as the remains are still present but vines are growing over them indicating that they have probably not been used for several years. No other indications of prehistoric activity were present at this site, and the boundaries are unknown. No plan map was made of this site, as there were no pre-modern structural features, the location was simply noted on the survey maps. The artifacts were also not illustrated. The pottery indicates that there is a prehistoric component to this location. It was probably used for residential activity, and may be associated with AS-31-116. The condition of the site is not known given the lack of excavations, but is taken as good, with excellent integrity.

AS-31-094 is another pottery surface scatter located northwest of AS-31-106 and about 45 m east of proposed manhole M37 at 90°. It could be another surface manifestation of the same site. Again, no structural indications of prehistoric activity were present. However, previous research (e.g., Shapiro & Cleghorn 1994; Suafo'a 1994, in prep.) has indicated that surface pottery scatters are indicative of subsurface remains and that the extent of the surface pottery present tends to coincide with the horizontal extent of the subsurface remains. The boundaries were not identified, and no plan map made due to the absence of structural remains; the artifacts covered an area of about 5-10 m². The condition is taken to be good with excellent integrity. The pottery indicates a prehistoric occupation as it is typical of the plain ware pottery found in stratigraphic
context at other archaeological sites on Tutuila (e.g., Clark & Michlovic 1996; Suafo'a 1994, in prep.). The site was probably used as a residence.

**AS-31-115** is a rectangular stone-faced earthen terrace 20 m x 13.1 m with associated pottery and basalt artifacts (see Figure 9). It is approximately 25 m northeast of the proposed Manhole 38 at, which lies east of the main road and north of AS-31-116. It is located in an overgrown garden of bananas that are still maintained and scattered *ta'amu* (*Alocasia*) and manioc plants. Vines and short shrubby plants cover most of the site. The southeast side is faced and ranges from 45 to 90 cm above the surrounding ground surface. The terrace itself appears to be earthen and rock filled. Rocks predominate on the surface from the southeast facing back approximately 3 m with a 25 cm high step at about 1 m. Scattered stones continue to appear on the surface beyond 3 m but with a different character, sometimes taking on the appearance of a pavement. The terrace is built against a natural elevation rise and two sides (southwest and northwest) blend into the landscape. The southwest side takes on the appearance of a rock wall. A recent stone wall has been built roughly parallel to the northwestern side of the platform and the stump of an old banyan tree is at the end of the northwest side approximately 5 m from the southeast faced side. Beyond this the brush is very dense and no clear continuation of the platform was noted. The construction of the rock wall to the north may have contributed to the deterioration of this section of the platform as rocks may have been taken from it to construct the wall. There is a break in the southeast face of the platform where a waterline emerges. Pottery (see Figure 10) and basalt artifacts were found on the surface of the platform, as were more recent artifacts such as a piece of porcelain, some glass and an aluminum can. The basalt artifacts included possibly retouched flakes and an unclassifiable adze fragment (Figures 11 and 13). One basalt scraper had polish on the bulb of percussion and retouch on the proximal end, left and right sides. Another basalt scraper had retouch on the distal end, right and left sides (see Figure 12 for both scrapers). Two basalt flakes with some modification at the distal end
Anterior    Posterior    Cross section    Verbal Description

Thick fine ware
Anterior is dark brown very fine texture, smooth like sand paper
posterior a bright orangish/red texture

Anterior Dark brown smooth/fine texture
very fine
posterior bright reddish color very fine

Anterior reddish/orange
posterior brown with sand bits

Anterior dark brown almost black
posterior dark brown/maroon color

Rim sherd, fine thick ware
Anterior very fine dark brown texture, smooth
like sand paper
Posterior reddish brown color small bits of sand
and quartz crystal

Figure 10. AS-31-115 Pottery sherds
Figure 11. AS-31-115 Basalt artifacts: Broken adze (top left), and three basalt flakes (top right and bottom).

Scale 1:1
Figure 12. AS-31-115 scrapers
Scale 1:1

Figure 13. AS-31-115 Basalt flake.
were also found. The surface artifacts at this site indicate that it was occupied in the prehistoric period of Samoan history, probably late prehistoric. It was probably used as a residential locale. The site is in good condition, with excellent integrity.

**AS-31-107** is a stone platform 1.5 m x 2 m beneath a modern concrete pigsty with a small basalt flake associated (Figure 14). The site is on the main road side of a house that will not be served by the sewer lines, between M85/280 and M86/130 and about 22 m southwest of proposed manhole M36 at 220°. A low wall (15 cm high) extended 10.6 m from the northeast corner of the foundation. The basalt flake (Figure 15) indicates some prehistoric activity in this area; the site might have been residential. If this is a prehistoric site, as suggested by the basalt flake, it is in good condition with excellent integrity. The location of the pigpen may make further investigations difficult.

**AS-31-109** is a 5 m x 3.5 m terrace marked by an alignment of basalt cobbles. The area is currently covered with secondary regrowth vegetation of small trees and shrubs. It is adjacent to AS-31-108 and between two modern residential areas. It is 13 m at 180° south of the driveway that runs through AS-31-108, next to which is the proposed Manhole 36 (see Figure 14). There are no definite boundaries for this site, and it may be a feature of the natural landscape. Test excavations would help to determine if this is a cultural or natural feature. A broken adze was found in association with this alignment (Figure 15), which indicates some prehistoric activity in the area and possibly associated with the alignment. This adze may have been quadrangular but no cross-section was drawn; it is not classifiable. The alignment might represent a habitation site or resting place. If it is prehistoric, the condition is good and the integrity is excellent.

**AS-31-108** consists of a historic foundation and a prehistoric artifact surface scatter (Figure 16). A modern dirt driveway runs through the site to the houses M81/160 and M83/280, and the proposed manhole M36 is on the west-northwest side of the driveway. The site is located in a residential area with some animal husbandry and agricultural activities, and moderate tree cover. The trees included coconut and breadfruit.
Figure 14. AS-31-107 (top) and AS-31-109 (bottom), plan views
Figure 15. AS-31-107 basalt flake (top) and AS-31-109 Broken basalt adze (bottom)
No more basalt flakes west of this point
Edge of flake area

Figure 16. AS-31-108 Features 1 and 2
as well as various other non-cultivars and low bushy vegetation. Feature 1 is a 6.1 x 3 m historic concrete foundation placed on top of basalt rocks (very much like the warehouse foundation noted by Moore & Kennedy 1997). The concrete contains angular pieces of basalt typical of World War II construction projects on Tutuila. There is a rectangular opening with a raised lip on the northeast side of the foundation. The foundation is cracked to the south of this feature that ranges from 20 cm to 1.7 m wide. No military installations are noted in this location on the World War II maps available at the ASHPO. The foundation may therefore represent a residence that was built after the style of World War II buildings. The condition is good and the foundation has excellent integrity.

Feature 2 is an artifact scatter consisting of basalt flakes, 2 unclassifiable adze fragments (Figure 17), pieces of pottery (Figure 18), and a basalt flake with retouch that resulted in a rounded distal corner (Figure 17). No definitive site boundaries were identified, but artifacts were noted over an area 42 m NE-SW by 54 m NW-SE. Excavations will be required to identify the site boundaries. The artifacts are probably indicative of a residential site of the late prehistoric era. The site is in good condition with excellent integrity.

AS-31-110 is an alignment of basalt rocks in an arc spanning 6.5 m, covered with grass (Figure 19). This site is located on the lawn of a modern residence with coconut, banana and orange trees nearby. The house is M78/200 on the ASPA sewer maps used in the field. There were also some rocks within the outlined semicircle. The ground rises slightly behind the arc to a flattened area; the entire ground surface in this area slopes. Further investigations will be required to determine with certainty if this is an historic property; no artifacts were identified to indicate either temporal association or function. The condition is good and the integrity is excellent.

AS-31-112 is a small 2 m x 3.8 m terrace of basalt rocks built against a natural rise in the surrounding landscape 8.5 m east of house M78/200 (Figure 19). It is enclosed within a walled area, though the wall does not appear to be related to the terrace. The
Figure 17. AS-31-108 Basalt artifacts: adze bit fragment (top left), adze flake (top right), adze fragment (middle), retouched flake (bottom). Scale applies to all artifacts.
Anterior: reddish/bright orange, very fine texture
Posterior: dark brown, exposed to heat after initial firing

Anterior: light brown
Posterior: dark brown

Rim sherd
Anterior: yellowish, coarse/small stones
Posterior: light orange with quartz crystals

Rim profile

Scale 1:1

Figure 18. AS-31-108 pottery sherds
Figure 19. AS-31-110 (bottom) and AS-31-112 (top), showing physical relationship between sites. Scale applies to both sites but not to the modern house.
area has clearly been cultivated and economic plants such as banana, coconut, and breadfruit grow throughout. There are also various low brushy plants. The southeast face rises 40 cm above the ground surface. The natural terrace extends northeast and southwest with a large quantity of rock associated. Recent charcoal is present beneath the leaf litter on top of the terrace. Three basalt flakes were found on the surface, and therefore the terrace was probably used in prehistory for residence or resting. The terrace is in good condition and has excellent integrity.

