
AMERICAN SAMOA

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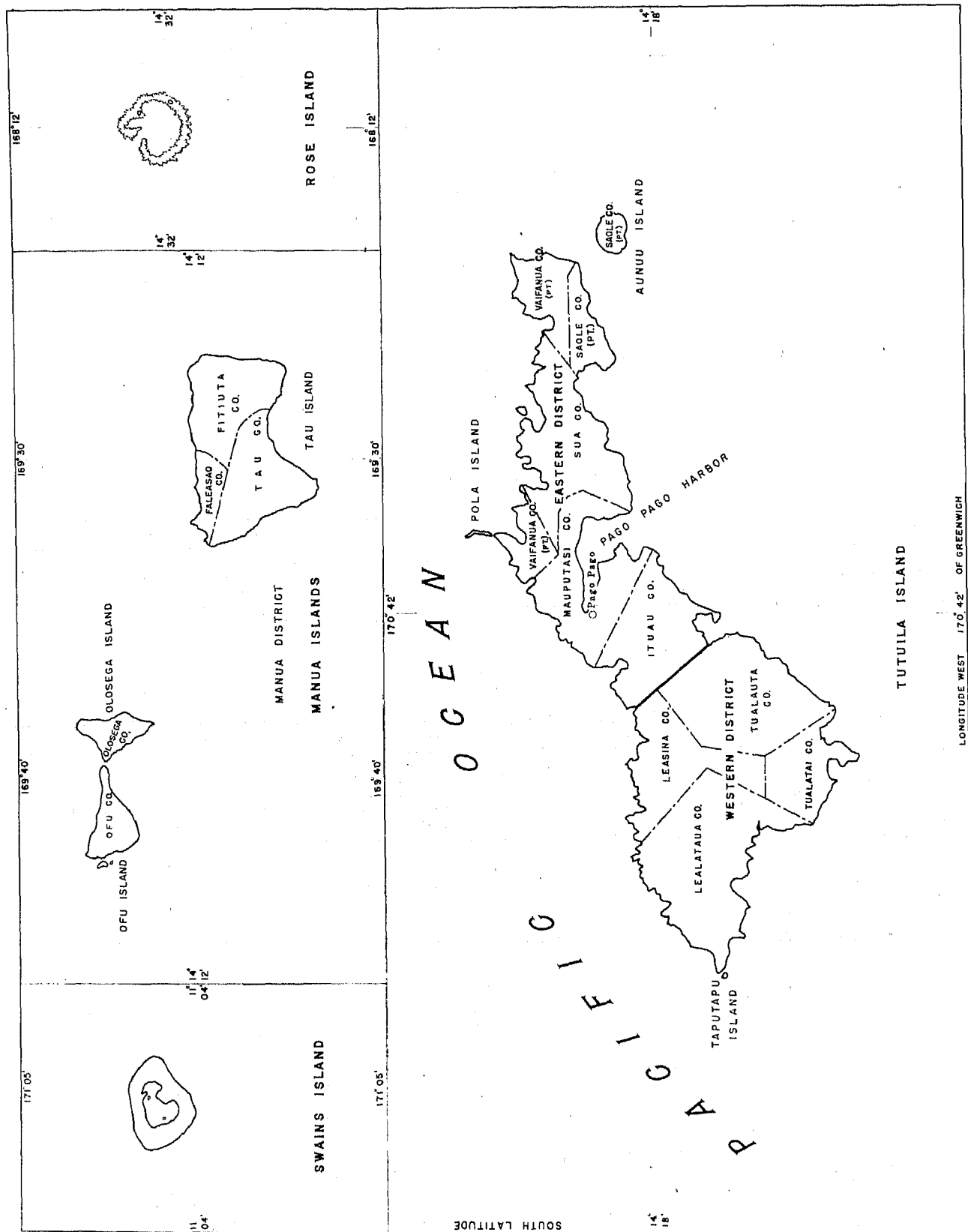
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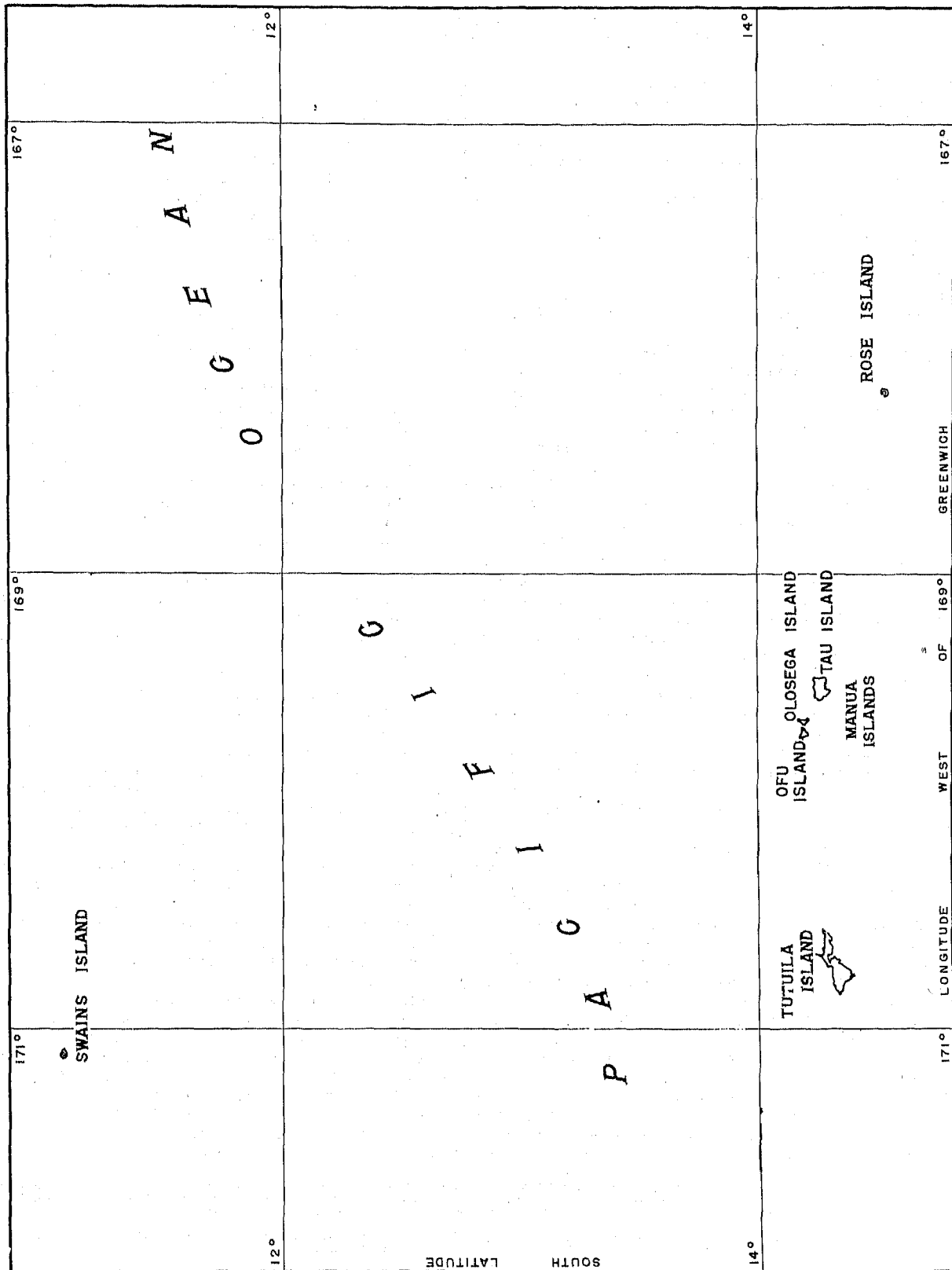
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AMERICAN SAMOA

ISLANDS, DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES



AMERICAN SAMOA



CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

Introduction.—This report presents, for American Samoa, the limited amount of statistics on agriculture which were collected in 1940 as a part of the Sixteenth Decennial Census of the United States. Comparative data on agriculture from the Fifteenth Decennial Census taken in 1930 and the Fourteenth Decennial Census taken in 1920 are presented when available.

