

**National Archives and Records Administration, San Bruno, CA**

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**Naval District and Shore Establishments, RG 181 (NARA-SB), HDQRS, Pearl Harbor T.H., Commandant's Office, General Correspondence, 1912-1941**

14ND, Box 42, Folder Eg 53 "American Samoa"

confiscation of German ships Solf and Elsass in Pago in Feb. 1917

Arthur Greene deported from AS in Nov. 1920 ⇒ editorial in Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 1, 1920 asks by what right a U.S. citizen can be deported from a U.S. territory and draws parallels to censorship in Haiti

**memo for D.I.O., Aug. 21, 1936:** pic (1); short bios of four Japanese residents of Tutuila

**article in Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Feb. 9, 1933:**

pics (1-7); sharp criticism of naval administration in AS by Ms. Guyrah Newkirk, a New York artist who spent 11 months in Tutuila

**Bruce Cartwright (Bishop Museum, Honolulu) to Lt./ Cmdr. Hartwell C. Davis (Intelligence Officer, 14<sup>th</sup> Naval District, Pearl Harbor), mid-Oct. 1927:**

pics (1-5); majority of Tutuila chiefs desire annexation with U.S. citizenship, fee simple ownership of land, right of appeal to Governor's decisions; concerns about break-down of Samoan customs (esp. authority of chiefs and matai system), color line, prostitution, alcoholism

**Records of the Government of American Samoa, 1900-1966, RG 284 (NARA-SB), MF T1182**

Roll 1, Records of the High Court, Series No. 5, "Annual Reports of the Sec. of Native Affairs to Gov."

**Sec. of NA Gurr to Gov. Tilley, Nov. 18, 1901:**

reform of Samoan administration: 3 native governors ⇒ 13 county chiefs ⇒ 53 village chiefs; AS divided into 3 districts (much like an ancient and slightly more famous colony); village chiefs must visit villages once a week to see "that the people are cultivating habits of industry" (7); 5 district judges ⇒ 35 village magistrates; Samoans had "scriptural objection" to collecting of population data for 1900 census (13); total population of 5,452 Samoans and 111 whites and foreigners (18 US, 38 GB, 2 G, 7 French, 6 Scandinavians, 40 GB South Sea Islanders); Vaega, head teacher of LMS boys' school in Manu'a, a "practical teacher and strict disciplinarian, and has a school which would be a credit to any trained teacher of the States" (15); native taxes made payable in produce to encourage greater industry ⇒ system worked well, but many Samoans allowed to pay taxes in coin or labor (16); daily wage for Samoan or colored laborer is

\$1.00; “Some will take monthly service from \$10-15” (16); skilled carpenters charge \$3.50-4/day, boat builders \$2.50-3/day, ordinary laborers \$2/day, accountants \$75-150/month, assistants & clerks \$50-100/month; Samoans expect to be compensated for road construction work (22)

**Annual Report 1904/05, Sec. of NA to Gov., July 11, 1905:**

1,264,871 lbs. copra sold at \$32,545 ⇒ \$12,859.95 appropriated for taxes for pay of native officials ⇒ rest paid out to natives as surplus; magistrate’s courts: 131 cases of fornication, 103 cases of larceny (total of 529)

**Annual Report 1905/06, Sec. of NA to Gov., July 30, 1906:**

for pics (1-12) see AS Research Notes; native taxes paid in copra (or in coin); assessment left to native members of Board of Assessors in each district; Falelima West and Manu’a all male members of each family, regardless of age were assessed ⇔ Falelima East only male members able to do manual labor, “of which the chief test was the ability to climb a cocoanut tree” (2) ⇒ higher per capita quantity of copra required, but no unequal tax distribution because burden of gathering and cutting copra falls on whole family; native clerks keep separate records of copra produce and taxes; “The policy is to let the people feel that they are managing the taxation through officials of their own race with the authority to check and advise them reserved in the white officials” (2); potential for dishonesty in weighing copra, but native officials earnestly try to be honest, which is “pleasing to report so in connection with a primitive race” (2); trust in government evidenced by decision to let government handle sale of copra; additional copra tax for district school in Falelima West; not every taxpayer is also a voter; old patriarchal system better for stability than “half-breed” system a la US (5)

**Annual Report 1911/12 by Sec. of Native Affairs, Dwyer, June 29, 1912 to Gov.:**

good weather; 3,374,167 lbs. (+23% over 1910) copra sold at \$124,452.53 (+27% over 1910); good quality; high demand for copra ⇔ limited market of contractors (due to government collecting tax payment in copra and limited number of companies with expertise and infrastructure to handle copra from AS) ⇒ 4-5 bidders each year (George A. Moore & Co., Pacific Oil and Lead Works, El Dorado Oil Works, Lever Bros.) ⇒ requests Dep. of Commerce and Labor to supply complete list of potential copra buyers in US; Pacific Oil and Lead Works awarded bid at \$93.75/ton (+\$11.13/ton over 1910); DHPG bidding every year but with lower prices (\$77/ton); Falelima East called for return to older system of storekeepers handling copra instead of government, but majority voted to maintain government control ⇒ “The chiefs of the Eastern District have since realized the inadvisability of their action, when the copra bids were opened and the price of copra was set at three and one-half cents per pound, and general satisfaction is expressed with the present conditions” (3); every boy over 52 inch. in height has to pay poll tax; total surplus of \$15,748.14 (\$8,445.28 copra surplus, \$7,302.86 tax surplus) immediately distributed among copra producers; Oceanic Steamship Co. will resume regular service from SF to Sydney in July 1912 (discontinued in 1907) with a stop in Pago

