
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2013



War in the Pacific National Historical Park



War in the Pacific National Historical Park

War in the Pacific National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **A: Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Poor**

Barbara Alberti Digitally signed by Barbara Alberti
DN: cn=Barbara Alberti, o, ou,
email=barbara_alberti@nps.gov, c=US
Date: 2013.06.04 22:23:18 +10'00'

04 June 2013

Superintendent, War in the Pacific National Park

Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Resources
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828



Eddie B. Calvo
Governor

Department of Parks and Recreation
Government of Guam
490 Chalan Palasyo
Agana Heights, Guam 96910
Director's Office: (671) 475-6296/7
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Parks Division: (671) 475-6288/9
Guam Historic Resources Division: (671) 475-6294/5
Facsimile: (671) 477-2822



Raymond F.Y. Blas
Director

Ray Tenorio
Lt. Governor

In reply refer to:
RC2004-063

October 4, 2013

David Louter, Ph.D.
Chief, Cultural Resources Program
National Park Service, Pacific West Region
909 First Avenue, Fifth Floor
Seattle, Washington 98104-1060

Subject: SHPO Review of August 2013 War in the Pacific National Historical Park Cultural Landscapes Inventory H3109

Dear Mr. Louter:

We have reviewed the National Park Service (NPS) Cultural Landscapes Inventory August 2013 War in the Pacific National Historical Park report and have the following comments:

1. Page 1, First Paragraph, Last Sentence: The Keeper of the National Register makes the decision if a site is listed on the National Register, not the State Historic Preservation Officer.
2. Site Plan, Location Plan, photos, etc: The Figures (Site Plan, Location Plan, photos) presented in this document are not labeled as such. Combining elements of Appendixes A-E with the text provides a clearer vision of the historical context of the presented landscapes. If these elements cannot be combined with the text then they should be at least cross-referenced in the text.
3. Page 5, Completion Status Explanatory Narrative, Paragraph 1: Please spell out PWR before you abbreviate it.
4. Page 5, Completion Status Explanatory Narrative: In seeking change over time in within the study area, the researchers should have included the Department of Parks and Recreation/Guam Historic Resources Division (DPR/GHRD). DPR/GHRD has studies done in and around the battlefield which directly relate to the battle.
5. Page 15, Chronology: Guam dates back to at least 3500 BP, this need to be corrected.
6. Page 22, Physical History: We revised our Historic Context some time back might want to revise your Physical History to: 1500-1000 B.C.E., Early Pre-Latte Period, 1000-500 B.C.E., Middle Pre-Latte Period, 500 B.C.E.- 500 C.E., Late Pre-Latte Period, 500-800 C.E., Transitional, 800-1100 C.E., Early-Latte Period, 1100-1350 C.E., Mid-Latte Period, 1350-1521 C.E., Late Latte Period, 1521-1668 C.E., Pre-Colonial European Trade Period, 1668-1700 C.E., Spanish Missionization Period / Chamorro Spanish Wars, 1700-1898 C.E., Spanish Colonial Period, 1898-1941 C.E., First American Territorial Period, 1941-1944 C.E., World War II / Japanese Military Occupation, 1944-1950 C.E., Post-World

War II / Second American Territorial Period, 1950 C.E.- Present, Organic Act / Home Rule / Economic Development Period.

7. Page 22, The Spanish Period-1668-1898: This section needs to be expanded on as there are different theories on the expansion into the interior of the island other than the arrival of the Spanish. The identification of the El Camino Real, which traverses the property, is worth noting.
8. Page 24, First American Period 1989-1941: According to the accepted National Register Inventory Nomination Form the guns on Mount Tenjo were removed "as a result of the 1922 Washington Conference on Arms Limitation" not because "President Hoover and the Navy department decided the island is no longer of any military value..." The accepted National Register Inventory information should be included if not lead the discussion, where other evidence can be brought in after the accepted information has been presented.
9. Page 31 and Page 37: Manengon is misspelled, please change to the proper spelling Manenggon.
10. Page 78, Asan Ridge Path: Since a reference is made to the historic photograph showing this feature the photograph should be used in the document or if placed in the Appendix then it should be cross referenced.
11. Appendix A: The Feature numbers listed on the maps do not correspond to Appendix E: Defense Works Cluster Arrangement, Appendix F: 2013 Site Plans from Site Condition Assessment Forms, or the Appendix G: Resource Identification Chart. These numbers should clearly correspond and be cross referenced to the appropriate figures.

Please make the corrections to the document and provide our office with two hard copies and one digital copy. We concur with the historic property boundaries, the contributing and non-contributing resources of the historic property presented in this document.

Should you have any questions, please contact our office at (671) 475-6339/6295.

Sincerely,



Raymond F.Y. Blas
Director



For: Lynda Bordallo Aguon
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: James Oelke NPS/WAPA Cultural Resources Program Manager



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pacific West Region
909 First Avenue, Fifth Floor
Seattle, Washington 98104-1060

H3109

August 8, 2013

Lynda Bordallo Aguon
Guam State Historic Preservation Officer
Guam Historic Resources Division
Department of Parks and Recreation
490 Chalan Palasyo
Agana Heights, Guam 96910

Re: SHPO review and concurrence with the findings on the War in the Pacific National Historical Park Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Dear Ms. Aguon,

In accordance with the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Section 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended (NHPA), we are requesting your review and concurrence with the findings of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) documentation of War in the Pacific National Historical Park. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes having historical significance that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

This documentation builds on the 2003 CLIs for Asan and Agat Invasion Beaches that received your concurrence on April 6, 2004 (Ref: RC 2004-063), and has been expanded to include documentation of cultural landscape resources for all seven units of War in the Pacific National Historical Park. These units include the NPS owned and managed properties of Asan Beach Unit, Asan Inland Unit, Agat Beach Unit, Mt. Alifan Unit, Fonte Plateau Unit, Piti Guns Unit, and the Mt. Chachao-Mt. Tenjo Unit.