AS-31-114 is a large (6.4 x 5.9 m) earthen mound of unknown age with two modern graves and a modern cook house (umu) on top, adjacent to house M79/130 and 18.8 m west of proposed manhole M35 at 225° (Figure 20). Breadfruit, coconut, and other economic plants were growing around and on the mound, along with shrubby understory vegetation. The mound is adjacent to the rear of a residence that is currently in use and is level with the top of the mound. The mound appears to be built next to a natural elevation rise. An older lady in the house says that the mound has been there since before the family (Peleina) arrived in 1975. One of the headstones lists the date of death as August 1966; therefore the mound was probably present when the grave was dug in 1966. On the north and east sides rocks are present but these are very disturbed and it is not clear if the mound was originally faced. A concrete slab with associated stacked basalt rocks is present in the northwest corner of the mound. The northern and eastern sides give the appearance of being stepped. Broken pieces of a cement bag were found as part of an outlined area on the top of the mound, along with two coral slabs. Basalt flakes were found on the slope of the mound; none were illustrated. A cement post stands at the northwest corner of the grave area, and two fallen concrete posts are on the northern slope of the mound, probable remnants of an elevated residence. A height of 80 cm above the adjacent ground surface was taken on the northern side of the mound and the top of the mound was measured at 2 m above the ground surface to the north. The mound is in good condition with excellent integrity.
Figure 20. AS-31-114 plan map
Figure 21. AS-31-099 Plan map

Key
- Basalt Rock Facing or wall
- Concrete piers
AS-31-099 consists of a series of stone-faced terraces within a stone walled area. The proposed manhole M34 was at the western edge of the enclosure (see Figure 21). This enclosure was clearly used for cultivation in the past, but was overgrown at the time of the survey. Banana trees dominated the area enclosed by Feature 1, and some breadfruit and coconut were also present throughout. Coconut trees were planted along the east wall of Feature 1. The understory consisted of *ta'amu*, vines, and various shrubs and herbs. The complex consists of a stone wall (Feature 1, approximately 50 x 70 m) that encircles the terraces discussed here, two stone faced terraces (Feature 4 and 5, 24 and 59 m long respectively), a platform (Feature 2, 6 x 8m), and concrete pillars that appear to form the foundation of a twentieth century house (Feature 3, 7 x 4 m). Stone is scattered across the ground surface throughout this area, giving an appearance of possible features though only those noted here have definitive form. Feature 2 is a stone platform at the southern end of Feature 4. The terrace (Feature 4) does not appear to extend beyond the platform. Feature 3 is located behind (west and up hill from) Feature 2, and extends 1m further to the south. The ground surface slopes downward both east and south of Features 2 and 3. There is a 10° slope from the base of the facing wall on Feature 4 to the top of the Feature 5 facing wall. Feature 5 is a second lower terrace, with a facing wall that parallels that of Feature 4 and ranges from .7 to 1.6m above the ground surface. Recent rubbish is present on the surface of the site, including corrugated iron roofing material. The nearest modern habitation is present uphill to the west of the enclosing wall. The location has probably been used throughout its history as a residence. There is no definitive indication of prehistoric activity at this site, but historic era residences were clearly present and subsurface testing may identify a prehistoric component. The site is in good condition with excellent integrity.

AS-31-100 is an 11 x 20 m basalt stone faced platform adjacent to the northern enclosure wall of AS-31-099. The western corner of the platform, against an elevation change, was 30 m at 200° from proposed manhole M34 (Figure 22). The site plan was
Figure 22. AS-31-100 Plan Map
drawn using $\frac{1}{4}''$ to designate 1m. The site is currently overgrown with vines but has clearly been used recently as modern rubbish including corrugated roofing iron and bedsprings were present. Some coconut trees were also present around the platform. This platform has at least two tiers on the southeast side and an apparent step in the lower one. On the western side the platform blends in with the natural landscape where it is built against an elevation change. The distal portion of a broken basalt flake was found on the surface of the top tier. The platform is in good condition with excellent integrity. It may be contemporary with the wall of AS-31-099. The basalt flake, not illustrated, indicates that prehistoric activity took place in this area, and the modern materials that the site has continued to be used.

**AS-31-097** is a 6 × 3 m *fale* (house) foundation outlined in rocks with coral gravel fill (ʻiliʻili), 53.3m at 219° from proposed manhole M20 (Figure 23). The plan map was drawn using $\frac{1}{4}''$ to designate 1 m. Taro, bananas, breadfruit and esi were growing in the vicinity of the foundation. One piece of pottery, two basalt adzes and one finely polished stone tool were found within 29 meters of this foundation. The artifacts were not illustrated; therefore the adzes cannot be classified. The area is currently cultivated and is within a modern residential compound. The artifacts probably represent a prehistoric residential component to this site. The integrity is excellent and the foundation is in good condition.

**AS-31-102** is a basalt stone faced platform measuring 21 × 10 m adjacent to an elevation change; the vicinity was under cultivation at the time of the survey and the site itself was under low weedy plants. The site is 91 m at 222° from proposed manhole M18. The scale provided on the plan map (Figure 24) is that from the field map, but it does not correlate with the scale provided for the profile nor does it appear to correlate with the measurements taken on the profile. This appears to be related to the issue mentioned above of a crewmember using inches on the ruler to note meters on the plan map. The southwest side of the platform blends into the surrounding land surface. On the opposite
Figure 23. AS-31-097 plan map.
Figure 24. AS-31-102 South side Profile (top) and plan (bottom)
side is either a low tier or a ramp. The platform is directly adjacent to a dirt road that was excavated and may have been affected by its construction, and the area is under taro cultivation. The platform is in good condition and has excellent integrity. No artifacts were identified to indicate a temporal association for this site. Subsurface testing will be required to provide information about the past use of the platform and its age.

AS-31-096 is a complex of stone faced terraces, fale (house) foundations and associated artifacts covering approximately 105 by 60m. Proposed manhole M17 is in the western corner of the enclosure (see Figure 25). Feature numbers were assigned to the individual features within this site. It also included a recent septic tank (Feature 11). Prehistoric artifacts included pottery (see Figure 26), basalt flakes, the broken bit portion of a polished adze, and grinding stones (foaga), and were found across the site. Regardless of the age that is eventually assigned to the rock features, prehistoric activities clearly took place here. At a minimum the area was used as a residential locale in both the prehistoric and historic periods, possibly with associated agricultural activities. Rock walls are also present within the area; these have not been assigned site numbers for the rest of this project, but since the relationship with the other features at this site is unclear these were left as features until further research can clarify the relationship. The tree cover included banana, coconut, poumuili and breadfruit trees, with ta’amu and maniota. Grass, bushes and vines are also present. Modern residences surround it. An overall site map was not made at the time that the site was recorded, and not all of the features were tied into one another. The overall map presented here (Figure 25) is based upon a later sketch map in combination with the information provided on the original feature maps to provide an idea of the relative relationship among the features, but should not be taken as an accurate depiction of the distances between them and the exact angles particularly given the problems with compass readings noted above. Feature 11 is not shown on this map because relational information to the rest of the site was not recorded; it is located in the northwestern part of the site north of Feature 10. The survey crew used a variety of
Figure 26. AS-31-096 Pottery
scales, including inches to represent meters; however, it is possible to scale these so that they all match, as was done to produce Figure 25. All features are in good condition with excellent integrity, and the site may provide information about past residential and agricultural practices over an extended period of time, including prehistoric and historic eras.

Feature 1 is a 9.5 x 3 m rock pile or wall (Figure 27). The eastern end is broad and quite flat on top. There are some medium to large rocks but most of them are quite small (fist-sized and smaller). Five meters from the western end it becomes somewhat more rounded on the top. Afu Fiisii and Alofa Togia both identified it as a rock pile created during clearing for the banana patch, but the flatness of the northern end is unusual, as is the small size of the rocks. Pottery fragments and basalt flakes were located around the banana trees nearby. Pottery was also found to the west and east of this feature. A small collection of small reddish basalt rocks on one side of the feature appear burned, possibly rake out from a fire pit. This feature appears to be in good condition and have excellent integrity though its age is uncertain.

Feature 2 is a small (23 m x 15 m) terrace with a short retaining wall (at least 12 m long) on the east side and a larger retaining wall on the southeast (approximately 23 m long) (Figure 28). The wall was about 2-3 m wide and stood .8 m above the ground surface to the south and east. It was .39 m above the surface of the terrace. Economic plants such as banana and ta’amu cover the terrace. On top of the terrace are rings of rock, some still around plants; the plants in others have died and decayed. The rings of rock were not mapped. The terrace was constructed of primarily earthen fill. There was some difficulty mapping the northern end of the terrace because children were throwing rocks across the fence at the field crew. Pottery fragments and basalt flakes were found on the surface of the terrace to the northwest. The terrace is in good condition and has excellent integrity; the artifacts indicate that it still contains information about the past.
Feature 3 was a 29 m long rock wall with pottery nearby, to the west and uphill of Feature 2 (Figure 30). At the west northwest end of the wall the ground surface is flush with the top of the wall and bananas were growing on top. Bananas are behind the wall for its entire length regardless of the height of the ground behind it. A line of *poumuli* trees (*Securinega flexuosa*) was growing along the southeastern side of the wall. The butt end of an adze was found on a portion of the wall. The wall is in good condition and has excellent integrity.

Feature 4 is a long, loose basalt rock rubble mound that may be the result of clearance (Figure 29). It may also connect to the rock wall present along the southwest side of the site, which was not otherwise mapped during fieldwork. A basalt adze butt was found on the wall (artifact B-1 in Figure 29) and a piece of pottery was found approximately halfway between Feature 4 and Feature 1 near the modern trail (artifact A-1 in Figure 29). The mound was in good condition with excellent integrity.

Feature 5 is a 4 x 4 m platform that appears to have been formed around natural outcrops of basalt rock on the southeast side of the modern trail (Figure 30). An adze butt was found on it that appears to be a type 1 (Figure 31). The platform is very low, one course of rocks high, measuring about 40 cm above the adjacent ground surface on the southeast side. It is in good condition and has excellent integrity.

Feature 6 is a 30.2 m long rock retaining wall that appears to front an elevation change or terrace (Figure 32). There are two small walls that extend from it to the east. Modern rubbish is incorporated into the wall, including a tire and large sheets of roofing iron. There is also a sort of C-shaped outline of basalt rocks that might simply be a clearing pile from planting activities and/or the remnant of a circle around a plant. The wall is in good condition and has excellent integrity.

Feature 7 is a round platform of basalt rocks (13 x 15 m) with vines, two *poumuli* trees and various small weedy plants growing over it (Figure 33). The rocks appear to be
Figure 29. AS-31-096 Feature 4 and associated artifacts
Figure 31. Basalt adze from Feature 5, AS-31-096
Figure 33. AS-31-096 Features 7 and 9
intentionally placed rather than a natural assortment of rock, and may incorporate natural outcrops. However, the feature was not cleared; further clearance would assist in determining if it is a cultural feature. No artifacts were found in association with this feature.

Feature 8 is a 7 x 4.5 m basalt rock platform (Figure 34) associated with a *foaga* and an adze (Figure 35). No cross-section was drawn of the adze and it was therefore not classifiable. The feature contains some concrete piers such as might have supported an historic era house; not enough are present however to form the outline of a house. Small basalt gravel is present to the northeast. Four sheets of roofing iron are present on the southwest corner. Economic plants including a palm are present on and around the feature, as are small shrubby plants. The feature is in good condition and has excellent integrity.