**Annual Report 1912/13 by Sec. of Native Affairs, Dwyer, to Gov., June 30, 1913:**

1912 copra crop of 1,525t sold to Pacific Oil and Lead Works for \$143,031.86; only slight increase over 1911 due to bad weather in late 1912; again highlights limited market (only 4 bids received in 1913); suggests offering better facilities to bidders such as free storage, sacks & twine, labor & shipping, securing coin (esp. attractive for contractors unfamiliar with local conditions); copra should be invoiced at Pago weights and risk of loss in transit should be borne by contractor; agent in Pago unnecessary because uniform quality of copra renders inspection superfluous; government take-over of handling copra in Pago would increase competition and open markets in Europe; new system should be in place for copra season in 1915 to make use of opening of Panama Canal; copra crop of 1,500t from 1913 sold to El Dorado Oil Works at \$100.25/ton (+7% over 1912) ⇒ natives paid 3-3/4c/lb.; extremely unfavorable weather in 1913 (high winds, heavy rains), but confident that advertised amount of 1,500t will be reached; tax surplus divided proportionately among villages ⇔ copra surplus among individual taxpayers; again recommends road tax; bad weather has destroyed practically all bananas and large proportions of taro plantations ⇒ food scarcity for several months ⇒ government has bought rice, biscuits and sugar for some villages ⇒ “no actual suffering exists” but lack of vegetables keenly felt by the people (5) ⇒ relief when breadfruit crop comes in; reciprocal taxation of travelling Samoans agreed upon with Governor of GS; Harold H. Knox secured contract from Gov. to take a party of Samoans to the Panama Pacific Exposition in SF in 1915; “There is no doubt that a party of from twenty to forty natives, after a stay of five or six months at this great Exposition, under the careful guardianship provided for by the contract, will return to Samoa with greatly broadened views of life, a desire to learn the English language, and an ambition to increase the measure of civilization in Samoa” (9) ⇒ no mention of dangers?; “Samoan people, as a whole, have exhibited a desire for law and order, and a sense of primitive justice which are remarkable in a race so recently emancipated from savagery and tribal wars. It is difficult to believe that the gentle people, among whom I have lived and labored, were engaged in the practice of cutting off human heads as recently as 1899” (11); no cases of fraud or misuse in handling copra so far; “I leave Samoa with an abiding love for the Samoan people and with full confidence that a brilliant future awaits them” (11)

**Annual Report 1913/14 by Sec. of NA Stronach to Gov., June 30, 1914:**

for incomplete pics (1-3) see AS Research Notes; cooperative company had operated in Manu'a already years before present administration (8); Gov. as trustee of company ⇒ put him in competition with local merchants and antagonized them; Gov. withdrew his personal liability in Sept. 1913; W. Groves continued as storekeeper until Mar. 1914 when F.E. Towle took over; in Jan. 1914, consent of people of Manu'a was obtained to sell out company, but no satisfactory terms could be found; in May 1914, supervision of company turned over from Gov. to Sec. of NA; Leone Cooperative Co. established in Sept. 1913 on similar model as the Manu'a company; F.R. Wilson, former clerk and stenographer to Gov., made manager; Fred Hahn made storekeeper; supervision turned over from Gov. to Sec. of NA in May 1914; both companies financially sound as long as debts by Samoans can be collected; “The interests of the natives have, at all times, been scrupulously and vigilantly safeguarded” (10f.); companies cannot be controlled from Pago, Samoans have proved their inability to run them smoothly (credit sales allowed ⇒ debts by Samoans) ⇒ recommends closing of companies as soon as debts are paid and

protection of Samoans from unfair prices; native officials received total pay of \$10,914 in 1914; \$3,707.56 surplus copra and \$6,592.34 tax surplus returned to Samoans; bid for 1914 copra crop of 1,500t awarded to L.S. Maxwell & Co. (Auckland) for \$108.00

**Annual Report 1914/15 by Sec. of NA Stronach to Gov., July 1, 1915:**

Leone co-op store no longer supervised by government, but entirely run by Samoans; all debts have been paid; Manu co-op store practically put out of business by hurricane, but still owes a considerable sum of money which it cannot pay at the moment; "Such stores are a great responsibility and annoyance, and I strongly urge that they should not be established unless they are absolutely necessary" (3); plenty of stores on Tutuila with reasonable prices; copra output for 1914 of 1,138t sold for \$122,995.94 (791t in 1913); 1915 crop will be considerably smaller due to Manu'a hurricane and severe storms in Tutuila; 1915 crop sold to John Rothschild & Co. (SF) at \$85.40/ton; war biggest factor in decline of copra price, but also difficulty of shipping after Oceanic Steamship Co. discontinued stops in northbound service; 2.75c/lb. paid to Samoans; "Owing to the immense responsibility imposed on the government by reason of handling the copra, and the unwillingness of the natives to provide an adequate emergency fund by taxation, I recommend that the natives handle their own copra for 1916. The government has nursed them for fifteen years, and I think it will be a useful experiment to let them go it alone" (4); recommends (along with Falelima East) change to cash payment for taxes; severe hurricane in Jan. 1915 in Manu'a ⇒ small loss of life, but great loss of property (incl. coconut, breadfruit, banana, taro crops) ⇒ food scarcity ⇒ Congress appropriated \$10,000 and Red Cross Society \$2,000 for emergency relief, plus food donations from Samoans in Tutuila, half of people from Manu'a were brought to Tutuila, conditions improved, but years until copra can be cut in any considerable quantity again, large part of stock of Manu'a Cooperative Company destroyed and schooner "Manu'a" wrecked ⇒ district bankrupt ⇒ taxes remitted and native officials informed that they will serve without pay; total surplus of \$14,628.08 (\$8,991.16 copra surplus plus \$5,636.92 tax surplus) paid to Samoans; \$8,214.00 pay for native officials

**Annual Report 1915/16 by Sec. of NA Stronach to Gov., July 1, 1916:**

copra output 1915 of 726t (1,138t in 1914) sold for \$62,074.62; bad result due to hurricane and dry weather; 1916 crop of estimated 1,000t again sold to John Rothschild & Co. (SF) at \$108.66/t (highest bid ever received in AS); storage insurance applied for at \$10,000; Manu'a co-operative company resumed business on small scale, run by Samoans ⇔ skeptical that Samoans can prevent store from running into debt since there is no money left ⇒ reliable form should open store in Manu'a subjected to government price control; Manu'a recovered from storm, great abundance of food, most refugees have returned home; Manu'a will not produce copra for several years to come; taxes for 1916 again remitted and native officials serving without pay; according to new census, 5,888 on Tutuila due to improved sanitary conditions; total surplus of \$9,683.45 (\$7,053.40 copra surplus plus \$2,630.05 tax surplus) paid to Samoans; \$8,568.90 pay for native officials; copra clerks receive \$840/year, interpreter \$70/year