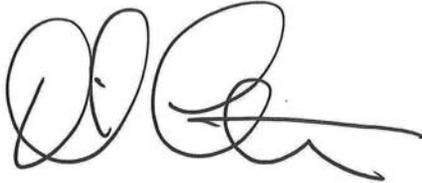
War in the Pacific National Historical Park is listed on the National Register and is nationally significant under Criterion A for the role it played during America's involvement in World War II in the Pacific and Criterion D for the archeological resources associated with the battle. The period of significance is 1941 to 1945, marking the beginning and ending of World War II in the Pacific. There are eight properties within the NPS boundaries that are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): the entire War in the Pacific National Historical Park, the Matgue (Nidual) River Valley Battle Area, Asan Invasion Beach, Memorial Beach Park, the Asan Ridge Battle Area, Agat Invasion Beach, Mount Tenjo Fortifications, and the Piti Coastal Defense Guns. All of these nominations were completed in the 1970s. This CLI builds on these nominations and identifies thirty-three additional contributing resources and twelve non-contributing resources not included in the earlier nominations (see enclosures).

We are providing your office with a hardcopy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory of War in the Pacific National Historical Park, and request your concurrence with the historic property boundary, and the contributing and non-contributing resources of the historic property. If you concur with the findings,



please sign the attached SHPO concurrence sign-off sheet and mail a copy to the attention of Vida Germano, CLI Coordinator, at 333 Bush Street, Suite 500, San Francisco, California, 94104-2828. We are requesting a review period of 45 days, consistent with Section 110 guidelines. If you need any additional information, or have questions or concerns regarding the CLI, please contact Vida at 415-623-2367 or at vida_germano@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'DL', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David Louter, PhD
Chief, Cultural Resources Program
National Park Service, Pacific West Region

Enclosures:

Hardcopy of CLI
Sign-off sheet

Email cc w/out enclosures:

NPS/WAPA Superintendent
James Oelke, NPS/WAPA Cultural Resources Program Manager
Cathy Gilbert, NPS/PWR Cultural Landscapes Program Acting Lead
Vida Germano, NPS/PWR Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
Christy Avery, NPS/PWR List of Classified Structures Acting Coordinator

WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Cultural Landscape Inventory

Guam SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence with the historic property boundary as identified in the CLI:

I concur _____, I do not concur _____ with the historic property boundary of War in the Pacific National Historical Park as identified in the CLI.

2) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of War in the Pacific National Historical Park (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: natural systems and features, spatial organization, views and vistas, circulation, buildings and structures, and archeological sites):

I concur _____, I do not concur _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of War in the Pacific National Historical Park.

3) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing resources to War in the Pacific National Historical Park. (See tables below and the associated resource descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI that document the circulation, buildings, and structures, and archeology, that contribute to the battlefield):

Contributing Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following resources have been identified as contributing resources of War in the Pacific National Historical Park:

Contributing Resource Name	Concur	Do not Concur
Asan Ridge Path		
Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Road		
Asan - Japanese Emplacement (Park ID 61, LCS ID 21207)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan - Japanese Emplacement (Park ID 62, LCS ID 21208)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan Point - Japanese Gun Emplacement (Park ID 64, LCS ID 21210)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan - Gun Base (Park ID 69, ASMIS ID WAPA00083.00)		
Asan - Japanese Tunnel (Park ID 106, ASMIS ID WAPA00038.00)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan Inland - Cave (Park ID 88, ASMIS ID WAPA00032.00)		
Asan Inland - Cave /Shelter (Park ID 97, ASMIS ID WAPA00035.00)		
Asan Inland - Double Gun Emplacement on Asan Ridge (Park ID 116, LCS ID 56571)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	

**WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Cultural Landscape Inventory**

Contributing Resource Name	Concur	Do not Concur
Agat - Apaca Point Japanese Bunker with Tunnel (Park ID 1, LCS ID 21190)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Agat - Apaca Point Japanese Bunker (Park ID 2, LCS ID 21191)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Agat - Ga'an Point Japanese Bunker (Park ID 23, LCS ID 21194)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Agat - Ga'an Point Japanese Bunker (Park ID 24, LCS ID 21195)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Mount Alifan - Pillboxes and Connecting Trenches (Park ID 49, LCS ID 56755)		
Fonte Plateau - Japanese Naval Communications Center (Park ID 65, LCS ID 21211)		
Piti - Gun Emplacements (Park ID 60, LCS ID 56581)	NR listed 1975	
Mount Tenjo - Concrete Command Post (Park ID 117, LCS ID 56754, ASMIS ID WAPA00048.00)		
Asan Point - Offshore Japanese Pillbox (Park ID 102, ASMIS ID WAPA00045.00)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan - Camel Rock Ammunition Dump (Park ID XX, ASMIS ID WAPA00128.00)		
Asan - Amphibious Tractor Treads (Park ID TBD, ASMIS ID WAPAP00127.00)		
Asan Inland - Cave (Park ID 89, ASMIS ID WAPA00033.00)		
Asan Inland - Japanese Cave (Park ID 94, ASMIS ID WAPA00034.00)		
Asan Inland - Post WWII Tank Ruins (Park ID 96 ASMIS ID WAPA00112.00)		
Asan Inland - Bundschu Ridge Foxholes (Park ID TBD, ASMIS ID TBD)		
Asan Inland - Matgue River Area Cave System (Park ID TBD, ASMIS ID TBD)		
Agat - Japanese Cave (Park ID 4, ASMIS ID WAPA00003.00)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Agat - Rizal Point Japanese Bunker (Park ID 5, ASMIS ID WAPA00019.00/WAPA00122.00)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Agat - Ga'an Point Caves (Park ID 23A, B, C, E, ASMIS ID WAPA00006.001, WAPA00006.002, WAPA00006.003, WAPA00006.005)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Agat - Apaca Point Japanese Tunnel (Park ID 103, ASMIS ID WAPA 00046.00)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Agat - Submerged LVT (Park ID 108, ASMIS ID WAPA 00100.00)		
Agat - Submerged LVT (Park ID 109, ASMIS ID WAPA00101.00)		
American Pontoon Barge (Park ID TBD, ASMIS ID WAPA00129.00)		
Mount Alifan - Bomb Crater (Park ID 11, ASMIS ID WAPA00052.00)		
Mount Alifan - Shell Crater (Park ID 14, ASMIS ID WAPA00055.00)		
Mount Alifan - Radio Tower (Park ID 16, ASMIS ID TBD)		

**WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Cultural Landscape Inventory**

Contributing Resource Name	Concur	Do not Concur
Mount Alifan - Gun Emplacements (Park ID 18, ASMIS ID WAPA00058.00)		
Mount Alifan – Japanese Gun Emplacements (Park ID 19, ASMIS ID WAPA000124.00)		
Mount Alifan - Bomb Crater (Park ID 19a-b, ASMIS ID WAPA00126.00)		
Mount Alifan – Anti-Tank Trench and Gun Emplacement (Park ID 35, ASMIS ID WAPA00015.00)		
Mount Alifan - Foxholes (Park ID 37, ASMIS ID WAPA00068.00)		
Mount Alifan - Japanese Trenches and Cave (Park ID 38, ASMIS ID WAPA00016.00)		
Mount Alifan - Foxholes and Probable Gun Emplacement (Park ID 39, ASMIS ID WAPA00017.00)		
Mount Alifan - Gun Emplacements (Park ID 47, ASMIS ID WAPA00073.00)		
Mount Alifan – Cave (Park ID 50, ASMIS ID WAPA00075.00)		
Mount Alifan – Crater (Park ID 51, ASMIS ID WAPA00076.00)		
Fonte Plateau – Communications Site (Park ID TBD)		
Piti Guns - Ruin (Park ID TBD)		

Non-contributing Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following resources have been identified as non-contributing resources of War in the Pacific National Historical Park:

Non-contributing Resource Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
Asan Beach Unit Circulation System		
Asan Inland Unit Circulation System		
Agat Beach Unit Circulation System		
Fonte Plateau Unit Circulation System		
Piti Guns Unit Circulation System		
Asan - 1961 Mabini Monument (Park ID 45, LCS ID 21203)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan - 1964 Mabini Monument (Park ID 52, LCS ID 21204)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan - Third Marine Division Association Monument (Park ID MRKR1, LCS ID 56573)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan - War in the Pacific Park Plaque (Park ID MRKR2, LCS ID 56574)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan - United States Landing Monument (Park ID MRKR3/003, LCS ID 56575)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan - United States Armed Forces Veteran-Chamorros Memorial (Park ID TBD, LCS ID TBD)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Asan Beach Unit - Comfort Station		
Asan Beach Unit - Concrete Stairs		
Asan Bay Overlook - Memorial (Park ID MRKR5, LCS ID 101699)		
Asan Inland Unit - NPS Maintenance Building		

**WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Cultural Landscape Inventory**

Non-contributing Resource Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
Agat Beach - Monument (Park ID TBD)	SHPO concurrence in 2004	
Agat - United States Landing Monument (Park ID TBD)		
Agat - Beach Unit Comfort Station		
Piti Guns - Concrete Steps		
All Units - small scale features including entrance signs, information signs, bollards, benches, picnic tables, barbeques, and interpretive signs		

Undetermined Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following resources have been identified as having undetermined contributing status within War in the Pacific National Historical Park:

Undetermined Resource Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
Asan Beach Unit Unpaved Paths		
Asan Inland - Matgue River Bridge (Park ID 86, LCS ID 21220)		
Asan - River Bridge (Park ID 107, LCS ID TBD, ASMIS ID WAPA00099.00)		

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

Guam State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Please return form to the attention of:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
Pacific West Regional Office
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
415-623-2367 (phone)
415-623-2388 (fax)
vida_germano@nps.gov

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on, or determined eligible for, the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required either from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

