Yellow Beach 2 after 75 Years

The Archaeology of a WWII Invasion Beach on Saipan and its Historic Context in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Boyd Dixon, Brenda Tenorio, Cherie Walth and Kathy Mowrer

with contributions by Isla Nelson and Robert Jones





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Preface

This book is based on research conducted by Cardno GS between 2014 and 2017 during archaeological inventory survey and data recovery excavations at Parcel 004-I-52 in San Antonio, Saipan, in the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). Preliminary results have been presented at the 2nd and 3rd Annual Marianas History Conferences held in Saipan and are available to the public via www.Guampedia.com. Rosanna Barcinas is especially thanked for coordination and inspiration to make these events and their contributions a reality. Archaeopress Production and Design editor Ben Heaney is greatly thanked for his patience and dexterity in dealing with both manuscripts and their authors.

The authors would like to acknowledge the following individuals and their institutions on Saipan for their continued support. At N15 Architects, Chris Fryling, Andrew Ashburn, and Catherine Shai maintained an open door policy with staff archaeologists. At Honest Profit International Ltd. (HPIL), Peter Che was instrumental in keeping staff archaeologists in the loop with Win Win Way's project manager Elaine Kwok and Hugo Kan. They ensured access to Bill and Conrad at Hofschneider Engineering and to project biologist and permit facilitator John Gourley.

The CNMI Historic Preservation Office (HPO) with Mertie Kani and Rita Chong-Dela Cruz and their staff archaeologists coordinated permitting requirements with project staff and the Japanese Consulate in a changing economic climate and Typhoons Soudelor and Yutu. HPO staff archaeologists Erik Lash, Jennings Bunn, and Jim Pruitt helped guide the data recovery and laboratory analyses at critical junctures. Former San Antonio resident Robert Hunter at the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs (DCCA), welcomed staff archaeologists at the CNMI Museum of History and Culture on more than one occasion and shared their guidelines and storage space, plus childhood stories of the property.

John Scott of AMPRO graciously gave field staff unexploded ordnance safety briefs and sage advice more than once. Win Win Way safety officer Ponce Raza helped establish daily contact with the Saipan police department EOD for removal of World War II era UXO. Spontaneous encounters with Scott Russell of the CNMI Humanities Council also provided focus and context to almost daily surprises in the field, as did conversations with colleagues Dr. Mike Dega at Scientific Consulting Services, Lon Bulgrin of Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas, the late Carmen Sanchez, Sam McPheters, Alexander Astroth for NARA cover photos, and Susana Camacho and Alexandra Garrigue of ARCGEO for archival support. HPO review board members Don Farrell, Dr. Hiro Kurashina, and Dr. Mike Carson offered advice when sorely needed.

SWCA staff osteologist, Kathy Mowrer, shared the challenges of fieldwork and always reported with a smile for everyone. Cherie Walth of SWCA crafted an excellent burial report out of hours of sand and sweat and sun. Cardno GS staff included project manager Todd McCurdy in Honolulu and Terry Rudolph in Boise, Guam archaeologists Rick Schaefer for his magnificent artifact photographs, Jacy Moore Miller and Brent Coffman for keeping it light, plus Saipan archaeological guru John Castro. Boise based Cardno GS archaeologists Isla Nelson and Robert Jones shouldered much of the original manuscript generation. Brenda Tenorio provided a much needed reality check with Saipan history in this volume, with special help from former Lt. Governor Pedro A. Tenorio, Jesus T. Guerrero, Rudolpho Manganero Sablan, Frances S. Ramon, and Nieves Cruz Ngeskebei. And special thanks to the late Jeffrey Putzi for keeping us all grounded after hours.

The Procedures for the Treatment of Human Remains adopted by the CNMI in 1999 were followed during data recovery excavation, analysis, and reporting. Only selected photographs from analysis are included in this book as per HPO consultation. WWII Japanese remains were returned to the Japanese consulate by the HPO on Saipan in 2015 for proper treatment of their war dead. The WWII Japanese munition magazine is preserved in situ pending consultation with the Chamorro and Japanese community, the HPO and DCCA, and HPIL.

This book commemorates the 75th anniversary of WWII on Saipan, and is dedicated to the people of San Antonio, past and present, who have endured yet another disaster from Typhoon Yutu to become even more resilient.

Chapter 1

Introduction to Yellow Beach 2 on Saipan

1.1. Yellow Beach 2 (Afetna Point) after 75 Years

After 75 years, this story begins where two previous Archaeopress narratives left off, completing the chronological history of the island of Saipan into the 21st century. The Pre-Latte Period at Unai Bapot from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 1000 (Carson and Hung 2017) and the Latte Period at Afetna Point from A.D. 1000 to 1700 (Dixon et al. 2019) transpired centuries before modern events here detailed, as told by archaeologists and not observers. This book, presents archaeological, archival, and oral historic accounts from local Chamorro residents for what is likely the most (and hopefully the last) catastrophic period in Pacific Basin history, from Saipan in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

At the time Spanish Captain General Ferdinand Magellan (Portuguese born Fernando de Magallanes) first anchored off the island of Guam on March 6, 1521, the Chamorro inhabitants of the small Latte Period village at Afetna Point on the southwest coast of Saipan some 218 kilometers or 135 miles north were likely unaware of the consequences. Little did they know (nor their relatives on Tinian, Rota, and Guam) that foreigners from distant lands would again invade their splendid isolation; first from Spain and the Philippines in 1668, then from Germany in 1898 and Japan in 1914, then from America in 1944, and finally to waves of Asian visitors during succeeding decades into the present era.

On June 15, 1944, Afetna Point was called 'Yellow Beach 2' by the U.S. Marines and Army infantry braving Japanese resistence to establish a beachhead before capturing As Lito airfield (today Isely Field International Airport) the following days. The beachhead then served as a resupply landing for the next week or two as U.S. forces took the battle east and north to slowly clear the island of enemy strongpoints, and remove wounded Americans and battle weary civilians to off-shore medical treatment. At the end of the battle, Chamorro and Carolinian locals and non-local civilians were relocated into camps for their separation from Japanese soldiers until repatriation to their homelands and liberation for the Chamorros and Carolinians on July 1, 1946.

An archaeological inventory survey by Cardno GS in 2014 recorded prehistoric Chamorro and WWII combat remains on the surface around post-war U.S. Coast Guard Loran Station buildings and antenna support structures, and a modern boxing rink and fruit stand just off Beach Road. Excavation in 2015 and laboratory analysis in 2017 yielded subsurface remains of the Latte Period village and its inhabitants around a deep sand mine from the 1980s, alongside WWII burials of Japanese war casualties and a munition magazine, plus American combat weapons and discarded field gear, unexploded ordnance removed by Saipan EOD, and post-war disturbances from the construction of the U.S. Coast Guard LORAN facility.

Afetna Point has long been punctuated by brief episodes of intense struggle for Saipan on a global scale over centuries if not millennia, perhaps beginning circa 1500 B.C. with initial settlement of the archipelago and its idyllic landscape from SE Asia. Once again in the 21st century, competition for regional tourism and investment makes Saipan and its neighbors a nexus of geopolitical intreague and foreign investment. Afetna Point contributes to this story and leaves the visitor and residents captivated by its beauty after 75 years, while it is still painful to envision the horrors of WWII at Yellow Beach 2 today.

Chapter 2

The Afetna Point Archaeological Project

The Archaeological Survey and Data Recovery Project at Afetna Point (Yellow Beach 2) was conducted by Cardno GS for Honest Profit Limited International (HPIL) of Hong Kong, People's Republic of China, in support of a proposed resort development at Parcel 004-I-052 in San Antonio, Saipan (Figure 1), Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). The CNMI Historic Preservation Office (HPO) identified the project area as having a high potential for encountering significant archaeological and historical resources. Previous investigations reported subsurface archaeological deposits on the property, it is located on a National Historic Landmark WWII American Invasion Beach, and supported a U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Long Range Navigation (LORAN) Station and antenna facility used from late 1944 to 1978.

The proposed resort development measured approximately 40,827 square meters (439,458 square feet), or 4.09 hectares (10.1 acres). It is situated immediately north of the Pacific Islands Club, bounded to the east by Beach Road (Figure 2), to the west by the Lagunan Chalan Kanoa and Philippine Sea coast at Unai Afetna, and to the north by residential neighborhoods and San Antonio Middle School. In 1987, a sand mining project removed an unknown number of prehistoric human remains from the east half of the parcel, in an area measuring approximately 0.91 hectares (2.25 acres) before the HPO ceased this operation.

In 2015, Cardno GS completed an Archaeological Inventory Survey report of the project area that included National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) significance evaluations at four surface sites with recommendations for their treatment (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a). The four archaeological sites were assigned permanent numbers by the CNMI HPO (Figure 3) with SP prefix numbers correlated to their time period (Figure 4): SP 1-1037 is a subsurface cultural horizon with prehistoric remains; SP 5-1036 is a WWII Japanese ammunition magazine; SP 6-1035 is the remains of the WWII and Cold War USCG LORAN station; and SP 6-1038 is a modern concrete pad for a boxing rink and then a fruit stand formerly on the west side of Beach Road, with a post-WWII buried structural component.

The overall strategy employed during 2015 data recovery fieldwork and 2017 labwork, after consultation with CNMI HPO (Dixon and McCurdy 2015b and 2015c), consisted of implementing three phases of investigation. This strategy involved a combination of mechanical excavation conforming to the project engineering design including large scale vegetation clearing, global positional system (GPS) recording of all significant artifacts and features including burials, and manual excavations targeting features found to have intact remains for radiocarbon dating and microfossil analyses.

All activities outlined in this project complied with pertinent sections of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and associated 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, as well as with CNMI Public Law 3-39 and in accordance with 55-10-725 Standards for Excavation Permits, and the Content, Format, and Submission Standards for Final Reports of Archaeological Projects in the CNMI. When human remains were encountered the Procedures for the Treatment of Human Remains adopted by the CNMI in 1999 were followed.

All excavations, testing, and reporting relating to cultural resources in the form of archaeological sites, features, structures, artifacts, and human remains were carried out under the supervision of Cardno GS senior archaeologist Boyd Dixon, Ph.D. meeting the professional qualifications found in the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualification Standards, 48 Federal Register 44716.



Figure 1. Location of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands



Figure 2. Project Area on Saipan





Figure 4. Timeline for Parcel 004-1-52

Chapter 3

Environmental Context of Afetna Point

3.1 Physical Environment

3.1.1. Geology

The southern portion of Saipan, including the development parcel and the village of San Antonio, has broad, level lowlands formed of limestone terraces and accretional beach sand deposits with fault ridges that rise from Agingan Point toward the slopes of Mount Tapotchau at the center of the island (Young 1989) behind Lake Susupe and its surrounding marsh. The western coastal plain ranges from 100 meters (328.1 feet) wide near Puntan Agingan to 1 kilometer (0.62 mile) wide behind Lake Susupe, with extensive beaches protected by a shallow fringing reef that ends approximately 1 kilometer (0.62 mile) south of Afetna Point and the proposed project area.

3.1.2. Soils

The project area is located within Shioya loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This type of soil is very deep, excessively drained, and is located on coastal strands. It was formed in water-deposited coral sand in areas that are typically long, narrow, and parallel to the shoreline. The surface layer is typically a very dark gray loamy sand and is approximately 19 centimeters (7.5 inches) thick. Below this layer is a very pale brown sand that extends to a depth of approximately 160 centimeters (63 inches) below surface. Cemented sand, coral rubble, or porous bedrock is situated below the sand at more than 150 centimeters (59.1 inches) below the surface. This soil has a rapid permeability, the water capacity is low, the runoff is slow, and there is a slight hazard of water erosion. Shioya loamy sand is best suited for urban development and not for farming or grazing (Young 1989).

3.1.3. Precipitation

The climate of Saipan is warm and humid throughout the year when daytime temperatures usually climb to about 30 degrees Celsius (86 degrees Fahrenheit) with a relative humidity level of about 70 percent. Nighttime temperatures fall to about 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) with a relative humidity of about 90 percent. The mean average temperature is about 27 degrees Celsius (80.6 degrees Fahrenheit). Saipan rainfall has a monsoonal pattern, averaging 230 centimeters (90.6 inches) annually. It is highest during the months between July and November when it averages about 24 to 34 centimeters (9.4 to 13.4 inches) per month. Rainfall averages about 8 to 10 centimeters (3.1 to 3.9 inches) per month between December and June (Young 1989). West to northwest moving storm systems and typhoons bring heavy showers and occasional torrential downpours. During the survey and data recovery field seasons from December 2014 to July 2015, it was apparent that clouds and rain formed in the afternoons to the north but less regularly drifted over the coastal plain toward Agingan Point and Tinian.

3.1.4 Hydrology

Drawing on his hydrology and geology knowledge, former Lt. Governor Pedro A. Tenorio explains that early historic settlements in the Afetna area had access to fresh water in San Antonio (personal communication with Brenda Tenorio, 2019). These were from sources in the immediate interior near wetlands and along the shoreline, most likely hand dug wells introduced by early settlers and

the Japanese, lined with rocks and accessible from the surface. Using bailing buckets, fresh water was carefully extracted skimming it at the top of the water level so as not to disturb or agitate the lens, because of the thin layer of fresh water that floats on the saltwater lens. The depth of the fresh water lens was about one foot from the surface and at lower levels the water was brackish. In most coastal areas, there could be only a few inches of fresh water floating on the underlying saltwater.

3.1.5 Vegetation

The mixed secondary forest in the project area was characterized by project biologist John Gourley as intermittent high cover of lebbeck trees (Albizia sp.; kalaskas in Chamorro [hereafter referred to as lebbeck trees]) combined with tangantangan (Leucaena leucocephala [hereafter referred to as tangantangan]). Stands of ironwoods (Casuarina equisetifolia; gagu in Chamorro [hereafter referred to as ironwoods]) line the shoreline areas immediately beyond the western boundary. A few coconut palms (Cocos nucifera; niyok in Chamorro [hereafter referred to as coconut palms]), Indian mulberry (Morinda citrifolia; noni in Chamorro [hereafter referred to as Indian mulberry]), and papaya (Carica papaya) also Iay within the project area. The mosaic of open field habitat consisted of typical weeds, grasses, ferns, and vines. At the bottom of the sand mining areas, within the eastern half of the project area, were stands of giant or elephant ear taro (Alocasia macrorrhizos; piga in Chamorro [hereafter referred to as giant ear taro]). The majority of the vegetation appeared to be secondary or tertiary growth that encroached into the site following abandonment of the historic and modern use of the area by the U.S. Coast Guard and more recent sand-mining activity in the late 1980s.

Chapter 4

Research Design and Methods Employed

4.1. Research Objectives

Where not disturbed by the modern sand borrowing activities, previous archaeological investigations (Graves 1987) and those to the south in the Pacific Islands Club property (McGovern-Wilson 1989), strongly suggested that Latte Period and WWII burials and features were present in the middle of the proposed development property sometimes to a depth of 1 meter (3.3 feet). Specialized methods were therefore used to record the earlier cultural horizons and their subsurface remains as described elsewhere (Dixon et al. 2019) to assess the primary objective of NRHP significane evaluation at the site. In contrast to the buried Latte Period remains, WWII and post-war surface remains were in a very poor state of preservation after decades of disturbance so it was apparent they would require a different approach to recording, including more in depth examination of archival documents and local resident accounts on Saipan.

In the western portion of the property closer to the modern coast, Latte Period Chamorro human remains, disturbances perhaps from Japanese agriculture, evidence of WWII combat with unmarked burials or UXO, and USCG LORAN Station modifications were expected to be intermixed. Evidence of more recent natural events such as typhoons and modern residential construction were therefore expected. During excavation and analysis, determination of time period and ethnicity for human burials encountered during data recovery excavations was enabled by contextual information (associated artifacts and archival information) and by completing osteological analyses of all human remains to determine minimum number of individuals, age, gender, and paleopathology.

4.2. Research Questions

Research objectives and questions relating to the Latte Period subsurface record are addressed in the larger technical reports (Dixon and McCurdy 2015b and c) and in the recent Archaeopress publication (Dixon et al. 2019). More prolific surface remains of WWII combat and post-war periods provided the opportunity to address different questions below.

While archival documentation does not suggest a large residential population in southwestern Saipan during the Spanish or German Period when islander communities were congregated closer to Chalan Kanoa, Garapan, and Tanapag, it is likely the property was cleared and then utilized for commercial agriculture and family subsistence farming during the pre-WWII Japanese Period in the early 20th century. Indeed, the pre-war sugarcane railroad passes just east of Beach Road near Afetna Point before curving back north of Asilito Airfield (Russell 1984b), so it is possible that small land holdings or larger fields or coconut plantations were farmed on the property, perhaps from nearby residences.

Research Question 1: Can subsurface evidence of Spanish, German, and Japanese Period occupation or land use be identified or was it damaged during WWII and then construction of the U.S. Coast Guard Loran Station?

Documentation of the June 15, 1944, landing of the 25th Marines on Yellow Beach 2 and 3 at Afetna Point (not to be confused with the location mistakenly called Afetna Point to the north by historians) is more accessible in the secondary literature, but not often written by the actual participants in the few hectic minutes and hours on the beach before moving inland to achieve their D-day goal 1000 feet beyond

water's edge (Gailey 1986). The project area and surrounding beaches were then used for resupply of battles being fought inland and up the coast, well before construction of the Loran Station and U.S. Coast Guard facility began after the campaign for Saipan had ended.

Research Question 2: Was the Japanese munitions storage bunker at site SP-5-1036 targeted during the pre-invasion U.S. Naval bombardment or was it abandoned and bypassed during the first days of the battle and resupply, and can these Japanese and American positions be reconstructed from archaeological data?

Research Question 3: Can the impacts on subsurface archaeological remains by construction of the 1944-1978 Loran Station and U.S. Coast Guard facility at site SP-6-1035 be differentiated from those impacts of WWII combat and resupply?

4.3. Methods

4.3.1. Field Methods

The technical approach to data recovery fieldwork, as approved in the Work Plan (Dixon and McCurdy 2015b) and presented in the End of Fieldwork letter report (Dixon and McCurdy 2015c), consisted of three phases: 1) archaeological monitoring of security fenceline construction, 2) monitoring of vegetation grubbing and clearing, and 3) data recovery during mechanical excavation, supplemented by manual excavations and sampling of exposed prehistoric features and cultural strata. At the beginning of mechanical excavation, Win Way construction engineers provided archaeologists with a rough



Figure 5. Schematic of Construction Phases Across the Project Area

map of four proposed pre-construction phases (Figure 5) for deployment of pile drivers and heavy equipment. Hoffschneider Engineering surveyors also staked basic building footprints to facilitate excavation placement according to their priorities. These four areas were used to identify features and artifacts in the field and separate those of similar function found in other parts of the construction site. Phase 1 construction comprised the north and south hotel blocks, two swimming pools, and five villas in the western half of the property. Phase 2 construction encompassed the access road located near the Middle School, and Phase 3 construction included the access road to the front gate along Beach Road near the northeast corner of the property. Phase 4 construction comprised the southeastern boundary of the property from the former USCG buildings to Beach Road.

4.3.2. Data Recovery Excavation

The data recovery investigation was conducted in a controlled fashion within linear excavations oriented parallel to each other with adjacent corridors for safe machine placement and transit before removal, varying from 2 to 5 meters in width. Configurations and orientations of these excavations varied given the constraints imposed by heavy equipment staging during data recovery and the necessity to backfill open excavations daily for safety purposes. A welded metal plate covered the teeth of the 1-meter (3.3-foot) and 1.5meter (4.9-foot) wide excavator buckets to avoid damage to sensitive cultural deposits. One archaeologist was assigned to closely monitor each earthmoving machine while another archaeologist inspected the back dirt for cultural remains, both stopping the machine to record any features or signifcant artifacts and UXO exposed or suspected. Cultural features such as the WWII Japanese munitions magazine were exposed in their greatest expanse to be mapped and tested, and then assigned a unique feature number and prefix denoting the area of the site, as defined by project engineers (i.e. South Hotel Feature 1), before manual recording and excavation.

Depths of mechanical excavation varied depending on safe proximity to underground utilities or UXO and depth of cultural deposits. The investigation began by carefully exposing the previously identified prehistoric cultural horizon and features rarely deeper than 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) below the disturbed ground surface, especially on the west half of the property subject to heavy WWII bombardment, mechanized invasion, and subsequent resupply activities. Specific attention was given to record any significant WWII material or historic features observed above or within the known Latte Period cultural horizon. Excavation then continued until at least 50 centimeters (19.7 inches) of undisturbed sterile sand or the water table was exposed below the cultural horizon.

While depth of excavation generally totaled at least 1 meter (3.3 feet) deep in the western half of the property, depths sometimes exceeded 2 meters (6.6 feet) where WWII combat remains were buried after the invasion or where prehistoric *dogas* marine shell ovens were encountered. Depth of excavation in the eastern half of the property was commonly 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) due to one or more layers of crushed limestone paving and sand mine overburden. No Latte Period cultural remains were encountered below 1.2 meters (3.9 feet) deep in the east although trenching sometimes exceeded 2 meters (6.6 feet) where WWII combat remains were buried. The water table was encountered at the base of the sand mine, roughly 3 meters (9.8 feet) or less with prolonged rainfall, with no deeper cultural horizons observed during archaeological monitoring of geophysical testing in the survey phase of investigation or data recovery (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a). This water table proved to be the approximate sea level after comparison of mechanical excavations conducted before data recovery.

A sample of in situ diagnostic artifacts, including WWII combat remains (military equipment and supplies plus UXO), were collected to characterize the deposits and features encountered during excavation. Artifacts and samples to be submitted for special analysis were temporarily housed in an on-site container and then curated at the CNMI Museum of History and Culture after analysis. All human

remains were mapped and recorded in situ by GPS and photography or sketch mapping before manual excavation and removal for analysis, depending on the degree of disturbance and disarticulation.

When significant cultural deposits were found in manual excavation units, profiles of exposed features and representative stratigraphy were drawn and photographed. Scaled illustrations and textual descriptions were also prepared. Photographs included a vertical or horizontal scale and a photo log was compiled with the date, photographer, direction of view, and subject of the image. Profiles or plan views showed the stratigraphic layers and horizontal positions of diagnostic artifacts, intact features, and samples removed for analysis. The stratigraphy matched the geotechnical excavations previously conducted during the pedestrian survey (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a); therefore, profiles were photographed but not drawn of the excavations that did not have significant cultural deposits. In cases where features below 1 meter (3.3 feet) in depth were encountered in loose shifting sands, with heavy equipment passing dangerously close, profiles were drawn but excavation faces were not thoroughly cleaned before final photography. Attempts to do otherwise were quickly discontinued for crew safety after profile collapse was noted.