**Annual Report 1916/17 by Sec. of NA Stronach to Gov., July 1, 1917:**

general personal tax of \$5 for permanent residents not liable to native taxes introduced; again recommends payment of natives taxes in cash; copra output 1916 of 865t (726t in 1915) sold for \$94.021.50; very large 1917 crop of estimated 1,500t again sold to John Rothschild & Co. (SF) at \$103.52/t; Manu'a co-operative company doing very little business because Samoans do not have money; 1,665 Samoans in Manu'a ⇒ total for AS of 7,553; considerable increase in number of criminal as well as civil cases tried in district courts (why?); total surplus of \$11,034.52 (\$5,603.89 copra surplus plus \$5,430.63 tax surplus) paid to Samoans; \$8,556.00 pay for native officials

**Annual Report 1917/18 by Sec. of NA Stronach to Gov., July 1, 1918:**

copra output 1917 of 1,195t sold for \$123.791.98; 1918 crop of estimated 1,200t again sold to John Rothschild & Co. (SF) at \$136.92/t; Samoans paid 5c/lb. (highest price ever paid!); new crop will probably be even larger; station copra shed repaired and considerably enlarged; Manu'a co-operative company still doing very little business because Samoans do not have money; small copra crop from Manu'a; Government school building dedicated on Jan. 23, 1918 led by principal David Dykstra and three assistants, two of whom, Nelesoni and Faatoia, were educated by the Island Government at Hilo, HI; S. Lauatuaa, native clerk of District Court, died on Nov. 7, 1917, "He was always cheerful and willing and was a most efficient and faithful public servant. He is greatly missed by all those who were associated with him" (5); total surplus of \$15,362.28 (\$10,561.02 copra surplus plus \$4,801.26 tax surplus) paid to Samoans; \$8,628.00 pay for native officials

**Annual Report 1918/19 by Sec. of NA A.M. Noble to Gov., July 1, 1919:**

copra output 1918 of 1,384t (second only to 1912) sold for \$123.791.98 (?); for the first time, Sec. had to reject initial and only copra bid of estimated 1,200t by John Rothschild & Co. at only \$67.58/t; slump in copra prices and increased shipping costs to SF (Oceanic raised prices from \$12.50 to \$40/t) ⇒ new bids called ⇒ higher bid of \$112.58/t by John Rothschild & Co. accepted (strengthening of copra market and reduced shipping rate to \$30/t); Samoans paid 0.04c/lb.; not more than 75% of available nuts were cut in 1918 ⇒ rest rotting on ground ⇒ called on chiefs to cut every nut and reach 1,700t of good copra; rhinoceros beetle found in villages all over AS in Dec. 1918 ⇒ cleaning of plantations ordered, but Samoans fail to see seriousness of situation; native officials fail to set good examples; Sec. of NA Stronach now Judge; prohibition on giving Samoans credit over \$15 increasingly violated by merchants; recent liquidation of DHPG showed that corporation had violated that law in hundreds of cases ⇒ "Many of the Samoans, knowing the law has been violated, seek to avoid payment of their account, knowing that the merchant cannot collect the same by law; thus, the merchants are aiding and abetting the natives in becoming more and more dishonest in their business dealings" (6) ⇒ suggests examination of merchant books to enforce regulation; store of Manu'a co-operative company now used as naval dispensary and wireless radio office ⇒ losing money due to petty theft and bad management by quickly rotating hospital apprentices ⇒ recommends closing of store as soon as remaining goods are sold; "I believe a business properly conducted would be a blessing to the natives and a paying proposition" (8); taxes again collected from Manu'a and native officials paid their salaries; coconut trees are fast recovering and fair amount of copra can be cut "if the natives will only do it" (8);

native officials have become more lax in their duties ⇒ monthly reports introduced; criticizes lax treatment of prisoners who are allowed to spend weekends at home ⇒ prisoners should be used for island government work only, be at all times under guard, and wear a prison uniform “in order that they may be, at all times, known as prisoners” (10); government school has only few boys ⇒ calls for enrollment of boys from all over AS; suggests to drop repayment of surplus taxes and keep money for public purposes; sanitary conditions poor in some villages; total surplus of \$22,442.79 (\$14,930.29 copra surplus plus \$7,512.50 tax surplus) paid to Samoans; \$11,364.00 pay for native officials (copra clerks received \$982.50)

**Annual Report 1919/20 by Sec. of NA A.M. Noble to Gov., Aug. 1, 1920:**

“disappointing” copra output 1919 of only 730t sold for \$82,268.94; delay in awarding contract and bad weather contributed to small crop; Samoans paid 6c/lb. (highest price ever!); cocoanut beetle has spread ⇒ regulation amended to require Samoans to search for beetles every Monday; majority of Samoans still fail to realize danger or are indifferent to it; Cpt. Joseph Steffany, appointed Inspector of Plantations and Village sin Jan. 1919, resigned in Oct. 1919 to accept employment with the South Seas Pacific Co. ⇒ S. Mailo appointed as successor for \$1.50/day, “a most valuable man [...] accomplishing much good” (3); villages cleaner than ever as consequence of weekly searches for beetles; fewer nuts cut in Manu’a due to bad and overregulated steamer connection to Tutuila, inability to weigh and store copra, lack of stores to spend money, lack of good drinking water and other food, unwillingness of Samoans to pay taxes again after break of 4 years ⇒ recommends changes to all complaints; Manu’a co-operative company closed; monthly reports by native officials turned in on time; government school disturbed by many personal changes ⇒ higher wages needed to attract good teachers; change in tax policy (no refund of surplus) has been success ⇒ taxes paid more promptly and further tax breaks likely; total surplus of \$9,779.97 (\$5,059.41 copra surplus plus \$4,720.56 tax surplus) paid to Samoans; \$11,472.00 pay for native officials (copra clerks received \$769.17)