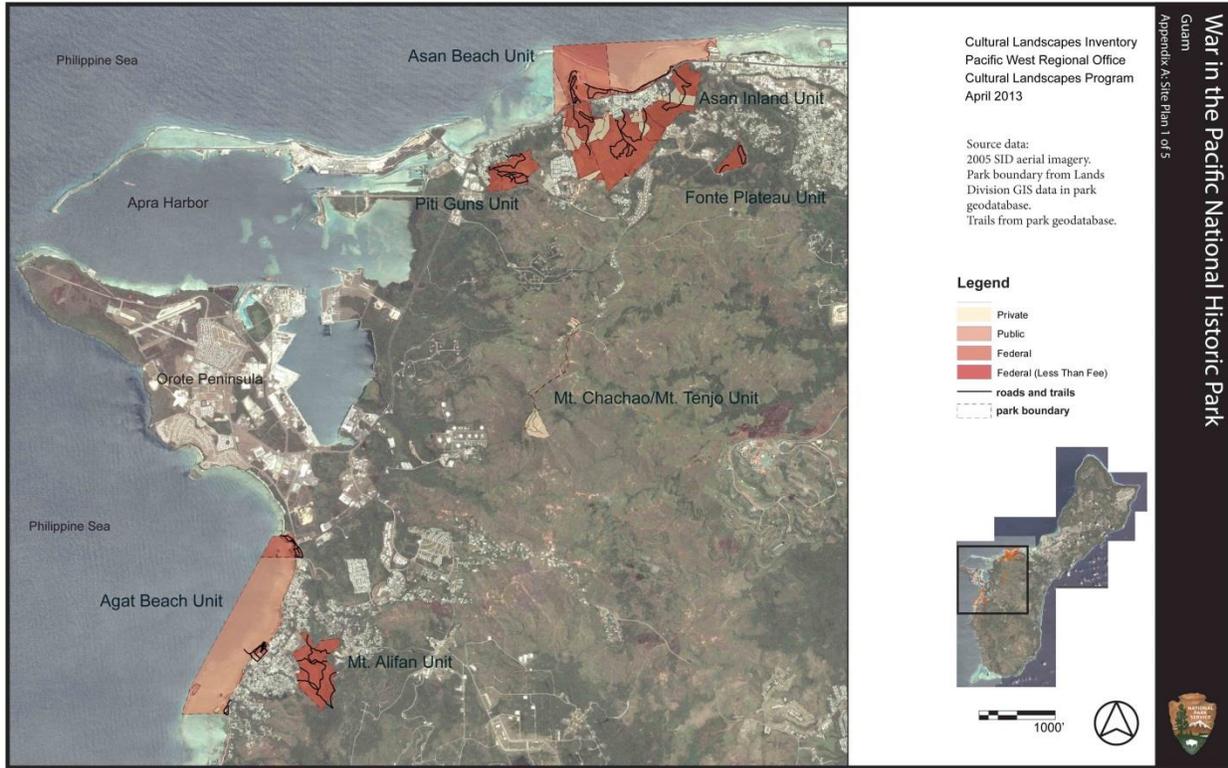
Inventory Unit Description:

War in the Pacific National Historical Park is located on Guam, the southernmost island in the Mariana chain in the Pacific Ocean. During World War II, the Second Battle of Guam (1944) was one of the three significant battles (Saipan, Guam, and Tinian) during the Marianas Campaign; one of several campaigns in which the United States took control of islands occupied by Japan. The Second Battle of Guam (1944) is significant because of the island's strategic importance to the United States' war effort in the Pacific Theater, as Guam's Apra Harbor was the only deep-water port in the Marianas. Guam would also become a critical supply point in the United States' war effort. War in the Pacific National Historical Park is listed on the National Register under Criterion A for its national significance during America's involvement in World War II. The park was further determined eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria D as a battlefield site that is likely to yield important archeological information related to the war activities on the island. The period of significance for War in the Pacific National Park is 1941 to 1945, marking the beginning and ending of World War II in the Pacific. The period begins when Japan first attacked Guam on December 8, 1941, and ends with the armistice on August 15, 1945. Japanese forces seized the island, yet after thirty two months their defenses on Guam were overrun in July 1944. The United States immediately began to fortify and build up the logistical capabilities of the strategic island. By the time of the armistice in August 1945, the United States had built a vast supply station on the island and had begun the process of rebuilding villages and industries in Guam.

War in the Pacific National Historical Park demonstrates the significance of the events of the battle through its large-scale systems and historic features. Most important to the events of the battle were the natural features of the island, including the coral reef, limestone outcroppings, coastal cliffs, beaches, and steep interior mountain range. The dense vegetation of the island included coastal marshes, coconut groves, jungle-covered ravines, and savannas of dense sword grass; all of which influenced the movement of troops. The spatial organization of the battle is based on these natural features. Japan's defensive system consisted of modified caves that were enclosed within reinforced concrete pillbox entrances or rock walls that were well camouflaged. These defenses were placed within strategic lines of sight to the ocean, from the ocean cliffs to the interior ridgelines. When United States forces planned their attack, they chose two invasion points across narrow sandy beaches flanking Orote Peninsula. Their objective was to take out Japan's defenses by invading the beaches and moving by foot to the ridgeline of the interior mountain range and then sweeping down the mountains to clear the peninsula of Japanese forces. This troop movement is evidenced through the many historic features within the battlefield, such as foxholes, roads, and equipment, and can be further understood through key views to and from the beaches.

Although the park totals over 2,000 acres of land and water, it includes only a fraction of the entire battlefield. The park encompasses significant areas of the early battlefield, and interprets the significance of the battle in the context of the war. The battlefield retains its setting through the natural systems and features, topography, spatial organization, and views that connect each of the seven units. The contributing resources of the battlefield include key sections of the circulation system of the island, historic defense structures, ruins, and artifacts throughout all seven units. It is the relationship of all seven units that conveys the significant events that occurred during the battle of Guam. The battlefield is composed of several contributing resources and landscape characteristics that convey the significance of this location as the place where the battle of Guam occurred during World War II. The most important aspects of historical integrity for conveying the significance of the battle are the location, setting, feeling, and association, all of which are maintained throughout the battlefield.

Site Plan



Site Plan: Showing the park in relationship to the island of Guam, and the landownership within each unit of the park. See Appendix A for a large-scale version of this site plan, as well as additional site plans for each unit of the park (NPS-Pacific West Region-Cultural Landscapes Program, 2013).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	War in the Pacific National Historical Park
Property Level:	Parent Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	725542

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	War in the Pacific National Historical Park WAPA
Park Organization Code:	8790

CLI Hierarchy Description

The War in the Pacific National Historical Park cultural landscape does not have any associated cultural landscape inventory units.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This inventory is based on the 2003 CLI for Asan and Agat Beach Units, the Archeological Sites Management Information System dataset 2012, the List of Classified Structures dataset 2012, and the 1979 archeological survey conducted by Duane Denfeld. The CLI was prepared by Vida Germano (NPS Pacific West Region), and edited by Cathy Gilbert (NPS Pacific West Region) in 2012 and James Oelke Farley (NPS WAPA) in 2013.