Soils were described using standard archaeological nomenclatures including the Munsell color, texture, consistency, and organic inclusions. Subsurface features, artifacts, test units, and human remains were mapped by a survey-grade (sub-meter accuracy) Trimble XE GPS, with a unique reference number. Pertinent information was recorded in the GPS data dictionary and in field notebooks or standard forms. GPS data were compiled in Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 55 North, using the World Geodetic Survey 1984 datum to conform to existing GIS data currently used by the CNMI HPO.

4.3.3. Laboratory Methods

Artifacts and midden deposits were washed and separated by material category. All resulting categories were quantified, described, and photographed where appropriate to characterize the assemblages. Field catalog artifact, bag and box numbers, and provenience information were maintained for each separated material group in clearly labeled bags. Appendix A includes the results of the artifact inventory and identification, including samples retrieved for specialized analyses and then curated for future research. All artifacts and Latte Period human remains are curated in the CNMI Museum pending reburial consultation.

4.4. Artifact and Osteological Analysis

4.4.1. Historic Artifacts

Post-Contact (1521) remains such as ceramic fragments were examined and assigned to a ceramic type such as porcelain, stoneware, and ironstone, but are not addressed explicitly in this volume. An attempt was made to identify the fragment as to form, place of origin, manufacturing date, and decorative patterns and style.

Ceramics made in America and Europe could have arrived via visiting ships during the 18th and 19th centuries, or when the U.S. took over administration of Guam in 1898 while Germany occupied Saipan and the Northern Mariana Islands. After that date, it is likely that the few German military administrators and the families accompanying the government officials and few settlers brought personal goods obtained from Europe with them.

An occasional sherd of early 20th century Japanese porcelain was observed during surface survey (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a), but none were recovered in situ during data recovery. It therefore appears unlikely there was a historic or pre-war period habitation on the property, while the few Japanese soy sauce and beer bottles could have been deposited during military preparations for war.

Prior to 1915 and continuing to 1944, Japanese merchants traded with the Northern Mariana Islands, including Saipan and other islands in Micronesia (Peattie 1988). Pre-WWII stores on Saipan sold Japanese dishware and bottled goods, and it is likely that some pre-WWII Japanese residents of Saipan brought their own supply of domestic dishware, household tools, and dry goods from Japan.

Historic glass artifacts were described in terms of their material type, form, function, and volume where appropriate. Measureable attributes included length, width, thickness, weight, and alterations to the traditional artifact surface. Glass bottles, sometimes included maker's marks, date, or place of manufacture. Noted bottle characteristics included base diameter, seams, closure, and embossed designs. References for bottles on Saipan included websites such as www.antique-bottles.net.

4.4.2. Human Bone Analysis

The human skeletal remains were analyzed in two phases and at two different locations on Saipan. The remains were gently wiped clean of dirt using a dampened paper towel. In the laboratory, each skeleton was arranged anatomically on a table. Select elements were reconstructed when possible to maximize the data collection. Masking tape was used in the reconstruction. The tape was removed when analysis was complete and the skeletal elements were prepared for repatriation. Loose teeth were replaced in their sockets within the dental arc to aid in identification. All dentition, reasonably complete crania, dental remains, and pathologies were photographed.

Each burial was assigned a unique number in the field. However, many of the burials included the remains of more than one individual. When elements were present from more than one individual, a unique burial designation was given to the additional individuals by adding a letter following the burial number (e.g., Burial 25a, Burial 25b). These designations were given only when the remains consisted of more than a few fragments of bone, and were assigned in the laboratory, not in the field. There had to be a reasonable expectation that the additional elements were from the same individual, such as an articulated portion of an individual or several elements from a subadult, or that they represented a reasonable portion of the dentition.

The skeletal and dental data recorded were in accordance with standard osteological texts (Bass 1987; Bramblett and Steele 1988; Brothwell 1981; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Johnston and Zimmer 1989; Scheuer and Black 2000; White and Folkens 2005). Data collection forms were tailored after the forms in Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), which provide convenient numerical codes for data entry. All data recorded on the burials and isolated occurrences were entered into a Microsoft Access database.

All available skeletal information was used in this analysis to assess age of the individual at death and sex of the adult individuals. Growth and maturation of the dental and skeletal elements provide reasonably accurate age estimates for subadults. Subadult age estimates were based on the calcification and eruption of the teeth (Bass 1987; Brothwell 1981; Johnston and Zimmer 1989), the degree of fusion of the epiphyses, and the lengths of long bones (Johnston and Zimmer 1989; Scheuer and Black 2000). Age estimates for adults are less precise than those for subadults, and an age range was indicated based on available morphological data. Adult age estimates were based on documented changes on the face of the pubic symphysis and the auricular surface of the ilium as presented by various researchers, such as Todd (1921a, 1921b), Katz and Suchey (1986), Suchey and Katz (1986), Lovejoy et al. (1985), Meindl and Lovejoy (1989), and Bedford et al. (1989). Additional criteria used to estimate adult age included assessing the degenerative changes, cranial suture closure, and dental attrition. Adults and older adolescents were examined for morphological characteristics that would aid in estimating the individual's sex. Characteristics for estimating sex on the pelvis include the greater sciatic notch breadth, subpubic angle, ventral arc, and breadth of the pubic ramus. Cranial characteristics include the shape of the eye orbit; the size of the mastoid, glabella, and nuchal crest; and chin shape. Sex-specific metric measurements for select long bones were generated from the Naton Beach Site, Guam (Walth 2016), and the Latte period (Chamorro) measurements were used to aid in estimation of sex. Additionally, size and robusticity of the postcranial elements were recorded for the assessment of age and sex.

Cranial and postcranial measurements were recorded using the guidelines in Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), with additional data collected on the crania following Howells (1973) and on the calcaneus and talus following Steele (1976). Measurements were taken on the left element for sided elements, substituting the right side when the left was absent or fragmentary. Instruments used included a standard osteometric board; mandibulometer; spreading, coordinate, and digital calipers; and metal tape. Dental metric data were collected following Moorees (1957), Mayhall (1992), and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Dental nonmetric data were collected using the method developed by Turner (Turner et al. 1991), the Arizona State University dental anthropology system that uses a set of dental casts for aiding in the recordation of a suite of traits. Calculation of stature for this study follows formulae developed by Houghton et al. (1975) based on Polynesians from New Zealand.

Nonmetric traits were recorded on skeletal elements following guidelines in Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), supplemented with descriptions in Brothwell (1981). Skeletal and dental pathologies and anomalies were recorded, including but not limited to dental caries, abscesses, periodontal disease, antemortem tooth loss, and cultural modifications. Evidence of trauma, infectious diseases (such as yaws and periostitis), and degenerative changes were described. Several standard references were used as an aid in determining the specific pathology (Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 1998; Barnes 1994; Mann and Hunt 2005; Ortner and Putschar 1981; Scheuer and Black 2000). Muscular skeletal markers were recorded according to the information from Mariotti et al. (2007) and Steen (2003). The location and degree of expression of occipital superstructures were recorded according to protocols described in Heathcote et al. (1996).

4.5. Previous Archaeological Investigations near Afetna Point

Archaeological investigations in the southwest corner of Saipan indicated that over the past centuries the coastline has changed dramatically with extensive disturbance during the sugarcane and copra plantation period of the German and Japanese Administrations between 1898 and 1944 (Bowers 1950; Spoehr 1954), the American invasion in June 1944 (Denfeld 1997, 2002), subsequent military development of Kobler Airfield and construction of the USCG LORAN Station, as well as modern infrastructure and development for tourism.

To the south at the Afetna Site (Figure 6), data recovery excavations at the present Pacific Islands Club (former Surf Hotel) were required in the vicinity of the deep foundations for two swimming pools and boat pond, and encountered 34 bone scatters and burials. One was a Japanese combat victim with military gear, the others likely dated to the Latte Period judging from the presence of red-stained teeth or missing leg bones in some interments and seven human bone spear points in another.

On February 4, 1985, the WWII landing beaches on the west coast of Saipan were listed in the NRHP and designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The NHL encompasses 552.80 hectares (1,365.99 acres) of land and water and is described as 'The waters between the coral reefs and the land, including Lagunan

Chalan Kanoa and Lagunan Garapan' (Thompson 1984). The NHL was designated based on the history of the area and the integrity of the landing beaches; no archaeological fieldwork was conducted at that time (Burns and Krivor 2015:30). Twenty years later, the CNMI HPO conducted a survey of a probable pre-WWII Japanese farmstead at the Tudela Site in As Perdido (Bulgrin 2005). This site was located on the next terrace above Beach Road and it was determined that subsurface investigations should occur due to the surface remains of a WWII American battlefield. Collection and identification of the remains indicated the farmstead was defended by the 25th Marines during the first day of the invasion with .30 and .50 caliber machine guns. There was little evidence of Japanese defenders or American mortars, artillery shells, or bombs. Other areas overlooking Asilito Field were more heavily contested.

In 2010, an archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted of the western shoreline of Saipan identifying three clusters of WWII defensive remains, largely Japanese (Katz 2015). Cluster 1 was situated along Yellow Beaches 1 and 3 including Parcel 004-I-52, between Agingan Point and Susupe Point, and was part of the Landing Beaches NHL. 'Cluster 1 is the largest cluster and contains the most features, the vast majority of which are 'miscellaneous.' The building features are either metal or concrete structures, none of which are intact. In addition to the buildings, a possible concealed defensive position, similar to Feature 86 found near Pau Pau Beach [a spider hole complex], was identified' (Katz 2015:90). The Japanese munitions magazine at Site SP 5-1036 was not recorded during this survey and was presumably obscured by vegetation and backdirt from nearby clearing.

Building upon that information, an underwater remote sensing survey of the NHL covered the west coast of Saipan from Puntan Makpe south to Agingan Point, as well as 200 meters (656.2 feet) outside the existing reef line (McKinnon and Carrell 2015). One goal was to enhance the potential of an underwater cultural heritage trail for public and visitor education and recreation (McKinnon and Carrell 2015). Diving on all major magnetic anomalies in navigable portions of Tanapag and Garapan Lagoons recorded minor objects such as anchors and modern debris, as well as shipwrecks, amphibious tractors, tanks, and WWII discarded metallic refuse. Diving was not conducted within the Chalan Kanoa lagoon to the south including settings seaward of Parcel 004-I-52. However, debris from the invasion of Yellow Beaches 1 to 3 remains unrecorded archaeologically as does offshore UXO.

In 2014, Cardno GS conducted an archaeological inventory survey of Parcel 004-I-52 including monitoring of geotechnical excavations for N15 Architects, in support of CNMI Department of Environmental Quality permitting to conduct clearing and grubbing for the proposed HPIL hotel construction (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a). Four archaeological sites were identified within the survey area and assigned permanent numbers by the CNMI HPO. Site SP 6-1035 was the remains of the USCG LORAN Station postdating WWII (USCG 1946), SP 5-1036 was a WWII Japanese munitions magazine, SP 1-1037 consisted of four subsurface cultural horizons with prehistoric remains, and SP 6-1038 was a modern concrete pad for a boxing rink and then later a fruit stand, which was formerly on the west side of Beach Road (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a).

CNMI HPO review of the survey report determined that sites SP 6-1035 and SP 6-1038 were not considered eligible to the NRHP. No further archaeological work was therefore recommended at sites SP 6-1035 and SP 6-1038. However, the CNMI HPO recommended mechanical subsurface exposure of the concrete drain at SP 6-1035 Feature D to confirm with which time period it was associated. Site SP 5-1036 was considered eligible to the NRHP under criteria A and D and site SP 1-1037 was considered eligible to the NRHP under criteria A and D and site SP 1-1037 was considered eligible to the NRHP under criteria A and D and site SP 1-1037 was considered eligible to the NRHP under criterion D. Data recovery investigations were recommended at site SP 5-1036 around and inside the Japanese magazine to ensure no burials or significant WWII artifacts remained. Data recovery of the entire property was recommended to record the subsurface extent of prehistoric site SP 6-1037 and possible human remains disturbed by WWII, the post-war USCG LORAN Station, and the 1980s sand mining.



Figure 6. Map of San Antonio Village Showing the Afetna Archaeological Site

Chapter 5

Yellow Beach 2: Historic Context of Afetna Point

5.1. Pre-Contact Background

The main Mariana Islands were initially settled by at least 1500 years B.C. (Carson 2014) according to radiocarbon dated archaeological data on Guam, Tinian, and Saipan (Table 1). Some paleoenvironmental evidence suggests initial settlement of Guam and the CNMI by as much as 900 years earlier (Athens and Ward 1998; Athens et al. 2004); however, this has not been corroborated by archaeological data. Far from the Marianas being an accidental discovery, it appears many of the islands of SE Asia including Sulawesi and Indonesia were being populated at roughly the same time in what has been termed a 'swarm' of maritime exploration (Peterson 2009), perhaps coinciding with a global high sea stand between 5,000 and 3,500 years (Before Present) B.P. An early voyage from that region via Palau and Yap to the Mariana Islands is entirely feasible, although equally early dated sites in Palau and Yap have yet to be excavated at a comparable scale to Guam, Tinian, and Saipan.

The second theory is that Austronesian people originally inhabiting Taiwan circa 3000 B.C. eventually sailed to the Mariana Islands after first settling in the northern or central Philippines circa 2000 B.C. The reliability of sailing directly from the Philippines to the Marianas during much of the year has been brought into question due to prevailing trade winds (Winter et al. 2012), although such skills were also well developed by Nusantao 'Seasian' peoples inhabiting island SE Asia in roughly the same Late Neolithic time frame (Miksic and Yian Goh 2017). This second theory is based on coastal archaeological settlement patterns and Pre-Latte ceramic stylistic similarities with decorated and red-slipped assemblages from northern Luzon (Carson 2014). Noticeably absent in early Pre-Latte sites are pigs, dogs, and chickens commonly found in contemporaneous Philippine sites and it should be cautioned that '…the early period Marianas pottery resembles [only] a sub-set of the more diverse Nagsabaran pottery' (Hung et al. 2011:915).

Conversation with ceramic specialist Darlene Moore who has examined assemblages from both culture areas indicates that neither surface treatment nor paste and temper are identical (Dixon personal communication, 2012). It seems likely early maritime settlers were able to transfer their knowledge of ceramic production to local clays within a relatively brief time frame. One theory does not exclude the other possibility of course, and both places of origin may have contributed to later Latte Period development as well.

5.1.1. Pre-Latte Period

Near the southwest coast of Saipan at Chalan Piao (Amesbury et al. 1996), radiocarbon dates from charcoal samples and marine shell associated with Marianas Red pottery and incised sherds confirm early Pre-Latte Period occupation of the island between 1720 and 1325 years B.C. These sites are situated 1 to 2 meters (3.3 to 6.6 feet) above the present day sea level but at the edge of the mid-Holocene high stand (Dickinson 2000; Peterson and Carson 2009), in close proximity to marine resources and forest products the earliest settlers would have recognized. Changes in sea level also affected settlement options at San Antonio (Moore et al. 1992; Spoehr 1957) and in Achugao (Butler 1994, 1995), which at one time were shallow embayments. Sediment coring at inland Lake Susupe, located at one end of a large marsh approximately 2 kilometers (1.24 miles) north of Chalan Piao, produced evidence supporting a circa 3500 year B.P. date for the early settlement of Saipan (Athens and Ward 2005; Athens et al. 2004), although earlier human activity is suggested.

Major Period	Event/Activity	Date	Note
		1500 B.C. – A.C). 1521
	Settlement	By 1500 B.C.	First human transformation of the Saipan landscape, settlement, and agriculture
	Pre-Latte Period	1500 B.CA.D.1000	Coastal settlements based on marine resources, taro, and coconut; perishable structures
	Early	1500-900 B.C.	
	Middle	900-400 B.C.	
Pre-Contact Era	Late	400 B.CA.D. 400	Initial movement into interior areas
	Transitional	A.D. 400-1000	Agricultural intensification
	Latte Period	A.D. 1000-1668	Island-wide settlement; communities with latte stone structures
	Early Latte	A.D. 1000-1300	Beginning of latte construction and probable introduction of rice
	Middle Latte	A.D. 1300-1521	Elaboration of latte structures
	Late Latte / Contact Period	A.D. 1521-1668	Continuity of traditional Chamorro life with infrequent Spanish contact
		1521-189	8
	Spanish discovery of Guam	1521	
	Nuestra Senora de Concepcion wrecks off Aguigan Point	1638	
	Spanish settlement of Saipan	1668	
	Father Medina and two Philippino lay brothers killed on Saipan	1670	
	Chamorro revolt on Saipan	1684	
	Chamorros from Gani brought to Saipan	1698	
Spanish Fra	Churches at Anaguan and Fatiguan destroyed by typhoon	1705	
	Chamorros removed from Saipan, island depopulated	1722-1730	Traditional site occupation is truncated
	Carolinian families first visit Saipan	1805	
	Carolinian Chief Aghurubw settles at Arabawal/Garapan	1815	
	Carolinian families authorized to remain on Saipan	1818	
	New group of Carolinians allowed to settle on Saipan	1843	
	Chamorros begin to resettle on Saipan	1865-1869	
	Spanish deportados temporarily housed on Saipan	1875	

Table 1. Saipan Chronology

Major Period	Event/Activity	Date	Note
	1898-1914		
German Era	Spanish-American war, acquisition of Guam by the United States; acquisition of the Northern Mariana Islands by Germany	1898-1899	
	German administration; Garapan becomes capital of NMI	1899-1914	
	1914-1939		
	World War I, Japan occupies the formerly German-held islands of Micronesia	1914-1919	Mariana Islands settlement is an expression of Japan's Nanshin Seisaku or Southern Advance Policy
	League of Nations creates the Micronesia Mandate, governed by Japan	1919	
	Nan'yo Kohatsu Kaisha (NKK)		
Japanese Colonial Era	established on Saipan, introducing successful sugarcane commerce	1922-1926	
	NKK leases properties on Saipan for sugarcane cultivation and refinery in Chalan Kanoa	1926	
	Garapan becomes capital of 'Japan in the Tropics'	1926-1944	Transformation of Saipan landscape, most of the island is converted to sugarcane cultivation; private land leased
	1939-1944		
Japanese Military Era	Japanese Naval Air Facilities established (facilities of the 1st Air Fleet as of February 1944)	1939-1944	Change to Saipan landscape as various agricultural areas are converted to air bases and defenses without compensation
	Japanese forces construct defenses and places of war refuge	1941-1944	
		June 194	4
	U.S. amphibious assault (first day)		
Battle of Saipan	Japanese defenses hard fought; Banzai charges at Tanapag critical juncture in the battle		
	Prisoner of War and civilian camp established at Susupe		
	U.S. cemetery established at Hopwood		
		August 1944 - Septe	ember 1945
U.S. WWII Era	U.S. military facilities (airfields, camps, defenses) established across the island		Airfields at Aslito, Koblerville, Kagman, and Marpi

Major Period	Event/Activity	Date	Note
Early Post- War Era	1946-1953		
	Japanese and Korean soldiers and civilians repatriated from Saipan	1946	POW camp at Susupe abandoned
	Chamorros and Carolinians in camp at Chalan Kanoa liberated	July 4, 1946	NKK structures become base of new community
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands declared	April 2, 1947	Capital on Guam
	U.S. Naval Technical Training Unit established to train Nationalist Chinese forces on Saipan	1952-1962	Saipan reverts to U.S. Navy control until it becomes capital of Trust Territory

Source: Farrell 1994, 2011.

Moore (2002) subdivides the Pre-Latte Period into four phases based on pottery styles: Early (1500-900 B.C.), Middle (900-400 B.C.), Late (400 B.C. to A.D. 400), and Transitional (A.D. 400-1000). Early Pre-Latte Phase sites are usually found in coastal calcareous sand deposits and typically contain redware pottery sherds (a small percentage with lime-filled stamping or incising) and implements of bone and shell including shell bracelet rings and beads of Conus and Trochus or Cyprea, associated with marine midden or food remains consisting mainly of bivalve shells (Amesbury et al. 1996). Middle Pre-Latte Phase deposits are thicker and evidenced by a few midden scatters, hearths, and occasional postholes (Carson 2008; Clark et al. 2010; Marck 1978), plus rock shelters perhaps used before the Latte Period.

The Late Pre-Latte Phase is characterized by the presence of large, thick-walled, shallow pan-like ceramic vessels (Moore and Hunter-Anderson 1999), although decreasing numbers of decorated bowls and jars are still present with the in-filling of lime disappearing over time. Transitional Phase deposits contain a continuation of large flat-bottomed pans, but they decline in frequency as pots with rounded bases and slightly incurved rims become more common (Hunter-Anderson and Butler 1995). Late Pre-Latte cooking technology and ceramic manufacturing may have begun adapting to the introduction of new foods such as rice (Butler 1990), while vessel decoration techniques may have been changing with the social messages of group identity they were imparting over time. Late Pre-Latte settlement by A.D. 1000 had moved seaward near present day Beach Road following the prograding shoreline and changing lagoonal resources.

5.1.2. Latte Period

Latte Period settlement in Saipan (A.D. 1000-1521) appears to have been oriented toward the lengthy lagoon along the west coast, from Agingan Point to San Roque, and to a lesser extent sheltered reefs off the south coast and around Laulau Bay, with less evidence recorded of sites in the immediate project area. This is perhaps a result of expanded copra plantations during German and Japanese occupation that may have disturbed or removed latte stone remains. Latte Period site complexes at Agingan on the southwest coast (Hornbostel 1924-1925; Russell and Fleming 1986; Thompson 1932), and its neighbor Obyan Beach to the east (Tomonari-Tuggle 1990) indicate the presence of Pre-Contact villages on Saipan and a preference for coastal locations with access to fresh water seeps at low tide.

Subsurface deposits from Oleai to Garapan (DeFant 1993; Hasebe 1928; Hornbostel 1924-1925; Shun and Moore 1989) bordering the lagoon reflect former coastal activity areas and burial sites, as do remains at Achugao (Swift and Athens 1990; Swift et al. 1991), Chalan Galaide (Graves and Moore 1986), Chalan

Pupula (Craib 1999), Garapan (Allen 2002; Allen and Prasad 2002; Butler and DeFant 1994; Wickler 1990), and Afetna (McGovern-Wilson 1988). In fact, Farrell (1994) estimated that Saipan's population had probably reached 15,000 by the time of the earliest Spanish contacts with the island in the 16th century. An accurate population estimate from latte sets alone is fraught with complications given the destruction of the area during the 20th century (Thompson 1940).

Marine resources continued to provide the primary source of protein during this period. Shell middens contain increased quantities of gastropods and fewer bivalves. The difference in shellfish types found in middens appears to relate to relative changes in sea levels, which caused a loss in mangrove forests supporting bivalve habitat (Amesbury 1999), and siltation gradually intensified from deforestation and agriculture. The presence of lusong or boulder mortars near many latte sets (Dixon et al. 2006) suggests an increase in the consumption of rice in the Marianas (Butler 1990). Rock-filled earth ovens are assumed to have been used to bake tubers such as taro or yams (Bulgrin 2006), or forest products such as breadfruit.