**Annual Report 1920/21 by Sec. of NA A.M. Noble to Gov., July 2, 1921:**

1920 copra output of 986t sold for \$154,616.21 (second in value only to 1918 crop); without native unrest between Apr. and Nov. 1920 crop would have been the best ever; 1921 crop awarded to Atkins, Kroll & Co. (SF) at \$66.20/t; cocoanut beetle everywhere, but little damage so far; weekly searches effective; due to unrest, few of native officials performed their duties properly for several months ⇒ improvement due to removal of incompetent and worthless chiefs from office; prisoners deprived of weekend liberty and now compelled to perform 6 full days of work each week for island government ⇒ criminal cases decreased; recommends reformatory for youthful criminals roaming the port in Pago ⇒ school should be named Training or Industrial School instead of reformatory and include a plantation for boys between 8 and 15 years to work on and raise their own food); against interracial marriages between U.S. Navy personnel and Samoan women; number of illegitimate half-caste children “alarming” and rising ⇒ youthful Samoan women should be protected better; government school now more successful; tax payment in copra had many disadvantages (risk of shrinkage and transport, delivery to contractor, individual taxpayer never got back his individual refund, use of

surplus money always bone of contention among chiefs) ⇒ new poll tax paid into Native Tax Fund (cash payment due Jan./Apr. 1, more attuned to needed budget); Samoans well-pleased with change; roads much improved; half-caste Alex Willis in charge of supervising road work not at all in sympathy with administration ⇒ complaints from Samoans and Navy officers ⇒ suggests getting “a good white man” from the US “accustomed to handling labor” (7), difference in pay would be saved in 4 months; Samoans have been law-abiding people, with the exception of recent unrest, “instigated by a beach comber and dissolute officers of the Navy; third and last annual report ⇒ “I leave Samoa with a deep love for Samoa and the Samoan people” (8); \$7,037.87 copra surplus paid to Samoans; \$11,472.00 pay for native officials

**Annual Report 1921/22 by Sec. of NA Sydney D. Hall to Gov., July 31, 1922:**

recounts mau movement aiming to replace military with civil government and eventually self-government, but unsuccessful; policy of honesty has dissipated delusions on part of Samoans ⇒ loyalty restored; Samoans lured by “mysterious propaganda” (2); “The Samoan mind revels in mystery” (3); 1921 copra output of 1,269t sold for \$84,070.42; increased output partly due to end of unrest and prohibition of “useless” malagas; 1922 crop awarded to Paul Botelor (Apia) at \$71.21/t; Samoans paid 2¼c/lb.; coconut beetle still spreading, Samoans still indifferent to danger; plantations have to be systematically cleaned up to destroy breeding grounds ⇒ recommends that government inspector be authorized to employ labor to clean plantations on owner’s cost; stores opened in Manu’a ⇒ incentive for Samoans to cut copra; “The native as an official is a gamble” ⇒ only higher chiefs should be allowed to become native officials due to greater authority among Samoans; officials rarely perform steady work; work in gangs better than “unendurable” solo work (10); again, recommends stricter regulations for prisoners; need for separate reformatory for women and youth; two government schools in Atuu and Iane, but not enough qualified teachers; introduction of tax payment in cash successful; head tax of \$7.50; interracial marriages should be outlawed except when both parties become permanent residents in AS ⇒ “Information has been given to the undersigned that emigration of the native and the half-caste to a large degree to another land brings neither happiness nor contentment” (13); suggests that father of illegitimate children should provide support; \$14,559.05 copra surplus paid to Samoans; copra shrinkage 3-5%; \$13,301.00 pay for native officials (copra clerk received \$330)

**Annual Report 1922/23 by Sec. of NA William G. Hrakle (?) to Gov., June 30, 1923:**

Sec. of NA and American Judge should be two persons; 1922 copra output of 1,302t sold for \$92,727.24; Manu’a fully recovered from hurricane; 1923 crop awarded to Atkins, Kroll & Co. (SF) at \$82.62/t; Samoans paid 2¾c/lb.; policy to guide rather force Samoans has been successful; \$14,559.05 copra surplus paid to Samoans; \$13,301.00 pay for native officials (interpreter received \$480)

**Annual Report 1923/24 by Sec. of Native Affairs Sydney D. Hall to Gov., June 30, 1924:** for pics (1-12) see AS Research Notes

**Annual Report 1924/25 by Sec. of NA S.B. Smith to Gov., June 30, 1925:**

1924 copra output of 1,750t sold for \$161,236.32 minus \$14,017.94 handling = \$147,218.38 paid to Samoans; 1925 crop awarded to Burn Philp Co. (Sydney) at \$106.00/t; O.F. Nelson (Apia) also bid at \$102.60/t; recommends reenactment of regulation #71 requiring each taxpayer to plant 5 coconut trees each month (20 feet apart, plantation to be kept clean of weeds, \$250 fine) ⇒ aim to “gradually increase the copra production, as well as [...] discourage idleness” (5); office of Government Inspector of Plantations and Villages abolished due to antagonism between active inspector (such as Cpt. Steffany) and Samoan chiefs; native officials more reliable now; suggests new position of Samoan “Under Sheriff” attached to Sec. of NA to supervise copra production, cleanliness of plantations, payment of taxes etc.; at present, \$6 poll tax and \$3 school tax ⇒ to increase meager tax income, copra production has to be increased (14); “The Samoan people are children of nature” (18) ⇒ follow their sexual instincts, but are not immoral; less sexual restraint in AS than elsewhere; divorces readily granted in cases of adultery; optimistic overall evaluation of situation in AS (administration efficient, Samoans happy)

Roll 4, Records of the High Court, Series No. 11, “Censuses of 1900, 1901, 1903, 1908-1909, 1912”

Census 1903:

total 6,780; 79 foreigners (62 male, 17 female); 68 officers on U.S.S. Annapolis; 4 Asiatics in Fagatogo and Pago plus 8 males on station ship; 1 African in Fagatogo plus 4 males on station ship; Asiatics & Africans included among foreigners; 172 fractional castes; 102 other Pacific Islanders

Roll 10, Records of the High Court, Series No. 12, “Village Regulations, 1905-1924”

village laws of Aitulagi:

cleanings; weeding of government road; each person must have taro plantation; 5 cocoanuts, 5 bananas and 5 taamu plants must be planted each month by each man; each matai must grow sugar cane; each matai and each young man must have a pig; pig walls must be repaired every week; unlawful cohabitation prohibited; “Asking for things without payment is prohibited. Taro, bananas etc. shall be sold and paid for”; maximum fine of \$10

village laws of Amanave:

prohibited to go to church without undershirt; every young man must attend choir practice; every person must possess bible; “Scandal is prohibited” (also in Seetaga)

village laws of Nu'uuli:

punishment for fornication is to weed road for 80 yards; 25 bananas and 10 coconuts must be planted each month

Roll 12, Records of the High Court, Series No. 17, “Fono Proceedings, 1905-1947”