An on-site overview of key features within Asan, Agat, Piti, Fonte Plateau, and Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Units was conducted in March 2012 by James Oelke Farley, Cathy Gilbert, and Vida Germano. This overview was greatly inhibited by dense vegetation within the park. It is recommended that a complete archeological survey of the park be conducted in order to accurately assess the changes to the landscape since the park was initially surveyed in 1979.

Research was undertaken by graduate students at the University of Guam in 2012, which included research the following repositories:

1. National Park Service Archives, Hagatna, Guam
2. Micronesian Area Studies Center Archives and Library, University of Guam, Mangilao, Guam
3. National Park Service Archives, Honolulu, Hawaii
4. Government Documents and Maps Collections, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii
5. Pacific Collection, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii-Manoa, HNL, HI
6. Bishop Museum Library and Archives, Honolulu, HI (no relevant materials found)
7. Hawaii State Archives, HNL, HI (no relevant materials found)
8. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD

For the full 2012 University of Guam letter report, see Appendix H.

It is recommended that additional research be conducted at the United States Navy archives in Guam for historic maps and aerial photographs that may add to the analysis of how the battlefield landscape has changed since the war. Research should also be conducted at the Department of Parks and Recreation/Guam Historic Resources Division for studies in and around the battlefield.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	YES
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	06/04/2013
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	10/04/2013

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

War in the Pacific National Historical Park cultural landscape inventory includes all of the NPS owned and managed property within all seven units that make up the park, including Asan Beach Unit, Agat Beach Unit, Mount Alifan Unit, Fonte Plateau Unit, Piti Guns Unit, and Mount Chachao-Mount Tenjo Unit. In total the park boundaries include 2,114 acres, of which 1,073 acres are owned in fee by NPS. See site plan for park boundaries and general ownership information.

The Asan Beach Unit contains 579 acres, which includes 473 acres of water. Of the total acreage, 238 acres are federally owned by the NPS. The boundary for Asan Beach Unit includes the beachfront on the north side of Marine Drive between Adelup and Asan Points. The unit contains private parcels of land within the authorized boundary.

The Agat Beach Unit contains 598 acres, of which 567 acres are water. Of the total acreage, 63 acres are federally owned by the NPS. The boundary includes beachfront on the west side of Highway 2 between Apaca Point and Bangi Point. The unit contains private parcels of land within the authorized boundary.

The Asan Inland Unit consists of 589 acres of land located to the south of Asan Beach Unit, between Asan village and the top of Nimitz Hill. The unit contains 479 acres that are owned in fee by the NPS.

The Mount Alifan Unit consists of 158 acres of land located on the slope of Mount Alifan, between the villages of Santa Rita and Agat. This entire unit is federally owned.

Fonte Plateau Unit contains 37 acres of land and is located to the north of Highway 6. This entire unit is federally owned.

Piti Guns Unit is the smallest park unit at 98 acres of land, which is located to the north of Highway 6, just south of the Piti village. This entire unit is federally owned.

Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Unit, which contains 41 acres of ridgeline, follows the unpaved road along the ridge. None of this acreage is federally owned.

State and County:

State: Guam

County: Guam

Size (Acres): 2,114 acres

Location Map:



Location map: Showing Guam in relationship to the major battles of the Pacific Theater, 1941-45 (NPS).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: A: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 06/04/2013

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

War in the Pacific National Historical Park meets criteria for national significance under the enabling legislation, which states that the park was created “In order to commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of those participating in the campaigns of the Pacific theater of World War II and to conserve and interpret outstanding natural, scenic, and historic values and objects on the island of Guam for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations...”

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Interest: Fee Simple
Explanatory Narrative: NPS owns and manages portions of the park units in fee.

Type of Interest: None-Local Government Owned
Explanatory Narrative: Some lands within the park units are owned by the Government of Guam.

Type of Interest: None-Privately Owned
Explanatory Narrative: Some lands within the park units are privately owned.

Public Access

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Explanatory Narrative:

All public property within each of the seven park units are open to the public to visit. However, the Mount Alifan unit and the Asan Inland unit are undeveloped and difficult to access because of dense vegetation. Visitors cannot enter private property within the park’s authorized boundaries.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

The cultural landscape inventory assesses resources on NPS owned or managed land within the authorized park boundaries. The NPS authorized park boundary encompasses specific resources related to World War II on parcels owned by the NPS (federal), the Government of Guam (public), and private landowners. The Proposed Master Plan (1967:3) states that the Department of the Interior will acquire: “...specific lands for protection and development purposes with territorial zoning of certain adjoining lands in order to preserve valid historic scenes for interpretive purposes.” The original intent was for the NPS to acquire land within the designated park boundaries as it became available for purchase (Public Law 95-348 95th Congress August 18, 1978).