In 1602, Spanish clergy on Rota noted individual plots worked by Chamorro farmers inland from coastal communities (Driver 1983). The ubiquitous Latte Period pottery scatter in these settings may well be the archaeological signature of this agricultural landscape on Saipan (Bulgrin 2009). A gradual increase in Latte Period ceramic vessel size and presumed storage or cooking capacity also suggests few shortfalls in tropical forest or domestic food supply (Dixon et al. 2011) in the waning years of prehistory.

It is precisely this time period at the end of the Latte Period and the cusp of Spanish Colonialism after Magellan's arrival in 1521 that is termed 'Early Modern' by Southeast Asian historians, inclusive of the Manila Galleon trade from 1565 to 1815 (Giraldez 2015). 'In distinguishing this period, world historians most commonly cite the expansion of international commerce and maritime trade, a rise in population, a more intensified use of land, the diffusion of new technologies, the growth of regional centers, the rise of urban commercial classes, religious revival and missionary movements, and a more pronounced incidence of peasant unrest' (Andaya and Andaya 2015:8).

Almost all of these attributes, in nascent form, could be applied to the Northern Mariana Islands of Saipan, Tinian, and Rota after the arrival of the first Jesuit missionaries in 1668. Spurious accusations of Moorish slaving abduction of Chamorro inhabitants notwithstanding (Seijas 2014:65), Guam was the seasonal nexus of Spanish trans-Pacific shipping during the early galleon trade between Acapulco and Manila, however brief and bellicose the initial encounters with the native population. In contrast, Saipan remained the center of Latte Period tradition and resistance until La Reduccion policy finally forced the island to be abandoned in the late 1720s, after failed attempts at Spanish colonization and indoctrination.

5.2. Historic Background

5.2.1. Contact Period

The Contact Period is the interval between Magellan's landing in 1521 and the first Spanish settlement in the CNMI after 1668, in what is otherwise known as the Early Modern Period in SE Asia (Andaya and Andaya 2015; Miksic and Yian Goh 2017). Latte stone structures continued to be built (Driver 1993), but Spanish-introduced materials were also found at a few sites dating to this period as Manila Galleons began to visit the region annually (Giraldez 2015; Seijas 2014). These materials included iron (Quimby 2011), glass beads, and fragments of Asian or European ceramics traded to the islanders by visiting sailors. Breadfruit, coconuts, yams, and taro were traded to passing vessels during this time period, as were bananas, sugarcane, rice, and fish caught both inshore and offshore. Chamorros were noted for their proa, a uniquely fast outrigger canoe, and their superlative skills at handling these vessels even in rough conditions (Barratt 2003). After a mutiny, followed by the wreck of Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion in 1638 off Agingan Point (Giraldez 2015), 'some Islanders also offered gold neck chains and ivory figurines salvaged from the wrecks, causing observers to marvel that the islanders valued iron more than gold' (Quimby 2011:11). Beginning in 1989, more than '1,300 pieces of 22.5 carat gold jewelry, including a variety of chains, rings, buttons, plates, and other decorative gold items set with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds' were recovered from Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion (Mathers et al. 1990:529). However, only a single silver coin (one Real) was among the recovered items (Moore 2013). At Obyan the top of a copper object was found in a buried context, suggesting a Post-Contact ending date to Latte Period occupations at both sites (Spoehr 1957). Chinese sailor Choco was also shipwrecked on Saipan in 1648 where he settled with a Chamorro wife (Hezel 1989); presumably he was familiar with metal working to some degree.

5.2.2. Spanish Administration

In 1684, after quelling several native revolts on Guam, Sergeant Major Jose de Quiroga y Losada went to Saipan to salvage the shipwreck Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion. He met with strong resistance and proceeded to burn native villages and crops using cannon and firearms; this did not cease until the natives sued for peace. This reprieve allowed the construction of a fort and church, probably near the wreck site at Agingan Point where over 10 cannons were recovered (Farrell 2011).

After a general revolt against Spaniards, Quiroga defended his fort from several advances with a small contingent of soldiers and then slipped away in canoes to reinforce the garrison on Guam. In 1695, when Quiroga returned to end Chamorro resistance, two churches were established, Immaculate Conception at Anaguan to minister to the survivors of the revolts on Tinian and St. Joseph on Fatiguan to minister to the survivors from the northern islands campaign (Russell 1998). Beginning in 1722, the dwindling native village population on Saipan was resettled on Guam for the next century, although it is not beyond possibility that small groups of mobile Chamorros continued to occupy pockets of northern Saipan and the NMI or Gani.

Sometime between 1815 and 1820, after severe storms devastated the Caroline Islands (Spennemann 1984), refugees from Elato and Satawal began arriving in Guam as they likely did periodically in prehistory (Barratt 1988). These Carolinians were resettled to Saipan where they established the village of Garapan (Figure 7) from which they assisted in rounding up and salting feral cattle from Tinian for sale to Guam (Driver and Brunal-Perry 1993; Farrell 2011), while providing interisland transportation to the alcalde of Saipan after 1835 (Figure 8). Chamorros from Guam were then enticed to move to Saipan in the 1860s with offers of farmland, and in 1889 another group of Carolinians from the island of Namonuito left Tinian when the cattle venture collapsed and established the village of Tanapag. Remains of 19th century Carolinian burials have been exposed at Guma Capuchino in south Garapan with imported grave goods including beads of glass and ceramic, plus shell beads perhaps of local manufacture (Jones and Tomonari-Tuggle 1994).

While the Carolinians proved themselves an asset to the Marianas economy, the arrival on Saipan of deported Spanish and Filipino political prisoners during the 1870s became a serious impediment to local self-sufficiency (Madrid 2006) where they often led a life of destitution. Such deportations eventually ceased and most of the remaining prisoners were repatriated, after which a period of relative political calm prevailed in Spain's all but forgotten colonies.

The siesta was broken with the arrival of the American cruiser U.S.S. Charleston in 1898 to take Spanish government officials prisoner to Manila at the onset of the Spanish-American War (Farrell 1994). In May of 1899 Colonel Eugenio Blanco arrived with soldiers from the Philippine province of Pampangan to establish an interim government on Saipan until June 30th when Germany purchased the Northern Mariana Islands (except Guam which remained in American hands) and the rest of colonial Spanish
Micronesia. The price was set at the equivalent of 4.2 million dollars in February of 1899 after a Japanese counter offer (Spennemann 2007), and the Paris peace treaty was signed in December of 1898 while Spain retained the right to use Saipan as a coaling station.



Figure 7. Village of Garapan in 1887 (Farrell 2011:308)



Figure 8. Carolinians off Tinian in 1819 (Farrell 2011:248)

5.2.3. German Administration

On November 17, 1899, Captain Georg Fritz became the first administrator of the Imperial German District Office at the end of the Spanish-American War (Farrell 1994) and soon offered free passage and land to Carolinians and Chamorros from Guam to resettle in Saipan where their children were taught in German schools and German Capuchin Catholic churches (Spennemann 1999, 2007). Attempts to lure German farmers to the new colony with a similar offer met with far less favorable responses. Fritz (1989) reported that in 1902, 891 Chamorros, 524 Carolinians, and 42 foreigners resided in the capital of Garapan and 76 Chamorros, 97 Carolinians, and 1 foreigner in the port of Tanapag. Rota was briefly a duty station with a coconut plantation and 490 residents, while Tinian remained a cattle ranch with 95 residents.

Germany's primary interest in the Northern Mariana Islands was the development of a cash-based export economy of copra production (dried coconut used for oil and livestock feed). Coconut trees were planted on Saipan, Rota, Tinian, and Aguijan as part of the Tinian Gesellschaft and on the smaller islands to the north in two other lease areas, one to a Japanese firm beyond Agrihan. Japanese trading firm Nanyo Boki Kaisha also shipped copra to Yokohama with 16 to 30 vessels a year, while the German ship Germania only resupplied the island three times a year (Farrell 1994). Spanish-era grazing rights to large undeveloped tracts of land were revoked and lease holders were granted smaller plots to farm, the remainder being deemed public land suitable for the planting of coconuts or homesteading. Taxes were collected by local mayors, roads were constructed with community labor, a postal service was established, schools and a hospital were opened, harbors were improved at Garapan and Tanapag, and an imposing administration building with replica *latte* stone pillars was built in Garapan behind Mount Carmel cathedral (Farrell 1994).

After a poor response to European agricultural settlement offers and the devastation of young coconut plantations by two typhoons in the Marianas and in the Western and Central Caroline Islands in 1905 and 1907 (Spennemann 2004), several hundred Carolinian residents were resettled to Saipan at Oleai village south of Garapan and then to Pagan. After destructive typhoons returned to Saipan and Rota in 1911, 1913, and 1914, the German administration eventually became convinced that their economic gamble to establish a viable colony in the Northern Mariana Islands had failed (Fritz 1989). German authority over the islands ended in October 1914, when the Japanese battleship Katori seized control of Saipan, along with other German possessions in Micronesia.

5.2.4. Japanese Administration and WWII

During World War I, Saipan was placed under military jurisdiction by Japan; German nationals were expelled because Japan and Great Britain were allies. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations awarded the mandate over German Micronesia to Japan in May 1919 at the close of the war, with an agreement not to fortify any of the islands. The Nan'yo-cho or South Seas Bureau replaced the Japanese naval administration in 1922 and authority was later transferred to the Ministry of Overseas Affairs (Farrell 1994). After scientific studies of the island, two unsuccessful attempts were made to initiate agricultural industries on Saipan, until permission was granted to Haruji Matsue to grow sugarcane with the NKK or South Seas Development Company (Figure 9).

In 1926, the company began importing laborers and later cleared land for sugarcane fields, by 1929 and then organized factories, constructed Shinto shrines, and built railroads to the first sugar mill near Lake Susupe. Chalan Kanoa, where the NKK workers lived near the mill, quickly grew into a major town with a distillery to use molasses from the sugar mill, a warehouse, railway sheds, a dock, administrative offices, and company housing. The capital, Garapan, soon boasted schools, a jail (Allen 2006), hospital,



Figure 9. Japanese Period Land Utilization circa 1930 (Bower 1950)

leisure club for employees, recreational facilities, retail stores, power plant, radio station, and regular mail service to Japan (Peattie 1988). Islanders were served by Catholic priests brought from Japan and a convent was established for nuns. In 1937, the civilian population was 46,708 with only 4,145 of those being Chamorro or Carolinian; most of the population was Japanese, Okinawan, or Korean (Bowers 1950), many involved in small farming and sugarcane plantation employment.

In anticipation of the impending war, as Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in 1934, Aslito Airfield was completed by NKK laborers the following year ostensibly to serve a new air route by Great Japan Airways. Ships leaving with women and children of employees began returning to Japan, while 16,000 civilians and 2,000 Japanese prisoners from Yokohama were increasingly conscripted for military construction. This included new runways in Makpe, Kagman, and Chalan Kanoa, bunkers for artillery overlooking the expected invasion beaches such as Unai Obyan (Tomonari-Tuggle 1990), and networks of tunnels, rock shelters, and caves for defense and refuge near Laulau (Haun and Henry 1993; Mazurek et al. 1991; Olmo 1992a and 1992b; Tomonari-Tuggle 1990). On December 8, 1941, a squadron of Japanese aircraft left Asilito Airfield and the Puntan Flores seaplane base and bombed military targets around Apra Harbor on Guam, initiating the conflict with the U.S. with similar raids across the Pacific. Asilito Airfield was made operational with a 1,188.7-meter (3,900-foot) runway, a hospital, administration building, oxygen plant, power plant, shop areas, taxiways, fuel and ammunition storage, and hangars plus anti-aircraft artillery positions – many of which are still visible today.

Operation Forager air raids of military targets on Saipan began in February 1944 as a U.S. Navy carrier task force with over 800 ships sailed for the Mariana Islands. Native islanders, Japanese NKK employees, and laborers from Korea and Okinawa were forced to work on repairs to facilities at night (Petty 2002), which were bombed by day (Denfeld 1997; Peattie 1988). The influx of Japanese troops also brought housing pressures to the island as combined army and navy strength grew to almost 30,000 defenders under Lieutenant Generals Obata Hideyoshi and Saito Yoshitsugu, far more than estimated by the U.S. intelligence based on reconnaissance flights.

Systematic air and naval bombardment of Saipan began on June 11, 1944 (Table 2), and landing along the west coast began on the morning of June 15 as the 2nd and 4th Marine Divisions under the command of Lieutenant General Holland Smith were soon pinned down to the beaches by aggressive pre-sighted Japanese artillery not neutralized during the shelling. Concentrated fire from two fixed Japanese batteries and 'spider holes' on Agingan Point facing the present property's beachfront from the south was very effective in pinning down the Marines, until neutralized by ten tanks from Company A (Bulgrin 2005). They were reinforced over Yellow Beaches 1 through 3 (Figure 10) by the 27th Army Infantry Division the following day and then by successive waves of artillery, medical, administrative, and communications support of the battle for Asilito airfield and Naftun Point. This occurred under the command of Major General Ralph Smith, until he was relieved of duty on June 24 by Lieutenant General Holland Smith during the struggle for Mount Tapochao.

Meanwhile the 25th Marines crossed the island from Yellow Beaches 1 through 3 at Afetna Point to the Kagman Peninsula and began pushing defenders to the north (Bulgrin 2005), while the 165th Army Infantry captured Asilito Airfield becoming operational for American support aircraft by June 22nd (Rottman 2004). Fighting in the streets of Garapan and Tanapag was intense in spite of previous shelling and the struggle to gain command of the high ground on Mount Tapochao was not completed until June 25. Saipan was declared secure on July 9, 1944, although forces under the command of Captain Sakae Oba remained hidden in the jungles around Mount Tapachau until deciding that information about the war's end from the Susupe internment camp was correct and he surrendered his command with 50 men on December 1, 1945 (Jones 1986).



Figure 10. Japanese Defenses and American Invasions (Rottman 2004:21)

An approximate 3,400 American soldiers and 29,500 Japanese military plus an undetermined number of Japanese civilians, since the process of separating the dead on the battlefield was complicated by rains and the mutilation of combat, were killed in action or died of their wounds (Adams et al. 1996; Prasad and Williams 2001; Tomonari-Tuggle et al. 2007). Civilians who survived helped in the burial process and were then interned in Camp Susupe to the south, one camp for Japanese, one for Koreans, and another for Chamorro and Carolinians. 'Regrettably, the ravages of the battle rage on in the memories of the families of the 933 native men, women, and children that died in a conflict not of their making' (Cabrera 2015:24).

5.2.5 American Administration and CNMI

By late 1944, Saipan was transformed into the first operational B-29 base in the Pacific (Farrell 1994). Isely Field, the present International Airport and former Asilito Airfield, soon saw the arrival of General Curtis LeMay to organize high level bombing of selected Japanese military targets. However, there were still bombing raids on the airfield by Japanese Betty Bombers based in Iwo Jima. Japanese East Field at Kagman and Marpi Point Air Base, were also renovated to support American P-47 fighter support, which employed napalm for the first time during the Tinian invasion. Kobler Field, close to Isely Field, was built near Agingan Point to support B-29s bombers (Craib 1991) and was critical for supplying American Prisoner of War camps in Japan at war's end.

After the declaration that Saipan was secured, civilian Japanese, Okinawans, Chamorros, Carolinians, and Koreans were interned in Camp Susupe or on Tinian where they awaited repatriation to the homelands or were released. The immediate crisis was the medical care needed for the wounded, sick, and starving men, women, and children. By the spring of 1946, nearly 10,000 Japanese and 1,300 Korean nationals were repatriated except for a few that were married to local islanders (Denfeld 1997). Over 2,300 Chamorro and 800 Carolinians were released in Saipan and were in high demand for government wage labor as the U.S. war effort grew and continued to do so until 1946 and then the 1950s and the Korean War (Bowers 1950; Spoehr 1954).

Construction of the USCG LORAN Station on Saipan began in November 1944, and was built alongside the same site of the modern Pacific Island Club (i.e., the former Surf Hotel) (Dietz 2018). The LORAN Station was first built with six Quonset huts and smaller support structures near the antennas (Figure 11). The transmitting station was paired with other USCG LORAN Stations on Orote Point and Cocos Island on Guam. The transmitting station on Saipan was used at the same time as the Central Intelligence Agency training of Taiwan Chinese nationalists to later fight the communists in mainland China (Denfield in Mazurek et al. 1991) in the 1950s (Figure 12), when it was rebuilt with three concrete structures, signal power building, barracks, and a mess hall. The Agency continued training Taiwanese Nationalists (Mazurek et al. 1991) until 1962 (Figure 13). The towers suffered damage during Typhoon Jean in 1968 and the facility was rehabbed in 1969. It was manned by the USCG until decommissioned in January 1978.

After the establishment of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the United Nations, the U.S. continued administration of Saipan under the jurisdiction of the Navy until 1951, when the Northern Mariana Islands were transferred to the Department of the Interior. The following year, Saipan became the headquarters of the U.S. Naval Technical Training Unit and jurisdiction was returned to the Navy. In 1962, Saipan became provisional capital of the Micronesia Trust Territory (Farrell 1994). On February 15, 1975, Saipan voted to adopt the CNMI covenant with a provision that a portion of Tanapag Harbor and Isely Field be jointly used by the U.S. military and CNMI. In 1978, the U.S. President and Congress approved the covenant and new constitution and in 1986, the President granted American citizenship to CNMI residents.



Figure 11. Saipan Loran Station 1946



Figure 12. Saipan Loran Station 1955



Figure 13. Saipan Loran Station 1968

5.2.6. Recent Landuse History

The following is an excerpt from a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) report compiled for the U.S. Navy on the island of Tinian (Griffin et al. 2015), including an interview conducted by Rlene Steffy Santos on Tinian in 2009 with Mrs. Carmen Dela Cruz Farrell. Then follows architectural descriptions of two post-WWII sites recorded on Parcel 004-1-52 during 2014, before returning to Japanese features and artifacts in the next chapter.

5.2.6.1. Carmen Dela Cruz Farrell, Tinian

Carmen Dela Cruz Farrell was born on May 18, 1949 to Blandina Cabrera Muna and Manuel Lizama Dela Cruz. She is one of twelve children; her siblings are Ignacio, Soledad, Antonio, Ramon, Francisco, Cynthia, Vicente, Jose, Lucia, Edward and Dolores. Carmen has an Associate's degree in nursing and a Bachelor of Science in elementary education. She has worked in a US hospital, served as administrator for the Tinian Hospital and Tinian School, and sells all lines of insurance. She is married to author, educator

U.S. Marine Corps *	Date	U.S. Army **
U.S. Navy Task Force 58 initiates 3 and 1/5 days of intense aerial and sea bombardment	June 11-13, 1944	
Underwater Demolition Teams (UDT's) perform reconnaissance of Yellow Beach 2. Identification flags not noted in lagoon	June 14, 1944	
1st Battalion 25th Marines land at Yellow Beach 2 under heavy fire	June 15, 1944, am	
Company C 4th Division tanks land at Yellow Beach 2 to engage Agingan Point defenses	June 15, 1944, pm	
14th Marines and artillery land at Yellow Beach 2 with firing position 50 yards inland	June 15, 1944, evening	
4th Marine Division advance command post set up at Yellow Beach 2 on the shallow beachhead	June 15, 1944, evening	
Remainder of 2nd Marines land with news of Japanese fleet mobilizing in the Philippines	June 16-17, 1944	27th Army Division lands with news of Japanese fleet mobilizing in the Philippines
Marine Corps artillery set up command post in unfinished blockhouse 200 yards inland of Yellow Beach 2. Night air raids by Japan	June 17, 1944, pm	102nd Medical Battalion established medical section headquarters at Yellow Beach near 2nd Battalion bivouac
Landing ships removed to east side of Saipan as U.S. fleet pursues Japanese navy	June 18-20, 1944	105th Regimental command post established on Yellow Beach road. Attack initiated on Asilito Field
2nd USMC Medical Battalion set up in Chalan Kanoa hospital and at north end of small airstrip	June 20, 1944	106th Infantry Regiment lands on Yellow Beaches as reserve for Asilito Field and Naftun Point battles
Resupply over Yellow Beaches continues for Susupe Lake and Chalan Kanoa battles	June 21-23, 1944	Resupply over Yellow Beaches continues for Naftun Point battle. Command post moves forward
	June 24, 1944	Maj. General Ralph Smith relieved from command by Lt. General Howland Smith USMC

Table 2. Timeline of	Saipan Invasion at Yello	w Beach 2-3, June 1944
14010 21 1111011110 01	ourpuir invaoron av rono	11 Deach 2 0, jane 19 11

* Hoffman, Major C. 1950

** O'Brien, F. 2003

and historian, specializing in the Marianas, Don Allen Farrell, and together they reside at Marpo Heights, Tinian. Their three children are Shari, Richard and Darcy. Carmen's mother, Blandina Cabrera Muna, was born in 1925 at Saipan under the Japanese administration of the Northern Mariana Islands. Her father, Manuel Lizama Dela Cruz, was born at Tinian in 1921. Manuel traveled back and forth to Saipan, where he met Blandina. They knew each other for a long time before they married.

'My father came from a poor family and my mother, from a well-to-do family at Saipan,' Carmen said, explaining why it took them a long time to marry. Blandina's parents owned a large piece of land at Afetnas, where the Pacific Islands Club Hotel is now located. Her grandfather, Jose Duenas Muna, leased the property to the Japanese during their administration of the island. When WWII broke out, the Naval governor condemned 60,000 square meters of the Muna property for public use and built a Long Range Coast Guard Navigation Station (LORAN). The LORAN Station was built in 1946 and operated through the 1970s. After the Coast Guard returned the land to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands government, it leased 40,000 square meters of the land to the Pacific Island's Club, instead of returning it to the Muna family.



Figure 14. Loran Station Communication Building and Generator Room



Figure 15. Loran Station Concrete Antenna Base and Wall



Figure 16. Loran Station Concrete Pier Found at Low Tide



Figure 17. SP 6-1035, Feature D Octagonal Lid being Removed



Figure 18. SP 6-1035, Feature D Plan and Cross-Section



Figure 19. SP 6-1038, Feature A Pad Northeast Corner

5.2.6.2. Site SP -1035

In late 2014, Site SP 6-1035 measuring 1.78 acres was the remains of the U.S. Coast Guard Loran station on Saipan (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a). In November 1944, construction began of the Loran Station now partially at the modern site of the Pacific Island Club or former Surf Hotel, first built with six Quonset huts and smaller support structures near the antennas. The transmitting station was paired with Loran stations on Orote Point and Cocos Island on Guam into the 1950s when it was rebuilt with three concrete structures, signal power building, barracks, and mess hall. It was manned by the U.S. Coast Guard until decommissioned in January of 1978, after towers suffered damage during Typhoon Jean in 1968 and the facility was rehabbed in 1969.