**Annual Fono, Oct. 20, 1921:**



Western District proposes opening copra bids only in April (instead of Feb./Mar.) when prices usually go up ⇒ Gov. decides against later opening because of delay in shipment, cutting of additional copra, and payment of taxes; doubts that copra prices goes up in April; price fluctuation relatively low (?!); regular inquiries in SF; commodity prices lower world wide after WWI; “We don’t have to guess [about the copra price], we let them [i.e. the copra buyers in SF] do the guessing” (3); 0.5c/lb. shipping to SF plus 0.25c/lb. transport to cars in SF; also 4-5% shrinkage between AS and SF; loss on seller when shrinkage over 5% and on contractor when under 5% ⇒ representatives of Western District agree with Gov. without debate; U.S. Shipping Board plans construction of two oil tanks for \$80-100,000 for ships en route to AUS ⇒ needed labor should be divided equally among districts

Roll 15, Records of the Governor’s Office, Series No. 2, “Regulations, Proclamations, and Orders, 1900-1956”

**A Declaration Concerning the Form of Government for the United States Naval Station, Tutuila, Tilley, May 1, 1900:** pics (1-4); see also Dorn Papers (LOC)

**Samoan Labor and Contract Regulation, Mar. 27, 1901:** see Records of the Office of the Territories, 1907-1951, NARA-CP, RG 126

Roll 18, Records of the Governor’s Office, Series No. 4, “Fono Proceedings, 1902-1929”

**Q & A with Native Officials at Naval Station, Nov. 22, 1904:**

“Q: Why do not colored laborers in the employ of the government pay more than \$2.00 taxes, when they are drawing a large amount of money from the Government? A: This is the amount required by the license regulation established by Captain Tilley. And, moreover, these laborers do not receive the same benefits and advantages from the government that Samoans do” (1); fitafitas removed from Manu’a and Western District due to lax discipline; “Q: Why does the Commandant alone make laws to be enforced without knowledge of the high chiefs of Tutuila and Manua, and also without their consent? A: The Commandant makes the laws because he was sent out here by the United States to do it. Furthermore, the Samoans are not yet regarded as competent to legislate in matters of this kind,—as is shown by such legislation as they pass in their villages and counties” (4) ⇒ Sec. of NA represents Samoans, further suggestions will be carefully considered

**Discussion of Resolutions between Gov. Poyer and district chiefs, Oct. 31/Nov. 1, 1917:** U.S president announced to confiscate U.S. ship for war purposes ⇒ danger to copra shipping, but Gov. thinks ‘Samoa’ could be used to ship smaller amount of copra to Honolulu ⇒ opening of bid as usual

Roll 23, Records of the Governor’s Office, Series No. 5, “Annual Reports on Government Affairs, 1902-1923”

**Gov. Underwood to Ass. Sec. of Navy, July 12, 1904:** requests own interpreter (beyond Sec. of NA who interprets in important meetings) with salary of \$1,200/year

**Gov. Moore to Ass. Sec. of Navy, July 14, 1905:**

only 5 months in office; encouraging condition in general; “one of the greatest obstacles, if not the greatest, obstacle in the way of Samoan progress is the ease with which the necessities of life are obtained. Owing to the communistic character of Samoan customs, and to the fact that under no circumstances will a Samoan allow a visitor to depart hungry, it is not necessary for any idler to work for his subsistence [...] Hence the spur of necessity, so powerful in more highly civilized communities, is entirely lacking here” (2); Samoans polite, but not chaste; no lasting progress without abolishing many of old Samoan customs; danger of arbitrary conduct by naval governors checked by right of Navy Dep. to recall governors at any time; “present form of government is the best obtainable under the circumstances” (4)

annual reports mentioned various construction projects (barracks, roads, wharf), but rely on passive voice to mask actual workers who built the infrastructure

**Gov. Terhune to Samuels (Oceanic Steamship Co., SF) June 18, 1920:**

“determined effort to undermine American commerce in the South Seas” by NZ; differential import tariffs applied in Western Samoa against Berlin Treaty; encourages Samuels’s company to do hauls from Sydney to Pago and on to SF; AS ready to contribute to copra shipping business

Roll 31, Records of the Governor’s Office, Subject Files, Subgroup I, Series No. 14, “Agriculture”

**unsigned report “Agriculture in American Samoa” (c. early 1920s):**

Samoans practice agriculture “for the most part crudely and wastefully” (1); mainly due to “indolence encouraged by the bounteousness of Nature in the tropics” (1); Samoans, for example, do nothing to protect taro from insects; “the cocoanut is the outstanding cash crop here as everyone knows but its value as a food is apparently very largely overlooked or neglected. The way this crop is handled disgusts one with the native Samoan. It is a common sight on Tutuila, everywhere [are] plantations overgrown with weeds and cocoanuts lying on the ground ungathered. It is generally admitted that not more than a fourth of the crop is harvested. Lack of system prevails in connection with this crop to an appalling degree” (2f.) ⇒ government should take over production on all land not privately owned and put surplus into savings fund and public improvements; German entomologist Friedrichs was about to introduce enemies of the cocoanut beetle from Mauritius when WWI cut off his activities ⇒ now in Java; pineapple cultivation could be developed if labor were available; lack of success in cultivating cocoa shows lack of skills on part of Samoans; apologizes for overly critical report ⇒ “However, the fact remains, the agricultural situation is at present deplorably bad—weedy and untended plantations almost everywhere, available labor idle much of the time. I believe lack of organization is responsible. Apparently the native has very little organizing genius” (4f.) ⇒ suggests bringing in an agriculturalist from Dep. of Agriculture; present copra

cultivation produces no surplus ⇒ “A hand-to-mouth existence is not creditable to any active and intelligent people; it indicate sloth, depravity, bad management and so forth” (5); gardening should be taught in school; little room for capitalist/industrial agriculture due to lack of arable land

Roll 35, Records of the Governor’s Office, Subject Files, Subgroup I, Series No. 14, “Civil Government, 1922-1949”

**Gov. Pollock’s visit to Fagaitua, July 19, 1922:**

received fine mats and kava; siva with Samoan women eating sand as gesture of humility; women had long streak of black substance smeared on their upper lip ⇒ similar to bewhiskered and bemoustached lady in museum at Coney Island ⇒ “It may be that this custom was introduced from Upolu, formerly governed by Germany, where it is said that the natives sometimes this decorated their upper lip, giving the streak a curling quirk at the ends in imitation of the mustachios of one William Hohenzollern” (7)