These censuses of agriculture were taken in conjunction with the censuses of population which are the sources of the figures given herein for the number of inhabitants of these possessions. The 1920 Census of American Samoa was the first taken by the Federal Government of the United States. However, following the acquisition of these islands by the United States, the Naval Governors conducted local censuses of population in 1900 and 1912. The field work for the three latest censuses was performed under the supervision of the Naval Governor in accordance with plans prescribed by the Director of the Census.^a

Brief history, geography, and climate.—For several years, the United States, Great Britain, and Germany exercised a joint protectorate over the Samoan Islands. Later, England in recognition of other claims withdrew and the islands were divided between the United States and Germany, the former taking the Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the group lying east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich. This adjustment was reached by a convention between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, concluded December 2, 1899, and proclaimed by the President of the United States February 16, 1900. The natives of Samoa had no part in this convention. On April 17, 1900, the high chiefs of Tutuila, without any solicitation, ceded the islands of Tutuila and Aunu'u to the Government of the United States. This cession was acknowledged by the President under date of July 21, 1902. In July 1904, the Manua chiefs ceded their islands to the United States. The deed was signed July 14 and executed July 16. The President acknowledged the receipt of the deed of cession of the islands of Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose. The sovereignty of the United States was extended to Swains Island, by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 4, 1925, which placed the island under the administrative control of, and made it a part of, American Samoa. The former German islands are now mandated to New Zealand.

The Samoan Islands group in the South Pacific is about 2,700 miles east of the northern tip of Australia and 2,200 miles south of the Hawaiian Islands. They were known as the Navigators' Islands for some years. American Samoa comprises the Island of Tutuila, the most westerly of these United States possessions with the exception of Swains Island; the Island of Aunu'u, embraced in the name "Tutuila"; the Manua group composed of the Islands of Ofu, Olosega, and Tau; Rose Island, an uninhabited atoll; and Swains Island.

The name "American Samoa" became the official title of all the Samoan Islands under the jurisdiction of the United States on October 24, 1912, when the President issued the Governor a new commission as "Governor of American Samoa."

The agricultural possibilities of American Samoa are indicated in part by the area, topography, and other geographic features and by the soil and climate of the islands. The total land area of these islands is 76 square miles. Tutuila Island

has an area of 52 square miles, a length of approximately 20 miles, and a breadth of about 6 miles. Its extreme elevation is 2,141 feet. Aunu'u Island, about a mile from the east end of Tutuila, has a length of 1 mile, a height of 275 feet, and an area of less than 1 square mile.

About 60 miles to the east are the 3 Manua Islands, the largest of which is Tau, 6 1/2 miles in length, 3,056 feet in extreme height, and 17 square miles in area. Olosega Island is 2 1/2 miles in length, 2,095 feet in maximum height, and covers an area of 2 square miles. Ofu Island is about 3 miles long; its highest point is 1,587 feet, and its area 3 square miles.

Rose Island is the name given an atoll about 3 miles in diameter, partly under water at high tide, 80 miles southeast of any of the other islands of the Samoan group. Sand Islet, the smaller of the 2 islets of the atoll, is about an acre in extent and its highest part is 5 feet above high tide. Rose Islet has an area of about 8 acres, and its highest part is 11 feet above high water. It is without fresh water and is uninhabited. This islet once had the distinction of being the southernmost land under the control of the United States,^b being almost exactly 1,000 miles south of the equator.

Swains Island, also called Gente Hermosa and Quiros, lies in a northerly position to Tutuila, and is about 4 miles in circumference and not over 20 feet above sea level; its gross area, including a central lagoon of 1/3 square mile, is 1 1/3 square miles. It was discovered by Quiros in 1606 and named by him La Peregrina, but the position then given for it was so much in error as to lead an American whaling captain named Swain to assume the right of discovery upon landing there. It was examined in 1840 by a United States exploring expedition under Wilkes and renamed Swains Island.

The Islands of American Samoa, with the exception of Rose and Swains Islands, are of recent volcanic origin. There are several classes of soils, e.g., the mountain island of Tutuila is fringed by coral reefs and the narrow ribbon of more or less level land on which the villages of the natives are built consists very largely of disintegrated and decomposed coral residues. The coconut tree seems to flourish both on the volcanic mountain side of basaltic rocks and shales and on the narrow fringe of calcareous material bordering the island which is supplied part of the time, at least, with considerable saline material. This adaptability of Samoan crops to various types of soils, according to Coulter, seems to be a characteristic of banana plants, breadfruit trees, sugarcane, and other crops. The volcanic islands are drained by scores of short streams which descend from the mountains in valleys with very steep gradients.

The climate of Samoa is one of high temperature and heavy rainfall; the daily range of temperature is slight and there is little variation from day to day. The average annual rainfall at the United States Naval Station on Tutuila for the years 1900 to 1936, inclusive, was 196 inches. There is a great variation in the rainfall from year to year, from month to month, and from day to day. In 1905, the rainfall was 130.1 inches, but in 1908 it was 284.4 inches. Samoa suffers from hurricanes at irregular intervals.

^aMost of the factual data on "Brief history, geography, and climate" taken from Geological Survey Bulletin 817 of the United States Department of the Interior, 1939; "Land Utilization in American Samoa," by John Wesley Coulter, Bernice P. Bishop, Museum Bulletin 170, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1941; and American Samoa, A General Report by the Governor, 1927, and United States Code, 1940 edition. Much of the information on "Government and people" and "Agricultural activities" is taken verbatim from John Wesley Coulter, op. cit.

^bCapt. Edward W. Hansen, United States Navy, who was Governor-Commandant in April 1940, was in charge of the Sixteenth Census canvass of American Samoa.

^cClaims based upon the Byrd Explorations and Discoveries in the Antarctic may have altered this distinction.

Government and people.—On February 19, 1900, an Executive Order was signed by the President reading as follows:

The island of Tutuila, of the Samoan group, and all other islands of the group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, are hereby placed under the control of the Department of the Navy for a naval station.

The Secretary of the Navy shall take such steps as are necessary to establish the authority of the United States and to give to the islands the necessary protection.

The Secretary of the Navy on the same date issued an order as follows:

The island of Tutuila, of the Samoan group, and all other islands of the group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, are hereby established into a naval station, to be known as the Naval Station, Tutuila, and to be under the command of a commandant.

At the present time, the head of the Naval Government of American Samoa is a naval officer appointed, as Governor, by the President of the United States. The same officer also has orders from the Secretary of the Navy as Commandant of the Naval Station, Tutuila. The seat of the government is Pago Pago, located on the bay bearing that name. The port of Pago Pago is the only port of entry to American Samoa.

American Samoa is divided into three administrative districts, viz, Eastern Tutuila, Western Tutuila, and Manua. Each has a native district governor appointed by the Governor. The districts are divided into counties, each administered by a native chief also appointed by the Governor. The districts comprise the following counties:

Eastern District, Tutuila Western District, Tutuila

Itau County	Lealataua County
Mauputasi County	Leasina County
Saole County (which includes Aunuu Island)	Tualatai County
Sua County	Tualata County
Vaifanua County	

Manua District

Ofu County (coextensive with Ofu Island)	
Olosega County (coextensive with Olosega Island)	
Faleasao County	
Pitiuta County	Tau Island
Tau County	

Swains Island is inhabited (147 persons in 1940) but is not a separate administrative district.