Feature 9 is a rock wall that extends approximately 100 m along the northeast side of the site (Figure 33). A number of terraces appear to abut this wall; it is not known if these are natural or cultural, as they do not have stone facing and no prehistoric artifacts were found on them. The base of the wall is wider than the top (width measurements were not taken) with boulders for the base and angular rocks on top. A small section (less than 20m) of the wall is constructed solely of cobble-sized stones and is markedly different from the rest of the feature. A fragment of feature 9 is shown in Figure 33 indicating the relationship with Feature 7; the larger map of Feature 9 could not be correlated with other features into the main map of the site.

Feature 10 is a modified rock outcrop that forms a platform approximately 12m x 4m on the northeastern side of the modern trail (Figure 32). The feature does not form a regular shape, such as a rectangle, and may follow the natural rock formations. There is an extension of rock in the middle of the northeastern side that extends for about 4m and is approximately 1m wide. A broken fragment of *foaga* (not illustrated) was found on the surface of this feature at the west corner. A pile of bivalve shells was found at the
Figure 34. AS-31-096 Features 8 and 10
Figure 35. Basalt artifacts from near Feature 8, AS-31-096: Grinding stone fragment (left), broken adze (right).
southern corner of the feature. It does not appear to have been extensively disturbed. A *ponamul* tree (*Securinega flexuosa*) grows at the southern corner of the platform while a mango tree grows at the western corner. It has excellent integrity and is in good condition.

Feature 11 is an old septic tank with the metal cover still in place (Figure 36). It measures 1.72 m by 2 m. This is a recent feature and further research would be required to determine when it was installed, and therefore whether or not it qualifies as an historic property.

**AS-31-095** is a stone platform with a stone covered grave on top, located within the area bounded by proposed sewer mains M6 and M5 on the ASPA maps. A *foaga* is at one end of the grave, probably the head. It is located within the yard of a modern residence, and the integrity and condition both look good. The *foaga* has lost its integrity as a grinding stone because it has been moved from its original location, but has excellent integrity as a grave marker. No further information was gathered regarding this site because it is within a restricted area and we were asked to leave. No site plan was drawn, and no good reference points taken. The house foundation also has excellent integrity and is in excellent condition.

**AS-31-127** is a 41 x 17 m terrace located at an elevation change with associated prehistoric artifacts along the proposed sewer main M2 between the proposed manholes M8 and M9, about 18 m at 275° west of proposed manhole M8 (Figure 34). The site is within a banana plantation; other plants include breadfruit trees, *ta’amu*, some manioc, and grass. A road crosses the northern portion of the site. This is a low earthen terrace with an eastern edge that slopes at a 45° angle. The terrace blends into the surrounding landscape to the west and south. The road has broken a nearby rock wall with cemented top; it runs from the northeast to the southwest and is historic. *Ponamul* trees are plated along the wall. Two pieces of pottery and three basalt flakes were found at the base of the terrace, and one piece of pottery on top of the terrace. Two adze flakes were found at
Figure 36. AS-31-096 Feature 11
Figure 37. AS-31-127 plan map
the base of the northern section of the terrace across the dirt road. The artifacts represent a prehistoric occupation at this location; they were not illustrated. This was probably a residential site, is in good condition, and has excellent integrity.

AS-31-126 consists of two apparent terraces covering a combined area of 23 x 24 m that are bounded on the northern side by a dirt road (Figure 38); proposed manhole M3 is 32 m at 289° from the northern corner of the site. The terraces look very natural, and basalt rocks are scattered across the entire surface of the site. The area is currently under cultivation -- bananas, ta'amu, cultivated fa'a (Pandanus), coconut and breadfruit trees are all present on this site, and modern residences are present to the northwest, southwest and southeast. The ground is covered with grass. To the northwest are piles of dirt and rock that may be the result of road construction. Another pile of dirt and rocks was adjacent the power pole at the north side of the site, undoubtedly form the placement of the power pole. A pile of basalt rocks covered with banana and coconut leaves was present at the southeastern corner of the site. A flattened area with a water tap and a perimeter defined by fish net was present south of the site. Basalt flakes were found scattered across the surface, particularly at the elevation change from one terrace to another. A substantial flake from a polished adze was also found in this area. It was not possible to type the adze based upon the fragment found. Only the adze fragment was illustrated (Figure 39). To the east the land descends to the dirt road, which appears to have cut into these terraces. To the south and west the terraces blend into the surrounding landscape. Recent rubbish (soda cans) was also present on the surface, but may be a result of the store that is located at the juncture of the dirt road and the main paved road to the north. The basalt scatter indicates that the site was used during the prehistoric era. The site may have been a residence or stone-working locale. The pottery found across the road may be associated, but further research will be required to confirm this. The basalt flake scatter is in good condition, and has good integrity.
Figure 38. AS-31-126 plan map
Figure 39. AS-31-126 Basalt adze fragment
AS-31-101 is a site complex that includes a very large star mound (*tia seu lupe*) and a walled walkway northeast of main M1, approximately 180 m northeast of from proposed manhole M3 70°. The features mapped cover an area of 0.406 hectares (Figure 40). The area is currently under cultivation for a variety of market cash crops, though some of the site is covered in secondary regrowth. This is especially true of the star mound itself. The limits of the site need to be further explored; the site was discovered during the last week of survey and therefore time permitted either extensive exploration or intensive mapping. We chose the latter. In addition, the site and in particular the area to be further explored lie beyond the extent of this phase of the planned sewer line extensions and therefore fall outside of the effective APE used for this project. However, due to the extensive effects of sewer line installation in the Territory and because the mound was so close to the proposed sewer lines, intensive mapping at this site was deemed important to the goals of both the ASHPO and the ASPA/USEPA. The features are in good condition, and have excellent integrity. Star mounds and walkways are late prehistoric features of the Samoan landscape. The other two features (3 and 4) were most likely constructed around the same time, though further research involving excavations would be necessary to establish this.

Feature 1, the *tia seu lupe*, is 58 m north-south by 38 m east-west with probably at least two rays (Figure 41). The rays point to the northeast and northwest. Between these two is what appears to be another ray pointing northward, but the face on the western side is a rock wall, probably more recent than the star mound, that extends from the center of the mound, and the planting circle at the southern end of this area against the center of the mound itself indicates disturbance of the area. The site has been gardened, and at several places recent rock walls either abut the mound or have been built out of it. It is enclosed on two sides by rock walls that may have used rock from the mound itself. The mound was most likely constructed on a natural outcrop. The rays and other parts of the mound are stone faced with earth filling in the space between the facing and the outcrop. The
Figure 40. AS-31-101 overall plan map
Key

♀♀♀ Basalt rocks
<> Rock fall
✓✓✓ Slope
• Tree
• Small basalt grinding stone (foaga)

#m ← Height of face above adjacent ground surface; number on the low side; perpendicular bar indicates area measured
✓ Indicates continuation of associated wall, not mapped

Figure 41. AS-31-101 Feature 1 star mound detail map
mound stands 2.8 m above the surrounding ground surface at the highest, with an average height of 1.5 m. In many places the ground surface slopes away from the base of the walls that were measured. The northeastward pointing ray ranges from 1.2 to 1.5 m above the surrounding ground surface. At the juncture with the mound it is 15 m across and extends 17 m from that juncture to the tip of the ray. The northwest ray measures 24 m across the juncture with the mound and 17 m from the juncture to the rock faced tip of the ray. The ground surface slopes downward in the appearance of a more extensive area for the ray, which extended 15 m beyond the rock facing. The rock facing on this ray ranged from 1.28 to 1.93 m above the surrounding ground surface. The southern end of the mound joins the natural contours. A grinding stone (soaga) was found on top of the mound near the southern end (not illustrated). No other artifacts were identified. As the Samoan term indicates, Samoans used such mounds for the sport of pigeon catching (Herdrich 1991).

Feature 4 is a large modified outcrop with much stacked rock around the sides, but not a flat top that is 30 by 16 m (Figure 42). It is not shown on Figure 39 because insufficient directional information was recorded to tie it into the rest of the site, but its general location is noted. In addition, no north arrow was provided on the plan map drawn. It extends from the southwestern side of the star mound. The outcrop stands about 2.5 m above the surrounding ground surface at its highest point. The top is not flat; one possible function discussed was as a grave, but the outcrops throughout make this unlikely. It may post-date the construction of Feature 1. Some of the stacking that is evident may have been recent to form enclosures for animals or crop plants. Vines and weedy plants cover this feature. The feature is in good condition and has excellent integrity; further investigation would be required to determine a past function.

At the southern end of Feature 1 the natural landscape appears to curve around on the southeastern face with the effect of a low area between two raised areas, the western being Feature 1. Feature 2, a walled walkway (Figure 43), commences close to the
Figure 42. AS-31-101 Feature 4
beginning of the eastern natural outcrop. There are two sections to the wall, the first of which begins near the edge of the natural terrace and extends for 15 meters, with a bend to the northeast at 10 meters. This section averages 2 m wide and the walls average .65 m high. On the north side of the walkway a small modern raised terrace has been constructed that abuts the northern wall. The southern wall of this first section after the bend then marks the beginning of the second section, which extends to the southeast for 135 meters. The second section continues in a generally southeastern direction, with two bends greater and one less than a 45° angle. This section is as wide as 6 m and as narrow as 1m (or less), but is generally around 4-5 m in width. The walls range from .3 to 1.2 m above the surface of the walkway, and average .8 m. At the southeastern end of this section the double walls are broken down. A wall does continue beyond this point but it was not clear if this was part of the walkway or a more recent addition, and time constraints prevented further investigation and mapping.

On the northwestern side of the same natural outcrop is a terrace, Feature 3. The terrace abuts the natural outcrop and may include a part of it. There are at least two levels to this terrace, with the front section averaging about 1.43 m above ground surface (1.1-1.75m), and then a higher raised area behind a pavement of stones, with a short facing wall on the southern section. The entire terrace is at least 37 x 20 m. The back of this raised area, where it joins the natural feature, is demarcated by a stone wall of unknown age.

The remainder of this eastern area contains features of unknown ages that appear to extend over to the Kokoland area that was surveyed for previous sewer line and road projects (Latinis, Moore & Kennedy 1996). It is heavily gardened and rocks have undoubtedly been moved to make way for crops that are sold on the local market. The ground surface undulates and is filled with depressions.