Roll 37, Records of the Governor’s Office, Subject Files, Subgroup I, Series No. 14, “Miscellaneous Medical Reports, 1899-1913”

**Gov. Crose to District Gov. Tufele (Tau, Manu’a), Feb. 12, 1912:**

12 men from District of Manu’a needed to work on cement floor of Manu’a District hospital building ⇒ request to send “twelve good men” over by return of vessel

**Gov. Crose to District Gov. Mauga, Apr. 5, 1912:**

“The Eastern District’s house at the Samoan Hospital leaks very badly, and the curtains are not all in place. Please send sufficient men to finish the roof and the curtains”; cook-house also needed; men who do the work must not depend on government for food, but must bring their own food

most common diseases: yaws, roundworms, pneumonia, conjunctivitis, ascariasis, filariasis, bronchitis

flu virus in fall 1913

**Health Officer of AS C.J. Ely to Gov., Apr. 2, 1914:**

Training School for Native Women Nurses started on Feb. 23, 1914; 4 Samoan girls in training: Anna (Mapusaga), Cora (Mapusaga), Winnie (Vailoa), India (Nu’uuli); necessarily basic introduction to nursing; “considerable progress is noticeable” ⇒ 2 additional girls joined later in Apr. 1914

**Gov. to Sec. of Navy, Jan. 16, 1915:**

letter from Acting Chief Nurse at Tutuila requesting two additional nurses to deal with workload (incl. 12-14h/day shifts, no vacation; training of nurses)

**Gov. Poyer to Health Officer, Mar. 2, 1916:**

graduate native nurses should be paid \$12/month (duty on Tutuila) and \$9/month (duty on Manu'a)

**Annual Report from Senior Medical Officer (Tutuila) to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (DC), July 17, 1918:**

Samoan undergraduate nurses sent out to districts and fully met the unusual demands (i.e. caring for people infected with influenza and conjunctivitis); "Similar to the colored people in the States, the natives possess but slight resistance to the disease [i.e. tuberculosis] and every case pursues an uneventful course to an inevitable end" (4); gradual improvement of medical services in AS ⇒ "now there is, probably, no other race in the world that has such a complete and comprehensive system of medical care and supervision" (4); entirely free medical care for Samoans by Governor's decree of Nov. 28, 1910; each district erected its own house as part of the government hospital; Eastern and Manu's districts also erected smaller houses for governors and high chiefs; dispensaries in Western and Manu'a districts opened in spring 1915 (former store of Manu'a Co-operative Company in Tau); first class of native women nurses graduated on Feb. 22, 1916 ⇒ 3 nurses detailed for duty; rotation of 3 months at hospital and 6 months in district; second class of 4 nurses graduated on June 20, 1918; at present, 7 graduate and 7 undergraduate nurses; hygiene of Samoans not substantially improved since 1900; infant mortality high due to premature feeding of taro and bananas; older Samoan women do not accept advice from younger ones ⇒ hinders work of nurses

Samoan midwives are threat to health of Samoan mothers ⇒ general problem of 'devil doctoring' without care for hygiene

**Senior Medical Officer, U.S.N., H.L. Dolland to Medical Officer (British Military Occupation of Western Samoa), Jan. 31, 1919:**

pics (1-3); instructed by Gov. to furnish information on Samoan Hospital in Tutuila; detailed information on daily schedule of Samoan nurses

Public Health Officer Dolland requests increase of pay for Samoan nurses from \$12/month to \$15/month (Hospital duty) and from \$9/month to \$12/month (district duty)

hospital probably strongest link between U.S. government and Samoan population

monthly sanitary inspections by Asst. Surgeon

Roll 40, Records of the Governor's Office, Subject Files, Subgroup I, Series No. 14, "German Firm Seized, 1918"

**B.F. Kneubuhl to War Trade Board (DC), Aug. 22, 1918:** complains about DHPG doing business in Tutuila and competing against his own business; DHPG used by German officials (Solf, Kaiser) to annex best port in Pacific ⇒ similar to Zimmerman telegram (2); DHPG rescued gold and silver money to Tutuila just before GB took over GS ⇒ transferred business to A. Hamann ⇒ money should be confiscated; "If I were operating in Germany, I would, without doubt, have had my property seized and have

been put in jail long ago” (3); German residents in Tutuila need to be monitored better and their mail censored; danger of subversion as in the case of DHPG employee Cpt. Joseph Steffany, a naturalized U.S. citizen, who attempted to steal a launch and escape from Upolu with interned Germans (3) ⇒ **Walter D. Denegre (Chief, Division of Insular Possessions, Alien Property Custodian, DC) to Gov., Nov. 19, 1918:** DHPG assets to be seized and to be sold at public auction; license to Hamann revoked; Kneubuhl appointed liquidator [conflict of interests?]; pay determined by work load as well as realized assets; DHPG assets in SF taken over by P.A. Drew (American Factors Co.) ⇒ **U.S. Navy officer to Commandant, Apr. 19, 1919:** found 2504RM in silver dug into the ground behind DHPG building; Hamann said he had received 100,000RM of German government money from DHPG headquarters in Apia in July 1914 to protect against enemies and buried it in canvas bags behind DHPG building ⇒ money probably stolen six months ago

Roll 55, Records of the Attorney General’s Office, Series No. 13, “Copra Fund Books, 1908-1948”

pics (1-3)

Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, UT (I 22):

name lists of native officials, U.S. Navy personnel, petitions to Gov.

Notes from the Samoan Legation in the United States to the Department of State, 1856-1894, T805 (1 roll)

### **Samoan troupe at Panama Pacific International Exposition 1915**

Records of the United States Customs Service, RG 36 (NARA-SB), Port of San Francisco, Office of the Collector of Customs, Coded Administrative Files, 1913-1947: boxes 0220-0222, File Code 98 “PPIE”

SF City History Museum  
History Room at Public Library near City Hall  
CA Historical Society  
LDS?