Before construction began in 2015, the Loran site consisted of 17 features: two concrete antenna anchors at the edge of the shoreline within an ironwood grove, a small concrete pad likely associated with support of a nearby antenna base, a concrete antenna base surrounded by a low concrete block wall with doorway (Figure 14), a subsurface concrete cistern or manhole with cover near the transmitting building, a long rectangular concrete building likely housing the Loran transmitting facility (Figure 15), a smaller square concrete building likely housing a generator to power the nearby transmitting facility, a small concrete pad likely associated with support of a nearby antenna base, a concrete antenna base, a concrete pad sociated with support of a nearby antenna base, a concrete antenna base surrounded by a low concrete block wall with doorway, three concrete pads found at low tide along the shoreline (Figure 16), a concrete nearby, a concrete antenna base and large concrete deadman or support, two small discarded concrete pads, a concrete antenna base surrounded by a dismantled concrete block wall, a concrete post or support, and a concrete well with casing.



Figure 20. SP 6-1038, Feature A Metal Sign beneath the Pad.

5.2.6.2. SP 6-1035 / Feature D

Feature D of site SP 6-1035 was hypothesized to be an underground water cistern associated with the USGC Loran Station during survey (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a), so HPO in their review of the report recommended investigating the feature in more depth. Upon removal of the concrete octagonal lid and covered entry hole previously recorded (Figure 17), the feature was revealed to be a concrete block cesspool approximately 3m wide and over 2m deep still filled with liquid (Figure 18). Its construction was of cinder blocks with at least three levels of perforated blocks to enable waste water to seep into the surrounding matrix of large coral cobbles and sand to a distance of 5m. Water was apparently introduced into the cesspool from a 6 inch diameter drain pipe presumed to originate in restroom facilities no longer extant on the property in 2014.

5.2.6.3. SP 6-1038 / Feature A

Feature A of site SP 6-1038 was a concrete pad located just inside the front gate of the security fence, formerly used first as a boxing rink in the mid-1980s and then as a fruit stand along Beach Road, according to local residents (Dixon and McCurdy 2015). Trenching around the pad revealed it had been constructed upon a 25cm thick layer of crushed coral paving Stratum I that extended to the west as a parking area off Aguas Street (Figure 19), the gravel laid down on top of the remnants of the Stratum II cultural horizon. Removal of the southern end of the pad revealed the crushed remains of an earlier concrete building and a metal sign stating 'WARNING All Persons are Warned not to Trespass on this Property or to Injure or Disturb any Property of the U.S. Coast Guard All Violations will be Prosecuted' (Figure 20). Since the U.S. Coast Guard Loran Station was decommissioned in 1978, this sign and its demolished building would appear to be located at the former entrance to the facility along Beach Road before construction of the 1980s boxing rink and subsequent fruit stand.

Chapter 6 WWII Era Results

6.1. SP 5-1036 / Feature A

Feature A at site SP 5-1036 was a WWII Japanese ammunition magazine located in the southwest corner of the property. Grubbing of vegetation on top and around the feature confirmed its basic dimensions as determined during survey (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a) to be an L-shaped polygon approximately 8m north-south by 8m east-west (Figure 21), with a 1m high entrance into a short hallway from the east (Figure 22) into the main chamber (Figure 23). Mechanical clearing of the sides of the structure then determined that it was surrounded by at least 5m of large coral cobbles and sand fill, raising the ground level up to the top of the structure, with no gun ports on any side. Presumably this surface was vegetated to allow the two 20cm thick airholes to function (Figure 24), but attract no attention from aerial reconnaissance or naval bombardment. The air holes were angled toward the western wall (Figure 25) and perhaps a hole in the floor to deflect and catch incoming grenades. The east and west walls do not appear to be the same thickness as the north and south walls.

Manual excavations on the exterior southwest corner revealed that the magazine had been constructed in at least two phases, the first being the floor and lower half of the 1m thick walls, and the second phase



Figure 21. SP 5-1036, Feature A Entrance and Blast Door Fragments



Figure 22. SP 5-1036, Feature A Interior Chamber from Doorway Hall



Figure 23. SP 5-1036, Feature A Interior Floor with TU.1 between Airholes Above



Figure 24. SP 5-1036, Feature A Exterior Airhole Vent

consisting of the upper half and the 1m thick roof. Both phases were built of concrete blocks and mortar with little visible rebar and the surface finished with cement. Excavation of TU.1 inside found the floor to be 10cm below the level of modern trash and sand from the airholes, and a 5cm wide vertical inset on the south wall suggested an interior partition of some sort. A concrete floor was not encountered just inside the entrance, but outside were fragments of a possible low concrete blast door approximately 1m away, presumably destroyed during the invasion and subsequent cleanup. No evidence of artillery or bomb impacts was noted outside, nor any signs of small arms fire or flamethrower marks inside, so it is assumed the Japanese ammunition magazine was not fully functional by the time of the U.S. invasion on June 15, 1944. The interior was not thoroughly excavated due to lack of UXO clearance.

6.2. WWII Japanese Military Artifacts

Artifacts representing WWII-era Japanese domestic residency were few (soy sauce or beer bottles and porcelain bowl fragments) and could as easily reflect their deposition by members of the military stationed on property – briefly to judge from their limited quantity. More prevalent were objects of Japanese military use (rifles, grenades, canteens, bullets, and helmets) and personal gear (uniform buckles, buttons, snaps, and an English wristwatch). The data recovery assemblage therefore is heavily weighted toward the latter artifact types (Table 3), and those associated with the four Japanese burials were repatriated to the Japanese Consulate through the CNMI HPO.

Even though two Japanese soldiers and two fragments were encountered, their limited quantity on property does not appear to reflect a prolonged hand-to-hand defense of Afetna Point, in spite of the proximity to the concrete ammunition magazine that may not have been utilized during the June 15, 1944, U.S. invasion. They may in fact represent victims of the first ill-fated banzai charge of the battle on D-day and were collectively found at mid-property not far from American T-posts and strands of barbed wire picket fences; neither on the beachfront as might be expected of invasion defenders, nor at the back near Beach Road as might be expected of soldiers fleeing combat.



Figure 25. SP 5-1036, Feature A, Plan View with TP.1 Inside

WWII Japanese weapon photographs and military gear illustrations are cited from a manual by the U.S. War Department (1944); combat artifact photos without descriptions were reburied and UXO was retrieved for disposal by the Saipan EOD team.

6.2.1. Arisaka Type 38 Carbine

The standard rifle in the Marianas was the bolt-action Arisaka, either Type 38 carbine or 99 longer barrel rifle (Figure 26), generally employed in rifle pits or from behind crude log or cobble-walled defenses (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arisaka). The carbine and rifle had an effective range of 500m for the 6.5 or 77 mm bullets (Figure 28), distinctive from American 30 caliber bullets by their slightly reduced neck before entering the cartridge. It's use with bayonet was not underestimated by American soldiers.

Artifact 190, a Japanese military issue Arisaka Type 38 carbine, measured 740 mm long, 110 mm wide, 50 mm thick, and weighed 2,497 gm with rusted barrel and firing mechanism with bolt intact (Figure 27).

6.2.3. Model 91 Japanese Hand Grenade

In 1931, the Model 91 used in Burial 15 was developed by the Japanese military with a charge of TNT and 4 to 5 second delayed fuse (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_97_grenade). The safety pin cover was removed by a sharp blow to something solid allowed the firing pin to hit the primer, resulting in a timed explosion somewhat smaller than the American 'pineapple' grenade. It had a similar grooved surface to enhance fragmentation and provide a better grip for throwing (Figure 29 and 30).



Figure 26. Arisaka Type 38 Carbine at Center (War Department 1943b:41)



Figure 27. Artifact Number 190.001, Japanese Military Arisaka Type 38 Carbine



Figure 28. Artifact Number 71.002, Japanese 6.5 or 7.7 mm Bullets for Arisaka Rifles at Burial 13



Figure 29. Schematic of the Model 91 Japanese Hand Grenade (War Department 1943b:47)



Figure 30. Model 91 Japanese Hand Grenade at Burial 15



Figure 31. Japanese Military Canteen for Noncommissioned Officers (War Department 1944:37)



Figure 32. Artifact Number 71.002, Japanese Military Canteen Associated with Burial 13

6.2.4. Japanese Imperial Army Canteen

The canteen produced for the Japanese Imperial Army in WWII (Figure 31 and 32) was manufactured of aluminum (http://www.terapeak.com/worth/vinatge-1942-ww2-japanese-imperial-army-canteen-leather-strap-intact-wwii-battle/121057649356/) with cork or wooden stopper held onto the neck by a leather strap or string within a stitched carrying case and metal buckles for a carrying strap.

6.2.5. M 98 Japanese Enlisted Man Uniform

In 1938, the M 98 enlisted man uniform used in WWII was developed by the Japanese military (Figure 33-38) with a wool cap, a 5-buttoned single-breasted coat with 4 flapped pockets and 2 buttoned pockets, wool trousers taped at the waist and ankle, and leather hobnailed marching shoes or split toed *tabi* (War Department 1944:23-25). An ammunition belt and canteen were worn over the coat when marching, with a backpack containing tent and overcoat plus food and medical supplies in back.





Figure 34. Japanese Ammunition Belt, Bullet Pouches, and Bayonet Frog (War Department 1943b:38)



Figure 35. Artifact Number 71.003, Japanese Military Buckles Associated with Burial 13



Figure 36. Artifact Number 71.004, Japanese Military Boot Heels Associated with Burial 13



Figure 37. Artifact Number 74.001, Japanese Uniform Buttons Associated with Burial 15

Figure 38. Artifact Number 71.002, Japanese Military Textile Associated with Burial 13



Figure 39. Artifact Number 74.002, Staybrite English Manufactured Wristwatch with Burial 15, Back

6.2.6. Staybrite Wristwatch

During the Depression of the 1920s and 1930s, Thomas Firth & Sons of Sheffield, England, developed a stainless steel alloy with 18% chromium and 8% nickel that was later applied to the manufacture of wristwatches, after experimenting with gun barrel alloys for WWI Enfield rifles. With an eventual Swiss Patent in 1934 by Thomas Firth John Brown Ltd (http://www.vintagewatchstraps.com/ stainlesssteel.php), Staybrite watches were both smaller and more rugged, hence produced for the average consumer across Europe and presumably pre-war Japan during this period of austerity (Figure 39 and 40).

Figure 40. Artifact Number 74.002, Staybrite English Manufactured Wristwatch with Burial 15, Face



6.2.7. Japanese Enamel Rice or Soup Bowl

During WWII, many types and grades of enamel bowls were manufactured for Japanese military tableware in mess halls and in the field, some bearing Navy emblems, others with makers mark from their place of origin (http://www.thepirateslair.com/international-naval-china-and-tableware-of-the-world/wwii-japan-japanese-navy-china-dinnerware.html) and diameter, such as this Kiyosu E.W. Japan B bowl with crescent moon and 32 cm (Figure 41 and 42).



Figure 41. Japanese Enamel Rice or Soup Bowl (Reburied)



Figure 42. Close-up of Kiyosu E.W. Japan B Makers Mark 32 cm (Reburied)

6.2.8. Nodashoyu 2 Litre Soy Sauce Bottle

Beginning production of soy sauces in 1918, the Noda Shoyu Company received a patent for combining hydrolysis and fermentation in 1944 to meet decreased market share during WWII, and then went public in 1946 with the Allied Occupation of Japan (http://www.soyinfocenter. $c \circ m / HSS / kikk \circ man.php$), regaining popularity with increased production.

Artifact 145 (Bag 14) measured 400 mm long, 105 mm in diameter, and weighed 1,362 gm, with embossed 'Nodashoyu' around the bottom exterior of the green colored bottle (Figure 43).

6.2.9. Dainippon 1 Litre Beer Bottle

Beginning business in 1906, Dainippon consisted of three breweries, Osaka Breweries Ltd., Japan Brewery Ltd, and Saporro Beer Company, splitting with Asahi in 1949 during the Allied Occupation of Japan (http://www.asahigroupholdings.com/en/company/ history/index.html).

Artifact 144 (Bag 144) measured 290 mm long, 75 mm in diameter, and weighed 499.4 gm, with embossed 'Dainippon' around the bottom exterior and a star with '15 Y 15' embossed on the base of the brown colored bottle (Figure 44).





Figure 43. Artifact Number 145.001, Nodashoyu 2 Litre Soy Sauce Bottle



Figure 44. Artifact Number 144.001, Dainippon 1 Litre Beer Bottle

Honest Profit,	Saipan Parcel	004-1-52, WWII Jap	anese Artifacts							
Box Number	Artifact & Bag Number	Phase	Object	Material Type	Alteration	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Area	Weight (gm)
26	23	Fence line	1 buckle, 1 button, 1 nail	Metal B.57	Rusted	62	14		N15	5.7
Japanese Consulate	71	Data Recovery	6.5-7.7 mm bullets	Metal B.13	Unspent	80.2			Phase 1	5.44
Japanese Consulate	71	Data Recovery	canteen, green fabric	Metal B.13	Crushed				Phase 1	Repatriated
Japanese Consulate	71	Data Recovery	2 buckles, 2 metal object	Metal B.13	Rusted				Phase 1	Repatriated
Japanese Consulate	71	Data Recovery	2 boot heel fragments	Leather B.13	Deteriorated				Phase 1	Repatriated
Japanese Consulate	71	Data Recovery	metal helmet fragments	Metal B.13	Crushed				Phase 1	Repatriated
Japanese Consulate	74	Data Recovery	Green buttons (N=3)	Bone? B.15		ъ	Ъ		Phase 1	Repatriated
Japanese Consulate	74	Data Recovery	Watch face	Metal B.15	Crushed				Phase 1	Repatriated
30	144	Data Recovery	Beer Bottle	Glass	Dainippon one liter	290	75	75	Phase 3	499.4
30	145	Data Recovery	Soy sauce bottle	Glass	Nodashoyu two liter	400	105	105	Phase 3	1,362
30	147	Data Recovery	Bullets (n=2)	Metal	<.30 caliber	42	6	6	Phase 1	25.8
	190	Data Recovery	Japanese carbine	Metal	Arisaka Type 96				Phase 1	2,497

Table 3: Japanese Artifacts from Data Recovery Excavations

6.3. WWII American Military Artifacts

In contrast to the paucity of Japanese military remains, artifacts representing WWII-era American military issue and personal gear were quite prevalent on the site (Table 4), as might be expected during the June 15, 1944, U.S. invasion. Even though two Japanese soldiers and two fragments were encountered with gear, their limited quantity on property does not appear to reflect a prolonged hand-to-hand defense of Afetna Point and may in fact represent individuals killed during the first banzai charge or infiltration of the first night picket lines.

Instead, artifacts suggest the American forces took considerable fire from Japanese defenders at a distance and had to muster an offense that included artillery (105mm Howitzers), machine guns (30 caliber and 50 caliber), tow wires (to haul vehicles ashore), personal gear (mess kits, canteens, ready to eat meals, shovels, rifle barrel lubricant, medicines), communication and photographic devices and their batteries, plus used 55 gallon barrels (fuel and other liquids), and unexploded ordnance buried after the battle (white phosphorous smoke grenades, hand grenades, and boxes of 50 caliber rounds).

Many metal T-posts and fragments of barbed wire suggest some fighting positions were held overnight, as do small U.S. naval rounds perhaps fired upon command to disperse the enemy. Coke bottles and Duraglass beers bottles were also found in buried post-battle positions, as were later U.S.C.G. Loran antenna ground posts and wires.

WWII American combat photos are cited from Hammel (2010); combat artifact photoed without descriptions were reburied after recording and UXO was retrieved for disposal by Saipan EOD teams.

6.3.1. Browning M1917 30 Caliber Machine Gun

The Browning M1917 30 caliber machine gun began production in 1917 and was used with modification into the Vietnam War (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M1917_Browning_machine_

gun). It was a tripod mounted weapon with either watercooled or later air-cooled barrel, firing a 30 caliber cartridge from a 250 round fabric belt, with a 400 to 600 round-per-minute rate of fire. Its range was 6,560 ft / 1,999 m making it an effective weapon against a *banzai* charge, often requiring 2-4 men to deploy effectively from a foxhole (Figure 45).

Artifact 189, a U.S. military issue air cooled .30 caliber Browning M1917 30 machine gun, measured 920 mm long, 160 mm wide, 60 mm thick, and weighed 8,626 gm with rusted barrel and firing mechanism (Figure 46).



Figure 45. Browning 30 Caliber Light Machine Gun on Saipan (Hammel 2010:15)



Figure 46. Artifact Number 189.001, American Military Browning M1917 30 Caliber Machine Gun

6.3.2. Browning M2 HB 50 Caliber Machine Gun

The Browning M2 HB 50 caliber machine gun began production in 1933 and was used with modification into modern warfare (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M2_Browning). It was a tripod mounted weapon with either water-cooled or later air-cooled barrel, firing a 50 caliber cartridge from a fabric belt (Figure 47), with a 485 to 635 round-per-minute rate of fire, although it could fire single rounds as well. Its range was 1800-6800 m / 2000-7400 yards making it an effective weapon against infantry and light armor, often requiring 2-4 men to deploy effectively from a foxhole.



Figure 47. American Military 50 Caliber Machine Gun Belt and Ammunition Box

6.3.3. 105mm M3 Howitzer

The 105mm M3 Howitzer began production in 1943 and was only used with modification during WWII originally designed as an airborne delivered artillery piece (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ M3_howitzer). It was mounted on a split trail two-wheeled carriage some fitted with shields (Figure 48), firing 105mm rounds (Figure 49) carried to the battlefield in trilobal canisters (Figure 50 and 51) of TNT explosive (Figure 52) or white phosphorous smoke with a 2-4 round-per-minute rate of fire. Its range was 7600 m / 8300 yards making it an effective weapon against enemy artillery positions at a distance, requiring a half ton jeep or 1½ ton truck to deploy effectively.



Figure 48. Example of 105mm M3 Howitzer on Saipan (Hammel 2010:19)



Figure 49. American Military 105 Millimeter M3 Howitzer Shell Canisters with Arisaka Carbine



Figure 50. Example of Three-Shell Artillery Ammunition Carrier Lids on Guam (Hammel 2010:78)



Figure 51. American Military Three-Shell Artillery Ammunition Carrier Lid (Reburied)



Figure 52. American 37mm High Explosive Anti-Tank Round

6.3.4. American Pineapple Hand Grenade

The MK2 'pineapple' hand grenade was so named because of the grooved surface to enhance fragmentation and provide a better grip for throwing (Figure 53 and 54), with a 5 second delay on timed fuse and filled with either TNT or EC powder (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mk_2_grenade).

6.3.5. American White Phosphorous Smoke Grenade

Known as 'Willy Pete' (http://www.inert-ord.net/usa03a/usa3/m1534/) this bursting type hand grenade scattered phosphorous over a 25 yard diameter area burning at 5000 degrees F for 60 seconds (Figure 55), excellent for screening troop movements or as an anti-personnel weapon, much feared by Japanese infantry.

6.3.6. American M2 60 Millimeter Mortar Bipod

The U.S. M2 60 mm mortar was developed from the heavier 81 mm M1 Mortar to provide a lighter-weight alternative to company-level fire support. The M2 attempted to bridge the gap between the 81 mm mortar and the hand grenade. Normally employed by the weapons platoon of a U.S. infantry company, the M2 consisted of a smoothbore metal tube on a rectangular baseplate, supported by a simple bipod with the elevation and traverse mechanisms (Figure 56). The firing pin was fixed in the base cap of the tube, and the bomb was fired automatically when it dropped down the barrel (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M2_mortar).



Figure 53. American Grenades Being Thrown on Saipan (Hammel 2010:32)



Figure 54. American Military 'Pineapple' Grenade



Figure 55. American Military White Phosphorous Smoke Grenade


Figure 56. American M2 60 Millimeter Bipod Mortar Support (Reburied)

6.3.7. American Combat Gear



Figure 57. U.S.N. Optical Device (Reburied)



Figure 58. American Military T-Posts in Buried Foxhole (Reburied)



Figure 59. American Military Barbed Wire (Reburied)



Figure 60. American Military Looped Tow Wire (Reburied)



Figure 61. WWII or Postwar USCG Antenna Ground Post and Wires (Reburied)



Figure 62. American U.S.M.C. Invasion Beach on Saipan (Hammel 2010:9)



Figure 63. American Bayonet Scabbard and 105mm Shell Canisters (Reburied)



Figure 64. American Military Shovel (Reburied)



Figure 65. American Military Mess Kit, Canteen, and Food Packet (Reburied)



Figure 66. U.S. Vollrath 1943 American Military Canteen (Artifacts 142a, b, c)

6.3.8. U.S. SMCO 1942 Canteen

After aluminum became necessary for WWII military aircraft, the Southeastern Metals Company began production of stainless steel canteens with Bakelite screw tops for the U.S. Army and Marine Corps (http://olive-drab.com/od_soldiers_gear_canteen_1qt_crs.php).

6.3.9. U.S. Vollrath 1943 Canteen

The Vollrath Company began business in 1874 from Seboygan, Wisconsin, with the manufacture of farm implements and cooking utensils. By 1940 the company had a contract to begin production of U.S. military cooking implements (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Vollrath_Company) and distributed over 12 million canteens with screw top lids by war's end (Figure 66).

Artifact 142a, a 1943 U.S. SMCO military issue canteen, measured 180 mm long, 120 mm wide, 70 mm thick, and weighed 253.7 gm. Artifact 142c, a 1943 U.S. Volrath military issue canteen, measured 180 mm long, 120 mm wide, 70 mm thick, and weighed 253.7 gm.



Figure 67. American Medicine Bottle (Reburied)

Figure 68. Artifact number 69.001, American Rifle Oil Bottle



6.3.10. U.S. Bottles

Artifact 69 (Bag 69) measured 48.38 mm long, 24.89 mm square, and weighed 33.4 gm, with screw top lid on top of the brown colored rifle oil bottle (Figure 68).

6.3.11. U.S. Photographic and Communication Devices



Figure 69. American Military Photographic Device in Ammo Box (Reburied)



Figure 70. American Military Communication Device Batteries and Ammo Box (Reburied)

6.3.12. U.S. Navy Spoon

Artifact 146 (Bag 146), a possible silver spoon with U.S.N. embossed on the decorated handle (Figure 71), measured 155 mm long, 30 mm wide, 9 mm thick, and weighed 26.1 gm.



Figure 71. Artifact Number 146.001, U.S.N. Spoon

6.3.13. U.S. 1941 Nickel

Artifact 70 (Bag 70), a 1941 Jefferson head U.S. nickel with somewhat corroded surface that weighed 4.9 gm, minted three years before the 1944 invasion of Saipan (Figure 72), presumably before Pearl Harbor.