7 Paired height measurements have been provided on Figure 43 for the external and internal wall heights.
Conclusions

This survey found evidence of habitation in areas adjacent to the Tafuna Plain in the form of platforms, terraces, and artifacts likely to represent habitation sites in the area of Faleniu village. In Pava’ia’i village only scattered artifacts were identified, indicating that prehistoric residence in the area of this village was elsewhere. In Faleniu the land slopes upward much more steeply, going from 200 feet to 400 feet elevation in 500 meters, whereas in Pava’ia’i the same change in elevation takes place over 1500 meters. It is likely that the remains of prehistoric occupation in Pava’ia’i will be found closer to the bases of the mountain ridges. As the soils of volcanic islands tend to be richer for agricultural purposes on slopes (Farrell & Ward 1962) this may not be surprising. As remains were not identified for Pava’ia’i village, we were unable to document with certainty areas between villages. The remains in the Pava’ia’i part of the survey area (the more western part of the survey area) primarily included adzes that were probably used to cut trees. Non-residential remains were found at the far eastern end of the survey area in the form of a pigeon catching mound and walled walkway. As noted earlier in this report, the information about past activities obtained from these sites is limited due to the nature of the archaeological work conducted. Historic properties were successfully identified by this project, fulfilling the goal of contributing to the federal agency’s Section 106 responsibilities and the ASHPO’s responsibilities for survey and inventory.

The archaeological remains identified by this project indicate that residences were present along the interface of the mountains and the Tafuna Plain in the Faleniu area, and extending into Mapusaga/Malaeimi. The Samoans appear to have reserved the area at the eastern end of the survey area for activities related to competition among the chiefs (matai) in prehistory. The star mound and walkway documented as part of this project are not far from other star mounds identified by previous projects. Historic house posts and other remains also indicate that this area has been continuously used as a residential
location from prehistory through to the present. In Pava’ia’i, the area surveyed for this project appears to have been outside of the main habitation area in prehistory. Even evidence of historic sites was lacking.

The investigation conducted for this project was partially sufficient for the goals set forth. Surface survey did identify historic properties within the project area. However, the project was unable to identify boundaries of sites beyond the surface indications. The nature of prehistoric activities at many of the sites remains enigmatic because no excavations have been carried out. As noted at the beginning of this report the primary contribution of this project to local and regional research objectives has been to a better understanding of prehistoric settlement patterns.

Table 1 evaluates the historic properties identified by this project. The artifact find locations do not constitute historic properties, and are not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The fact that this type of material remains characterized the area south southeast (downhill) of the road in Pava’ia’i does provide useful information regarding the use of space and settlement patterns in prehistory, as has been discussed above. Sites AS-31-107, -109 and -110 will require further investigations to determine if they meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, as do the walls in Faleenu. Insufficient information was available for AS-31-085 to evaluate its eligibility. The remaining 16 sites identified are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D, for the information that they can provide regarding past life ways.
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<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-31-101</td>
<td>Star mound complex</td>
<td>Ritual/Special</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-31-102</td>
<td>Basalt platform</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-31-106</td>
<td>Pottery scatter</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS-31-107</td>
<td>Stone platform</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>U</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS-31-108</td>
<td>Historic foundation</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Prehistoric artifact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-31-109</td>
<td>Basalt alignment</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS-31-110</td>
<td>Basalt rock arc</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>U</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS-31-112</td>
<td>Basalt terrace</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-31-114</td>
<td>Earthen mound</td>
<td>Special purpose?</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS-31-115</td>
<td>Stone platform</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS-31-116</td>
<td>Stone terrace</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS-31-126</td>
<td>Earthen terrace</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS-31-127</td>
<td>Earthen terrace</td>
<td>Habitation</td>
<td>D</td>
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References Cited

Note: the American Samoa Historic Preservation Office is abbreviated here as ASHPO.


Eisler, D. n.d. Map and photos on file at the ASHPO.
Eisler, D. ms1. *Fagaitua Bay Phase II Research Project.* Draft report on file at the ASHPO.

Eisler, D. ms2. *Report 'Il'i'i Water Tank.* Unpublished report on file at the ASHPO.


Suafou’a, Epifania. in prep. MA Thesis.


Appendix A. Project Correspondence
There was no correspondence regarding this project.
Appendix B. Site Forms
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included. A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification
Site Type (see over): **Pottery Site**
Site Number: AS-31-94 Other Number: __________________ Date: 9/2/97
Site Name: __________________ Other Names: __________________

Village: Fa'afui County: Tualauta Island: Tutuila
Landowner: __________________ Restricted Access? Y N
Address: __________________ Phone: __________________
Project: ASHP/LAPA
Recorder’s Name & Organization: TE*I*omia/ASHP/LAPA

Location
UTM Easting: 527480 UTM Northing: 8414900
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain
Verbal Locational Description: N 200', Elevation, S. S. Main road

Boundary Description:
Unknown

Topography
Elevation: 180' Slope: 0 - 5% Aspect: __________
Distance to shore: 2750m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): ______ m N/S ______ m E/W Area: ______ acres

Soils:
Clayey (field)
J1.1 extremely strong mucky clay loam (Soil Survey)
Vegetation:
Agricultural

Geology: Tutuila Plain

Leone Volcanics - Olivine Hakohak Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric
Present site use: Agriculture

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Quarry
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Terrace
- Burials
- Midden
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent
Good
Fair Condition:
Excellent
Good
Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

Surface pottery scatter noted during surface survey. Please see lg. map for location. Boundaries not defined but presumed to exist based on previous work in this area (AS-31-34, etc. - Bio Systems + E. Scafe'a).
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included. A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): House
Site Number: 45-31-95
Other Number: Date: 7/3/44
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Paleliu
County: Tuvalu
Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Pulailei Semain
Restricted Access: Y
Phone:

Project: ASHP/ASHI	Tutuila Plan Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: JME Tuamoa, ASHP

Location

UTM Easting: 6172445
UTM Northing: 48465480
Valley/Region: Tutuila Plain

Verbal Locational Description:
On a terrace, w/ the bounds at rock wall

Boundary Description:
base of foundation

Topography

Elevation: 2001
Slope: 8 - 2007
Aspect:

Distance to shore: 3125' I
Direction to shore: S

Dimensions (meters): m N/S 0 m E/W Area: acres

Soils:
Clay (field)
Kauaii Stony Clay loam (Soil Survey)

Vegetation:
Low shrubbery, grassy plants

Geology:
Volcanic plain, interface w/mts.
Leone Volcanics - Olivine pahoe hoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric ◊ Historic
Present site use: Unused ◊

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tla)
- Platform
- Quarry
- Burials
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Terrace
- Midden
- Scatter
- Other:

Integrity: ◊ Excellent
Good Fair Condition: ◊ Excellent ◊ Good ◊ Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

This is a house platform with what is probably a historic grave on it. The grave is a low mound of stacked rock with a baga at what is presumably the head.

No further information was gathered because the landowner's grandson approached us to state that she does not want the sewer lines.

No scaled map.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification
Site Type (see over): Habitation?
Site Number: AS-31-960 Other Number: __________ Date: 7/5/97
Site Name: ______________ Other Names: ______________

Village: Palenua County: Tutuila Island: Tutuila
Landowner: __________________________ Restricted Access? Y/N
Address: ____________________________ Phone: __________
Project: ASHPD/ASPA
Recorder's Name & Organization: J.M. E. Taomia

Location
UTM Easting: 527710 UTM Northing: 8415380
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain
Verbal Locational Description: South of main road

Boundary Description: Unknown at present

Topography
Elevation: 150' Slope: 8-20' Aspect: 
Distance to shore: 2825' Direction to shore: ESE
Dimensions (meters): __m __°N/S __m __°E/W Area: ________ acres
Soils: Organic black silty deposit (field) 705 x 160 m
Pauaii Stony Clay loam 6-12% slopes (Soil Survey)

Vegetation: Banana trees with various grasses and shrubby plants, Coconuts in the area, and various other occasional plants such as tamanu, manitoa, etc.

Geology:
Volcanic plane
Leone Volcanics - Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flows

59
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric Historic
Present site use: Garden, some residences, peripherally

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Quarry
- Burials
- Terraced
- Wall
- Fortification
- Midden
- Other

Integrity: Excellent
Good Fair
Condition: Excellent

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):
No excavation. Feature forms are not here right now so I will use notebook paper. Pottery, basalt flakes, & the broken bit portion of a polished axe have been found so far. From the elevation change E. at AS 51-94 east is a continuous line of cultural remains. Some of these, particularly rock walls may be recent but all have been assigned to the same site numbers with separate feature numbers. The entire area is very rocky & rubbley, so it is often difficult to tell if features are the result of clearance for cultivation or are for things like habitation. Also, as all are surface it is somewhat difficult to tell age. Even w/pointers this can be difficult (e.g., talle Geo., f. dr., w/land, forge & concrete).
1. Rock wall/pile/?

The eastern end of this feature is broad and quite flat on top. There are mostly medium-sized rocks but mostly small fist-sized and smaller rocks. At 5 m it becomes more rounded. At the E. end Alofa T. both immediately id'd it as a rock pile created during clearing for the banana patch, but the flatness at the N. end is unusual, @ the small rocks. Plus associated artifacts. (Flakes are located around banana trees, @ pottery too. Pottery finals to the W. (see maps)) Also at about the 5 m mark there is a small collection of redish basalt rocks - pass. Fire burned?

2. Appears to be a small terrace with a short retaining wall on the S.E. side & a larger retaining wall on the W. side. Economic plants everywhere.

3. Rock wall near pottery, at back of Fe. 2 terrace.

At W.W.W. end there is a terrace behind it with bananas on top. Bananas are at the back of the wall regardless of the height of the ground relative to the wall.
The eastern end of this terrace is largely flat on top. There are medium-sized rocks but mostly small fist-sized smaller rocks. At 0'5 m it becomes more rounded. Afu Fita Alofa T. both immediately id’d it as a rock pile created during clearing for the banana patch, but the flatness of the N. end is unusual, & the small rocks. Plus associated artifacts. (Flakes are located around banana trees, & pottery too. Pottery finds to the W. (See maps).) Also at about the 5m mark there is a small collection of reddish basalt rocks - possible burned?