Mid-Winter Fair in SF, 1894

RG 284, Records of the Government of American Samoa

Finding Aid  
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RG 284, Records of the Government of American Samoa

List of Series/Location Register  
(with references to microfilmed records)

Records of the High Court

1. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, 1918-1920, 1924  
Location: 2149A                      Boxes 1A, 1B, 2-3 (4 boxes)  
ARC # 1729144
2. CIVIL CASES, 1901-1929  
Location: 2149A                      Boxes 4-5 (2 boxes)  
ARC # 1729144
3. CRIMINAL CASES, 1907-1927  
Location: 2149A                      Boxes 5-7 (3 boxes)  
ARC # 1729144
4. REGULATIONS AND ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA,  
1900-1946  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 49-50  
Location: 2149A                      Boxes 8-10 (3 boxes)  
ARC # 1726483
5. ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF NATIVE AFFAIRS TO THE  
GOVERNOR, 1901, 1905-1925  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 1  
Location: 2149A                      Box 11 (1 box)  
ARC # 1726481
6. PAPERS OF THE SECRETARY OF NATIVE AFFAIRS, 1902-1937  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 2-3  
Location: 2149A                      Boxes 12-13 (2 boxes)  
ARC # 1726482
7. PROBATE CASES, 1902-1945  
*See* Microfilm I22, rolls 42-43  
Transferred to American Samoa.
8. WILLS, 1906-1961  
*See* Microfilm I22, roll 43  
Transferred to American Samoa.

9. PETITIONS FOR SUPPORT, 1939-1945  
Transferred to American Samoa.
10. PAPERS CONCERNING THE BANKRUPTCY OF E.W. GURR, 1899-1908  
Transferred to American Samoa.
11. CENSUS RETURNS, 1900-1945  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 4-7; Microfilm I22, rolls 34C, 36-38  
Location: 2149A- 2149B      Boxes 20-23 (4 boxes)  
ARC # 1726381
12. VILLAGE AFFAIRS RECORDS, 1900-1937  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 8-10; Microfilm I22, rolls 39, 41B (selected genealogical records only)  
Location: 2149B      Boxes 24-29B (10 boxes)  
ARC # 1726196
13. GENERAL FILES, 1907-1966  
*See* Microfilm I22, rolls 1-4, 30, 38B, 38C, 39, 41B(?), 44, 44B, 44C, 54 (selected genealogical records only)  
Location: 2149B-2150A, 2152B      Boxes 30-95 (105 boxes?)  
ARC # 638834
14. COMMITMENTS, 1904-1930  
*See* Microfilm I22, roll 44C  
Location: 2152B      Box 96  
ARC # 1725179
15. CLERK'S CORRESPONDENCE, 1951-1957  
Location: 2152B      Box 97  
ARC # 1725018
16. NATIVE AGREEMENTS, 1904-1925  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 11; Microfilm I22, roll 45  
Location: 2152B      Box 98 & 98B (2 boxes)  
ARC # 1725564
17. FONO PROCEEDINGS, 1905-1947  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 12  
Location: 2152B      Box 99  
ARC # 1725596
18. NATURALIZATION AND IMMIGRATION RECORDS, 1940-1946  
*See* Microfilm I22, rolls 32-34 (selected genealogical records only)  
Location: 2152B      Boxes 100, 100B, & 101 (3 boxes)  
ARC # 1725654



19. DIVORCE FILES, 1900-1962  
*See* Microfilm I22, rolls 4-27  
Transferred to American Samoa.
20. WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS, 1953  
*See* Microfilm I22, rolls 46-53  
Location: 2152B, 2153A      Boxes 155-164B (11 boxes)  
ARC # 638721
21. STENOTYPE OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEARINGS ON HIGH SCHOOL PROBLEMS, 1962  
Location: 2153A                      Box 165  
ARC/MLR # 2442

### Records of the Governor's Office

1. LAWS AND CODES OF AMERICAN SAMOA, 1900-1946  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 13-14  
Location: 1153A                      Boxes 166-167 (2 boxes)  
ARC # 296996
2. REGULATIONS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA, 1900-1956  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 15-17  
Location: 1153A                      Boxes 168, 169, & 169A (3 boxes)  
ARC # 1436618
3. WORLD WAR II INTELLIGENCE FILES, 1941-1945  
Location: 1153A                      Boxes 170-171 (2 boxes)  
ARC # 1766412
4. FONO PROCEEDINGS, 1902-1949  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 18-22  
Location: 1153A                      Boxes 172-176 (5 boxes)  
ARC # 1766416
5. ANNUAL REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, 1902-1956  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 23-28  
Location: 1153A-1153B              Boxes 177-179, 179A, 180, & 180A (6 boxes)  
ARC # 1895812
6. GENERAL INTEREST FILE, 1872-1948  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 29  
Location: 1153B                      Boxes 181-182  
(Material of intrinsic value: Vault 17827, Box 182)  
ARC # 1781372

7. PROPOSED DESIGNS FOR THE FLAG OF AMERICAN SAMOA, 1960  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 51  
Location: 1153B                      Box 183  
ARC # 1936859
8. GENERAL STUDIES OF AMERICAN SAMOA, 1912-1940  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 51  
Location: 1153B                      Box 183A  
ARC # 1936874
9. CASE OF THE MOTOR VESSEL *SAMOA*, 1942-1947  
Location: 1153B                      Box 184  
ARC # 1936881
10. CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS CONCERNING CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN SAMOA, 1930  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 30  
Location: 1153B                      Box 184A  
ARC # 1936936
11. RECORDS RELATING TO NAVAL ADMINISTRATION, 1900-1951  
Location: 1153B                      Box 185  
ARC # 1936937
12. *EVANS v. RIPLEY*, 1921-1927  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 30  
Location: 1153B                      Box 186  
ARC # 1936940
13. TRANSCRIPTS OF SPEECHES AND CEREMONIES, 1908-1956  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 52  
Location: 1153B                      Box 187  
ARC # 1936942
14. INVESTIGATIONS AND COURTS OF INQUIRY, 1947-1953  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 53  
Location: 1153B                      Box 188  
ARC # 1936948
15. SUBJECT FILES, 1900-1958  
A box list is available (tab 3).  
*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 31-48; Microfilm I22, rolls 1-3, 41B(?), 54  
(selected genealogical records only)  
Location: 1153B-1153C                      Boxes 1-20 (old box numbers 189-209)  
ARC # 1938347

16. CODED SUBJECT FILES, 1941-1961

A file plan/box list is available (tab 4).