The entire cultural landscape boundary is larger than the park's authorized boundary because there are areas adjacent to the seven park units that contain historic features and landscape characteristics that contribute to the overall battlefield landscape. While the invasion beaches and parts of the battlefield are managed by the NPS, there are several areas that were instrumental to the battle of Guam, including Orote Peninsula, areas below Mount Alifan, Bundschu Ridge, Hill 40, Marine Corps Drive, and Mount Chachao-Mount Tenjo Road, which are not owned or managed by the NPS. Orote Peninsula is part of the Naval Base Guam, while the other areas of the battlefield are owned by the local government or private landholders.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Undocumented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

There are eight properties within War in the Pacific National Historical Park that are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP), including: the entire War in the Pacific National Historical Park, the Matgue (Nidual) River Valley Battle Area, Asan Invasion Beach, Memorial Beach Park, the Asan Ridge Battle Area, Agat Invasion Beach, Mount Tenjo Fortifications, and the Piti Coastal Defense Guns. All of these properties were listed in the 1970s. The Asan and Agat Invasion Beaches were evaluated as a cultural landscape and determined eligible for the National Register in 2003 under Criteria A and D. Despite the existing National Register status of these sites, landscape characteristics and features associated with all of these properties associated with the battle of Guam have not been documented as a single battlefield. While individual sites are important to the significance of the battle of Guam, it is the relationship among all of the sites that defines the cultural landscape and larger significance of the battle of Guam in the context of World War II in the Pacific Theater.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: 10/04/2013

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Significance Criteria: A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

D – Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance: 1941-1945

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: World War II

Facet: War in the Pacific, 1941-1945

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category Military
Government

NRIS Information:

Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	WAPA War in the Pacific National Historical Park (78003198)
Primary Certification Date	08/18/1978
Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	WAPA Matgue (Nidual) River Valley Battle Area (75001917)
Primary Certification Date	04/03/1975
Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	WAPA Asan Invasion Beach (79002617)
Primary Certification Date	02/14/1979
Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	WAPA Memorial Beach Park (74002039)
Primary Certification Date	08/07/1974
Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	WAPA Asan Ridge Battle Area (75001916)
Primary Certification Date	07/18/1975
Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	WAPA Agat Invasion Beach (75001913)
Primary Certification Date	003/04/1975
Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	WAPA Mount Tenjo Fortifications (79003745)
Primary Certification Date	03/13/1979
Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	WAPA Piti Coastal Defense Guns (75001909)
Primary Certification Date	06/18/1975

Statement of Significance

War in the Pacific National Historical Park is the location of the battlefield where the United States defeated Japanese defenders holding the island and retook Guam. In what is sometimes referred to as the First Battle of the Guam, Japanese military aircraft bombed and strafed the island only hours after the Pearl Harbor attack (December 7, 1941 in Hawaii was December 8th in Guam, which is located across the international dateline). This was followed by an amphibious assault when Japanese ground troops landed two days later on December 10th, 1941 and quickly seized the island from a small number of American military personnel. The Japanese occupied the island for two and one half years until American forces regrouped, reorganized and turned their attention to restoring their presence in the Pacific. On July 21, 1944, American troops landed on Guam’s Asan and Agat beaches. The island was considered secured twenty days later on August 10th, 1944 when major organized resistance by Japanese troops ended. During and immediately after the island was secured, United States forces constructed roads, airfields, storage buildings, and camps to house troops. The United States used Guam as a strategic supply and refueling point in the Pacific Theater of operations throughout the remainder of the war.

The Second Battle on Guam (1944) was part of the larger United States campaign to take the Mariana Islands from Japan during World War II. The Marianas were strategically important in the war effort because they allowed the United States to position airpower closer to Japan. Air raids including fire-bombings and ultimately the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were launched from the Marianas and helped end the war with Japan. United States control of the Marianas allowed for the development and construction of a large naval base on Guam (which would eventually support one third

of the United States Navy's Pacific Fleet), and long-range bomber ready airfields on Guam, Saipan, and Tinian (Lodge, 1991:166).

War in the Pacific National Historical Park is nationally significant for its association with America's involvement in World War II in the Pacific Theater. War in the Pacific National Historical Park is listed on the National Register under Criterion A as a historic district that is associated with an event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history, and was determined eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria D as a site that may likely yield important archeological information related to the war activities on the island. The period of significance for War in the Pacific National Park is 1941 to 1945, marking the beginning and ending of World War II in the Pacific. The period begins when Japan took control of Guam on December 10, 1941, after which Japan began building defensive works on the island, and ends with the armistice on August 15, 1945.

It is this nationally significant event associated with World War II that is commemorated at the park. Preservation and interpretation of the battlefield commemorates this event in American history, in which over 1,800 United States Marines, soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Coast Guardsmen died and over 6,000 were wounded. Out of 20,810 Japanese defenders (including conscripted Koreans), it was estimated that 18,377 were killed and 1,250 captured by August 10, 1945; Japanese sources detailed 1,183 remained unaccounted for at armistice (Japanese Defense Agency, 1967:605). On September 11, 1945, the last unified element of Japanese troops surrendered on Guam (Lodge, 1991:165). Sporadic discoveries of Japanese soldiers lasted many more years on the island as stragglers slowly emerged from the jungles. On May 21, 1960, the discovery of two Japanese servicemen amazed island residents yet the last Japanese serviceman, Shoichi Yokoi, was not found until January 24, 1972 (Japanese Defense Studies, 1967:605). It was estimated by one local government official that "one thousand five hundred Chamorro people died" throughout the Japanese occupation and battle to retake Guam (House of Representatives, 1993:49).

While the commemoration of the battlefield has served to memorialize this nationally-significant event that took place on Guam, the monuments installed at the battlefield, to commemorate the battle and its participants, during the 1970s through the 1990s are not the reason why this site is significant. The monuments and plantings that have been added to the battlefield are important to memorialize the sacrifices during World War II, but they are recent additions to the battlefield, and do not meet the criteria for significance as outlined in *National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefield*, which states that battlefield commemorative resources that are less than 50 years in age must demonstrate exceptional significance in order to be eligible for listing on the National Register.