Rose Island is an uninhabited island and is placed under no administrative district.*

The county and district councils may recommend laws, which they deem expedient and necessary for the county or district, for enactment of the Governor (of American Samoa), upon his approval.

The Samoans are, as a group, true Polynesians and are cousins of the Maoris of New Zealand and the Kanakas of the Territory of Hawaii. These people live in small villages situated, with a few exceptions on the "faga." The largest village, Pago Pago, had only 934 inhabitants in 1940.

The Samoan family (*aiga*) is a social group of about 10 to 50 people living as a unit in a village. The head (*matai*) is the ruler of the family and directs its economic and political activities. The family usually consists of the "matai," his wife and children, relatives and their children, and adopted children. In some larger families there are two or three "small matai" under the direction of the head. Each family is a self-sustaining economic group, the members of which, including the head, cooperatively contribute the products of their labor to the family.

The lands owned and operated by a family under a "matai" are called plantations. A family generally owns from 5 to 10 plantations of various sizes from about 1/20 of an acre to 3 or 4 acres. These are in scattered locations, most of them being near the village in which the family lives. Some of the larger land holdings are controlled by family heads with titles of high chiefs and high talking chiefs.

There are from 5 to 25 families in a village. Their heads meet in village discussion groups (*fono*) where most matters of interfamily and village concern are discussed and decided, including land boundaries and other land matters. The "fono" is a directive for much cooperative economic effort, and has wide social and political powers.

There are no public lands in American Samoa. Nearly all the land is owned by the natives, but a few small tracts are owned by foreigners, the titles having been established before 1899. From the beginning of the occupation of the Islands of American Samoa by the United States Government, its policy in regard to the land has been "Samoan lands for Samoans." The laws of American Samoa accordingly provide that there shall be no alienation of land held by aboriginal natives of the islands to a nonnative. The lands of the natives may, however, be leased by nonnatives, with the sanction of the Governor, for a period not to exceed 40 years, for any purpose except for the extraction of minerals and the cutting of timber.

English is used as the medium of instruction in the school system of American Samoa. The regulations and orders are printed in both English and the Samoan language.

Agricultural activities.—The typical Samoan village consists of a group of native houses (*fale*) spaced about a village green (*malae*). It is situated on the beach at the mouth of a valley. A grove of coconut trees protects it from the ocean winds. At the back of the village, on the land side, are ovens (*umu*) one for each home. About the ovens are small irregular patches of the more important Samoan food crops—mostly bananas, breadfruit, and a few giant taro. The patches range in area from a few square feet to 100 square yards. Towering above them are more coconut trees. Trails lead from the village up the valley and mountain slopes. The slopes have heavy stands of coconut trees under which grow luxuriantly bananas and scattered breadfruit. Between the trees, there is a rank growth of shrubs, ferns, and weeds.

Above the coconut plantations is a dense natural forest, in which are clearings where taro is planted—the "ma'umaga" or main taro lands of the village. In the clearings are dead trees still standing, killed by girdling or by lighting fires around the bases of the trunks; there are stumps 2 feet high of those that have fallen, and rotting trunks and thick branches lying on the ground spread out in various directions. Among these forest remains taro grows in various stages of development from plants a few weeks old to mature plants 7 or 8 months old. Yams grow with taro in some clearings, their vines clinging to short poles or trailing on the ground. Near the taro plantations are older clearings formerly used for taro, now used for bananas. Giant taro is also found in them. Many old taro lands have reverted to second growth forest.

Minor variations in the landscape occur here and there. The small island of Aunuu has almost no natural forest; the taro plantations there are in swamp lands. A few swamps, found along the coasts of other islands, have dense growths of mangroves.

The tree plantations in American Samoa range in area from 0.5 to about four acres, excluding the small patches of planted land in the immediate vicinity of the native houses. Taro lands are from 0.2 to 0.5 acre. Coconut plantations occupy the largest area; parts of them, as already indicated, include bananas and breadfruit.

Each village group owns the plantations in its vicinity. But people from another village may have lands there too—by permission, through marriage relationships, or by grants of plantations which have come down by heredity and which were originally given to a family chief as a reward for valor in battle.

Each plantation, of whatever kind, has a specific name by which it is identified by the family that owns it. Corners of plantations are identified by certain trees generally with marks on them, by large rocks, or by other natural features. The ownership of trees growing near the imaginary lines which form their boundaries is exclusive and should a member of one family take a coconut from a tree belonging to another, there is trouble.

* Taken from file correspondence with Captain Hansen, Governor-Commandant.

* The beach and the crescent-shaped valley floor.

On most of the coconut lands, trees are of volunteer growth, sprung from nuts which have fallen. Bananas are planted in parts of the coconut plantations near the villages, but most families have plantations which are used mainly for bananas. There is no systematic planting of breadfruit, which grows for many years—Samoans do not know exactly how many—and which is seen everywhere. Besides furnishing one of the staple foods, it is extensively used in building native houses. Kava, a small shrub with large roots, is cultivated. The dried roots are used in preparing the important ceremonial drink. The alligator pear (avocado) grows half wild. Several species of citrus are found in the islands. The native Samoan orange grows on lowlands in forests. The fruit is sour and seldom eaten, but the juice is used by the Samoans as a shampoo. The citron and lime also grow wild.

Of the nontree crops on these islands, taro is the most important: it is second only to bananas as a food crop and is preferred to bananas when the supply is large. The higher plantations in Samoa are almost exclusively taro; many are at elevations of 700 to 1,000 feet. Taro plantations are farthest from the villages. They are usually grouped together, identified with the villages the families of which own and operate them. Giant taro (taamu) is cultivated mainly as an emergency crop for use after hurricanes. The corm of the taamu will remain several months in the ground without spoiling.

Cassava is commonly cultivated in little patches, mostly near the houses in the villages. Two forms are distinguished by the Samoans, "maniotā," which is made into starch, and "tapioka," which is made into pudding. Sugarcane, which is raised in patches near all the villages, is grown almost exclusively for house thatch. Tobacco came into Polynesia with the white man, and Samoans have developed strong varieties.

There are no farms in the islands which fulfill the definition of a farm as usually given by the Census. In view of the fact that the Samoans have no unit of area, it is impracticable at present to undertake the task of obtaining accurate figures for acreages and crops.

As to livestock in American Samoa, the natives are most interested in the production of pigs and poultry. Pigs enable a family to make a good showing at various ceremonial functions demanding pork. They are generally kept near the villages in enclosures and the animals are marked to show to which family they belong. The meat of the coconut is their principal food. At feasts for ordinary guests, fowl is an economical substitute for pork, thus many families raise chickens. On the small plain in the western part of Tutuila, horses are used to carry baskets of coconut meat. They cannot be used successfully on the rugged terrain of the rest of the islands. Cattle are kept on the plain by the Mormon mission on a coconut plantation, and by a few Samoans, to graze the ground between trees.

The copra industry.—Copra, the dried meat of the coconut, is the chief export from the islands. Ripe coconuts for copra generally lie under the trees for a month or two, until there are enough to make a cutting worth while. Nuts from plantations near the villages are gathered from time to time and strung around poles where they remain until it is decided to cut copra. The nuts are husked and are split open with the backs of bush knives, then the meat is cut out in strips. The fresh meat is dried on mats near the houses and is raked by hand at intervals to dry it evenly. In dry weather the meat dries in four days, but the average drying period is seven days. Approximately two and three-fourths nuts are required to make one pound of dried copra.