6.3.14. U.S. Duraglass Beer Bottles 1944

Beginning in 1941, Owens-Illinois Glass Company created a 1-way no return 'stubby' beer bottle, with stippling to keep bottles from sliding or breaking in transport overseas, as well as at home (https://books.google.com/ books?id=f67aiUNcjHkC&pg=PA67&lpg=PA67&d q=Duraglass+1944+beer+bottle&source). Colors varied from red to brown when dye shortages affected production demands.



Figure 72. Artifact Number 70.001, 1941 Jefferson Nickel

Artifacts 143 (Bag 143) measured 180 mm long, 70 mm in diameter, and weighed 231.1 gm, with 'No Refill No Return' embossed around the neck and '44' with makers mark on the base of these brown colored Duraglass beer bottles (Figure 73).



Figure 73. Artifact Numbers 143.001 and 143.002, 1944 Duraglass Beer Bottles

6.3.15. U.S. Coca Cola Oakland Bottling 1944

During WWII, the Coca-Cola Company set up 64 bottling plants in 44 countries to supply troops overseas (http://www.coca-colacompany.com/our-company/history-of-bottling), many becoming commercial bottling plants after the war.

Artifacts 143 (Bag 143) measured 190 mm long, 60 mm in diameter, and weighed 393.1 gm, with 'Coca Cola' embossed around the neck, '44' around the bottom, and 'Oakland, Calif.' on the base of the clear bottle (Figure 74).





Figure 74. Artifact Number 143.003, 1944 Coca-Cola Bottle

from Data Recovery Excavations
Artifacts
IIMM
American
Table 4.

Honest Pro	fit, Saipan Pa	Ircel 004-1-52, WWII	l American Artifacts							
Box Number	Artifact & Bag Number	Phase	Object	Material Type	Alteration	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Area	Weight (gm)
27	48	Data Recovery	Machinegun shell	Metal	50 caliber	96.96	20.13		Phase 1	79.2
27	69	Data Recovery	Screwtop brown bottle	Glass	Rifle Oil	48.38	24.89		Phase 1	33.4
27	70	Data Recovery	Jefferson Nickel	Nickle	1941				Phase 1	4.9
30	142	Data Recovery	Canteen	Metal	US Volrath 1943	180	120	70	Phase 1	253.7
30	142	Data Recovery	Canteen	Metal	US SM CO 1943	180	120	70	Phase 1	253.7
30	142	Data Recovery	Canteen	Metal	US SM CO 1943	180	120	70	Phase 1	253.7
30	143	Data Recovery	Beer Bottle	Glass	Duraglass 1944	180	70	70	Phase 1	231.1
30	143	Data Recovery	Beer Bottle	Glass	Duraglass 1944	180	70	70	Phase 1	231.1
30	143	Data Recovery	Coke Bottle	Glass	Oakland CA 1944	190	60	60	Phase 3	393.1
30	146	Data Recovery	Spoon	Silver	NSN	155	30	6	Phase 1	26.1
	189	Data Recovery	Browning machinegun	Metal	M1917.30 caliber	920	160	60	Phase 1	8,626

Chapter 7 Osteological Analysis

The project area is on a National Historic Landmark WWII American invasion beach; the possibility of discovering WWII human remains was likely (Walth and Mowrer 2018). Four burials are thought to be from the WWII era: Burial 13, Burial 15, Burial 57, and Burial 68. These individuals were thought to be WWII remains based on several factors: burial items, pathologies, dentition, and condition of the remains. Burials 13 and 15 contained burial items associated with WWII, which included helmet fragments, unexploded ordnance, fabric remnants, a canteen, a belt buckle, other metal items, and buttons.

Pathologies included skeletal and dental and these are described below (Walth and Mowrer 2018). The bone quality for these remains was much better than for the Chamorro remains. Even though elements were fragmented, the cortex was in excellent condition showing minimal weathering and decomposition. These remains were recorded and analyzed in the same manner as the Chamorro remains. This chapter presents age, sex, skeletal and dental morphology, and pathologies for the WWII skeletal remains.

Once the remains were analyzed, they and all associated burial items were turned over to the CNMI Historic Preservation Office for repatriation to the Japanese Consulate, or UXO retrieved by the Saipan EOD team for disposal.

7.1. Assemblage Characteristics

The WWII burials recovered at Parcel 004-1-52 were in fair to good condition with some disturbance from historic and modern activity that included the construction of a U.S. Coast Guard Loran facility (used from 1944 to 1978), construction of a modern concrete pad for a boxing rink and food stand, and by the construction of nearby roads, road repairs, and the installation of various utilities. Burial 13 was the most compete, approximately 95 percent represented, followed by Burial 15 with approximately 40 percent represented. Burial 57 and Burial 68 had less than 10 percent of all elements represented.

The WWII skeletal remains were likely all males in the Young Adult range, 20–35 years. Two individuals were assessed as Young Adults; Burial 13 fell into the 30–35 age range and Burial 57 fell into the 20+ age range. The lack of skeletal elements precluded narrowing the age range for Burials 15 and 68, which were assessed as Adult 20–35 years.

Sex was based on a combination of factors; for Burial 13, cranial and pelvic characteristics indicated this individual was a male. For Burial 15, one cranial characteristic indicated that this was a male. For Burial 57, bone robusticity suggested this was a male. Bone robusticity also suggested Burial 68 was a male.

7.1.1. Cranial and Mandibular Metric Data

Cranial measurements—that include lengths, breadths, heights, and distances between specified points, and of individual bones of the cranium and the mandible—could not be taken for any of the WWII burials. Burial 13 is the only individual that had a complete cranium and that was too fragmented to produce reliable measurements. The mandible is a thicker-walled and more durable element than other cranial elements, but the two mandibles available for measurement (Burials 13 and 68) were also too fragmented to measure.

7.1.2. Cranial and Mandibular Nonmetric Data

Nonmetric data can often be collected on fragmentary remains, and some characteristics were recorded for Burials 13 and 57. Table 5 presents the traits that could be scored and whether they were present or absent for these two individuals.

Trait/Variation	Burial 13	Burial 57
Supraorbital Notch		
Present/Absent	1	
Supraorbital Foramen		
Present/Absent	1	
Multiple	0	
Zygo-facial Foramen		
Single (large or small)	1	
Sagital Sulcus Flexure		
Right	1	
Foramen Ovale Incomplete		
Present/Absent	0	
Auditory Exostosis		
Present/Absent	0	
Inca Bone		
Present/Absent	0	
Mental Foramen		
Single	0	1
Double	1	0
Mandibular Torus		
Тгасе	1	0
Moderate	0	1
Mylohyoid Bridge Location		
Absent	1	1

Table 5. Cranial and Mandibular Nonmetric Traits for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52

1=present; 0=absent

7.2. Postcranial Metric Data

The measurements for 30 postcranial measurements for the WWII remains are presented in Table 6. Because of fragmentation, mean could only be calculated for the humerus.

Element Measurement*	Burial 13	Burial 57	Burial 68
Clavicle			
Max Lgth	151		
AP Dia	14.5		
SI Dia	13.94		
Humerus			
Max Length Mean=301.66	311	300	294
Epicondylar Brdth Mean=59.71	N/A	60.87	58.55
Vert Dia Head Mean=47.46	45.56	51.78	45.06
Midshaft Max Dia Mean=22.35	21.15	23.19	22.72
Midshaft Min Dia Mean=20.13	20.09	22.63	17.69
Radius			
Midshaft AP Dia	12.98		
Midshaft ML Dia	15.70		
Ulna			
ML Dia	15.4		
Femur			
Max Lgth	425		
Bicondylar Lgth	430		
Epicondylar Brdth	77.88		
Max Head Dia	48.2		
Subtrochanteric AP	29.51		
Subtrochanteric ML	32.98		
Midshaft AP Dia	30.24		
Midshaft ML Dia	28.26		
Midshaft Circumference	91		
Tibia			
Max Lgth	345		
Brdth Prox Epi	76.73		
Brdth Dist Epi	53.02		
Max Dia @ NF	37.12		
ML Dia @ NF	23.53		
Circumference @ NF	91		
Fibula			
Max Lgth	345		
Min Dia	16.34		
Calcaneus			
Max Lgth	80.16		
Min W	41.77		

Table 6. Postcranial Metric Data for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52

* Measurements in mm

Lgth = length, Brdth = breadth; Dia = diameter; Max = maximum; Min = minimum; NF = ******; AP = ******; ML = *****

7.3. Postcranial Nonmetric Data

Postcranial nonmetric data could be scored for Burial 13 only and those traits are listed below in Table 7.

Element Trait	Burial 13 Present/Absent	Element Trait	Burial 13 Present/Absent
Vertebrae		Femur	
Accessory Transverse Foramen	0	Allen's Fossa	
Vertebral Shift	0	Left Absent=Normal	0
Scapula		Right Absent=Normal	0
Suprascapular Notch/ Foramen		Poirier's Facet	
Notch	0	Left Absent=Normal	0
Foramen	0	Right Absent=Normal	0
Accessory Acromial Facet		Third Trochanter	
Absent=Normal	0	Left Absent=Normal	0
Glenoid Fossa Extension		Right Absent=Normal	0
Absent=Normal	1	Exostosis	
Circumflex Sulcus		Left Absent=Normal	0
Absent=Normal	0	Right Absent=Normal	0
Humerus		Patella	
Septal Aperture		Vastus Notch	
Right Absent=Normal	0	Left Absent=Normal	0
Supratrochlear Spur		Right Absent=Normal	0
Left Absent=Normal	0	Tibia	
Right Absent=Normal	0	Squatting Facet	
Ulna		Left Absent=Normal	0
Trochlear Notch Form		Right Absent=Normal	0
Left Absent=Normal	0	Calcaneus	
Right Absent=Normal	0	Talar Facet	
		Left Absent=Normal	0
		Right Absent=Normal	0
		Foot	
		Phalanges Fuses	
		Left Absent=Normal	0
		Right Absent=Normal	0
1 = present; 0 = absent			

Table 7. Postcranial Nonmetric Traits for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52

7.4. Dental Metric Data

Two standardized measurements were taken on each available tooth: the mesiodistal diameter (MD), or the length of the crown, was obtained by measuring the greatest distance between the mesial and distal portion of the tooth, as expected in proper anatomical position. The buccolingual diameter (BL), or the width of the crown, was obtained by measuring the width of the tooth, perpendicular to the mesiodistal plane, following the long axis of the tooth. All measurements were taken to the closest 0.01 mm and were not taken in teeth with extreme amounts of wear. The mesiodistal and buccolingual diameters were multiplied to attain the cross-sectional area (CX) of each tooth class, following Brace (1979, 1980). The left tooth was measured unless that tooth was not available, then the right was substituted. The dental measurements for the WWII burials are presented in Table 8.

Tooth	Measurement	Burial 13	Burial 68
	MD	N/A	10.46
Max M2	BL	11.06	9.38
	СХ	6.61	5.63
	MD	10.71	11.15
Max M1	BL	10.89	11.43
	СХ	7.33	9.12
	MD		
Max PM2	BL	8.52	
	СХ	7.62	
	MD		
Max PM1	BL	8.60	
	СХ	8.40	
	MD	6.93	
Max C	BL	4.18	
	СХ	9.87	
	MD	7.57	
Max I2	BL	2.89	
	СХ	10.28	
	MD	8.39	
Max I1	BL	3.61	
	СХ	11.12	
	MD	9.35	
Man I1	BL	3.00	

1 a C C O D C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Table 8. Dental	Measurements for	WWII Remains	. Parcel 004-1-52
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Tooth	Measurement	Burial 13	Burial 68
Man I1 cont.	СХ	10.98	
	MD	5.31	
Man I2	BL	2.88	
	СХ	10.53	
	MD	6.10	
Man C	BL	4.60	
	сх	9.55	
	MD	N/A	
Man PM1	BL	9.35	
	СХ	8.26	
Man PM2	MD	N/A	
	BL	8.32	
	СХ	6.81	
	MD	10.81	
Man M1	BL	11.29	
	сх	6.37	
	MD	10.60	
Man M2	BL	10.62	
	СХ	6.54	
	MD	11.29	
Man M3	BL	9.89	
	СХ	5.71	

* Measurements in mm

7.5. Dental Nonmetric Data

The methods employed for the Chamorro burials, the ASU DAS, which offers a means of standardizing the recording of dental traits (Turner et al. 1991) was also used to record the WWII dentition. The breakpoints used here (the threshold of expression at which a trait is considered to be present) is based on each trait's morphological threshold (Haeussler et al. 1988) and follows standards used by other researchers (Turner 1987, 1990a). Dental nonmetric data could be recorded for one individual, Burial 13. To facilitate use by future researchers, the suite of traits recorded for all teeth is presented in Table 9.

Burial 13							
Trait/Tooth	Breakpoint / Total Range	Score	Present / Absent	Trait/Tooth	Breakpoint / Total Range	Score	Present / Absent
Winging I1	1/1-4	1	Absent	Shoveling I1	2-3/0-3	2	Present
Labial Curve I1	2-4/0-4	2	Present	Shoveling I2	2-3/0-3	2	Present
Shoveling I1	2-6/0-6	4	Present	DAR C	2-5/0-5	0	Absent
Shoveling I1	3-6/0-6	3	Present	Cusp # P1	2-9/0-9	0	Absent
Shoveling I2	3-7/0-7	4	Present	Cusp # P2	2-9/0-9	0	Absent
Dbl Shovel I1	2-6/0-6	4	Present	Groove Pattern M1	Y/Y,X,+	+	Absent
Dbl Shovel I2	2-6/0-6	4	Present	Groove Pattern M2	Y/ X,+Y	+	Absent
Interruption Groove I1	1-4/0-4	1	Present	Groove Pattern M3	Y/,Y,X,+	+	Absent
Interruption Groove I2	1-4/0-4	1	Present	Cusp # M1	6/4-6	4	Present
Tuberculum I1	2-6/0-6	0		Cusp # M2	4/4-6	4	Present
Tuberculum I2	2-6/0-6	0		Cusp # M2	5-6/4-6	4	Absent
Tuberculum C	2-6/0-6	0		Cusp # M3	4/4-6	4	Present
Mesial Ridge C	1-3/0-3	0		Deflect. Wrinkle M1	2-3/0-3	0	Absent
DAR C	2-5/0-5	0		Deflect. Wrinkle M2	2-3/0-3	1	Absent
Accessory Cusps P1	1/0-1	0		Deflect. Wrinkle M3	2-3/0-3	1	Absent
Accessory Cusps P2	1/0-1	0		Trigonid Crest M1	1/0-1	0	Absent
Metacone M1	3-5/0-5	0		Trigonid Crest M2	1/0-1	0	Absent
Hypocone M1	2-5/0-5	0		Trigonid Crest M3	1/0-1	0	Absent
Hypocone M2	1-5/0-5	0		Protostylid M1	1-7/0-7	0	Absent
Metaconule M1	1-5/0-5	0		Protostylid M2	1-7/0-7	0	Absent
Metaconule M1	2-5/0-5	0		Protostylid M3	1-7/0-7	0	Absent
Metaconule M2	1-5/0-5	0		Cusp 5 M1	3-5/0-5	0	Absent
Carabelli's M1	2-7/0-7	0		Cusp 5 M2	3-5/0-5	0	Absent
Carabelli's M1	3-7/0-7	0		Cusp 5 M3	3-5/0-5	5	Absent
Carabelli's M2	2-7/0-7	0		Cusp 6 M1	2-5/0-5	0	Absent
Carabelli's M3	2-5/0-7	0		Cusp 6 M2	2-5/0-5	0	Absent
Parastyle M1	1-5/0-5	0		Cusp 6 M3	2-5/0-5	0	Absent
Enamel Extension M1	1-3/0-3	0		Cusp 7 M1	1-4/0-4	0	Absent
Enamel Extension M2	1-3/0-3	0		Cusp 7 M1	2-4/0-4	0	Absent
Enamel Extension M3	1-3/0-3	0		Cusp 7 M2	1-4/0-4	0	Absent
Peg-Reduced M3	1-2/0-2	0					
Congenital Abs UM3	1/0-1	0					

Table 9. Dental Nonmetric Traits for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52

7.6. Dental Pathologies

Two individuals had dentition that could be analyzed. Burial 13 exhibited bridgework on the left mandible; PM2 and M2 were the abutment teeth with a silver replacement tooth for M1 (Figure 75). Burial 13 also exhibited a silver crown on the upper left M3 (Figure 76), and Burial 68 had a silver crown on the right lower M2. The scooped out area below the lower M2, exposing one root, is suggestive of an abscess (Figure 77). No dentition was recovered with Burial 15 and 57. There was minimal wear on the teeth of Burial 13 and 68. Note also the greenish stain of the bone on the mandible of Burial 13. This is a result of the bridge.



Figure 75. Burial 13, right mandible showing bridgework



Figure 76. Burial 13, left maxilla with crown on M3



Figure 77. Burial 68, right mandible with silver crown on M2; scooped-out area at root is possible abscess



Figure 78. Burial 13, left parietal with scorching and hole, likely from penetrating trauma

7.7. Skeletal Pathologies

The skeletal elements suggest these WWII individuals were in relatively good health. One individual, Burial 13, exhibited DJD, Stage 1 slight lipping on the lateral margin of the glenoid fossa consistent with age-related changes to the bone for an individual between 30 and 35 years of age. Burial 13 exhibited trauma to the cranium that was likely the cause of death. A rectangular-shaped hole in the left parietal has scorching on the outer table, the hole measures 11.30×6.98 mm for the outer table, and 11.89×8.37 mm for the inner table, consistent with ballistic trauma. Beveling is observed and caused by any projectile including a bullet, shrapnel, or explosion that may penetrate and may or may not exit the bone. Entrance wounds are generally smaller, with defined edges, in relation to the exit wounds (Figure 78 and Figure 79). Burial 13 has a piece of shrapnel embedded in the distal portion of the left ulna (Figure 80). Both the shrapnel in the ulna and cranial trauma likely occurred at the same time.



Figure 79. Burial 13, inner table of parietal with trauma



Figure 80. Burial 13, with shrapnel in left ulna

Two burials exhibited the same congenital defect; the medial epicondyle failed to form or fuse on the distal humerus of Burial 13 and Burial 57 (Figure 81 and Figure 82). It is unusual to have two individuals in such a small sample exhibit the same congenital defect. Three humeri were recovered; left and right for Burial 13 and right for Burial 57. Thus, two out of three have this defect (66.65 percent of the sample).

7.8. Summary

The remains from four WWII individuals were excavated and analyzed. One skeleton was mostly complete, one was approximately 40 percent complete, and two were less than 10 percent represented. Bone preservation was fair to good,



Figure 82. Burial 57, medial epicondyle is missing



Figure 81. Burial 13, medial epicondyle is missing

with some elements damaged by historic and modern construction activities. The WWII skeletal elements were generally better preserved than the prehistoric burials from the same area. All of the individuals were male. This assessment was determined from a number of factors, including pelvic and cranial characteristics. Age could be narrowed for two individuals; one individual was likely between 30 and 35 years of age, another was between 20 and 35 years of age and age could not narrowed for two burials, which were assessed as Adult 20+ years of age.

The overall health of these individuals was good. One individual, Burial 13, exhibited the early stages of age-related degenerative changes to the bone consistent with an individual in their early 30s. Burial 13 exhibited ballistic trauma that was likely the cause of death. There was a cranial lesion and shrapnel in the ulna was embedded in the bone. Two individuals exhibited bridgework or crowns that indicated the loss of a tooth or severe caries. Burial 13 exhibited bridgework on the left mandible and a crown on one upper molar, and Burial 68 had a crown on a lower molar with a probable abscess below that tooth. The remaining dentition on both individuals were in good condition. No caries or other dental pathologies were observed. No dentition was recovered with Burial 15 or 57.

Determining ethnic identity included archaeological and physical evidence. The archaeological evidence includes the artifacts found in associated with the burials that are indicative or at a minimum consistent with those expected to be in the possession of Japanese WWII soldiers. Physical characteristics, in this case, are based on dentition, Burial 13 exhibited shoveling and double shoveling on the incisors. The dentition associated with Burial 13 appears to be consistent with Japanese samples.

Artifacts collected included remnants of a Japanese WWII helmet, a WWII canteen, green fabric remnants, three green plastic buttons, unexploded ordinance, a metal belt buckle, unidentified metal fragments, and a Staybrite watch face. These artifacts appear consistent with a WWII Japanese military association.

Comparing this assemblage with one excavated on Guam (Walth 2010) shows some consistencies as well as interesting differences. The Guam assemblage included eight individuals and two of those had bridgework and crowns. However, the Guam assemblage exhibited LEH and caries for all individuals that had dentition. The Guam assemblage included several individuals that had fused middle and distal foot phalanges. The fusion of the middle and distal foot phalange is, according to Scheuer and Black (2000), so common with foot phalanges that it is considered a normal variant. It occurs most often in the lateral toes, particularly common in the fifth toe. A fifth toe with this anomaly, 'may occur in 36–43 percent of European feet and by as much as 72–80 percent in Japanese, where it is most common' (Morita et al. 1971 in Scheuer and Black 2000:437). This was observed in half of the remains that had the foot phalanges survive. Few of the middle and distal foot phalanges were recovered from these individuals and the recovery rate of these small elements and small sample size are likely factors in having a 50 percent rate of occurrence of this trait. This occurrence rate is still high and does suggest Japanese ancestry. The Saipan assemblage did not have any individuals with this trait. Both groups did have the shoveling and double shoveling on the incisors, which is a common trait for individuals of Japanese ancestry.

While these traits are not definitive evidence of ancestry, they are quite suggestive. Along with the physical characteristics are the artifacts. However, it is known that the Japanese did conscript labor to fight, so these individuals may have fought on the side of the Japanese and may or may not be of Japanese descent.

Chapter 8

San Antonio Memories Today

8.1. San Antonio Memories Today

The history of WWII on Saipan as told through the archaeological remains found at Afetna Point is by no means the end of this story, as the Pacific War and its geopolitical landscape remain a pivotal event locally and regionally in 2019, and is perhaps one of the most poignant memories ingrained in the collective visitor and resident today. Monuments to this period of Japanese history on the island include Banzai Cliffs, Suicide Cliffs, the Peace Park below, Mt. Tapachao, and the Last Holdout in Marpi. Numerous caves and rock shelters used and modified as military defenses and civilian refuges (Astroth 2019; Mushynsky et al. 2019) include the much visited Kalabera Cave that was a reputed Japanese field hospital in the last days of combat (Jalandoni et al. 2018). Monuments to an earlier peace time Japan include the Haruji Matsue monument, sugarcane railroad engine park, and Shinto Shrine opposite the CNMI Museum of History and Culture (itself in the former Japanese hospital); the Japanese prison; and lesser visited Japanese lighthouse, Shinto shrine in the cemetery behind the Chalan Kanoa cathedral, and the NKK sugar dock nearby. American military tanks in the lagoon and an underwater heritage trail of sunken vessels are also accessible to adventurous visitors (McKinnon et al. 2019), and the NPS American Memorial Park in Garapan provides an excellent overview of the historic context for the events of the 1940s in several languages.