2. Appears to be a small terrace with a short retaining wall on the SE side & a larger retaining wall on the N. side. Economic plants everywhere. On top of the terrace are rings of rock, some still around plants, some of whose plants have died & decayed. Mostly dirt inside.

3. Rock wall near pottery, at back of SE terrace. At W/W/NNW end there is a terrace behind it with banana trees on top. Bananas are at the back. The ends of the wall disregard the height of the ground relative to the wall.

#2 Cont’d. The terrace continues E & N. N. end will be mapped as far as possible, but kids were throwing rocks so further work may need to wait. Flakes are on the surface & pottery to the N/W.

4. Very loose rubble mound, may be from clearing.
5. Platform; looks very much as if they used the natural outcrops to shape it. Both No and 2 found on it. Very low, I course high (1400m on SE side.

6. A rock wall that appears to front an elevation change. There are two small walls that come off it to the E. Modern rubbish is incorporated into the wall - wire, large sheets of metal. There is also a sort of C-shaped outline in basalt rocks that might simply be a cleared area for planting.

7. Small circle of basalt rocks. Like etc. Could be a fall 0'0' a shallow collection of rocks or rocks cleared from elsewhere.
8. Basalt rock platform w/assorted foliage & tekst.
Contains some concrete. Small basalt slab, slabs to the NE. 4 sheets of roofing iron on the S/E corner.
Ta'ama, pineapple escapes, 12 banana trees around exterior. Shrubby plants.

9. Rock wall, continues E east of elevation change from AS 57-94.
May again be a retaining wall for a terrace.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): 
Site Number: AS-31.417 Other Number: — Date: 7-7-97
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falealii County: Tutuila Island: Tutuila Landowner: Tupui Restricted Access? Y N
Address: Phone:
Project: AS-31.417 Tafuna Plain Recorder's Name & Organization:

Location

UTM Easting: 527466 UTM Northing: 8415320
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain
Verbal Locational Description:

Boundary Description:

Topography

Elevation: 17' Slope: 8' Aspect:
Distance to shore: 31.75m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): _m °N/S _m °E/W Area: _ acres
Soils: dark brown clay (field)

fawaini stony clay loam < 12% slopes (Soil Survey)
Vegetation: Taro banana breadfruit, coconut

Geology: Rocky basalt

Leone Volcanics - Olivine Phoeoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric

Present site use:

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Quarry
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Terrace
- Burials
- Midden
- Other: [Insert Other Site Types]

Integrity: Excellent Good Fair Condition: Excellent Good Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

Get xerox from Alofa
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided

Identification
Site Type (see over): Walled Site Complex
Site Number: AS-31-99 Other Number: Date: 7/1 - 7/8/7
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falefita County: Tualauta Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Unknown Restricted Access? Y (N)
Address: Phone:
Project: AS40/AS89 1977 Tafuna Plains Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: Chantal J. M. F. Taomia

Location
UTM Easting: 557,600 UTM Northing: 841,5140
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain

Verbal Locational Description:
approx. 1/2 m from SW at AS-31-98, parallel to it perpendicular to elevation change.

Boundary Description:
Outline of enclosing wall

Topography
Elevation: 180' Slope: N 20° E Aspect: 
Distance to shore: 300m Direction to shore: S

Dimensions (meters): m N/S m E/W Area: acres

Soils:
Laeleite, reddish-brown (field)
Puanai silt loam 0.6-1.3% slopes (Soil Survey)

Vegetation:
Plantation - w/ m Fe. 1 (see attached) banana trees dominate w/ some 'ulu & coconut. Coconut planted along
Geology:
Wall of Fe. 1. Understory of tamaru, vines, vines.

Leone Volcanoes - Olivine pahoehoe Basalt Flows
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric ? Historic
Present site use: Plantation

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Burials
- Terrace
- Midden
- Scatter
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent Good Fair Condition: Excellent Good Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

This complex site probably delimits either existing or past land boundaries. Therefore at least the wall is probably historic. There is a large quantity of historic/recent rubbish on the surface of the entire site, indicating continued use. Modern residence is not present above the site, though upstream (W) of the western wall is a habitation area.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office

Feature Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included. 
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): wall parallel to AS-31-98
Site Number: AS-31-98 Other Number: Date: 3 July 97
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falealili County: Tafuna Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Restricted Access? Y (N)
Address: Phone:
Project: ASHPO/ASPA 1997 Tafuna Plains Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization Chantel J.M.E. Taomea

Location

UTM Easting: UTM Northing:
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain

Verbal Locational Description:

Wall parallel to wall AS-31-98, located approximately 620 mt from it, perpendicular to an elevation base at

Boundary Description:
The west limit of the wall was not found.

Topography

Elevation: Slope: Aspect:
Distance to shore: Direction to shore:

Dimensions (meters): m N/S m E/W Area: acres

Soils:

Vegetation:

Geology:
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Feature Form

This form is to be used in conjunction with the Site Survey Form.

Site No: AS-31-99 Feature Designation: 3

Structure Type (circle all that apply):
Wall Foundation Stone Mound Burial Midden Terrace Scatter
Prehistoric Historic Other:

Elevation: ___________ Slope: ___________ Aspect: ___________

Dimensions (meters): NS EW Height ___________

Integrity: Excellent Good Fair Condition: Excellent Good Fair

Feature Description (Please include contextual information not available on Site Survey Form with regard to other features, vegetation, and landscape features. A grid is provided on the back for scaled illustrations with directional indication.)

Concrete pillars (?) that most likely form the foundation to a historic house. It is immediately west of Fe. 2. From here the land slopes down both E (other side of Fe. 2) and S.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): Platform
Site Number: A5-31-100 Other Number: Date: 7/8/84
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falealupo County: Tumon Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Restricted Access? Y (N)
Address: Phone:
Project: ASHP/ASP 1986 Tafuna Plains survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: ASP/AS, TA Marian Asipy

Location

UTM Easting: 527610 UTM Northing: 8415160
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain
Verbal Locational Description:
Adjacent to the northern wall of A5-31-95

Boundary Description:
Base at platform

Topography

Elevation: 180' Slope: 8-20% Aspect:
Distance to shore: 2000 m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): _m N/S _m E/W Area: _ acres
Soils:
Volcanic clay, some organic material, mixed Hawaiian stone clay loam 0-12% slopes (soil survey)
Vegetation:
Overgrown by vines, some trees

Geology:
Volcanic plain
Leone, Volcanoes - Divine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric ☐ Historic ☐
Present site use: Unused

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tla)
- Platform
- Quarry
- Burials
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Terrace
- Midden
- Scatter
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐
Condition: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

No excavation. There are springs from a local hot water spring located on the surface. At least 2 tiers with steps leading from one to the other. There is a gap between the lower tier and the northern wall of AS-51-99 ft. 1; it is unclear if the platform was ever connected to the wall, or what the association was. The platform runs into the slope on the western side, at the end there is unclear. The bottom portion of a broken basalt flake was found on the surface at the site.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification
Site Type (see over): Tia seu lupe Complex
Site Number: AS-31-101 Other Number: n/a Date: 7/29/87 9/2/87
Site Name: n/a Other Names: n/a

Village: Mapusaga County: Tutuila Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Restricted Access? Y
Address: Phone:
Project: ASHPD/ASPA 1997 Fatuana Plain Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: F.M. E. Tanomia/ASHPD

Location
UTM Easting: 525920 UTM Northing: 841520
Valley/Region: Fatuana Plain
Verbal Locational Description:

Boundary Description:
The boundaries are unknown at this time; more work needs to be done.

Topography
Elevation: 120' Slope: 0-8° Aspect: __________
Distance to shore: 2650 m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): 75 m N/S 58 m E/W Area: 1.1 acres
Soils:
Lateritic clayey deposits (field)
Pauwalaii stone clay loam 6-12% slopes soil survey

Vegetation: Mostly cultivated, some secondary growth

Geology:
Volcanic plain
Leone Volcanics - olivine Pahoehoe Basalt flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): [Prehistoric] [Historic]
Present site use: [Cultivation]

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Wall
- Path
- Platform
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Terrace
- Burials
- Midden
- Scatter
- Other

Integrity: [Excellent] [Good] [Fair]
Condition: [Excellent] [Good] [Fair]

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

This is a huge star mound complex; for now I will describe 2 features - a star mound & a wall. Way. Another mound, disconnected from but adjacent to the star mound, is not very stable but could be a resting platform or a grave (?)
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided

Identification

Site Type (see over): Platform
Site Number: AS-31-102 Other Number: Date:
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falealhue County: Tuvalu Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Restricted Access? Y N
Address:
Phone:
Project: ASHA/ASLA 1977 Tafua Platform Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization:

Location

UTM Easting: 527490 UTM Northing: 8415410
Valley/Region:
Verbal Locational Description:

Boundary Description:
Base of platform

Topography

Elevation: Slope: 8-2140 Aspect:
Distance to shore: 8600 ft Direction to shore:
Dimensions (meters): m N/S m E/W Area: acres
Soils: Lateralite clay w/organic material mixed in
Lava flow, clay loam (1-10 ft slopes Soil Survey)
Vegetation:
Weeds, low plants

Geology:
Volcanic flow, thin slope over natural terrace
Leone Volcanic Flow, Paluoe hace, Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric, Historic
Present site use: None

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Quarry
- Burials
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Terrace
- Midden
- Scatter
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent, Good, Fair
Condition: Excellent, Good, Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form. For individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

The platform is built on a natural terrace and blends into it at the back (W). It has either a lower tier or a ramp on the opposite side. The sides were also difficult to identify. One side may have been affected by the construction of a dirt road, which is clearly cut into the ground around 10 cm or so.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided

Identification

Site Type (see over): Scatter
Site Number: AS-31-106 Other Number: Date: 3/18/87 (July 87)
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falealii (?), County: Tutuila Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Restricted Access? Y N
Address:
Phone:
Project: 1997 ASHPD/ASOA Tafuna Plain Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: JMET/ASHPD

Location

UTM Easting: 527,460 UTM Northing: 241,482
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain
Verbal Locational Description:

Boundary Description:
Unknown

Topography

Elevation: 180' Slope: Aspect: 
Distance to shore: 2750m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): N/S m E/W m Area: acres
Sols:
Volcanic
E: ill extremely strong muddy clay loam (Soil Survey)
Vegetation:
Managed residential area

Geology:
Volcanic plain, interface w/mountains
Lava volcanoes - Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
**Site Information**

Period of site use (estimate): **Prehistoric**  
Present site use: **Residential**  
Historic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type (circle all that apply):</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Stone Mound (Tia)</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Quarry</th>
<th>Burials</th>
<th>Wall</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Fortification</th>
<th>Terrace</th>
<th>Midden</th>
<th>Scatter</th>
<th>Other:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Integrity:** **Excellent**  
Good  
Fair  

**Condition:** **Excellent**  
**Good**  
Fair

**Site Description** (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

Surface pottery scatter, no excavation took place.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification
Site Type (see over): PAG Foundation
Site Number: AS-31-10 Other Number: Date:
Site Name: Fagatun Foundation Island:
Other Names:

Village: Faleasina County: Tutuila Restricted Access? Y N
Landowner:
Address:
Phone:
Project: ASHPO/AS PA Tafuna Plain Survey
Recorder’s Name & Organization

Location
UTM Easting: 523,360 UTM Northing: 8414,890
Valley/Region: Tafuna

Verbal Locational Description:

Boundary Description:
The proposed monument boundary was marked on the ground using spray paint.