The copra is carried in baskets to the village weighing station, where a receipt chit, negotiable at face value anywhere in American Samoa, is issued, generally in the name of the family chief. The product is then stored in a copra shed to await transportation to Pago Pago. The Government markets the copra thereby saving the Samoan from trading with people whose ways he does not understand, and, by selling it on contract, gets a better average price over a period of years than could be gained by individuals. An American navigation company gives a special freight rate to San Francisco. The quantity produced is governed by the selling price and by the frequency and incidence of hurricanes.

Because of the importance of this product in the island economy and since it forms the largest part of the case income from agriculture, exports from 1931 to 1939 are shown in table 7.

Authority for the censuses.—Legal provision for the 1940 and 1930 censuses of American Samoa was made in the Act providing for the Fifteenth Decennial Census of the United States which was approved on June 18, 1929. In part, this Act provided:

That a census of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, and mines shall be taken by the Director of the Census in the year 1930 and every ten years thereafter. The census herein provided for shall include each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. A census of Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands shall be taken in the same year by the respective governors of said islands and a census of the Panama Canal Zone by the Governor of the Canal Zone, all in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the Census.

Schedules and coverage.—In taking the censuses of agriculture for American Samoa, several differences in the schedules and in the attempted coverage should be noted. In all cases, the number of subjects covered was limited. The schedules for 1940, 1930, and 1920, with instructions contained thereon and any additional instructions to the enumerators, are reproduced at the close of this report on American Samoa.

For 1940, as may be noted, the enumerator, after securing the information in respect to the inhabitants of each household, was to ascertain whether any member of the household raised any crops in 1939 or kept any livestock on April 1, 1940. If so, a report was to be made for such crops and/or livestock except that in the case where no crops were raised and no livestock other than poultry was kept, a report was not to be made if there were fewer than five chickens or other poultry. Thus, no attempt was made to define a farm for purposes of enumeration. As pointed out in the discussion under "Agricultural activities," the places reporting crops or livestock in the islands do not correspond closely to "farms" as ordinarily defined in the Census Reports. However, in the preliminary release of the 1940 Census data for American Samoa, the establishments which reported agricultural activities are all shown under the term "farms." The definition as given in that report is—

The term "farm" ** relates to any parcel or parcels of land—regardless of size and value of production—on which crops were grown by one person, either alone or with the aid of members of his household or of hired help.

Since all of the reports indicated crops had been grown, each of the agricultural establishments was classified as a farm in that report and, for consistency, are so shown in this report.

As pointed out in the discussion under "Government and people," the holdings of an "aiga" might consist of from 5 to 10 scattered plantations all under the direction of one "matai." According to section 79 of the Codification of the Regulations and Orders for the Government of American Samoa, issued in 1937, "Every matai in American Samoa shall register his title and designating name and the record of such registration shall be kept as a part of the records of the Attorney General." It would seem, therefore, that there should not be any duplication of "matai" names. The fact that no duplication was found on the schedules lends credence that all of the holdings of one "aiga" were reported on one schedule.

The Agriculture Schedule used in American Samoa in 1940 was designed to secure the name and age of the operator, the name of the owner if other than operator, the acres in the property, the acres or fractions thereof and production for individual field crops, the number of trees or plants and the production for individual fruits and nuts, and also the number of the different species of livestock of all ages on hand. It has also been pointed out that Samoans have no unit of area for land and that the crops are grown in very small and widely scattered plots. Governor-Commandant Hansen, in correspondence with the Bureau, advised that in the 1940 enumeration for agriculture no data were entered on the farm reports for the number of coconut trees as the natives could not answer this question with any degree of accuracy. He stated the same condition applied to the acreage of farms. He also stated that the

Samoaans keep no records and they have no idea of the number, pounds, or bushels for recording the production of such crops as arrowroot, sugarcane, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, and yams.

At the direction of the supervisor, the enumerators reported the number of plants for the individual field crops rather than an acreage and the quantity produced. The number of plants is not particularly significant for such crops as sugarcane, sweetpotatoes, taro, and yams. The reports indicated a considerable amount of estimating which might vary widely from the actual conditions. For all of these reasons, it is thought best not to show the number of plants, as was carried in the preliminary release, but rather to show only the number of farms, or properties, reporting specified crops. Taamu, or giant taro, although not listed on the schedule, was reported by nearly every respondent. This crop, previously referred to as an emergency crop, is closely allied to the true taro, but it is very acrid to the taste and is eaten only in cases of necessity. The number of reports of taro, the number of reports of taamu, and the number of schedules showing either or both of these crops are given in table 5. Ti, a semicultivated shrub, has long tuberous roots which are full of starch and saccharine substance and are roasted for human food or fed to livestock. The young leaves of the plant are excellent fodder for animals and the older leaves yield a coarse fiber. Kava was reported on only two schedules. Numerous entries for this crop had been made on other schedules, but for some reason they had been intentionally erased by the enumerator. Particular attention is called to the figures shown in table 6 for bananas, breadfruit, and coconuts, and their accompanying footnotes which are reproduced from the preliminary report.

In 1930, 2 schedules were used to record agricultural activities. One was used to secure the acreage and production for field crops and the number of trees, plants, and production for fruits and nuts. An individual schedule of this type was required for every operator. The second schedule was for recording livestock and was a line type form on which the livestock for as many as 56 possessors, or owners, could be listed. The data for crops as shown in the reports for that year are given as representing "farms" as defined on the schedule, while the data for livestock as carried in the reports for that year are given for "places reporting" and not "farms reporting."

In 1920, two line type schedules were used, one to secure information for the cultivated crops, and the other to secure the number of specified kinds of livestock. However, the reports for that year do not carry any data for crops.

Tenure of operator.—Table 2 presents the number of operators classified into two groups, namely, "Owners" and "Other than owners." The classification was made on the following basis: If a name was given under Question 1 "Name of Operator" and a name did not appear under the (a) part of the question "Name of owner (if other than operator)," the operator was classified as an "Owner," whereas if a name appeared under the (a) part of the question, the operator was classified as "Other than owner." Whether this basis of classification is valid could not be ascertained satisfactorily from the schedules. In several counties all of the operators were classed as "Owners." For those counties, a comparison was made with the population schedules and it was found in each case that the name reported in the space for name of operator was given on the population schedule as a "matai" or "head" of a family which strengthens the belief that the classification shown herein has factual standing.

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TABLE 4.—FARMS REPORTING AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OF SPECIFIED CLASSES ON FARMS, 1940; AND ON FARMS AND NONFARM PLACES, 1930; BY ISLANDS, DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES; WITH NUMBERS, 1920, BY DISTRICTS

[Livestock, all ages, on hand on census date]