The village of San Antonio, that forms part of the National Historic Invasion Beach Landmark with Yellow Beaches 1, 2, and 3, is also an integral part of this story as told at interpretive signage on public beach parks and at the PIC hotel grounds. A more intimate story remains untold in the modern memories of the manamko (elders) and their children who call the area home. Few houses existed in the agrarian landscape there in the early 1940s and even when the USCG Loran station was first active. San Antonio then became the busy corridor of military, residential, industrial, commercial, and later tourist development we recognize today.

The approach of this chapter is to provide substance to these memories by informal conversations with several residents of the area in the 1940s and later decades, to determine if WWII and the post-war years are still a formative period to the community of San Antonio today. Their cooperation far exceeded our expectations. These memories as told over time to coauthor Brenda Tenorio serve as a testament to the resilience of their keepers, a spirit still seen today in this community after the devastation of Typhoon Yutu.

8.1.1. Methods Used in Compiling these Narratives

Methods used in the modern practice of 'historical archaeology' have evolved over the past and present century. In the CNMI this term specifically refers to the archeology of the Spanish to German to Japanese to American colonial periods after 1521. In the broader Asian Pacific, archeological remains of the Spanish empire found in the region of the Philippines and beyond (Cruz Berrocal and Tsang 2017) have often included shipwrecks from the 16th to 19th century Manila Galleon trade between China and Acapulco. Earlier maritime exchange routes through SE Asia into the Indian Ocean and the Islamic and European markets have also been identified in historic literature, archival maps, architectural inscriptions, and both submerged and terrestrial artifact classifications (Peterson 2017). Fortifications, churches, and cemeteries established by European powers have been excavated and reliably dated in this region, all by methods common to historical archaeology world-wide (Hicks and Beaudry 2014; Orser 2017).

In the Mariana Islands, archaeological evidence of European contact between 1521 and 1668 is scarce (Dixon et al. 2017) and not much more profuse in the following two centuries. Only a handful of shipwrecks have been excavated in the islands from the Manila Galleon era until the demise of trade with Acapulco in 1815, including one vessel off Saipan and one off Rota (Russell 1998). Dutch, British, French, Russian, and early American archaeological remains in the Mariana Islands remain elusive. Some Spanish fortifications and churches of the late 19th century have been excavated archaeologically (Monton-Subias 2018) and some reconstructed on Guam, while one late Colonial church has been identified on Rota (McKinnon and Raupt 2009). The abandonment of Saipan and Tinian in *La Reduccion* circa 1700, the transformation of the northern islands during the early 20th century Japanese sugarcane plantation era, and the destruction of WWII and subsequent American military redevelopment of the CNMI appear to have all but obliterated the intact early historical archaeology record – at least as we know it today.

What has <u>not</u> been obliterated, however painful it is to contemplate, is the oral history of the survivors of WWII and their descendants still on the island (McKinnon et al. 2019). In particular, this chapter pertains to those residents that call San Antonio home 75 years after the manmade super typhoon of WWII. Modern methods of historical archaeology today include not just studies of colonial buildings and fortifications and archival records, but now embrace stories of the recent and contemporary past as told by local inhabitants (Schofield and Johnson 2006). These narratives provide a living context to how this past was experienced and bring the importance of a local sense of place, time, family, and cultural belonging to the forefront of history. This past we all live in today may appear to be disappearing more quickly than any of us can imagine, especially after Typhoon Yutu in San Antonio, so it is in these 'small things forgotten' (Deetz 1977) that this chapter focuses.

Informal interviews conducted during early 2019 by coauthor Brenda Tenorio with current or former residents of San Antonio known to she and her family generally occurred when and wherever the manamko were comfortable, so often at home in a relaxed setting with a cup of coffee or tea. Questions did not initially target WWII or particular post-war archaeological remains found on the property. Rather, each person was asked to share their memories of growing up in the area as kids, with adult contemplation and reflection welcome. In some cases a tape recorder was used if allowed, always recorded in written notes, and sometimes just recorded by conversational memory. Transcription was an arduous process, so each individual consented to and welcomed another visit to show them the transcription and discuss finer points they wished to reiterate or delete , sometimes with laughter and glee – thus the coauthor's 'voice' was often included as text too. Difficult topics were avoided if noted or mentioned in passing and specific details were not belabored. If the accounts below sometimes appear to be impressionistic rather than of immediate relevancy to the archaeology in San Antonio, then they are all the more likely to be relevant to the individuals' sense of place, time, family, and cultural belonging as children and adults. That was the goal of recording these narratives here and now.

8.1.2. Presentation of these Narratives

Rather than attempting to dissect each interview by time period and topic at this stage, we have opted to first present each narrative by the individual with only minimal biographical information unless volunteered, in respect for their privacy and the dialogue they chose to share at that point in time. Each individual was then revisited often more than once to ascertain whether the original transcription was adequate and to reacquaint the coauthor with the manamko.

Table 8.1 below lists the five individuals who generously contributed their narratives by the order of their date of initial interview, all present or former residents of San Antonio after WWII (1941-1945 in the Pacific).

Name of Contributor	Gender	Born
Pedro A. Tenorio	Male	1941
Jesus T. Guerrero	Male	1944
Rudy M. Sablan	Male	1939
Frances S. Ramon	Female	1948
Nieves C. Ngeskebei	Female	1934

Table 10. List of Individuals who Contributed their Narratives

8.2. Interviews

8.2.1 Interview with Pedro A. Tenorio

March 13, 2019 Interview with PAT April 12, 2019 b. 1941, 4 years old in 1945 Hydrologist, Geologist, Lt. Governor, Resident Representative to Washington, D.C.

Pete A. recalls living in a concrete house post-war in District (4, across from the existing Post Office). He thinks, and has verified with his older siblings that it was where the family was relocated after release from the temporary military stockade located in the vicinity of the present day Courthouse. This relocation took place approximately a year after the war.

Pete A. remembers certain individuals and their families. He recalls one individual by the name of Daniel Aldan, who was sent by Japanese to attend carpentry and other trades at a school in Indonesia where he spent decades after the second WW, unable to return to Saipan. He finally returned to Saipan years after the war only to find that his wife has remarried as it was assumed that he died in Indonesia as a result of the war. After returning to Saipan for a visit some years ago, there was an emotional but friendly family reunion with his children and former wife, and ultimately he left for Indonesia to join his Indonesian family. This is an interesting observation by Pete A as the husband of Mr. Aldan's former wife happened to be the father of the former first lady, Sofie Tenorio, husband of the late Pete P. Tenorio, the second governor of the CNMI, and whose Lt. Governor was Pete A.

He has joyful memories of early years at school, wearing his attire that was sewn by his seamstress mother complete with suspenders, walking through newly reoccupied Chalan Kanoa Village on his way to Elementary School. His mother raised Pete A and siblings making little money working as a baker, at wakes saying the catholic rosary and conducting novenas for family patron saints, and was also a seamstress. Pete A remembers Mr. Felipe Salas, later CNMI Judge who was a teacher, a stern teacher, along with Miss Consolacion Diaz who later was Mrs. Consolacion Cabrera. The morning routine he recollected included morning exercises ('jumping jack' seemed most popular exercise for stretching), they faced north for (prayers or the pledge of allegiance or songs or exercise routines). Mr. William S. Reves, known to German, Japanese and American administrators, was the principal of the school now named for him. Pete A remembered in most classes as an elementary student, students were taught the very basic English songs like Row, Row, Row your Boat, or reading simple stories like Little Red Riding Hood, Peter Rabbit, or rhymes like Jack and Jill Went up the Hill. Even learned very early a song celebrating Thanksgiving Day recalled some words that went, 'over the river and through the woods.' Pete remembered this song very well as it was used by his cousin, a teacher in the 5th and 6th grades and sung to muffle the cries and yelling of all students during the hour or so-called punishment time for misbehaving students. One student misbehaving will subject all students to be punished with old flagpoles ropes like caning!

After school he recalls with delight, stopping at his grandmother's house, where an uncle prepared Azuki Beans with ice, a welcome treat on the hot days.

The person in charge of the school system was Superintendent Quick, and he remembers Mrs. Myrtle Homestead, one of the elementary school administrators. Graduation from elementary school took place in 1954, at the end of the 6th grade. Pete A was the graduating class valedictorian. Thereafter, Pete A. attended Saipan Intermediate School, graduating from 9th grade in 1957. He remembers taking a carpentry class taught by Mr. Dionisio Torres. Pete A laughs and motions with his hands as he describes his wrestle with the practicality of geometry, for example in making a wooden picture frame, a 45 degree angle ended up being a 60 degree angle and that never worked in carpentry. Students made furniture, a sofa, roughly 8'x6' in dimension, a rocking chair, among other practical items. Other class offerings included handicrafts and home economics for the girls students. Some classes like typing were taught by spouses of CIA personnel, his instructor was a Mrs. Yountek and a Mrs. Johnson. There were many good local instructors like Mr. Joe Taitano, who taught music, and Mrs. Inez Ada, who was an excellent general science teacher.

On the way home from school was like a Bob Hope road trip, like On the Road to Damascus, where the characters would have adventures that took them to other places than the destination. After school, Pete A and his peers would head to Mt. Carmel for catechism classes that were taught by Mercenarian nuns whom he recalls as some of the 'most beautiful women' he recalls ever seeing. The Mercenarian nuns assigned to Saipan came from Spain, spoke Spanish and were frequent sights at Mt. Carmel and at Maturana Hill where they lived and flourished with the use of top notch agricultural skills including tending a poultry farm. Considered a real honor, many girls from the community, especially several of Pete A's intermediate school classmates entered the convent, some like Agnes McPhetres, Chilang Palacios, Regina Aguon, Antonia Sablan became nuns and later well-loved and well-regarded teachers. These noviciates were sometimes recruited in the 7th and 8th grade levels. Mrs. McPhetres would become an activist and 1st president of the Northern Marianas College.

During their intermediate school years, and on Saturdays, Pete A and his very close boyhood friend Jack Teregeyo, would meet Mr. Dionisio Torres to tear down old Quonset huts for tins, and to scavenge for nails, straightening out the nails with a hammer to later use in the construction and repair to Mt. Carmel Church and facilities. In the immediate vicinity of the church, near Santiago Tenorio's house in Chalan Kanoa, there was a huge coal berm deposit about ten feet high which he speculates was used as fuel to run the Japanese sugar washing facility and sugar cane train which transported raw canes from other parts of Saipan.

On the way to catechism class, they would stop at the blacksmith, also near Santiago Tenorio's post war house, and watch and talk to Tun Juan Deleon Guerrero, nicknamed Kun Kuan, he sports a wide grin saying the name out loud and recalling the blacksmith pounding away at molten pieces of metal to fabricate sickles and grass scrapers (called 'fusinus' in chamorro). He was former Mayor Jesus Deleon Guerrero's 'Gere's' grandfather, explaining who the blacksmith was.

So on the way to catechism they might make another stop at Sugar Dock that was the site of a large canal that ran from Lake Susupe to the dock, aptly named because this dock was used to load cleaned canes to ship to Japan, he guessed for alcohol production for submarine fuel.

Another detour on the way to or from catechism was a stop to see a man named Ben Ohashi or Ben Washi, part Japanese, he believed and the brother in-law of former mayor of Tinian, Antonio Borja. Ben would produce C-ration cigarettes, unfiltered Lucky Strike and Camel that became Pete A's introduction to smoking. This memory is associated with flowers, red flowering trees, a very large hibiscus tree growing at the edge of the mangrove bordering the canal, probably the Lake Susupe Canal that is now completely backfilled to make way for roadways and other infrastructure.

While in intermediate school, Pete began caddying for officers stationed at the Coast Guard Loran Station in San Antonio, and for CIA personnel, stationed at Capitol Hill, earning 50 cents a day carrying a 25 pounds golf bag full of clubs for 18-holes, two times around a 9 hole course at Whispering Palms golf course developed by the post war American forces. This was where he got started with his initial golf interest for the sport and love of golf which he still plays to this day. Other entertainment came in the form of watching boxing matches at an arena near the present Chalan Kanoa Beach Club, inside an elephant Quonset hut, usually featuring Jesse or Frank Stein and Manual Terlaje, some boxers also from Guam. Manuel Terlaje was a neighbor of Pete A and both grew up in Chalan Kanoa. For the admission price of 25 cents, the kids could watch a movie in a theatre located near the present day Town House, also within an elephant Quonset hut run by Manual (Obu) Pangelinan, former Lt. Governor and Supreme Court Justice, Jesse Borja's father in-law.

San Antonio was not very populated that he remembers. There were lots of Quonset huts. Drawing on his hydrology and geology knowledge he explains the possible early settlements in the Afetna area as they relate to water use. He says there was potable water in San Antonio, in the immediate interior near wetlands and along the shoreline most likely hand dug wells introduced by early settlers and the Japanese, lined with rocks and accessible from the surface. Using bailing buckets, water was carefully extracted skimming it at the top of the water level so as not to disturb or agitate the lens because of the thin layer of fresh water that floats on the saltwater. The thickness of the fresh water lens was about one foot or less from the surface and at lower levels, the water is brackish. In most coastal areas there could be only a few inches of fresh water floating on the underlying saltwater.

Having graduated from intermediate school in 1957, and when there was no high school on Saipan at that time, Pete went to PICS, Pacific Island Central School in Moen, Truk. There he met future leaders of Micronesia like, John Mangefel, Petrus Tun, and Luke Taman of Yap, Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk(Chuuk), the first FSM President. Also associated with Daiziro and Tosiwo Nakamura, Demei Otobed and Mitsuo Solang of Palau and several ladies that occupied prominent positions later on in Palau. Pete A met and made friends with so many Micronesian students whom he had the opportunity to be his collegues in a number of Trust Territory government offices and as future leaders of the Congress of Micronesia and the Trust Territory Government as a whole, and later as heads of state, presidents of Freely Associated States, and other prominent positions.

One year later in 1958, Pete enrolled at George Washington High School on Guam, sponsored by an Air Force Colonel, Andersen AFB base commander, Colonel Joe A. Carroll. Colonel Carroll provided Pete with a small living quarter of his own off base first, then on base but he stayed in the family house and joined the family for meals and other social activities. Pete A owed Colonel Carroll and family a very profound sense of gratitude for their kindness and guidance to make him pursue higher education. Pete had kept up with the family up to the present time, although unfortunately Mr. and Mrs. Carroll both passed away several years ago. Pete's move to Guam was preceded by his older brother Jack's move to Guam. Jack's sponsor was a Mr. Jack Keifer, also a base commander at AAFB, and he lived with the family in Harmon, essentially with the same arrangement as Pete's.

Pete remembers how the Northern Marianas students struggled while attending schools in Guam, and having to live with relatives that also just earlier migrated to live in Guam because of the job opportunities and wage offers which then were very attractive. Most of the Marianas student complaints centered on obligations to spend more time helping their sponsoring relatives than having time to adequately do their studies. Some eventually were elected to volunteer to join the U.S. armed services to escape the constant demand of their time to help so much around.

Following his education on Guam that included a brief stint in the early Guam college system, Pete A went to Hawaii where he earned two masters degrees, one in Hydrology and the other in Environmental Health. During this time, Pete A also got married.

Eventually, Pete A returned home and was motivated to get involved in politics. During the first gubernatorial race Pete A was identified as a potential running mate for the Democratic Party candidate former Governor Carlos S. Camacho. Republican candidate, Jose C. Tenorio (Joeten) wife Daidai wanted Joeten to select Pete, but he did not, selecting Olympio Borja instead, whom many Republican members believed a sure winner because of his many years as a seasoned politician. Carlos Camacho won the election to become the first governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, supported by runaways of the Republican primary. One became a candidate for Lt. Governor, and another just fled the Republican Party. Only Pete A remained steadfast in his promise and commitment to support the winning primary candidate, Joeten, and he did campaign for him throughout that first gubernatorial election.

A more interesting scenario arose in the 1981 Gubernatorial election between incumbent Governor Carlos Camacho and Pedro Pangelinan Tenorio. It happened that Pete A ran in the Republican primary against his first cousin, Pete P. Tenorio, and he lost with as narrow margin. To keep party unity, the key members of the Republican Party supported a combination of Pete P. and Pete A. to run as governor and Lt. Governor in tandem.

Understandably, there were apprehensions as two close relatives running together never happened in Marianas politics and there were risks of accusations of nepotism and other negative claims. Pete A. and his independent supporters of 'concerned citizens' prevailed in getting Pete A. to be 'Teno's' running mate. Also, as Pete A's middle name is Agulto, and majority of his Agulto family were strong supporters of the Democrat Party, this was added incentive for the Republicans to select Pete A. History was made. The two first cousins garnered a landslide victory, not only once, but a repeat, sharing the executive offices for eight long years as Governor and Lt. Governor.

Pete A lost the subsequent primary of his party and decided to stay away from politics for a while, opening up his geologic and hydrologic consulting firm. His role as a consultant was critical as he was instrumental in assisting directly in the approval of public land leases for golf courses like the Laolao Golf Course and resort developed initially by Shimizu Corporation of Japan under the auspices of S.C. Properties, a CNMI Corporation. He assisted in the development of groundwater to supply irrigation and potable water to two other Saipan golf course developments.

Political status issues were contentious and hard fought. On the global scale, the Russians and United States fought, like the present day, for influence in the region. Added to that mix, local sentiment pressed for continuing association with the Micronesian proposed federation under a Compact of Free Association anchored by the perceived unity among all three existing districts of Micronesia. These were named the Marianas district, Marshall district, and Eastern and Western Carolines consisting of the western district Yap and Palau, and Truk Ponape and Kosrae forming the eastern district of the proposed federation. In the end, the Marianas district separated from the proposed free association arrangement and opted to negotiate directly with the United States to carve out its own future political status with the United States through a separate arrangement from the rest of Micronesia.

The experiences that Pete A and fellow negotiators endured as a member of the Congress of Micronesia and as a Marianas Political Status Negotiator would fill volumes in the recount. Suffice to say at this point that Senators Ted Kennedy, Gary Hart, Clairborne Pell, George McGovern, and a bunch of other 'doves' in the U.S. Senate who are all Democrats, tried desperately to block the passage of HJR 549 from passing the Senate. The bill actually passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming voice vote as managed by a great friend of Pete A and Ed Pangelinan, Phillip Burton. More importantly, Phillip Burton of California was the strongest supporter in the House of Representatives and debated strongly with those who opposed the perceived the U.S. interest in the Marianas as part of a grand plan of the military to establish military bases and enhanced defense infrastructure in the Western Pacific.

Pete remembers many heated debates during the mandated Covenant Public education and town hall meetings with local Women's organizations represented by people like Agnes McPhetres, Josephine T. Sablan, Bennet Seman and Felicidad Ogumoro. Prominent Carolinians that opposed the passage of the Covenant in the U.S. Congress included Abel Olopai, Luis Limes, Dr. Kaipat, Lino Olopan and Ben Fitial, among the more than 20% combined opposition from ethnic groups and from Rota and Tinian which experienced nominal opposition overall. Some members of the opposition wanted inclusion in the Free Associated States, others simply wanted more time to consider terms in negotiations with the United States. The CNMI negotiators felt that history and need conspired to provide just the right opportunity to cement a political status with the United States and that time was now and not later.

Once ratified in the 1975 plebescite that was observed by members of the United Nations Security Council, including a Russian delegation, the legislative vehicle became known as H.J.R. 549, 'A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America'. It was transmitted to the United States President Gerald Ford who submitted it to the U.S. Congress for enactment.

8.2.2. Interview with Jesus T. Guerrero

March 15, 2019 b. 1944 at the military hospital

Mr. Guerrero's first recollections were populations moving from stockades in San Jose, Susupe to Chalan Kanoa and San Antonio.

His family bakery was across the street from the house the family occupied on Beach Road, near today's post office. Chamorro families moved into Japanese barracks in Chalan Kanoa, families lived in close proximity, relocating as close to one another if possible. Jesus remembers pitching in at the bakery as he got older but as a child he had free rein to visit the beaches and rows of huge Quonset warehouses that lined both sides of the road from Chalan Kanoa all the way to San Antonio, Afetna, and Aguigan Point.

Jesus attended Elementary School in Chalan Kanoa and then Mount Carmel later.

The war experience is painful to remember because there was real hardship for his family. According to his parents, the entire family, children, his mother's brothers and sisters, all moved together to escape the invading forces as the Japanese moved steadily north. Constant bombardment, heat, and fire, is what he recalls, they recalled. His sister Frances, just an infant at that time, cried the entire time, as the family moved from Garapan to As Lito then to the backside of the island to Kagman, from there to San Roque.

His older uncles, Albert and Luis, tasked themselves to forage for food and drink for the group, and remember hearing water was scarce. When the family arrived up north, near Marpi, the story is that American soldiers tried to communicate with Uncle Luis, speaking to him in English because he was so white they thought he was an American. Luis's family really pressed him to engage so they might get assistance for the family. Jesus laughed at this story.

As a child he remembers playing all day, every day, at the beach and in and around the warehouses where they rummaged and played hide and seek ending the day usually getting into trouble at home. He recalls a movie theatre up north, not Matsumoto's theatre.

In the 1950's Jesus says you began to see changes in Saipan, from asphalt roads, schools, little stores like Joeten and Mannie Villagomez's store in Chalan Kanoa, a bakery, movie theatre, and a hospital that was originally located in San Vicente, then Navy Hill, and finally Dr. Torres hospital.

Life was more peaceful then and people were more self-sufficient, tending cattle, pigs, chicken and vegetables like corn, long grain rice, onions, tomato, sweet potato, tapioca, taro, and eggplant, among others. People were in good health and there were few stresses that he recalls. Jesus's father, Herman R. Guerrero, entrepreneur and founder of Herman's Modern Bakery, was a police and intelligence officer. The U.S. military were looking for someone to bake bread for the people in stockade and Herman started off baking bread for the people in the stockade with supplies provided by the military.

When Jesus got older, he assumed more household and work responsibilities by helping at the bakery and at the farm, where his mother's youngest brother, Santiago, farmed. Santiago transported the help, Jesus included, in a surplus military truck.

Jesus vaguely remembers the NTTU, 1949, the period when Marpi, Kagman, Capitol Hill and Lower Base off-limits.

The Navy Administration hospital was in Susupe originally, next to a police station, it then moved to Navy Hill, the Maturana location because there were buildings up here. Later, the hospital was moved from Maturana in Navy Hill to As Terlaje, and called Dr. Torres Hospital on or about 1961.

8.2.3. Interview with Rudy M. Sablan

March 20, 2019 b. October 27, 1939, Rudolpho Manganero Sablan in Saipan Penultimate child of 13, post-war 8 lived

Rudy's family sought refuge in a cave system in the Kannat Tabla area, and has few recollections of the war and immediate aftermath except that Camp Susupe was laid out like a military barracks with Quonset huts set back from a pathway from which other paths led to individual Quonsets. It wasn't great or not great, it just was. Chamorros and Yapese resettled along Beach Road. He recalls families that had been repatriated from Yap, known as the Yapese, were given an option of staying on Saipan or moving to Tinian; many like the Hofschneiders and Aldans.