Topography:
Elevation: 200’ Slope: 1:5:1 Aspect: NNE
Direction to shore: 5C

Distance to shore: 2900 m

Dimensions (meters): 24 m N/S 16 m E/W
Area: 1.5 acres

Soils:
Lili‘i: extremely stony, hard, clay loam > soil survey
Puuai‘a: stony clay loam (20-25% loam 75-70% slopes

Vegetation:

Geology: Basalt flow/Loine Volcanic Rocks

Other: None, heights focus

Construction: Typical slope roof; 150 cm (60 inches) wall. 
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric / Historic
Present site use: 

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Terrace
- Burials
- Midden
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent  Good  Poor
Condition: Excellent  Good  Poor

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

Wall
Length: 10.5 m - Max. width 1.42 m, Min. width 0.4 m
Construction: Laid in courses, 4 courses at each end
Preparation: Good, surviving in place, almost destruction around plaster (shown in diagram), probably due to soil erosion and by early contact.

AI-48101: Sake = 1
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided

Identification
Site Type (see over): Historic, foundation & Prehistoric artifacts
Site Number: 45-31-108 Other Number: __________ Date: 7/9/77
Site Name: __________ Other Names: __________

Village: Falei Itui County: Tualauta Island: Tutuila
Landowner: _____________________________ Restricted Access? Y N
Address: _____________________________ Phone: _____________________________
Project: ASHPD/ASPA 1997 Tutuila Plain Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: IIME, T.T. Vao, R.C. Van Wormer

Location
UTM Easting: 527450 UTM Northing: 8415000
Valley/Region: Tutuila Plain

Verbal Locational Description:
On road adjacent to man hole 1976.

Boundary Description:
Edges of concrete for historic feature; prehistoric feature extent unknown

Topography
Elevation: 190' Slope: 8-20° Aspect: —
Distance to shore: 2850m Direction to shore: SE

Dimensions (meters): __m __°N/S __m __°E/W Area: ______ acres

Soils:
Brown (7.5 YR 2.5/1 very dark brown) silty clay (field)

Vegetation:
Coconuts, lulu, + misc. low vegetation (no vines)

Geology:
Volcanic plain
Leone Volcanics- Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric
      Historic
Present site use: Edge of road/food plants

Site Type (circle all that apply):
   Residential      Stone Mound (Tia)      Platform      Quarry      Burials
   Wall              Path                Fortification  Terrace      Midden
   Scatter          Other

Integrity: Excellent
Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

This site was located between the line of houses on the east side of the main road and a house set further back. A dirt road has been cut down through the dirt and is probably responsible for exposing much of the prehistoric material.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Feature Form

This form is to be used in conjunction with the Site Survey Form.

Site No: AS-31-108
Feature Designation: 1

Structure Type (circle all that apply):
- Wall
- Foundation
- Stone Mound
- Burial Midden
- Terrace
- Scatter
- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Other:

Elevation: _______ Slope: _______ Aspect: SNE

Dimensions (meters): _______NS _______EW Height _______

Integrity: Excellent Good Fair Condition: Excellent Good Fair

Feature Description (Please include contextual information not available on Site Survey Form with regard to other features, vegetation, and landscape features. A grid is provided on the back for scaled illustrations with directional indication.)

Adjacent to road next to M36 manhole & SW of MVP house. This historic concrete slab was poured directly on a basalt 1-2 fist sized cobble foundation. There also appears to be a prehistoric site beneath - basalt artifacts have been found. The concrete has chunky pieces of basalt conglomerate (2-7cm log). There is also an odd-shaped hole/outlet built into the slab (see map). There is scattered basalt cobbles & pebbles, & some 'i'i'ii'i'.

[83]
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Feature Form
This form is to be used in conjunction with the Site Survey Form.

Site No: AS-31-107
Feature Designation: 2

Structure Type (circle all that apply):
- Wall
- Foundation
- Stone Mound
- Burial Midden
- Terrace
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Other:

Elevation: ______ Slope: ________ Aspect: S

Dimensions (meters): ________ NS ________ EW Height ______

Integrity: Excellent Good Fair
Condition: Excellent Good Fair

Feature Description (Please include contextual information not available on Site Survey Form with regard to other features, vegetation, and landscape features. A grid is provided on the back for scaled illustrations with directional indication.)

This prehistoric site underlies the historic feature 1. Basalt flakes, calix fragments, pottery pieces, and other basalt stone tools were found scattered across the surface. Boundary is difficult to determine, and the site probably extends further than the area indicated.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Identification
Site Type (see over): Drama
Site Number: AS-31-109 Other Number: Date: 9/28/97
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falalu
County: Tualauta Island: Tutuila
Landowner:
Restricted Access? (Y/N)

Address:
Phone:
Project: ASHPD ASPA 1997 Taluna Plain Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: Laura Kimball

Location
UTM Easting: 527,380 UTM Northing: 14,149,900
Valley/Region: Taluna Plain

Verbal Locational Description:

Boundary Description: To the east of the 2 full-rupe houses is a modern house, to the north a distance of 13m.

Topography
Elevation: 262' Slope: -5\% aspect:
Distance to shore: 2875m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): ___m N/S ___m E/W Area: ___ acres
Soils: Humus (field)
Illi: extremely stony, mueul clay loam > soil
Pouai: stony clay loam (12% slopes) survey
Vegetation: coconut, uhi, banana

Geology: volcanic plain
Leone Volcanics - Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt flow
**Site Information**

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric? Historic

Present site use: **Agricultural**

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Terrace
- Burials
- Midden

**Integrity:** Excellent  **Good**  **Fair**
**Condition:** Excellent  **Good**  **Fair**

**Site Description** (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

*Very low alignment, only scattered foundation cobbles found.*

*Stone retaining wall cut into hill slope.*

*There are three alignments, difficult to follow.*

*Not defined boundaries.*

*There are modern planting circles in the surroundings.*

*No height or date to be recorded*
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided

Identification
Site Type (see over): ___________________________________________________________________
Site Number: AS-51-110 Other Number: __ Date: ____________
Site Name: __________________________ Other Names: __________________________

Village: __________________________ County: __________________________ Island: __________
Landowner: __________________________ Restricted Access? Y N
Address: __________________________ Phone: __________________________
Project: __________________________
Recorder's Name & Organization: __________________________

Location
UTM Easting: 5278320 UTM Northing: 8416140
Valley/Region: __________________________________________________________________
Verbal Locational Description: __________________________________________________________________

Boundary Description: __________________________________________________________________
Edges of rock outline

Topography
Elevation: 180' Slope: P-20% Aspect: E
Distance to shore: 3000 m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): 65 m N/S m E/W Area: __________ acres
Soils: Hawaiian stony clay loam (soil survey)
Vegetation: grass, bushes, trees, etc.

Geology: volcanic plain
Leone Volcanics-Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric

Present site use: [ ] Prehistoric [ ] Historic

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tlal)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Burials
- Terrace
- Midden
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Condition: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

Small rocks
- fist sized

There are some rocks within the outlined semi-circle.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): Retaining wall/wall
Site Number: A5.31-10 Other Number: Date: 10/1994
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falealupitu County: Tutuila Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Restricted Access? Y N
Address: Phone:
Project:
Recorder's Name & Organization:

Location

UTM Easting: UTM Northing:
Valley/Region: Indian Flat

Verbal Locational Description:
M-235 closest map; 50 of platform found the, 5 degrees from front of wall; 1000 of road; 500 off of long road (1)

Boundary Description:

Edges M 106:

Topography

Elevation: Slope: Aspect:
Distance to shore: Direction to shore:
Dimensions (meters): m N/S m E/W Area: acres
Soils:

Vegetation: Grass, area 29, coconut trees

Geology: Volcanic pumice
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric — ? — Historic
Present site use: grassy area, lawn

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Burials
- Terrace
- Midden
- Scatter
- Other

Integrity: Excellent (Good) Fair
Condition: Excellent (Good) Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

Small terrace with cobbles at base. Edge of slope was made against tree log. Bottom of slope was leveled area.