ITEM	AMERICAN SAMOA TOTAL	BY ISLANDS								BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES					
		Tutuila Group			Manua Group				Swains Island	Manua District					
		Total	Tutuila Island	Aunni Island	Total	Ofu Island	Olosega Island	Tau Island		Total	Faleasao County	Fitiuta County	Ofu County	Olosega County	Tau County
LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, 1940															
Any livestock on hand..farms reporting..	978	742	721	21	235	41	49	145	1	235	29	51	41	49	65
Cattle.....farms reporting..	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
number.....	272	272	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk cows.....farms reporting..	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
number.....	26	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other cattle.....farms reporting..	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
number.....	246	246	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs and pigs.....farms reporting..	714	519	498	21	194	41	48	106	1	194	21	46	41	46	38
number.....	8,641	5,907	5,592	315	2,484	478	530	1,476	250	2,484	188	736	478	530	552
Horses, mules, and colts.....farms reporting..	66	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
number.....	121	121	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and lambs.....farms reporting..	4	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
number.....	34	17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Chickens.....farms reporting..	919	693	673	20	235	41	49	135	1	235	29	50	41	49	59
number.....	22,908	17,624	17,165	459	4,974	900	1,066	3,018	310	4,974	275	1,293	900	1,056	1,950
Ducks.....farms reporting..	51	46	44	1	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	2
number.....	332	245	236	7	87	.....	.....	87	.....	87	.....	65	.....	.....	22
Other poultry ¹.....farms reporting..	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
number.....	159	157	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND NONFARM PLACES: 1930 AND 1920															
Any livestock on hand:															
1930.....places reporting..	685	641	(²)	(²)	243	48	48	147	1	243	33	47	46	48	67
Cattle:															
1930.....places reporting..	54	53	(²)	(²)	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
number.....	606	606	(²)	(²)	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1920.....number.....	438	438	(²)	(²)	2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hogs and pigs:															
1930.....places reporting..	824	590	(²)	(²)	233	42	45	146	1	233	33	47	42	45	66
number.....	5,170	3,858	(²)	(²)	1,202	170	215	816	110	1,202	121	169	170	216	526
1920.....number.....	4,243	3,783	(²)	(²)	480	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	480	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Horses and colts:															
1930.....places reporting..	100	98	(²)	(²)	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
number.....	215	211	(²)	(²)	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920.....number.....	207	207	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickens:															
1930.....places reporting..	854	616	(²)	(²)	237	46	48	143	1	237	33	47	46	48	63
number.....	16,108	13,576	(²)	(²)	2,382	529	596	1,287	150	2,382	220	394	529	596	673
1920.....number.....	13,338	12,127	(²)	(²)	1,211	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,211	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ducks:															
1930.....places reporting..	125	116	(²)	(²)	8	1	1	6	1	8	1	1	1	1	4
number.....	667	594	(²)	(²)	60	2	20	38	13	60	10	5	2	20	23
1920.....number.....	367	367	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹For 1940, 1 farm reported geese and 4 farms, pigeons.

²Not available.

³Swains Island made a part of American Samoa in 1925.

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TABLE 4.—FARMS REPORTING AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OF SPECIFIED CLASSES ON FARMS, 1940; AND ON FARMS AND NONFARM PLACES, 1930; BY ISLANDS, DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES; WITH NUMBERS, 1920, BY DISTRICTS—Continued

[Livestock, all ages, on hand on census date]

ITEM	BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES—Continued												Swains Island
	Tutuila District												
	Total	Eastern						Western					
		Total	Ituau County	Mauputasi County	Saole County	Soa County	Vaifanua County	Total	Lealataua County	Leasina County	Tualatala County	Tualauta County	
LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, 1940													
Any livestock on hand....farms reporting..	742	451	60	214	50	63	64	291	129	24	44	94	1
Cattle.....farms reporting..	12	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	9	6	.....	2	1	.....
number.....	272	19	.....	10	.....	.....	3	259	79	.....	5	175	.....
Milk cows.....farms reporting..	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....
number.....	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	20	.....	4	.....	.....
Other cattle.....farms reporting..	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	6	.....	1	1	.....
number.....	246	11	.....	10	.....	.....	1	235	59	.....	1	175	.....
Hogs and pigs.....farms reporting..	519	301	54	118	48	49	32	218	70	22	43	83	1
number.....	5,907	3,299	815	422	673	617	742	2,638	1,001	264	344	1,029	250
Horses, mules, and colts.....farms reporting..	66	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	8	2	19	35	.....
number.....	121	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	18	5	31	64	.....
Sheep and lambs.....farms reporting..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
number.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Chickens.....farms reporting..	693	409	59	203	49	63	35	284	125	23	44	93	1
number.....	17,624	9,777	1,079	3,721	1,467	1,669	1,511	7,847	3,953	593	1,366	2,035	310
Ducks.....farms reporting..	45	26	7	16	2	1	.....	19	10	3	1	5	.....
number.....	245	123	24	86	10	1	.....	122	86	14	7	15	.....
Other poultry ¹.....farms reporting..	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
number.....	157	107	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	50	40	.....	.....	10	2
LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND NONFARM PLACES: 1930 AND 1920													
Any livestock on hand:													
1930.....places reporting..	* 641	384	54	171	43	62	54	257	125	29	34	69	1
Cattle:													
1930.....places reporting..	53	17	3	9	3	.....	2	36	23	1	5	7	.....
number.....	605	77	6	60	4	.....	7	529	234	2	11	281	.....
1920.....number.....	436	117	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	319	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hogs and pigs:													
1930.....places reporting..	590	351	47	159	40	56	49	239	115	29	32	63	1
number.....	3,858	1,671	348	586	202	307	228	2,187	919	211	323	734	110
1920.....number.....	3,763	1,350	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2,413	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Horses and colts:													
1930.....places reporting..	66	24	9	9	1	5	.....	74	8	4	19	43	1
number.....	211	36	18	11	2	5	.....	175	11	5	39	120	3
1920.....number.....	207	56	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	151	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Chickens:													
1930.....places reporting..	616	365	49	158	43	62	53	251	121	29	33	66	1
number.....	13,578	8,213	1,313	3,620	808	1,078	1,194	5,363	2,093	481	601	2,188	150
1920.....number.....	12,127	5,839	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	6,288	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ducks:													
1930.....places reporting..	116	61	12	28	6	9	6	55	26	.....	8	21	1
number.....	594	322	79	138	41	33	31	272	172	.....	43	57	13
1920.....number.....	367	79	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	288	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹For 1940, 1 farm reported geese and 4 farms, pigeons.²Not available.³Swains Island made a part of American Samoa in 1925.

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TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED FIELD CROPS—FARMS REPORTING, 1939 AND 1929; WITH ACRES AND PRODUCTION, 1929; BY ISLANDS, DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES

ITEM	AMERICAN SAMOA TOTAL	BY ISLANDS								BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES					
		Tutuila Group			Manua Group				Swains Island	Manua District					
		Total	Tutuila Island	Amanu Island	Total	Ofu Island	Olo- sega Island	Tau Island		Total	Falea- sao County	Fiti- uta County	Ofu County	Olo- sega County	Tau County
Any field crops..farms reporting..1939..	1,035	779	757	22	255	42	49	164	1	255	31	54	42	49	79
1929..	899	577	556	21	231	46	42	141	1	231	32	43	48	42	66
Arrowroot.....farms reporting..1939..	690	449	428	21	240	40	46	152	1	240	30	40	40	46	73
1929..	38	37	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
acres.....1929..	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
production, pounds...1929..	3,478	3,428	3,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugarcane.....farms reporting..1939..	898	566	545	21	242	40	48	154	.....	242	31	50	40	48	73
1929..	48	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
acres.....1929..	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
production, pounds...1929..	63,675	63,675	63,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweetpotatoes.....farms reporting..1939..	113	49	49	.....	63	0	19	38	1	63	.....	14	0	19	24
Taro and/or taamu.....farms reporting..1939..	1,030	775	753	22	254	42	49	163	1	254	31	53	42	49	79
Taamu (giant taro).....farms reporting..1939..	977	723	723	.....	253	42	49	162	1	253	31	53	42	49	78
Taro.....farms reporting..1939..	1,017	755	749	22	251	42	49	160	1	251	31	50	42	49	79
1929..	698	570	555	21	231	48	42	141	1	231	32	43	48	42	66
acres.....1929..	714	544	525	19	170	38	34	98	(1)	170	21	29	38	34	48
production, number...1929..	1,746,890	1,324,080	1,277,880	46,200	422,650	93,100	83,400	246,150	150	422,650	63,600	74,400	93,100	83,400	117,950
Ti.....farms reporting..1939..	149	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	1	148	.....	149	31	47	.....	1	70
Tobacco.....farms reporting..1939..	107	117	117	.....	80	13	13	54	.....	80	8	32	13	13	14
1929..	95	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
acres.....1929..	168	168	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
production, pounds...1929..	99,139	99,139	99,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yams.....farms reporting..1939..	542	353	319	14	188	27	45	116	1	188	27	45	27	45	44
1929..	112	57	57	.....	55	26	0	23	.....	55	.....	2	26	0	21
acres.....1929..	67	63	63	.....	4	1	(1)	3	.....	4	.....	1	1	(1)	2
production, bushels...1929..	3,816	3,601	3,601	.....	218	53	7	158	.....	218	.....	50	53	7	108
All other crops ^a.....farms reporting..1939..	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ITEM	Total	BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES—Continued										Swains Island	
		Tutuila District											
		Total	Ituua County	Mauupua- tasi County	Saolo County	Sua County	Vailanua County	Total	Leala- tua County	Loasina County	Tualatai County	Tualauta County	
Any field crops..farms reporting..1939..	779	477	62	234	52	63	64	302	138	25	45	94	1
1929..	577	323	54	126	37	80	40	254	125	26	34	69	1
Arrowroot.....farms reporting..1939..	449	324	20	145	44	48	60	125	55	0	20	41	1
1929..	37	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	2	22	1
acres.....1929..	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	(1)
production, pounds...1929..	3,428	2,400	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	998	.....	.....	400	568	50
Sugarcane.....farms reporting..1939..	566	398	53	183	42	60	60	108	34	23	41	80	.....
1929..	48	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
acres.....1929..	13	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
production, pounds...1929..	63,675	63,675	.....	63,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweetpotatoes.....farms reporting..1939..	49	30	3	10	4	8	5	19	13	2	2	1	1
Taro and/or taamu.....farms reporting..1939..	775	479	62	231	51	63	66	302	138	25	45	94	1
Taamu (giant taro).....farms reporting..1939..	723	435	61	224	26	60	64	288	120	24	44	91	1
Taro.....farms reporting..1939..	755	409	62	222	50	63	66	302	138	25	45	94	1
1929..	576	324	54	127	37	80	46	252	125	26	34	67	1
acres.....1929..	544	321	65	122	55	60	49	223	102	21	35	65	(1)
production, number...1929..	1,324,080	776,490	153,360	300,800	84,500	122,400	114,400	548,000	250,000	53,200	86,000	158,900	150
Ti.....farms reporting..1939..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco.....farms reporting..1939..	117	84	10	23	8	20	14	33	5	7	10	11	.....
1929..	95	34	.....	2	.....	32	.....	61	.....	.....	23	38	.....
acres.....1929..	168	1	.....	(1)	.....	1	.....	167	.....	.....	162	5	.....
production, pounds...1929..	99,139	433	.....	45	.....	388	.....	98,706	.....	.....	99,880	1,826	.....
Yams.....farms reporting..1939..	353	230	12	102	26	40	47	123	41	7	27	48	1
1929..	57	40	2	7	.....	6	25	17	2	3	1	11	.....
acres.....1929..	63	37	15	2	.....	2	18	26	2	2	10	12	.....
production, bushels...1929..	3,601	2,145	577	110	.....	68	1,000	1,456	100	120	580	656	.....
All other crops ^a.....farms reporting..1939..	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Less than 1 acre.²For 1939, 2 farms reported melons and 1 farm, mixed vegetables.

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TABLE 6.—SPECIFIED FRUITS AND NUTS—FARMS REPORTING AND NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS, BY ISLANDS, DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES: 1940 AND 1930

ITEM	AMERICAN SAMOA TOTAL	BY ISLANDS								BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES					
		Tutuila Group			Manua Group				Swains Island	Manua District					
		Total	Tutuila Island	Aunuu Island	Total	Ofu Island	Olosega Island	Tau Island		Total	Falea- sao County	Fitiuta County	Ofu County	Olosega County	Tau County
Any fruits and nuts, excluding coconuts...farms reporting..1940..	1,035	780	758	22	254	42	49	163	1	254	31	53	42	49	79
1930..	815	583	562	21	231	48	42	141	1	231	32	43	48	42	66
Alligator pears (avocados) ..farms reporting..1940..	348	326	325	1	23	10	10	2	.....	22	.....	.....	10	10	2
1930..	288	256	256	.....	32	14	.....	18	.....	32	.....	.....	14	.....	18
trees.....1940..	1,275	1,216	1,213	3	59	13	23	23	.....	59	.....	.....	13	23	23
1930..	918	868	868	.....	50	24	.....	28	.....	50	.....	.....	24	.....	26
Bananas.....farms reporting..1940..	1,027	773	751	22	253	42	49	162	1	253	31	53	42	49	78
1930..	810	579	556	21	230	48	42	140	1	230	32	43	48	42	65
plants.....1940..	1,459,000	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1930..	262,590	199,030	192,110	6,940	61,040	14,100	12,220	34,660	2,500	61,040	8,250	10,540	14,100	12,220	15,870
Breadfruit.....farms reporting..1940..	1,028	774	752	22	253	42	49	162	1	253	31	53	42	49	78
1930..	803	571	551	20	231	48	42	141	1	231	32	43	48	42	66
trees.....1940..	1,40,000	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1930..	25,230	19,035	18,390	645	6,190	1,417	1,247	3,526	5	6,190	826	1,062	1,417	1,247	1,606
Cacao.....farms reporting..1940..	46	41	41	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....
trees.....1940..	1,515	1,495	1,495	.....	20	5	15	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	5	15	.....
Citrons.....farms reporting..1940..	171	167	166	2	3	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1930..	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
trees.....1940..	560	555	551	4	4	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
1930..	72	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconuts.....trees.....1940..	2,245,000	2,170,000	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2,170,000	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1930..	2,275,000	2,169,489	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2,169,489	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Coffee.....farms reporting..1940..	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
trees.....1940..	211	211	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit.....farms reporting..1940..	42	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
trees.....1940..	203	203	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lemons.....farms reporting..1940..	145	133	133	.....	12	4	8	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	4	8	.....
1930..	124	113	111	2	10	2	1	7	1	10	.....	.....	2	1	7
trees.....1940..	709	676	676	.....	31	14	17	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	14	17	.....
1930..	259	232	206	26	26	6	2	18	1	26	.....	.....	6	2	18
Limes.....farms reporting..1940..	559	458	441	17	100	38	45	17	1	100	.....	9	38	45	8
1930..	101	80	66	14	21	7	13	1	.....	21	1	.....	7	13	.....
trees.....1940..	2,383	1,795	1,717	78	587	96	245	246	1	587	.....	79	96	245	107
1930..	279	242	215	27	37	8	23	6	.....	37	6	.....	8	23	.....
Mangoes.....farms reporting..1940..	631	547	530	17	89	28	36	17	1	89	1	8	28	36	8
1930..	402	353	353	.....	48	23	.....	25	1	48	.....	2	23	.....	23
trees.....1940..	3,203	2,819	2,696	123	361	77	113	191	3	361	7	79	77	113	105
1930..	1,615	1,486	1,486	.....	127	48	.....	76	2	127	.....	5	48	.....	74
Oranges.....farms reporting..1940..	671	536	518	20	132	35	42	55	1	132	11	9	35	42	35
1930..	400	324	304	20	75	11	5	59	1	75	9	.....	11	5	50
trees.....1940..	4,699	3,176	2,670	506	1,522	198	181	1,143	1	1,522	157	102	198	181	864
1930..	2,080	1,406	1,240	258	581	156	4	421	1	581	35	.....	156	4	386
Papayas.....farms reporting..1940..	874	679	658	21	194	41	48	106	1	194	29	41	41	48	35
1930..	629	491	487	4	138	36	33	69	.....	138	8	13	36	33	48
plants.....1940..	37,488	28,737	28,147	590	8,721	1,139	1,397	6,186	30	8,721	2,070	2,880	1,139	1,397	1,235
1930..	18,494	15,452	15,421	31	3,042	1,472	322	1,248	.....	3,042	77	173	1,472	322	998
Pineapples.....farms reporting..1940..	754	563	545	18	191	37	45	109	.....	191	23	43	37	45	43
1930..	348	285	285	.....	61	26	.....	35	.....	61	.....	.....	26	.....	35
plants.....1940..	46,273	31,203	30,048	1,155	17,070	2,712	3,721	10,637	.....	17,070	1,701	4,343	2,712	3,721	4,593
1930..	18,006	14,625	14,625	.....	3,061	1,622	.....	1,459	.....	3,061	.....	.....	1,622	.....	1,459
Other fruits and nuts.....farms reporting..1940..	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
trees.....1940..	211	211	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Figures given are same as those shown in preliminary report. Because of incompleteness of the data, no figures for islands, districts, or counties are given; the total was estimated in part.