Afetna was Sablan property, mostly devoted to agriculture from Hopwood Jr. High School to San Antonio and Kobler, although after the war, both sides of Beach Road were lined with Quonsets designated for use as military residential use, so-called Elephant Quonsets because of their size.

Mr. Sablan recalls that in addition to the San Antonio Quonsets, there was a military barracks in San Roque as well. Rudy does recall that the U.S. military had three cemeteries, one located in Marpi, one near the baseball field in Susupe, and another located between Hopwood Jr. High School and Afetna.

Where and why people resettled where they did after discharge from Camp Susupe isn't quite clear but he recalls that the U.S. military repaired Japanese barracks to be used to house local families. His family moved from east of the nun's convent initially and then moved again to a house next to the Marianas High School baseball field.

As a youngster, he remembers registering for Elementary School and celebrating July 4th.

Saipan was an unchartered municipality and it was the U.S. Navy that applied for the charter to formally establish the local government. Rudy's father, was designated Deputy High Chief, he served earlier as Chief of Native Police during the Japanese administration of the islands. Heads of the local government were called High Chief before changing to Chief Commissioner during the Navy Administration. The Chief Commissioner was Gregorio Sablan (Kilili) and the Carolinian Chief was Antonio Angailen.

Mr. Sablan remembers being in the company of Spoehr and Bower, anthropologists who studied the islands in the aftermath of the war, in the home of William Reyes, esteemed educator and well-respected member of the Saipan community. Mr. Reyes later became Education Administration for the Trust Territory Island Government (TTPI). Mr. Sablan was younger brother to Mr. Reyes's wife, Mrs. Primativa Reyes.

What is important for people to remember is that the pre-war and post-war periods are different. In pre-war Saipan, the Japanese had a League of Nations mandate to administer the islands which gave them exclusive economic interests from the Marianas to the Marshall Islands and with this came structures of government, and an economic framework to support business interests, which created jobs and some industry. In the post-war period we have American suburban life after a fashion but not much of an economy and this would always be the challenge, observed an economist named Taggart back in 1949. 'The main thing,' Mr. Sablan said, 'is we don't have an economy and that's always been the case.' The Naval Administration of the Marianas established local enterprises and created the Fisheries Basin in the hope of spawning a fishing industry.

Rudy regards the political evolution of the Marianas as an ongoing experiment, from his perspective, the Marianas 'may still be experimenting with political status,' and that this construct might work. 'What we have,' he said, 'is okay. We can restrict land ownership, the Navy was Alien Property Custodian' and that might work. The German Administrators employed a novel device to establish landownership dependent on productivity so if 'you work the offer,' he added, 'you can take all the land that you can cultivate.' Not surprisingly, the families who developed a system to cultivate the land productively ended up with the most land, like the Cabrera family and the Camacho family.

The Marianas did not have much experience with governance, and during the post-war era, several influences appeared to frame activities on the ground. The Far Eastern Foundation, a Naval Technical Unit, the Naval Administration and later the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) government, which established a Public Affairs Office headed by Neiman Craley whose job it was to provide guidance in civic affairs from setting up a legislature to conducting that legislature, among other things and he was aided in this task by Mr. Joaquin Torres, fondly known as Jack, and Mr. Rudy M. Sablan, both alumni of the University of Guam. Stanford University established a post graduate program specifically aimed to develop a program with expertise in how to govern island governments.

Some expertise came from Guam in the form of foreign labor brought in to construct various capital improvement projects and in the form of native sons returning home to join in the reconstruction, among them, me and Tony Tenorio who returned from Guam. Tony, a civil engineer, was hired by Kost & White, the contractor responsible for building Dr. Torres Hospital and other projects. They drew from a cadre of experienced Filipino employees, recruited from Stevedore Luzon, and trained on large projects like Andersen Air Force Base on Guam, and the Capitol Hill and Dr. Torres hospital in Saipan. These workers were very good, trained at Camp Roxas and brought to the CNMI to build. Tony helped Joeten's business expand, and they started Micronesia Construction Company (MCC) together.

The Filipino laborers were well-trained and committed to good practices so if molding a concrete block required a 2-2-1 ratio they followed it, but our Chamorro guys would make a 2-2-half mix that would result in crumbling blocks. Rudy's conclusion is that foreign labor works here and they 'shouldn't be chased out.'

Municipal elders, the village commissioners, practiced what they learned during the Japanese time in the American time. 'We had no experience with self-governance.'

But these were interesting times nonetheless. Redd Fox a billionaire from Texas who made his fortune from oil, visited the Marianas, toured the island and declared to the High Commissioner his interest to

buy the islands to establish an oil refinery here. Fox hosted two events and sent out an invitation to one and all, handing out \$5 dollar bills to attendees at his Whispering Palm Golf Course soiree, and more at the function held at Micro Beach. Fox made an appointment with the TTPI High Commissioner to discuss his proposal, witnessed by prominent individuals like Leo Falcom, later President of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), who remained in the hallway waiting to hear about the conversation between the High Commission and Fox. Many in the community supported the plan because of the employment opportunities it promised, but the Navy nixed the deal.

Today, with political status revisited, observations are as follows: The original Political Status Commission visited Puerto Rico, the Cook Islands, and American Samoa to study the different political arrangements and concluded that a political status arrangement with the United States would be beneficial. The benefits are that the CNMI enjoys U.S. citizenship and all the economic benefits that entails, freedom of travel, etc. The current political status commission wants to retrace those steps, visit the same places to reexamine those governments and to what purpose, but it has already been done.

The initial approach to reunification with Guam came from our southern neighbor and was rejected by the Navy in the 1950's. But it didn't end there. Mr. Sablan remembers seeing small delegations of 4 or 5 individuals visiting the islands, running through his father's salon, since the 1940's, but it was not to come to pass.

There is existing friction that is hard to explain but when his older brother, David M. Sablan, ran for governor in Guam, an uncle by the name of James Taitano Sablan was interviewed on KUAM where he challenged his nephew's bonafides to run for office on Guam since he hailed from Saipan.

Regarding our current social ills, Mr. Sablan is of the opinion that there isn't enough for the youth to do, adding, 'The Peace Corp really promoted sports activities like baseball and basketball.' There really is not enough for them to do.

8.2.4. Interview with Frances S. Ramon

March 25, 2019 April 29, 2019 for final edits In the company of her sister Josephine T. Sablan b. 1948 in Saipan

Out of the stockade, the family of Mrs. Ramon moved to the former Japanese barracks, near close relatives, in Chalan Kanoa and then moved to San Antonio.

The focal point of San Antonio Village was the church. Church was a Quonset and this is where Christmas and Easter services were held. Midnight mass was very special. This place is also where the children played baseball in the nearby open field, where choirs practiced, where Tan Amalia Diaz and Tun Manet lent their voices in song during church service and after. The kids probably did not get to play their broken comb harmonica at church, but Frances remembers the church providing a focal point for the community, not only for spiritual devotion but for play, a place that kids and adults could hang about in safety. The church along with its congregants provided a cohesive unit that generated cooperation among its members.

In San Antonio Village, Frances remembered the guys in the neighborhood played Batu on a concrete foundation and that there were boxing events, featuring Piston versus Stein, a kid from the Stein family.

Frances recalls the Loran Station, the Coast Guard community a short distance from her house on the northern boundary of Loran. By then the Loran Station had relaxed security to permit civilians on-

site to watch films in the theatre or other social activities hosted there and she remembers watching a movie there once chaperoned by an aunt. She also observed that many girls from San Antonio village married men stationed at the Loran Station and reeled off some names.

So the kids played happily and in safety. Lacking in toy stores but not ingenuity the children made all their toys and created games, entertained themselves with things made from what was around them, and Frances remembers they had adventures. They played tengako, the Japanese name for hopscotch, they scavenged for bullet shells and emptied the ammo to fashion their own rockets that they ignited over the lagoon. Endlessly curious, they would send dead dogs to the ocean and wait for a shark feeding to clean up the dead matter, a kind of eco-friendly solution. Living on the ocean brought them into U.S. military concrete pilings which were repurposed as a private dock and from which they could launch their homemade canoe sealed with left-over tar scavenged from the neighborhood. The children played with marbles, tamma in Japanese, tops, homemade tops, and a crane and winch system using cans and string. These were carefree days and utterly safe for the kids to roam about and get into mischief, peaceful and otherwise. Frances remembers a time when she and her older siblings chased a truck trailing a liquid brown DDT solution behind it to eradicate pests in the dry summer months, blissfully unaware that this pesticide was dangerous to health. These memories produced belly laughs for Frances and Josephine in the telling.

The only danger was when Josephine accidentally torched the family warehouse burning all the business supplies. The family, father and mother were early entrepreneurs, owning a beach bar frequented by Coast Guard and Navy personnel, and a soba house with homemade noodles using a noodle making machine that probably came from Japan. It was called San Antonio by the beach Soba House or as people would say, 'Tafan soba gi as Deda,' roughly translated, 'Let's go have soba at the Deda place.' The front door opened onto the ocean and was called 'Tasen Deda' or Deda Beach, Deda is the family name. At this place all the children of the neighborhood went for a swim, all day, every day. Later, the family also ran the Saipan Hotel on Navy Hill where the girls would go to work and meet guys!

Frances and her siblings attended Eskuelan Madre, Sister Remedio's Kindergarten School and later Eskuelan Pale or Our Lady of Mount Carmel for primary and secondary education. An older brother, in the very early years after the war went to a public school, referred to as Eskuelan Rai, or school of the king. To school, they rode a huge refitted military surplus truck outfitted with seats and a ladder from which to access the truck bed from the ground. Josephine thinks transportation was provided by the school. The rest of the time, Frances and Josephine made their way on foot, like the time they liberated silver dollars from the family safe, with Josephine's assistance as safecracker, being the custodian of the combination, to walk the shoreline from San Antonio to District 4 and the Ichihara Movie Theatre.

On the home front, the mother took care of the household and children, though the father also did the shopping. In those days, many families in San Antonio raised pigs in backyards so some food sources were close by. Refitted military surplus vehicles served as the family car. And because an uncle started a business importing appliances, Frances remembers the family had a stove, refrigerator, most importantly, a hot water heater. This brings a smile to Frances face.

There were no dry goods stores so a seamstress, Tan Amalia, also sewed the children's clothes and school uniforms. Biaha, Tan Marian Antonio, also baked the best bread ever in an old-style outdoor oven but the kids had to gather the fuel for the oven, which they needed no further impetus to do. The out-door oven baked the best rolls ever as far as the kids were concerned, just the thought of the small loaves triggered the salivary glands and as if smelling the loaves fresh out of the oven. Clothing was really an afterthought in the overall scheme of life in those days. The sisters laughed uproariously remembering that their underwear was sewn with flour sack fabric and held together with strips of tire inner tubes, no Monday-Tuesday-Wednesday-days of week panties that were hugely popular back then!

Frances remembers her youth fondly, saying that she has the bet memories of the 1950's and 1960's. The saddest memory that she recalls involved an assault committed by a neighbor, a member known to the family. Frances also contracted Rheumatic fever resulting in a six month convalescence at the Navy Hill Hospital, but in all other respects life was good.

8.2.5. Interview with Nieves Cruz Ngeskebei

April 17, 2019

Born in Garapan, Saipan on January 26, 1934, 85 years old.

During the invasion, Mrs. Ngeskebei remembered riding the 'karetan guaka' (bull cart) to hide in an Afetna cave. The cave was occupied earlier by some people who left behind 'tininun lemai' (cooked breadfruit) and some water. She hid in the cave for about 3 days before they were found by the American soldiers and later transferred to Zubing substation and from there transported to an area that is now the Hopwood School site. But prior to being found, her grandfather told them not to be afraid with the Americans because they would not hurt them, especially the women. However, he said there were two types of Americans, one with red hair and the other has black curly hair.

At the end of the invasion, she recalls Camp Susupe with Quonset houses, that the Chamorro, Japanese, Okinawan, and Chosen were held separately. Her time in the Camp was spent sweeping, cleaning, and helping the elders, though those memories aren't solid.

There were American camps in San Antonio, and sometime after Camp Susupe her family moved there, to an area near the current Pacific Islands Club (PIC), where her grandfather had a farm, and her step-father belonged to the Cabrera family. All her immediate neighbors were family members mostly from the Cabrera family, and her family then moved to Chalan Kanoa and lived in a Japanese house and were neighbors with 'Mama" (Chailang Palacios's grandmother). They later moved to Afetna and lived in now known San Antonio proper. Life during this period was going to the farm across now PIC to grow vegetables and raise pigs, chickens, and cows.

A Quonset building was converted to a Capilla (Chapel) where people go to worship. She remembered elder women that used to clean the Chapel regularly – first was Tan Carmen Taisacan Cabrera, Tan Marian Mariano Indalecio Palacios, and then Tan Amalian Diaz who took care of the Church environment and the altar. Then came Tan Rosan Pakito who did the cleaning and setting the altar.

She starting helping Tan Rosa clean the church and set up the altar with floral arrangement. Eventually, she took over and was opening the Church to do cleaning and preparing the altar before the Mass. Nieves attended Chalan Kanoa School and went to mass at Mount Carmel Church by foot.

Sometime during the 1950s people from Palau arrived. Her husband Marino was introduced to her by a friend Tan Bilang married to Ricardo Sablan who was working with Marino picking up scraps for a company.

She married her husband, Marino Ngeskebei, at the San Antonio church; it was a silent service. Mr. Ngeskebei was originally from Palau but moved to Saipan early, when a relative moved from Angaur in Palau back to Saipan. Rosita Sablan's mother, originally from Angaur, moved along with her husband, a David Sablan, back to Saipan. Marino is Rosita's mother's brother. Nieves remembers other folks from Palau moving back to Saipan with relations like Agnes Skilang Sablan, married to Juan Sablan, former TTPI administrator. Agnes Skilang's family came from Peleliu or Koror, Palau.

During Naval 'time', Marino was hired as bus driver transporting nurses to and from work and then kept as driver when the TTPI government came in.

Mrs. Ngeskebei said her husband was a musician and a wonderful man. Together they had many children, Cecilia, Felicia, Emiliana, Nenita, Jose, Jesus, Richardo, 'Neni' (baby Dennis the youngest of the siblings was about a year old when he died of illness), Frederick and Ramon. All her babies were born at the Navy Hospital on Maturana Hill.

Nieves raised all her children, and maintained all aspects of the household every day. She cleaned, cooked, took care of the children, and hand-washed the clothes and got water from a hand dug well at a farm in 55 gallon drums for household use. In high tide, the water level was up and in low tide, the water level was down.

All household chores were done by hand. For laundry, she washed the family's laundry in a handmade wood tub with a scrubber and applied starch, hand-made from the tapioca plant as needed. Children had three sets of clothes, Sunday best, school clothes and play clothes, all hand-washed, some starched, all hung to dry or laid on the grass for sun bleaching. Sunday wear was starched and sun bleached then pressed with a coal fired iron.

Meal preparation, roughly three meals, was fixed on an outdoor stove. Meat and vegetables were grown at the farm. The stove was fueled with wood. Marino fished and provided the family with seafood including crab. Eggs, vegetables, goats, chicken and pigs were grown at the family farm. All the kids had a bath before sleep and if anyone had trouble sleeping, Nieves would rub them down with coconut oil, one of the herbal remedies she employed to fight health issues.

Nieves was adamant about not breastfeeding her children, she explained that the kids were fed Similac and Carnation, both became available at the small stores that were opening. A neighbor, Cecilia Sablan, told her Joeten's was bringing in Similac so off she went to buy the milk. Nieves explained that some kids had allergies, like her friend Cecilia's youngest, Juan.

All her children were healthy and she adds that raising nine children was easy and nice!

Marino, Nieves' husband, worked for the local government and later as caretaker in chief for Mr. Johnson, the owner of the Surf Hotel that occupied the current PIC site. Initially Marino helped to identify and warn off young hooligans, eventually taking on more responsibility, and becoming chief security of the hotel. Nieves recalls that Mr. Johnson was a good boss, was generous, bought various family needs when he travelled abroad, a rice cooker, all of which Nieves recalls with warmth.

Nieves' work history included a brief stint with Head Start in the 1960's, supervising the children. Earlier, Nieves did housework for a Navy family living in Tanapag, she remembers getting there by bus.

Later in her life, between raising nine children, she devoted most her time to the San Antonio church. She spent time cleaning the church, polishing the wood and metal, helping the priests prepare for mass, she was granted entry to the Sacristy, and later accompanied priests in rounds to visit the sick and homebound. She stopped serving at church when her husband became sick.

During her free time Nieves would visit her neighbors, spend time playing cards, and drive her good friend Cecilia, Josephine's mother, around town.

Her most enjoyable time was church and helping, but mostly loved to just watch the two elder women bickering at each other over whose decorating and floral arrangement should be placed on the altar, and what songs to sing at Mass, etc.

Mrs. Ngeskebei says that she wants to express gratitude to everyone in her life and thank them for being in her life. She puts her hand over her heart and says that she appreciates her beloved husband

and will always remember him. When Nieves thinks of her musician husband, she breaks into song, a tune he sang at gatherings that starts, 'Pardon me when I am sentimental...'.

8.3. Summarizing these Narratives

In this section, we weave the individual narratives together by time period and then by topics that may or may not pertain directly to the archaeological remains recorded on the San Antonio property. For those unfamiliar with the unique history of Saipan and the CNMI, the American invasion in 1944 was not a moment of liberation for an American possession, unlike that event on Guam as portrayed by the NPS and reflective literature. The CNMI was a legally mandated part of the Japanese empire by the Supreme Council of the League of Nations, from 1919 until the surrender of the Japanese empire in 1945. After WWI, the U.S. belatedly agreed to Japan's Class 3 Mandate to govern the Micronesian islands except Guam in 1922. WWII in the Pacific began for Americans on December 7, 1941 with the bombing of Hawai`i, but it also began with the bombing of Guam on December 8 from Saipan airfields (Denfeld and Russell 1984) and subsequent invasion two days later. While local residents in the Northern Mariana Islands were put on alert to support the war effort at home, the war was not brought to the shores of Saipan until air raids in early 1944 and increased submarine sinking of Japanese shipping (Lotz 2018).

By that time, conscription of adults and children for military construction and shortages in food for civilians had begun, especially after schools were closed and sugarcane production in Chalan Kanoa ceased. In February 1944, Chamorro and Carolinian residents in Garapan were ordered out of town to their farms and structures were converted to military uses (Russell 1984). After the American invasion on June 15, the island was not declared secure until July 9, 1944, after which time Japanese soldiers and non-local civilians were separated into camps or stockades at Camp Susupe, and at Camp Chalan Kanoa for Chamorro and Carolinian residents. Sporadic combat continued for months and military security was often inadequate for protecting civilians from intentional or accidental injury. Initially the stockades were far from ideal to house families with children recovering from the devastation of combat and family losses. Barbed wire fences enclosed crowded conditions, poor sanitation, little shelter from the rain and sun, and lack of fresh water or nutritious food.

As reported in the Saipan Northern Troops and Landing Force Operations Report, 12 August 1944, 'The personnel, transportation, supplies, and medical assistance available was not adequate for the civil affairs agency to properly perform its function' (Astroth 2019:154). Eventually however, the Seabees transported salvaged construction materials from the ruins of Chalan Kanoa and Garapan to the stockades and built wooden barracks with corrugated tin or canvas roofs, and a paid labor system to compensate civilians for providing basic services. By mid-1945, children returned to schools, and hospitals and dental clinics opened, such that health conditions improved especially with better water and hygiene. Trade stores opened and civilians were able to buy food, clothing, sewing equipment, and soap. On Saipan therefore, Liberation Day officially on July 4, 1946, referred not to the date of the invasion as on Guam, but to the date the local population was liberated from the stockades in which they had lived for two long years.

It is this timeframe and the ensuing 75 years of U.S. Naval and then civilian administration that is presented below, embracing the period during which the narratives above were enacted by the manamko.

8.3.1. Pre-war Japanese Era:

Before the war years on Saipan from the late 1930s to early 1940s, Mrs. Ngeskebei remembered when she was only a child, she used to follow her grandfather to deliver 'Sweet Tuba' that was used to make bibingka, potu, apigigi, bread, etc. It was also drunken as tuba wine.
Many Chamorro residents lived in or near Chalan Kanoa and presumably worked in sugar refining or service industries in town. Mr. Sablan was a small child then and Mr. Tenorio was born in 1941, so their memories of the period building up to WWII are vague, and no attempt was made to elicit further details beyond those with which the individuals were comfortable. The area to the south, between what is today Hopwood Jr. High School and San Antonio and beyond, was described by all as agrarian in nature and not the permanent residence of any substantial population.

This appears born out from the negative evidence of anything resembling domestic habitation or living debris on the Afetna Point property during excavations. Exactly what was grown besides coconuts on early maps was not mentioned, although it is assumed that by the 1940s local residents were encouraged and then coerced to plant produce to feed the growing number of Japanese troops on the island. Mr. Tenorio remembers one individual from Tinian who was sent by Japanese to attend carpentry school in Indonesia where he spent decades before returning to Saipan for a visit some years ago.

8.3.2. WWII Combat and Recovery:

During the U.S. invasion in 1944, Mrs. Ngeskebei remembered ridding the 'karetan guaka' (bull cart) to hide in an Afetna cave. The cave was occupied earlier by some people who left behind 'tininun lemai' (cooked breadfruit) and some water. She hid in the cave for about three days before they were found by the American soldiers and later transferred to Zubing substation and from there transported to an area that is now the Hopwood School site.

During ensuing combat, the family of Mr. Sablan was forced to flee to caves in Kannat Tapbla above and north of Chalan Kanoa, at which time several siblings perished. Mr. Guerrero remembers being told that his entire family, children, his mother's brothers and sisters, all moved together to escape the invading forces and the Japanese who moved steadily north. Constant bombardment, heat, thirst, and fire, is what they recalled to him. In the aftermath of combat until 1946, Mr. Sablan and his family occupied the stockade for Chamorros and it is remembered as being laid out in an orderly military manner with a path between Quonset huts, no mention of tents as initially used in period photographs.

Mr. Tenorio born just before the war began did not share any memories of combat or the recovery period and stockade life, but he was a young boy at that time. Mr. Guerrero's family moved from Garapan to As Lito and then to the backside of the island to Kagman, and from there to San Roque where they encountered American assistance. He was born at a military hospital in Chalan Kanoa in 1944, so did not share any early childhood memories of the stockades. Ms. Ngeskebei was a young child in the post combat era, but her memories of the stockades are that they were divided by Chamorros, Japanese, Okinawans, and Koreans, where she helped her elders sweep their camp.