Small terrace with cobbles at base. Edge of slope was made against tree log. Bottom of slope was leveled area.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided

Identification
Site Type (see over): Platform/Terrace
Site Number: 83-31-112 Other Number: Date: 7/10/97
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Falena County: Tusitala Island: Tutusa
Landowner: Restricted Access? Y N
Phone:
Address:
Project: ASHPD/ASPA 1997 Tusitana Plain Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: Tafi'i\'a ASHPD

Location
UTM Easting: 5275100 UTM Northing: 8415200
Valley/Region: Tusita Plain
Verbal Locational Description:
This platform is N of the 2nd E-bearing wall tarp in today
+ E of the S-bearing wall
Boundary Description:
Base of platform

Topography
Elevation: 175' Slope: 8°20' Aspect:
Distance to shore: 31.25m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): _m _N/S _m _E/W
Area: acres
Soils:
Vegetation:
Vegetation: banana, coconut, 'ulu, + lots of low brushy plants
Geology:
Volcanic plain
Leone Volcanics - Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric
Present site use: Not currently in use

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Terrace
- Midden
- Burials
- Scatter
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent
Good  Fair  Condition: Excellent
Good  Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

This platform is built against the naturally sloping landscape. It has clearly been used recently as evident by charcoal and burned rocks - possibly used as for umu. There is charcoal and burned rock on both the top and at the base of this platform. In addition, three basalt flakes were found on the top, so we will map it (it has been given a site number). Some of the flakes looked burned.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): Mound
Site Number: A5-31-147 Other Number: Date: 7/9/47
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Talima County: Tuatala Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Puleina Restricted Access? Y N
Address: Phone:
Project: ASHP/ASPA 1997 Tafuna Plain Survey (Ex)
Recorder's Name & Organization: J. Metcalfe, ASHP/AA, Fiji, ADF

Location

UTM Easting: 527470 UTM Northing: 845175
Valley/Region: Talima Plain

Verbal Locational Description:

Just off main road, behind house SW of M35 manhole

Boundary Description:

Base of Mound

Topography

Elevation: 250' Slope: 8-20% Aspect: SE, NE
Distance to shore: 1000m Direction to shore: SE

Dimensions (meters): 300m N/S 300m E/W Area: acres

Soils:

Dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) Yield 6.4 x 5.9
Silty clay (stabilized) clay loam (soil survey)

Vegetation:

Wau, coconut + other trees

Geology:

Tafuna Plain
Leone Volcanics - Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
This very large mound is adjacent to the back of a house. The older lady in the house, Eileen, says it has been here since before they came in 1975. It is a large earthen and rock mound with flatish areas at several parts besides the top. On the white side there is a concrete slab. Modern graves are on top with some scattered all around on the southern part. A modern umu house is built on a flat area slightly lower than the very top on the eastern side of the mound. The broken-up pieces of a cement bag were found as part of the outline of the very top. Two coral slabs are also present on the top, one just south of the concrete bag and the other E of the graves on the level with the modern umu. Basalt flakes were found on the slope of the mound. There is one standing cement post at the NW corner of the grave area, two fallen ones on the northern slope of the mound. There is crumbled cement on the NE corner, almost at the top.

No apparently prehistoric construction technique as in AS-51726 tia sea lupa. Most stacked area is under Pb concrete slab.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): Platform
Site Number: AS-31-115 Other Number: Date: 7/11/97
Site Name: __________________________ Other Names: __________________________

Village: Pau'ia'i County: Tualauta Island: __________________________
Landowner: __________________________ Restricted Access? Y N
Address: __________________________ Phone: __________________________
Project: ASHPO/ASPA 1997 Tafuna Plain Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: Jim E. Taomia/ASHPO

Location

UTM Easting: 5273840 UTM Northing: 8414920
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain

Verbal Locational Description:

Boundary Description:

Topography

Elevation: 220' Slope: 5-20° Aspect: E
Distance to shore: 2425m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): _______ m N/S _______ m E/W Area: _______ acres

Soils:
Dark brown silty clay (field)
Tili: extremely strong, mucky clay loam
Kua'iai: strong clay loam (12% slopes, soil survey)

Vegetation:
Oversown garden, maintained bananas, scattered
rasmu & maniota vines & short shrubby plants growing

Geology: over most of

Volcanic plain, on natural terrace
Leone Volcanics - Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric  Historic
Present site use: Garden/plantation

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Terrace
- Burials
- Midden
- Scatter
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent  Good  Fair  Condition: Excellent  Good  Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

No excavation. The SE face was cleared along most of its length. There is a break in the facing that has a waterline running out of it, indicating that the northern end of the platform may have been disturbed. The NE facing wall, beyond which it is impossible to find, beyond it without more heavy-duty clearing. The SW corner of the platform has a lot of rock fall adjacent to it. Moving 5' from the break in the wall is an area of wall fall which moves into a sloping area of small pebbles. This is followed by a steeper face beyond which it moves more fallen down. Rocks extend in about 3 m + then the platform becomes mostly dirt w/some rock.

Pottery & basalt artifacts were found on the surface of the platform. Also: ceramic, 4526 glass & aluminum can.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): ____________________________________________________________
Site Number: AS-51-116a Other Number: __________ Date: __________
Site Name: __________________________ Other Names: __________________________

Village: Pauaia’i County: Tautuauto Island: Tutuila
Landowner: __________________________ Restricted Access? Y/N
Address: __________________________ Phone: __________________________
Project: ASHIP/ASPA 97 Tafuna Plain Survey
Recorder’s Name & Organization: JMC Tafuna/SHIP

Location

UTM Easting: 527400 UTM Northing: 8414820
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain

Verbal Locational Description:
Grass/herb and low shrubby plants. A few trees (Moni, banana) found and inaccessible.

Boundary Description: Near manhole #5
Base of rock alignment; otherwise unknown.

Topography

Elevation: 170’ Slope: 0-8% Aspect: __________
Distance to shore: 27.5m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): _4_ _m_ N/S _4_ _m_ E/W Area: ________ acres
Soils:
Silty clay, dark brown (field)
Bili extremely strong mucky clay loam (soil survey)

Vegetation:

Geology:
Volcanic plain w/dropping elevation
Leone Volcanics - olivine paloehoe Basalt 17-18m
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric ? Historic
Present site use: Garden/abandoned

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Burials
- Terrace
- Midden
- Scattered
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent Good Fair Condition: Excellent Good Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

This is a long stone and earthen constructed platform that abuts a natural elevation change. There is a small raised wooden house sitting on top of this. One small T-shaped beam was found with the rocks. Other artifacts (a scraper and a broken axe bit section) were found near the wall to the NE. There are rocks scattered around.
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included.
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided.

Identification

Site Type (see over): Residential
Site Number: AS-31-120 Other Number: 
Site Name: 

Village: Mesepa County: Tafuna Island:
Landowner: Faunane Restricted Access? Y N
Address: Phone:

Project: ASHP0/ASHP ASHP0 1997 Tafuna Plains Survey
Recorder's Name & Organization: J.M. E. Ta'oea/ASHPO

Location

UTM Easting: 528,160 UTM Northing: 8415,780
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plains

Verbal Locational Description:
100° from Manhole M3 at the curve in the road
400 feet before, adjacent to dirt road

Boundary Description:
Not available/known

Topography

Elevation: 130' Slope: 0 - 8% Aspect: E
Distance to shore: 3150 Direction to shore: SE

Dimensions (meters): _m _°N/S _m _°E/W Area: ______ acres
24' x 23'm

Soils:
Clayey, reddish-brown (field)
Savaaii spongy clay loam (Soil Survey)

Vegetation:
Banana, tanamu, cultivated sala (Candanus), coconuts
Grass, 'ulu, cultivated, open, good visibility

Geology:
Volcanic plain
Leone Volcanies - Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimate): Prehistoric
Present site use: Agricultural

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tia)
- Platform
- Wall
- Fortification
- Path
- Quarry
- Terrace
- Burials
- Midden
- Other:

Integrity: Excellent
Good Fair Condition: Excellent
Good Fair Condition: Good

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above):

Looks like a natural terrace but flakes were found on it, including an adz flake (see Illustration).

Flt 1 1 1 1 To the east the land goes down to the road that main M3 is on. To the north is the Adz flt is dirt road, to the south east and west it blends in with the surrounding landscape. Flakes only found on the edger of the terrace.

Also some interesting concrete.

Also recent rubbish on the surface such as soda cans.

Lots of basalt rocks on the surface, 2 fist-sized and...
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
Site Information Form

Please use the back or additional sheets for any additional information that should be included
A plan and/or section map with scale and direction should be drawn on the grid provided

Identification

Site Type (see over): Terra
Site Number: AS-51-127 Other Number: Date: 8/5/75
Site Name: Other Names:

Village: Fatu’u County: Tafuna Island: Tutuila
Landowner: Restricted Access? Y N

Address: Phone:
Project: ASHP/ASPA 1977 TRAP
Recorder’s Name & Organization: JE Heldman

Location

UTM Easting: 527900 UTM Northing: 8415730
Valley/Region: Tafuna Plain
Verbal Locational Description:

Boundary Description:

Edges of terrace (see map)

Topography

Elevation: 140’ Slope: 8-20% Aspect: ______
Distance to shore: 3000 m Direction to shore: SE
Dimensions (meters): N/S m E/W m Area: ______ acres

Soils:
Clayey, brown (field) 6-12% slopes
Pavai’i, strong clay loam (soil survey)

Vegetation:
Banana plantation w/‘ulu & other trees
Ta‘ama, some ‘amoa, grass

Geology:
Volcanic Plain
Leone Volcanics - Olivine Pahoehoe Basalt Flow
Site Information

Period of site use (estimated): Prehistoric

Present site use: Agricultural / Road

Site Type (circle all that apply):
- Residential
- Stone Mound (Tla)
- Platform
- Wall
- Path
- Fortification
- Quarry
- Burials
- Terrace
- Midden
- Scatter
- Other

Integrity: Excellent

Good

Fair

Condition: Excellent

Good

Fair

Site Description (Please indicate if any excavation took place; if so provide stratigraphic profile. If extensive, use separate excavation form. For complex sites, use Feature Form for individual features. Provide enough description to justify Period of Use and Site Type selected above.):

No excavation; a road (along Main Rd) cuts 50 cm high through a portion of the site. Decorative plants, including ginger, line the road. Low eastern terrace that shows up on the contour map, w/rock rubble on the east side, but no clear rock facing.
Appendix C. Transcripts of informant interviews
No informant interviews were conducted during this project.
Appendix D. Samoan forest trees
Appendix D. Forest trees.

The following list of Samoan and Latin names for tree species is derived from Whistler 1984, "Annotated List of Samoan Plant Names". The information provided here basically includes the location where the plants are found, and known cultural uses, if any. Whistler provides further information in his article such as the level of Samoan knowledge of the plants and cognate names for plants in other parts of Polynesia. This list is provided here for the purposes of more detail with regard to the section in this report entitled "Environmental Setting" (refer to report). I have followed Whistler in the use of tense for the usage of plants, but in some cases this may now be past tense due to the influence of Western material goods.

Lowland Forest species

All species listed here are confined to the lowland forest unless otherwise noted. When the words "location not specified" or "not specified" occur, this indicates that Whistler does not identify which forests (coastal, lowland, montane, cloud) the plant is associated with. All are forest species, though some have been cultivated as indicated below. Species of the foothill forests have been included because these might have been found where the Tafuna Plain interfaces with the mountains to the north.