*See* Microfilm I22, roll 39 (selected genealogical records only)

Location: 1153D-1155E

Boxes 1-241 (old box numbers 210-446)

ARC # 638718

& boxes 1-4 at 1155E

Records of the Attorney General's Office

1. REGULATIONS AND ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA, 1938-1961

Location: 2153A

Boxes 447-449 (3 boxes)

ARC # 1756060

2. ISLAND GOVERNMENT FILES, 1931-1964

A file plan/box list is available (tab 5).

*See* Microfilm I22, rolls 1-4, 28-34, 38B, 38C, 54 (selected genealogical records only)

Location: 2153A-2153F

Boxes 450-510B (73 boxes?)

ARC # 1593425

3. POLICE INVESTIGATIONS AND CASE FILES, 1932-1962

Location: 2153F-2153G

Boxes 511-525 (15 boxes)

ARC # 1756082

4. CIVIL MATTERS REFERRED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, 1944-1957

Location: 2153G

Box 526

ARC/MLR # 2443

5. POLICE STATION LOG BOOKS, 1957, 1962

Location: 2153G

Box 527

ARC # 1756084

6. OFFICE LOG BOOK, 1949-1958

Location: 2153G

Box 528

ARC # 1756086

7. PRISON RECORDS, 1935-1951

Location: 2153G

Boxes 529-530 (2 boxes)

ARC # 1756087

8. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RECORDS, 1933-1965

*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, rolls 57-62; Microfilm I22, rolls 32-34 (selected genealogical records only)

Location: 2153G-2154A

Boxes 531-540 (15 boxes)

ARC # 1756081

9. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RULES AND REGULATIONS, 1934-1961

*See* Microfilm I22, rolls 30, 34B (selected genealogical records only)

Location: 2154A                      Boxes 541-542 (2 boxes)

ARC # 1756083

10. READING FILES, 1942-1963

*See* Microfilm I22, roll 38C (selected genealogical records only)

Location: 2154C                      Boxes 543-544 (2 boxes)

ARC # 1756070

11. PERSONNEL RECORDS, 1900-1963

*See* Microfilm I27, Personnel Records: Register of Officers (entire series not microfilmed)

Location: 2154C                      Box 545

ARC # 1756073

12. RECORDS OF BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, 1941-1959

*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 54

Location: 2154C                      Boxes 546-547 (2 boxes)

ARC # 1756069

13. RECORDS RELATING TO DISTRICT AND VILLAGE MATTERS, 1939-1955

*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 56

Location: 2154C                      Boxes 548-549 (2 boxes)

ARC # 1756063

14. COPRA FUND BOOKS, 1908-1948

*See* Microfilm Publication T1182, roll 55

Location: 2154C                      Box 550

ARC # 1756068

HISTORY AND CULTURE FILES (non-record material)

Location: 1155E                      Box 1-2 (LGA-R)

MLR # 6464

MARKED ELECTION BALLOTS (non-record material)

Location: 2154C                      Box 1

MLR # 2444

MASTER NEGATIVES (non-record material)

Location: 3343D                      Boxes 1-5 (LGA-R) & 6-11 un-numbered (MIC-A)

MLR # 2986

RG 284, Records of the Government of American Samoa

Microfilm I22, Selected Records of Genealogical Importance from the Government of American Samoa

Roll List

Rolls 1-3	Matai Names, 1902-1954
Roll 4	Plantation Records, 1942; Divorce Proceedings
Roll 5	Divorce Case Files, 1900-1904
Roll 6	Divorce Case Files, 1906-1908
Roll 7	Divorce Case Files, 1908-1913 and #3 for 1900
Roll 8	Divorce Case Files, 1908-1916
Roll 9	Divorce Case Files, 1918-1921
Roll 10	Divorce Case Files, 1921-1922
Roll 11	Divorce Case Files, 1924
Roll 12	Divorce Case Files, 1926
Roll 13	Divorce Case Files, 1926
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Roll 17	Divorce Case Files, 1949-1950
Roll 18	Divorce Case Files, 1945-1947
Roll 19	Divorce Case Files, 1948-1950
Roll 20	Divorce Case Files, 1950-1951
Roll 21	Divorce Case Files, 1951-1952
Roll 22	Divorce Case Files, 1952-1954
Roll 23	Divorce Case Files, 1954-1955
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Roll 25	Divorce Case Files, 1958-1959
Roll 26	Divorce Case Files, 1959-1961
Roll 27	Divorce Case Files, 1961-1974
Roll 28	Passenger Lists, 1932-1936
Roll 28B	Passenger Lists, 1937-1938
Roll 30	Passports and Travel Permits, 1918-1941; Letters of Identity, 1951-1953
Roll 31	Immigration and Emigration, 1936-1965; Travel Permits, 1941
Roll 32	Immigration and Emigration, 1936-1965; Letters of Identity
Roll 33	Immigration and Emigration, 1936-1965
Roll 34	Immigration and Emigration, 1952-1960
Roll 34B	Passenger Lists, 1959-1960
Roll 34C	Territorial Census, 1900-1912
Roll 36	Territorial Census, 1916-1922
Roll 37	Territorial Census Returns, 1922-1945
Roll 38	Territorial Census Returns, 1945
Roll 38B	School Census, 1921, 1937 [plus taxpayers and school registers]
Roll 38C	Native Officials, 1900-1956

- Roll 39 Names of Village Policemen, 1950; Applications for Government Positions, 1934-1935; Petitions to the Governor, 1902-1933
- Roll 41B Petitions to the Governor, 1902-1933
- Roll 42 Probate Records, 1902-1961
- Roll 43 Probate Records, 1902-1961; and Wills
- Roll 44 Guardianship of Tomingana Children
- Roll 44B Insanity Records, 1941-1942
- Roll 44C Pardons and Paroles, 1914-1952; Commitments to Prison, 1904-1931; Court Records, 1918-1944; Court Records Concerning the People of Niue, 1923-1924; Village Court Records, 1933-1938
- Roll 45 Contracts, 1904-1925
- Rolls 46-53 War Damage Claims, 1946-1953
- Roll 54 Births and Deaths, 1906-1944; Marriage Permits, 1936-1965; Affidavits of Births, Deaths, and Name Changes, 1948-1956; Correspondence Pertaining to Vital Records, 1952; Cemetery Records, 1900-1928

NOTE: A folder title list (with corresponding box numbers) for Microfilm I22 is available.