8.3.3. Post-war American Era:

All three men interviewed remember their family leaving the stockade in the summer of 1946, so it appears those were very poignant memories for even the youngest children, and even today. Mr. Sablan remembers his family resettling into former Japanese barracks repaired by the U.S. military in Chalan Kanoa as does Mr. Guerrero, while Mr. Tenorio's family occupied a concrete house near a nun convent, where he attended Chalan Kanoa grade school. While in intermediate school, Mr. Tenorio began caddying for officers stationed at the Loran Station in San Antonio, earning 50 cents a day for an 18-hole course at Whispering Palms. Other entertainment came in the form of boxing at a ring near the present Chalan Kanoa Beach Club.

Mr. Sablan remembers the arrival of Chamorros from Yap after his release from the stockade and those that did not move to Tinian settled along Beach Road. Mr. Guerrero helped out at his family's bakery

near today's post office. They all remember Beach Road as having large Quonset huts lining the road and used as military residences all the way to San Antonio, Afetna, and Aguigan Point, where kids played after the Quonsets were abandoned. One American cemetery was located between Hopwood and San Antonio until later removed.

Ms. Ramon who was born in Chalan Kanoa in 1948 says her family moved to San Antonio when there were few residents. She remembers going to school in a bus that was really a truck at Mt. Carmel. There they played baseball, attended beach socials, and went to midnight mass at Easter and Christmas in a church that was a Quonset hut. Sparklers were made from emptied bullets, hopscotch, tops, and marbles were played, and music was made on a harmonica and old metal comb. Spear guns were made by salvaging old WWII American barbed wire (also found during Afetna Point excavations). Boxing was held as it appears to have later at Afetna Point. U.S. military concrete pilings (as recorded at Afetna beach) became their private dock from which they could launch their homemade canoe sealed with leftover tar. Frances remembered the guys in the neighborhood played Batu on a concrete foundation and that there were boxing events. Frances recalls the Loran Station that she visited once chaperoned by an aunt to watch a movie in a theatre there. She also recalls many girls from San Antonio village married men stationed at the Loran Station.

Ms. Ngeskebei remembers that the Americans moved into a camp of their own near the project area where her grandfather had a farm, their neighbors being related families. They walked to school and church. She helped elders clean, cook, care giving, washed clothes in a pot, and they used a water well dug by hand near the elementary school across the street. White clothes were soaked in a wooden tub in a starch made of manioc, then left to bleach in the sun. The family had an outdoor wood stove, grew pumpkins and raised pigs, chickens, and gathered their eggs. Fishing, farming, and crabbing were a mainstay of their diet too. Ms. Ngeskebei remembers the period involving a healthy lifestyle, with herbal medicine for a toothache, a bath before bed, coconut oil to help sleep at night, and everyone had three meals a day. As she got older she helped at the church with cleaning and polishing of the altar and woodwork, replenished supplies, gave comfort to the sick, and driving for the needy. Whenever they had spare time they played cards.

After wartime recovery, the Naval Administration of the Northern Marianas established local enterprises and created the Fisheries Basin in the hope of spawning a fishing industry, according to Mr. Sablan. He remembers being in the company of anthropologists Alexander Spoehr and Neal Bower, who studied the islands in the aftermath of the war. The Far Eastern Foundation, a Naval Technical Unit (NTTU), then the Naval Administration again, and later the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) government followed during which time experience in local government was gained into the early 1950s, according to Mr. Sablan. Mr. Guerrero vaguely remembers the NTTU in 1949, the period when Marpi, Kagman, Capitol Hill and Lower Base were off-limits to civilians.

8.4. Conclusions from these Narratives

The approach of this chapter has been to provide substance to local memories by informal conversations with several residents of the area in the 1940s and later decades, to determine if WWII and the immediate post-war years are still a formative period to the community of San Antonio today. It appears this assumption is essentially correct, that all five people interviewed and presumably their older family members still have painful memories of WWII, but many more pleasant ones from the post-war era near and dear to them. To what degree these memories will be shared with and by the younger generation remains to be seen.

Few later post-WWII memories were mentioned of the Loran Station and its concrete dock on the beach. Movies were given by the Coast Guard for public viewing at night and young boys caddied for officers at the 18-hole golf course at Whispering Palms. Other entertainment came in the form of boxing at a ring near the present Chalan Kanoa Beach Club. The Japanese munition magazine was not mentioned and may have been buried after WWII construction of the Loran Station, only exposed in 2014. The 1980s sand mine and the concrete pad where boxing events and later fruit vending took place were not mentioned either.

The two ladies and three gentlemen agreed it was a safe and wholesome atmosphere to be raised in early San Antonio and Afetna. Not all 'small things' are forgotten (Deetz 1977) in other words.

Chapter 9

Discussion of Research Questions

The following discussion of research questions posed earlier presents interpretations of features, artifacts, and data analyses described for the Colonial eras of the Spanish (1668-1898), German (1898-1914), and Japanese administration (1914 to 1944), and culminating in WWII with the American administration of Saipan (1944 to 1975) and the birth of the CNMI (1975 to present).

9.1. Spanish, German, and Japanese Periods

These three periods of history in southern Saipan are poorly represented in the archaeology of the project area and vicinity, and not just because of WWII destruction and post-war construction. The main focus of Spanish, German, and pre-WWII Japanese commerce and residency was situated between Chalan Kanoa and the port of Tanapag, with the Colonial capitals being located in Garapan and the slopes beyond being farmed accordingly.

Research Question 1: Can subsurface evidence of Spanish, German, and Japanese Period occupation or landuse be identified or was it damaged during WWII and then construction of the U.S. Coast Guard Loran Station at site SP-6-1035?

It is therefore not surprising that Parcel 004-1-52 was not an optimal location for historic period residence and landuse, so distant from the major port of maritime commerce. And while the coastal soils of San Antonio appear to have been adequate for Latte Period subsistence farming, the SW coast of Saipan is within a partial rain shadow from the Mnt. Tapachao uplands during prevailing trade winds, making rainfed commercial agriculture challenging even today. During the early Spanish period from 1668 to 1721, interaction between native communities and Spanish clergy with their military was often hostile (Barratt 2003; Driver 1983, 1993; Hezel 1989). Warfare and disease resulted first in the aggregation of local communities around the Jesuit churches of Fatiguan and Anaguan well north of San Antonio, and culminated in the expulsion of all Chamorros to Guam at the end of La Reduccion circa 1721 (Russell 1998). In the late 1700s Carolinians arrived on Guam and then in 1805 were relocated to Saipan to provide transport to the Spanish after the Manila Galleon trade ended (Barratt 1988; Driver and Brunal-Perry 1993), again choosing to settle to the north of San Antonio near Oleai, Garapan, and Tanapag (Farrell 2011).

While the German tenure on Saipan after 1898 was brief (Russell 1999), they did encourage the planting of vast acres of coconuts for the copra trade and the sandy coastal plain of San Antonio was ideal for this pursuit (Spennemann 1999, 2007). Native and foreign settlement remained close to the few port facilities to the north, however (Fritz 1989). Carolinians and Chamorro from Guam were also given land to return to Saipan as settlers, as can be seen by the later distribution of farms between Garapan and Tanapag, although many were often involved in the copra plantation as wage labor too.

During the subsequent Japanese administration of the northern Mariana islands between WWI and WWII (Peattie 1988), the economic emphasis in Saipan shifted to sugarcane production and its processing at the sugar mill and distillery near Chalan Kanoa. However, it appears that the sandy coastal plain of San Antonio was ill suited to rainfed sugarcane plantings on a large scale. In 1937 the primary coastal road turned inland toward Asilito before Afetna Point, although one spur of the railroad ended in San Antonio (Bowers 1950). Only five families appear to have lived in and around the property and local land utilization circa 1930 is depicted as coconut plantations, so sparse archaeological evidence of sustained

occupation before the construction of Japanese defenses in the late 1930s is not surprising. During the 2014 data recovery a very few sherds of Japanese porcelain were encountered in trench backfill within the east half of the property toward Beach Road (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a), as were a very few bottles of Japanese beer and soy sauce, but nothing indicating long-term or intensive residency.

9.2. WWII and American Period

The June 15, 1944, invasion of Yellow Beaches 1, 2, and 3 by the 25th Marines is now located on both sides of the PIC at modern Afetna Point (not properly identified in the secondary literature cf. Hoyt 1980:122). Parcel 004-1-52 is in fact situated at the cusp between Yellow Beaches 2 and 3 (Figures 83 and 84), both found to be challenging locations to land with inner lagoon tides and currents around the point.

Research Question 2: Was the Japanese munitions magazine at site SP 5-1036 targeted during the pre-invasion U.S. Naval bombardment or was it abandoned and bypassed during the first days of the battle and resupply, and can these American positions be reconstructed from archaeological data?

No mention is made in secondary literature of the invasion to Japanese coastal defenses aggressively defending the beaches of Afetna Point, so it appears unlikely the munitions magazine at Site SP 5-1036 was ever completed with trenches to heavy artillery or machine gun positions. Instead, the American invasion forces were met with strong Japanese cross fire from fortifications on Agingan Point to the south and low hills to the east, calibrated to target flags still left in the lagoon when American landing crafts approached the beaches at 8am (Bulgrin 2005). Counter attacks were bitterly fought off within the project area where 105mm Howitzers were only brought into position late in the afternoon. By the end of D-day the U.S. Marines were ashore and dug into foxholes with heavy casualties and several Japanese dead perhaps attempting to assess the U.S. picket line perimeter of barbed wire (Figure 85). But the goal of a unified fighting line at the Japanese railroad east of Beach Road was not fully achieved across all of Yellow Beaches 1, 2, and 3.

The positions from the first day of battle as detected during data recovery indicate that the Marines established at least one 105mm Howitzer near the NW corner of the property (Figure 86) firing at least 35 rounds toward the east, northeast, and southeast. Up to four 30-50 caliber machine guns appear to have been placed around the howitzer(s) for protection, with probable infantry support leaving behind percussion and white smoke hand grenades plus personal gear. A second position to the southeast also had similar evidence in lesser quantity, and the presence of T-posts and fragments of barbed wire beyond both firing positions suggests that pickets around first-night foxholes were protecting valuable assets still being landed and wounded being evacuated. In contrast, battlefield debris was comparatively sparse in the east half of the property near Beach Road indicating considerable D+1 progress toward As Lito Field and the silencing of Japanese artillery on Agingan Point. The west half of the property also contained buried dumps of UXO, empty fuel barrels, and combat debris from clean-up activities once the beachhead was presumably no longer targeted by Japanese artillery on D+2 or D+3.

Artifacts from the first day of combat in the project area were prolific and predominantly of American manufacture, with dozens of 105mm howitzer shell casings; many metal T-posts and fragments of barbed wire; a Browning M1917 .30 caliber light machine gun; and large pits containing later combat clearance artifacts and UXO including live American hand grenades, white phosphorous smoke grenades, ammo boxes with .50 caliber bullet belts, and hundreds of single .30 caliber rounds. Buried 55 gallon fuel drums and isolated American canteens, mess kits, and ready food kits were also recorded in the west central area of the site perhaps from D+1 and D+2 resupply of troops inland. Two burials of nearly intact soldiers with Japanese military gear and munitions (Burials 13 and 15) and two partial sets of human remains

with fewer military artifacts (Burials 57 and 68) were encountered in mid-property near the sand mine, and perhaps give testament to the first desperate banzai charge after days and nights of naval and aerial bombardment.

Ironically, it appears from the almost complete absence of American military ordnance nearby that the Japanese munitions magazine at site SP 5-1036 Feature A was never targeted during the invasion nor utilized by the Americans, perhaps because the Japanese command was anticipating a U.S. presence later in the year and had not yet put all their coastal defenses into position (Denfield 1997). American troops who took control of the Tanapag harbor during the invasion found several coastal guns still on railcars (Hammel 2010), so heavy defensive positions were never completed when the Japanese high command expected a November invasion. No V-shaped tank trap ditches were encountered in the project area nor were rifle trenches and 'spider holes' such as encountered by U.S. Marines elsewhere on the island.

Meanwhile the 25th Marines crossed the island from Yellow Beaches 1-3 at Afetna Point to begin pushing defenders to the north and east (Bulgrin 2005), while the 165th Army Infantry captured Asilito Airfield becoming operational for American support aircraft by June 22 (Rottman 2004). Resupply of USMC and U.S. Army units across Yellow Beaches 1-3 continued to support the battle for Naftun Point and fighting in the streets of Garapan and Tanapag, as a subsurface dump of numerous 55 gallon drums indicated. Use of American artillery brought acoss the beaches was also intense in spite of previous shelling, and the struggle to gain command of the high ground on Mt. Tapachau was not completed until June 25. Saipan was declared secure on July 9 and civilians who survived were used to help in the burial process and then interned in Camp Susupe to the south. However, forces under the command of Captain Sakae Oba remained hidden in the jungles around Mt. Tapachau until deciding that information about the war's end from the Susupe internment camp was correct and he surrendered his command with 50 men on December 1, 1945 (Jones 1986).

Research Question 3: Can the impacts on subsurface archaeological remains by construction of the 1944-1978 Loran Station and U.S. Coast Guard facility at site SP-6-1035 be differentiated from those impacts of WWII combat and resupply?

Its was not until November 1944 that construction began of the Loran Station on the project property and at the Pacific Island Club or former Surf Hotel (http://www.loranhistory.info/saipan_island/saipan_ island.htm), presumably well after the battlefield foxholes and artillery positions had been backfilled. During excavation of these WWII positions and numerous Latte Period burials, perhaps miles of copper wire were found for grounding each antenna and transmitting information to the communication center (Figure 87), first built with six Quonset huts and smaller support structures near the antennas and closer to the beach. The transmitting station was eventually paired with Loran stations on Ritidan and Cocos Island on Guam, but was instrumental in providing an early beacon for returning B29s and vessels to Saipan during the period when American airfields were still under attack from Japanese possessions (U.S. Coast Guard 1946). The station was later rebuilt with three concrete structures further inland, for signal power building, barracks, and mess hall in the 1950s, with a newer concrete cesspool encountered during excavation. After the metal towers suffered damage during Typhoon Jean in 1968, the facility was rehabbed in 1969 with concrete bases often found to be impacting the Latte Period cultural layer on the west side of the site. The Loran station and U.S. Coast Guard were decommissioned in January of 1978, after several episodes of gravel road resurfacing encountered underneath 1987 sand mine fill in the east half of the property, and the destruction of a concrete building found beneath the fruit stand and boxing rink along Beach Road.

With the establishment of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the United Nations, the U.S. continued administration of Saipan under the jurisdiction of the Navy until 1951 when the Northern





Mariana Islands were transferred to the Department of the Interior. The following year Saipan became the headquarters for the U.S. Naval Technical Training Unit and was returned to the Navy, while the CIA trained Taiwanese Nationalists to fight the Communists in mainland China (Denfield in Mazurek et al. 1991) until 1962 when it became provisional capital of the Micronesia Trust Territory (Farrell 1994). On February 15, 1975, Saipan voted to become a part of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands with a provision for a portion of Tanapag Harbor and Isely Field to be jointly used by the U.S. military (Denfield and Russell 1984). The covenant with a new constitution was approved by President Ford and the American legislature in 1978, the same year the USCG Loran Station on the property was decommissioned but remained part of the U.S. Coast Guard Reservation in 1983 (Figure 88). American citizenship was granted to CNMI residents in 1986 by President Reagan. Undeveloped portions of the property were first used by local kids to play sports with Coast Guard members stationed there according to Daego Camacho of the HPO. The abandoned property was then an area for local kids to explore the coastline for relics of the war according to Robert Hunter of the DCA, until the sand mine was excavated in 1987 and refuse accumulated after its operation was halted by HPO.



Figure 84. WWII Afetna Point Invasion Beaches in 1944 (Courtesy of John Scott)









Figure 87. Installing Radial Ground Wiring at a USCG LORAN Station (U.S. Coast Guard 1946:50)



Figure 88. USGS 1983 Saipan Topographic Map with U.S.C.G. Reservation (Courtesy of John Scott)

Chapter 10 Larger Research Implications

10.1. Pre-WWII and Post-War Comparisons 75 Years Later

A comparison between Afetna Point (Dixon 2017) and Garapan Anaguan (Dega et al. 2017) archaeological sites from the pre-WWII to post-war era, as presented at the 3rd Marianas History Conference (www. guampedia.com), highlights differences between rural and urban settings on Saipan, and the different material record of an invasion beach versus that of the Garapan battleground on July 2, 1944, two weeks after the invasion (Russell 1984).

10.1.1. Pre-War Period

At the eve of WWII prior to the June 15, 1944 invasion, Afetna Point point was located near the southern end of the railway system from sugarcane fields on the plateau above to the Chalan Kanoa refinery 3 km north, accessed not by rail but by a gravel road. Given the sandy soils and low rainfall of the area, only a handful of structures were recorded on historic maps near the property, suggesting mostly individual worker housing or farmsteads for families perhaps involved with the copra harvest from the surrounding coconut plantation and fishing in the lagoon. After WWII and eventual repatriation of foreign labor to their homelands in 1946, requirements for construction and maintenance of Koblerville airfield beyond San Antonio and then the Capitol Hill seat of American Administration above Garapan likely caused large scale movement of local labor to and from Chalan Kanoa and eventually San Antonio – along what is today Beach Road.

The archaeological record on the Afetna Point property before WWII was indeed sparse and does not indicate many domestic residences nearby, with only a few Japanese soy and beer bottles, an enamel soup or rice bowl, and a few sherds of porcelain recorded during surface survey (Dixon and McCurdy 2015a). The archaeological record of the pre-war era in the urban Garapan Anaguan site by comparison (Dega et al. 2017), reflects a more diverse if not affluent population leaving behind sake and beer bottles, ink bottles from a nearby school, porcelain cups and bowls and a vessel from a sake set, glazed earthenware ceramics, and metal artifacts including a square head nail, a cane knife, keys, a washer, a button, and an unreadable coin, all to be expected with easy civilian access to the stores and markets of a busy Japanese town. Residents of rural Afetna Point and Chalan Kanoa likely used canoe, bicycle, rail, or walked to visit Garapan for weekly purchases and communication, before during and after the war, as they do today by car when not precluded by typhoons either natural or man-made.

The WWII combat archaeological record of the two sites is also distinct, as might be expected of a rural setting at Afetna Point with an eroneous expectation of U.S. landings not until November of 1944, versus the urban setting of Garapan with Japanese military and administrative targets (Russell 1984) that were bombed and straffed, but not immediately invaded. At Afetna Point, the Japanese munitions magazine does not appear to have been directly targeted during U.S. bombing and straffing, perhaps due to effective camoflague and a lack of activity spotted during pre-invasion reconnaissance flights. The hypothetical placement of a nearby coastal gun via a rail link, V-shaped tank trenches, and associated defenses would certainly have alerted American military planners to a high-value target. The magazine also shows no sign of being targeted by American explosives or flame throwers during the invasion, and instead may have been fortuitously used by U.S. troops during the June 15 invasion and subsequent defense of the beachhead. The UXO and spent ordnance encountered nearby was all American, as were dozens of 105mm Howitzer shell casings, numerous hand grenades, white phosphorous smoke grenades, canteens, mess kits, shovels, communication and phtographic devices, tow wires, t-posts and barbed wire, American beer bottles, and a Browning .30cal machine gun. One Japanese Arisaka carbine

was found near the munitions magazine not far from an American 105mm Howitzer position, plus the personal effects and military gear belonging to four Japanese soldiers found beyond the first night picket line and repatriated to the Japanese Consulate on Saipan.

In the Garapan Anaguan site, the WWII combat archaeological record included a 1 m diameter Japanese sea mine and three beach mines near three hemisperical anti-personnel mines, perhaps buried as a defensive trap for American mechanized forces attempting to land and then bypass urban streets in their advance to the north. American ordnance and UXO included 155mm projectiles, .30cal unfired rounds, unfired white phosphorous smoke grenades, canteens, a concentration of high explosive filler (TNT), and a cache of HC chemical irritant, but not in the range or quantity of explosive remnants of war found at the Afetna Point invasion beach. The remains of one American serviceman were also found in Garapan and repatriated to Hawai`i for identification. By the evening of July 3rd Garapan was declared secure, having the dubious distinction of being the first 'city' to fall under American attack in the Pacific Theatre (Russell 1984:90).

10.1.2. Post-War Period

Differences between modern or prehistoric village 'personalities' and between battlefields on one island should come as no surprise, and not only as a symbolic reflection of the command of terrain and the preparedness of opposing sides during wartime (both Latte Period and WWII). Even personal differences of command in the WWII battle for Saipan, when U.S. Army Major General Ralph Smith was relieved of duty on June 24, 1944 by U.S.M.C. Lieutenant General Holland Smith during the struggle for Mount Tapochao (Rottman 2004), were critical to the outcome of the campaign. Changes in strategy between Spanish commander Quiroga and local chiefs of coastal villages and clans during the early Spanish Period were equally complex, and it appears flexibility in allegiance was excersized by both sides uncertain of cultural and sociopolitical mores. While Afetna Point village and its archaeological remains could hardly be considered a microcosm of the island of Saipan at any point in time, a comparison with the larger Anaguan village and town in Garapan to the north provides a far more nuanced interpretation of how individual Micronesian islands may have functioned as a whole under stress, during times of plenty and times of conflict. Such lessons 75 years after WWII in the Marianas conflict may therefore have much wider resonance across the islands we occupy today or create for ourselves politically in the future.

This observation is provided substance by local memories and informal conversations shared by several residents of the area in the 1940s and later decades in Chapter 8, to determine if WWII and the post-war years are still a formative period to the community of San Antonio today. It appears that this assumption is essentially correct, that all five people interviewed and presumably their older family members still have painful memories of WWII as children, and many more pleasurable memories from the post-war era as they grew up. For example, few memories were mentioned of the Loran Station and its concrete dock on the beach after construction in 1944. Much later in the 70s, movies were given by the Coast Guard for public viewing at night and young boys caddied for officers at the 18-hole golf course at Whispering Palms. Other entertainment came in the form of boxing at a ring near the present Chalan Kanoa Beach Club. The Japanese munition magazine on Afetna Point was not mentioned and may have been buried after WWII construction of the Loran Station, only exposed in 2014. The 1980s sand mine and the concrete pad where boxing events and later fruit vending took place were not specifically mentioned either. For the casual visitor or tourist to Afetna Point and San Antonio today, the last vestiges of this time period may be invisible when staying in high rise hotels like the Aquarius, the PIC, and the Surf Rider or condominiums on the sugar dock road.

For the five individuals interviewed for this volume, however, those memories and their shared history are still but one glance away, from the Shinto shrine in the cemetery behind the Chalan Kanoa cathedral to the NKK sugar dock nearby, and on the beaches that still harbor their charm and tragedy today as they did when those five residents were kids.

Chapter 11

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