Afa - Neomucicca forsteri - a large tree of the lowland to montane forest; used for its yellow fine-grained wood.

Afia or Afia vao - Polyscia samoensis - small tree of the forest, location not specified.

Ago - Curcuma longa - turmeric, used to produce lega (a dye); location not specified.

'Ala'a - Planchonella linggensis - a large tree used for timber.

'Ala'a la toa - Leucosyke corymbulosa - a small tree.

Aloalo vao - Mussaenda raiateensis - an uncommon forest shrub, sometimes utilized and cultivated for medicinal properties; location not specified.

'Aneso or 'anoso vao - Caesalpinia major - thorny, climbing shrubs, found in littoral to lowland forests, this species found more inland than others of the same genus, also called seu pe'a because its thorny branches were sometimes used to snare fruit bats.

Aoa - Ficus oblilqua and Ficus protixa - two large banyan trees (locations not specified); the fruits are readily eaten by pigeons.

Asi - Syzygium inophyloides - a large tree of the lowland to foothill forest; used for timber.

'Atone - Myristica fatua and M. hypargyraea - two trees of the lowland to montane forest. On Tutuila M. hypargyraea is called 'atone 'ulu; the fruits of both are eaten by pigeons.

'Aumanogi - Acronymchia althflora - a small forest tree; location not specified.

'Avapu - Zingiber zerumbet - aboriginal introduction, semi-naturalized in the forest (location not specified); the liquid from the flower bracts is used as shampoo, and the root is medicinal.

Fagafau - Meryta macrophylla - a small lowland to cloud forest tree; also known as ma'ulu'ulu.
Fana’io - *Sterculia fanaiho* - a medium-sized tree of the coastal and inland forests. Kramer reported that the bark was used for rope, hats and dancing skirts (*titi*).  
Fatimatao - *Hedycaea denticulata* - a common small tree of the forest (location unspecified).  
Filimoto - *Placourtia rakam* - a medium-sized tree found around villages and occasionally in the forest (not specified).  
Filifiloa - *Ixora samoensis* - small trees of the lowland to montane forests; the wood is used for tool handles and husking sticks.  
Fualole - *Procris pedunculata* - epiphytic or terrestrial herb of coastal to montane forest; the name means "candy fruit".  
Fua’apini - *Maesa tabacifolia* - a small tree.  
Fue inu - *Mucuna gigantea* - large woody climbers of coastal to foothill forest; also called *fue vai* because a watery potable sap flows from cuts made in the plant.  
Fue managa - probably *Piper graeffii* - a climbing relative of kava common in lowland and foothill forests.  
Fue selela - *Hoya australis* - a vine occasional in littoral to montane forests.  
Gasu - *Palaquium stehlinii* - a large tree of the foothill to montane forests, used for timber.  
Icie - *Fraxinetina* spp. - coarse leaved climbers of the lowland to cloud forest; roots were used for making fish traps (baskets) and the leaves for making mats. Also called *lau faalafala*.  
Ili - *Inocarpus fagifer* - Tahitian chestnut, a large tree occasionally found in lowland and coastal forests, commonly cultivated for its large, edible seed.  
Ilifti - *Atuma racemosa* - a medium-sized tree now mostly located in the forest (not specified) as a remnant or escape from previous cultivation; the large seeds were formerly used to scent coconut oil.  
Ilelele - *Intsia bijuga* - large tree of the coastal to lowland forest; prized for its wood, used to make kava bowls.  
Laga’ali - *Aglaia samoensis* - a small tree of the lowland and montane forests; inflorescence sometimes used to make fragrant ‘ula and to scent coconut oil.  
Lama - *Aleurites moluccana* - location not specified; aboriginal introduction; the nuts are burned to obtain a black dye for painting tapa, and were formerly strung together on a "skewer" as candles.  
Laufao - *Heliconia paka* - a large banana-like herb of lowland to montane forests; the fibers from the large petioles are used to squeeze grated coconut.  
Lau fatu - *Macaranga stipulosa* - a large-leaved tree occasional in foothill and montane forests; also called *lau pata* or *pata*.  
Lau mafatifati - *Geniostoma samoense* - a small tree of the lowland to montane forest (possibly a general name for small trees with brittle leaves).  
Lau ma’ia - *Epipremnum pinnatum* - climbing aroid with split leaves; also called *fue lau fao*.  
Lau maile - *Alyxia* spp. - climbing species of the lowland to montane forest; used to make ‘ula.  
Ma’ali - *Canarium vitiense* - a common timber tree of the lowland to montane forests; the fragrant resin sometimes used to scent coconut oil.  
Mafoa - *Canarium harveyi* - medium-sized tree of lowland to montane forests.  
Malili - *Terminalia richii* - a huge tree of the lowland and foothill forests; a timber tree.
Mamalava - *Planchonella torricellensis* - a common timber tree (location not specified).
Manalupe - *Farfadiana powelli* - a high climbing forest vine with large red fruits (**"pigeon’s mouthful"**).
Manapau - *Mammea glauca* - medium-sized tree rare in coastal and inland forests; the name well known in coastal Savai’i where it is most common.
Manau - *Garuga floribunda* - a large tree; on Tutuila it is called **vivao**.
Maniuni - *Balaka* spp. and *Drymophloeus* spp. - small endemic palms of the lowland to montane forest. Kramer reported that strips of bast were used to fill canoe seams.
Ma’osina - *Trichospernum richii* - medium-sized tree uncommon in lowland to montane forests.
Maota - *Dysoxylum maota* - large, common timber tree; the name is also often applied to the more common *D. samoense*.
Maota mamala - *Dysoxylum samoense* - one of the commonest timber trees in lowland or mature secondary forest; also called **tufaso**.
Matalafi - *Psychotria insularum* - small tree common in the forest at all elevations; sometimes used for native medicines.
Matamo - *Medisanthera samoensis* - medium-sized tree uncommon in the foothill to montane forest.
Mati - genus *Ficus* except banyan trees - general term most frequently used for *Ficus tinctoria*, a small tree of the lowland forest; bast fibers formerly used to make fishing nets.
Mati vao - inland species of *ficus* except banyans. Most commonly *Ficus uniauriculata* and *Ficus godfroyi*.
Mau'u toga - generally applied to two weeds common to taro patches, but Powell says name also applies to native forest herbs *Anethina vitense* (the same family as the two weeds previously mentioned).
Momole’a - *Cyrtandra* spp. - a number of shrubby species from the coastal forest to the montane forest. Other versions include *moamoa olea, mamolea, lau momo*. Large leaves were possibly used in place of toilet paper in the forest.
Nase - *Angiopteris evecta* - huge ground fern of the lowland to montane forest; recorded for Tutuila as **fa’agase**.
Nau - *Alyxia stellata* - a shrub or climber on the coastal and lowland forests; also possibly **gau**; Kramer reported that it was called **lava** on Tutuila, and Whistler reported the same name on Savai’i.
Niu vao - *Clinostigma* spp. - several endemic species of tall palms found in the lowland to cloud forest. The wood is used for making rafters of native houses.
'O'a - *Bischofia javanica* - a large, aboriginally introduced tree now naturalized in the forest (not specified); the bark is used to prepare brown dye used to color tapa cloth.
Olalina - *Canthusium merrillii* - a medium-sized forest (not specified) tree sometimes used for timber.
Paoga - *Cytusea* spp. - tree ferns (forest locations not specified).
Papaono - *Lisea samoensis* - medium-sized to large tree uncommon in the forest (not specified).
Pau turuga - *Rhaphidophora graeffei* - high-climbing aroid vine common in lowland to montane forest.
Pipi - *Hernandia moerenhoutiana* - large tree of the foothill and montane forest; favored for making outrigger canoes.

Popona - *Syzygium carolinense* - medium-sized tree of the foothill forest.

Pualulu - *Eugenia berteriana* - a large tree often epiphytic or strangling, common in the coastal to montane forest. Fragrant flowers sometimes used for adornment and the fruit is a favorite food for pigeons.

Salato - *Dendrocnide harveyi* - stinging nettle tree of the forest (not specified).

Suni vao - *Phaleria acuminata* - small shrub occasional in the lowland to montane forests.

Taipiopo - *Geniostoma samoense* - shrub or small tree of the lowland to montane forest.

Talafalu - *Microelemum minutum* - a small tree of the lowland forest, sometimes used medicinally. The tree is relatively uncommon.

Tamanu - *Calophyllum meo-ebudicum* - a large tree of the lowland to montane forest, a major timber species.

Taputu'i - a general term for several species in *Sapindaceae* (*Elattostachys falcula* most commonly); also called tapumatau according to Powell, who says that the wood was used for adze handles.

Tava - *Pometia pinnata* - a large tree of the lowland forest. The principle timber tree in Samoa.

Ti - *Cordylyna terminalis* - aboriginally introduced, naturalized in the forest (not specified); used for clothing (*titi*), to wrap food, and the root was formerly baked and eaten as a sweet. The wild form is called *ti vao*.

Tifa - seeds of *Entada phaseoloides*, a large woody climber uncommon in lowland forests; the seeds were used as ornaments and in games; *tupe* is a more common name for these seeds. The plant is called *fie inu*.

Toa - *Casuarina equisetifolia* - ironwood tree, location not specified, previously cultivated and used for war clubs.

Togo (or Tono) - *Geophila repens* - small creeping herb of the forest (not specified); today the name generally refers to *Centella asiatica*, widely used in Samoan medicines.

Togo vao - used to refer to a number of inland forest species (neither the forest location nor the species specified).

Tou - *Cordia aspera* - a small tree rare in lowland forests.

Tuafaga - *Rhaphidophora graeffei* - a climbingroid common in lowland forest.

Tufaso - *Dysoxylum samoense* - a large, abundant timber tree of the lowland forest. Sometimes called *maota mamala*.

U'a - *Broussonetia papyrifera* - paper mulberry (location not specified).

Uagani - *Solamum vitense* - a small tree occasional in foothill to montane forest.

Vivao - *Gurania floribunda* - a large tree of the lowland forest. The name has only been identified on Tutuila; it may apply as well in Manu'a. In Western Samoa the tree is called *manau*. 