² Not available.

³ Figures for 1940 are same as those shown in preliminary report. Data for 1940 and 1930 are based on estimates supplied by the Governor of American Samoa. No estimate made for number of farms on which coconuts were grown.

⁴ For 1940, 3 farms reported guavas and 1 farm, macadamia nuts.

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TABLE 6.—SPECIFIED FRUITS AND NUTS—FARMS REPORTING AND NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS, BY ISLANDS, DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES: 1940 AND 1930—Continued

ITEM	BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES—Continued													Swains Island
	Tutuila District													
	Total	Eastern						Total	Western					
		Total	Itum County	Maupele County	Sale County	Sua County	Vaifanua County		Lealotua County	Leasina County	Tualatua County	Tualatua County		
Any fruits and nuts, excluding coconuts...farms reporting..1940..	780	477	32	234	52	63	66	303	140	25	45	93	1	
1930..	583	328	54	131	37	60	46	255	125	27	34	66	1	
Alligator pears (avocados)..farms reporting..1940..	326	225	32	138	14	24	17	101	46	11	10	28	.....
1930..	266	155	22	114	.....	10	3	101	60	4	13	21	.....
trees.....1940..	1,216	833	119	530	40	80	94	394	208	20	70	77	.....
1930..	808	546	60	444	..	38	4	322	170	8	95	40	.....
Bananas.....farms reporting..1940..	773	473	32	231	51	63	66	300	137	25	45	93	1	
1930..	570	320	54	129	37	60	46	253	125	27	34	67	1	
plants.....1940..	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1930..	190,050	117,310	22,500	45,510	12,770	18,420	18,050	81,740	37,200	8,400	13,050	23,000	2,500	
Breadfruit.....farms reporting..1940..	774	473	32	232	51	62	66	301	139	25	44	93	1	
1930..	571	322	53	130	35	59	46	240	125	27	33	64	1	
trees.....1940..	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1930..	19,035	11,190	2,220	4,550	1,102	1,703	1,459	7,845	3,750	648	1,245	2,202	5	
Cacao.....farms reporting..1940..	41	27	10	2	1	9	5	14	2	12	.....	.....	.....
trees.....1940..	1,406	785	241	16	100	301	67	710	339	371	.....	.....	.....
Citrons.....farms reporting..1940..	197	135	15	88	4	17	11	32	.....	12	19	1	1
1930..	0	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
trees.....1940..	595	370	27	200	6	98	18	170	.....	20	165	1	1
1930..	72	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	58	8	.....	.....	50	.....
Coconuts.....trees.....1940..	\$170,000	\$52,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$118,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1930..	\$180,480	\$53,280	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$133,200	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Coffee.....farms reporting..1940..	12	5	.....	1	1	3	.....	7	6	.....	1	.....	.....
trees.....1940..	211	75	.....	10	40	25	.....	126	80	.....	60	.....	.....
Grapefruit.....farms reporting..1940..	42	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	27	7	.....	18	2	.....
trees.....1940..	203	107	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	96	31	.....	53	12	.....
Lemons.....farms reporting..1940..	133	40	29	5	3	3	.....	93	66	9	.....	18	.....
1930..	113	37	13	21	2	1	.....	76	48	3	9	16	1
trees.....1940..	678	145	123	10	8	4	.....	533	371	27	.....	135	.....
1930..	232	91	16	48	20	1	.....	141	95	5	18	23	1
Limes.....farms reporting..1940..	458	312	36	135	40	49	52	146	47	11	32	56	1	
1930..	80	33	.....	27	16	18	2	17	7	3	1	6	.....
trees.....1940..	1,795	1,001	92	343	188	206	170	794	285	34	160	315	1	
1930..	242	157	.....	42	33	48	34	85	53	7	17	8	.....
Mangoes.....farms reporting..1940..	547	353	46	180	37	43	47	194	82	18	34	60	1	
1930..	353	186	30	115	.....	34	7	167	75	15	29	43	1
trees.....1940..	2,819	1,838	180	874	378	155	251	981	444	97	250	190	3	
1930..	1,486	900	96	401	.....	91	21	787	216	57	279	235	2
Oranges.....farms reporting..1940..	538	327	47	143	40	49	48	211	92	18	35	66	1	
1930..	324	184	25	88	27	30	14	140	69	19	22	30	1	
trees.....1940..	3,176	1,947	210	519	643	348	227	1,229	642	90	211	286	1	
1930..	1,468	839	70	280	283	144	62	659	229	163	130	131	1	
Papayas.....farms reporting..1940..	979	421	58	194	51	62	66	248	99	24	30	80	1	
1930..	491	264	43	123	20	50	28	237	115	19	33	60	.....
plants.....1940..	28,737	19,615	2,280	3,114	3,190	4,392	6,050	9,122	2,729	1,066	2,252	3,075	30	
1930..	15,462	8,724	2,024	2,081	400	2,612	801	5,728	1,519	290	2,065	2,845	.....
Pineapples.....farms reporting..1940..	553	369	55	178	37	42	57	194	80	16	32	66	.....
1930..	285	170	21	87	5	27	20	115	62	1	10	42	.....
plants.....1940..	31,203	17,096	3,497	5,743	2,130	2,305	4,021	13,507	7,683	726	1,900	3,196	.....
1930..	14,925	10,160	3,103	4,320	310	1,177	1,250	4,705	1,433	20	565	2,747	.....
Other fruits and nuts.....farms reporting..1940..	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
trees.....1940..	211	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	199	199	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Not available.

2 Figures for 1940 are same as those shown in preliminary report. Data for 1940 and 1930 are based on estimates supplied by the Governor of American Samoa. No estimate made for number of farms on which coconuts were grown.

3 For 1940, 3 farms reported guavas and 1 farm, macadamia nuts.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

TABLE 7.—EXPORTS OF COPRA FROM AMERICAN SAMOA TO THE UNITED STATES: 1931 TO 1939¹

YEAR ²	Pounds	YEAR ²	Pounds
1939.....	1,715,495	1934.....	1,485,937
1938.....	2,845,862	1933.....	1,365,966
1937.....	2,190,661	1932.....	1,349,149
1936.....	1,590,704	1931.....	799,254
1935.....	3,182,879		

¹Data furnished to the Bureau of the Census, upon request, by the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, as indicated by file correspondence.

²Copra exports are for the 12-month period ending the following January 31st; for example, exports for 1939 are for February 1, 1939, through January 31, 1940.

APPENDIX

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

Your report is required by Act of Congress. This Act also makes it unlawful for the Bureau to disclose any facts, including names or identity, from your census reports. Only sworn census employees will see your statements. Data collected will be used solely for preparing statistical information concerning the Nation's population, resources, and business activities. Your Reports Cannot be Used for Purposes of Taxation, Regulation, or Investigation.