The earliest memorials were placed on site in 1961 and 1964 to commemorate the life of Apolinario Mabini, the first prime minister of the Philippines who was exiled to Guam by the United States during the Spanish-American War. These memorials are not associated with the commemoration of World War II events, and therefore do not contribute to the significance of the battlefield. Efforts in the 1970s to commemorate World War II were limited to small monuments that have since been destroyed by super typhoons, and have been rebuilt in various forms. There were also concerted efforts by the National Park Service in the early 1980s, after the battlefield became a national historical park, to install monuments and plant coconut grove memorials at the two invasion beaches, marking the first major planning effort to develop a commemorative landscape at the site of the battlefield. This early 1980s development may be considered significant in its own right as more information is gathered about World War II commemoration. However, at this time it does not appear to be exceptionally significant to warrant inclusion as contributing to the character of the historic landscape.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function–Major Category: Defense
Primary Historic Function–Category: Battle Site
Primary Historic Function: Ruin

Primary Current Function–Major Category: Recreation/Culture
Primary Current Function–Category: Outdoor Recreation
Primary Current Use: Current

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions:

Other Historic Function or Current Use–Major Category: Government
Other Historic Function or Current Use–Category: Government Office
Other Historic Function or Current Use: Maintenance Facility
Other Historic Function or Current Use–Type: Current

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
War in the Pacific National Historical Park	Current

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Associated Groups: Chamorro
Association: Both Current and Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes

Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative: See the report: “The Chamorro: A History and Ethnography of the Mariana Islands” by George Fritz, 1986, for more information.

Chronology

For the purpose of the CLI, major events must correspond to physical change in the landscape. Important historical or social events that did not affect the development of the land are not appropriate for this chronology.

Year	Event	Description
3500 BP	Settled	Guam was inhabited by people migrating out of Southeast Asia.
1521 AD	Explored	Ferdinand Magellan, the Spanish Captain of <i>Trinidad</i> , was the first European to land on Guam.
1565	Claimed	Miguel Lopez de Legazpi claimed the island in the name of Philip II of Spain. Guam would become a stopover on the Spanish galleon trade route for the next two hundred years.
1668-1898	Colonized	The Spanish period of physical colonization of Guam occurred from 1668 to 1898.
1898	Colonized	On December 23, 1898, Guam was placed under control of United States Navy after the USS <i>Charleston</i> fires upon Fort Santa Cruz in Apra Harbor. The first naval governor, United States Navy Captain Richard Leary, would not arrive until August 7, 1899.
1899	Purchased/Sold	The United States purchased Guam, Philippines and Puerto Rico from Spain as settlement for the Spanish-American War through the Treaty of Paris. Germany signs treaty with Spain to purchase the Marshalls, Carolines (including Palau) and the rest of the Mariana Islands (fourteen islands north of Guam).
1899	Developed	Piti was used as a United States naval station for refueling ships with coal as the traveled between Hawaii and the Philippines. United States Marines arrived to defend the island.
1906-1911	Built	The United States Navy built a radio station (call sign NPN) in Agaña Heights, which was moved higher in 1911 after a new road was constructed (Snell, 1984:89).
1909	Built	Guam Agricultural Experiment Station opens in Piti. The station was interested in the “demonstrational aspect of certain vegetation” (United States Forest Service, 1992:1).
1914	Military Operation	Japan, allied with Great Britain, seized all German possessions within the Pacific including the fourteen islands of the Marianas north of Guam (Rogers, 1995:135).
1917	Built	The United States Navy radio station, with two 400 feet high towers, was moved to Libugon Hill near Fonte Plateau (Snell, 1984:89).
1920	Built	Two new 600 foot towers joined the two existing 400 foot towers at Libugon near Fonte Plateau (Rogers, 1995:147).
1921	Built	Road from radio station near Libugon to Mount Tenjo, camp on Tenjo, gun position for 3-7” pedestal mount guns, 150,000 gallon reservoir with dam, and a concrete magazine and shell room are constructed (Bishop, 1921 memo).
1922	Developed	Washington Naval Treaty halts all new military expansion on the island (USMC, 1922 memo).
1928	Planted	A stand of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) is planted within the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station at Piti (United States Forest Service, 1992:1).
1931	Abandoned	On June 11, 1931, United States Secretary of the Navy gave orders to

		demilitarize Guam (Snell, 1984:90).
1932	Abandoned	By 1932, the United States military removed most artillery from Guam, including the guns located at Mount Tenjo (Snell, 1984:90).
1941	Built	Congress authorizes \$4.7 million for defense projects on Guam, including dredging the harbor and building new water systems. United States Navy engineers used the outer edge of Asan Point to quarry limestone for some construction these projects.
1941	Colonized	Japan attacked Guam with aircraft only hours after attacking Pearl Harbor, Hawaii striking the Standard Oil Company tanks at Sumay on Orote Peninsula, Piti's United States Navy yard, the military's Libugon radio towers, and several vessels in Apra Harbor (Evans-Hatch, 2004:35). Japanese occupation of the island began on December 10, 1941, when Japanese military personnel landed at various places on the island.
1943	Developed	The Japanese forced all Guamanian males over twelve years old to work in agricultural fields, load and unload ships, and mine manganese, among other types of forced labor (Evans-Hatch, 2004:35).
1943	Planned	Late in 1943, Operation Forager, the invasion of Saipan, Tinian, and Guam, was proposed, with final plans developed in early 1944.
1944	Built	In March-July, 1944, the Japanese military forced Guamanians to construct fortifications on the island (Snell, 1984:93).
1944	Explored	In March, USS <i>Greenling</i> (SS-213) successfully completed photographic reconnaissance of Saipan, Tinian, and Guam. Several successful attacks by American submarines upon Japanese shipping in the following months greatly reduced the amount and type of armed Japanese military personnel the United States encounter in the Mariana Islands (Zimmerman, 1964:online).
1944	Explored	In April of 1944, United States submarines and long-range seaplanes conduct aerial reconnaissance of Guam, including both Asan and Agat beaches. United States Army Air Corps B-24 heavy bombers begin bombing the Mariana Islands regularly.
1944	Destroyed	On June 15 th , in conjunction with Marines landing on Saipan, 142 United States Navy aircraft attack Guam. The next morning a massive naval bombardment takes place with three hours of fire from battleships and others of the United States Navy Fifth Fleet (Rogers, 1995:177).
1944	Destroyed	On July 8 th , United States Navy Task Force 53 and 58 started intense pre-invasion bombardment of Guam's invasion beaches (Asan and Agat). The villages of Agat, Asan, and Piti are completely destroyed.
1944	Exploited	On July 10 th , as the United States bombing occurred, the Japanese forced the Guamanians into internment camps at Maimai, Tai, Manenggong, Talofofu, Inarajan, and other locations (Evans-Hatch, 2004:36).
1944	Destroyed	Between July 17 th and 20 th , United States Navy demolition teams destroyed 640 Japanese-built defense obstacles offshore of Asan Beach and 300 offshore of Agat Beach.
1944	Military Operation	On July 21, 1944, Operation Stevedore - Phase I begins, which started the United States 3rd Marine Division and 1st Provisional Marine Brigade invasion of Asan and Agat beaches.