Form No. AS-101

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SIXTEENTH CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED STATES: 1940

AGRICULTURE

AMERICAN SAMOA

File No. _____

Island _____

District _____

County _____

Village _____

Enumeration District No. _____

Number of this property
in order of visitation _____

Enumerated by me this _____ day of _____, 1940. _____

(Signature of enumerator)

After enumerating each household, ascertain whether any member of the household raised any crops in 1939 or kept any livestock on April 1, 1940. If so, report such crops and/or livestock on this schedule, except that in any case where *no* crops were raised and *no* livestock other than *poultry* was kept, do not make a report for fewer than five chickens or other poultry.

1. Name of operator _____ Age _____

(Name in full)

(a) Name of owner (if other than operator) _____

(b) Number of acres in this property _____

(Acres)

2. Sheet and line of Population schedule where operator's name appears: Sheet _____; Line _____

SECTION I.—FIELD CROPS

NAME OF CROP	Acres or fraction of acre harvested	PRODUCTION IN 1939	
		Unit	Quantity
3. Arrowroot _____		Pounds _____	
4. Sugarcane _____		Tons _____	
5. Sweetpotatoes _____		Bushels _____	
6. Taro _____		Number _____	
7. Tobacco _____		Pounds _____	
8. Yams _____		Bushels _____	
9. Other (specify) _____			

AMERICAN SAMOA—SCHEDULES

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SECTION II.—FRUITS AND NUTS

NAME OF CROP	Number of trees or plants, April 1, 1940	PRODUCTION IN 1939	
		Unit	Quantity
10. Alligator pears.....		Number.....	
11. Bananas.....		Bunches.....	
12. Breadfruit.....		Number.....	
13. Citrons.....		Number.....	
14. Coconuts.....		Number.....	
15. Coffee.....		Pounds.....	
16. Lemons.....		Number.....	
17. Limes.....		Number.....	
18. Mangoes.....		Number.....	
19. Oranges.....		Number.....	
20. Papayas.....		Number.....	
21. Pineapples.....		Number.....	
22. Other (specify).....			

SECTION III.—LIVESTOCK, ALL AGES

KIND	NUMBER ON APRIL 1, 1940
23. Carabaos.....	
24. Cattle, total.....	
25. Milk cows.....	
26. Other cattle.....	
27. Goats and kids.....	
28. Hogs and pigs.....	
29. Horses, mules, and colts.....	
30. Sheep and lambs.....	
31. Chickens.....	
32. Other poultry (specify).....	

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1929

Form 15-25

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE FOR CULTIVATED CROPS—AMERICAN SAMOA

FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE: 1929

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD

Number of farm in order of visitation.....

County

City or Village

Enumerator.

NAME OF FARMER OR CULTIVATOR.....

Sheet and line on Population Schedule on which name is written: Sheet No. Line No.

(See other side of this schedule for explanations and instructions)

FIELD CROPS

NAME OF CROP	ACRES HARVESTED	PRODUCTION	
		Unit	Quantity
Sweet potatoes	Bushels .....	.....
Taro	Number .....	.....
Yams	Bushels .....	.....
Tobacco	Pounds .....	.....
Arrowroot	Pounds .....	.....
Sugar cane	Tons .....	.....

FRUITS AND NUTS

NAME OF CROP	TREES OR PLANTS (Number)	PRODUCTION	
		Unit	Quantity
Coconuts	Number .....	.....
Bananas	Bunches .....	.....
Pineapples	Number .....	.....
Coffee	Pounds .....	.....
Breadfruit	Number .....	.....
Oranges	Number .....	.....
Lemons	Number .....	.....
Limes	Number .....	.....
Papaya	Number .....	.....
Citrons	Number .....	.....
Mangoes	Number .....	.....
Alligator pears	Number .....	.....

EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Legal requirements.—A report is required of each operator of a farm in American Samoa, by the Decennial Census Act of the Congress of the United States. The information given in this report is strictly confidential.

Definition of a farm.—A farm for census purposes is all the land directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees.

The farm may be operated by the owner, managed for the owner, or rented from an owner, and may produce field crops, fruits, and nuts, as well as livestock.

Enumerator's record.—The names of the county and city or village in which the farm operator resides must be written on the appropriate lines, and the enumerator's signature must be placed on the line designated for that purpose.

This schedule is to be filled out at the time of enumerating a farmer and is to show, in the spaces provided, the name of the farmer, and the sheet number and line number of the Population Schedule on which the farmer's name appears.

Crops.—The crops named on the other side of this schedule are to be reported for each farm on which they are grown.

Livestock.—On another form, the Livestock Schedule, are to be reported all carabao, cattle, horses, hogs, and goats, whether on farms or elsewhere.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1929

Form 15-25

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE FOR CULTIVATED CROPS—AMERICAN SAMOA
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
AGRICULTURE: 1929

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD

Number of farm in order of visitation.....

County

City or Village

Enumerator.....

NAME OF FARMER OR CULTIVATOR.....

Sheet and line on Population Schedule on which name is written: Sheet No. Line No.

(See other side of this schedule for explanations and instructions)

FIELD CROPS

NAME OF CROP	ACRES HARVESTED	PRODUCTION	
		Unit	Quantity
Sweet potatoes	Bushels .....	.....
Taro	Number .....	.....
Yams	Bushels .....	.....
Tobacco	Pounds .....	.....
Arrowroot	Pounds .....	.....
Sugar cane	Tons .....	.....

FRUITS AND NUTS

NAME OF CROP	TREES OR PLANTS (Number)	PRODUCTION	
		Unit	Quantity
Coconuts	Number .....	.....
Bananas	Bunches .....	.....
Pineapples	Number .....	.....
Coffee	Pounds .....	.....
Breadfruit	Number .....	.....
Oranges	Number .....	.....
Lemons	Number .....	.....
Limes	Number
Papaya	Number
Citrons	Number
Mangoes	Number
Alligator pears	Number

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

A

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920

SAMOA

SCHEDULE FOR CULTIVATED CROPS

District

Village or barrio

	NAME OF FARMER OR CULTIVATOR.	NAME OF CROP.	QUANTITY PRODUCED IN 1919.		Acres cultivated for this crop.	Number of trees.	
			Unit.	Number of units.			
1							1
2							2
3							3
4							4
5							5
6							6
7							7

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

B

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920

SAMOA

SCHEDULE FOR CULTIVATED CROPS

District

Village or barrio

	NAME OF FARMER OR CULTIVATOR.	NAME OF CROP.	QUANTITY PRODUCED IN 1919.		Acres cultivated for this crop.	Number of trees.	
			Unit.	Number of units.			
26							26
27							27
28							28
29							29
30							30
31							31
32							32

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1920

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

A
(1 2-814)

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1920

LIVE STOCK SCHEDULE

ENUMERATOR

SAMOA

DISTRICT CITY, VILLAGE, OR BARRIO

	NAME OF POSSESSOR OR OWNER.	CATTLE (NUMBER).	HORSES AND COLTS (NUMBER).	HOGS AND PIGS (NUMBER).	OTHER LIVE STOCK.		
					Kind.	Number.	
1							1
2							2
3							3
4							4
5							5
6							6
7							7

9-259

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

B
(1 2-814)

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1920

LIVE STOCK SCHEDULE

ENUMERATOR

SAMOA

DISTRICT CITY, VILLAGE, OR BARRIO

	NAME OF POSSESSOR OR OWNER.	CATTLE (NUMBER).	HORSES AND COLTS (NUMBER).	HOGS AND PIGS (NUMBER).	OTHER LIVE STOCK.		
					Kind.	Number.	
26							26
27							27
28							28
29							29
30							30
31							31
32							32