1944	Built	Beginning on July 21 of 1944, United States Navy Seabees and Army Corps Engineers built roads, airstrips, and installations on Guam.
1944	Expanded	On July 29th, the United States secured Asan and Agat landing beaches, Orote Peninsula and Apra Harbor. Forager – Phase II begins on July 30, in an effort to secure the entire island. Guam was secured on August 10.
1944	Military Operation	In July and August, United States units liberated large groups of Guamanians held in internment camps. Guamanian relief camps were set up at Asan and Agat beaches.
1944-45	Built	Guamanians returned to their homes and ranches. The United States rebuilt, often some distance from their original location, the villages of Asan, Agat, Piti, and others that were destroyed during the battle. The United States Navy built over 1,000 private residences, schools, and roads among other projects on the island (United States Navy War Diaries).
1944-45	Developed	The United States Navy distributed vegetable seeds and tractors to local residents and assisted in construction of cattle corrals, among other efforts, to assist in agricultural redevelopment on the island (United States Navy War Diaries, 1944).
1944-45	Built	By the end of 1944, the 21 st Bomber Communication VHF Station was constructed on Mount Chachao (United States Navy War Diaries, October, 1944:91).
1944-45	Built	By December of 1944, Asan was the location of a 40,000 barrel aviation gasoline storage facility with pipelines servicing the facility nearly complete (United States Navy War Diaries, December, 1944:7).
1944-45	Built	The road (now known as Marine Corps Drive) to Agat, Piti, and Asan was nearly complete at the end of 1944 (United States Navy War Diaries, October, 1944:91).
1945	Built	The motor pool shop buildings at Asan Point were under construction in April of 1945 (United States Navy War Diaries, April, 1945:206). A large amount of fill was placed upon the reef flats to expand the area for required barracks – much of it from the southern side of Asan Ridge and northern side of Chorito Cliff as the new road was created.
1945	Restored	By July of 1945, plant cuttings were being taken from ornamental vegetation that was deemed “old or seriously damaged trees” in an effort to salvage plant material on the island (United States Navy War Diaries, July, 1945: 31).
1945	Military Operation	On August 6 th and 9 th , atomic bombs are dropped upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively. On August 15 th , Emperor Hirohito announces Japan’s acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. A formal surrender document signing occurs on September 15, 1945 in Tokyo Bay.
1945	Military Operation	On September 11, the last organized group of forty-six Japanese troops surrendered on Guam (Lodge, 1991:165). Another 114 Japanese stragglers would surrender over the next three decades.
1947-1972	Established	An agreement was signed between the Philippine Islands and the United States for Filipino laborers to come to Guam. A large camp of

		7,000 people called Camp Roxas was established in Agat near Apaca Point (Rogers, 1995:219), (Campbell, 2013).
1949	Built	United States Navy Public Works construction including “16 Butler buildings, mess hall, and a 200-room hotel for civilians” at the Asan camp (Department of Defense, 2011:3-11). It was also noted that “Camp Asan” had a bowling alley and other amenities (some of these on the south side of Marine Corps Drive (Rogers, 1995:218).
1950	Established	On August 1, 1950, the administration of Guam was moved under the Department of the Interior and the Organic Act was signed giving the island over to civilian control for the first time.
1951	Established	The Treaty of Peace with Japan was signed by Japan and Allied Powers on September 8, 1951, officially ending World War II.
1960s	Expanded	Japanese commercial airlines began arriving on a regular schedule, which started a major Japanese tourism industry on Guam (Evans-Hatch, 2004:62).
1961	Built	The “Mabini Monument” was erected and inaugurated on July 4, 1961 by the Philippine American Council of Guam under the auspices of the Philippine Consulate General.
1961	Destroyed	Typhoon Nancy destroys over half of the crops on the island and damages many roads.
1962	Destroyed	Typhoon Karen, a Category 5 storm, strikes Guam directly with winds of 155-190 mph sustained with gusts to 207 mph. Nine people were killed and 35,000 people were left homeless after the storm.
1964	Built	A second monument to Mabini is located at Asan Beach in 1964.
1965-70	Military Operation	The United States staged major resupply lines for the Vietnam War from Guam (Evans-Hatch, 2004:82).
1965	Planned	United States Congress considers a national park on Guam.
1965	Military Operation	B-52Fs from Anderson Air Force Base begin bombing missions over Vietnam. At the peak of the bombing campaign in 1972, 165 B-52s were stationed on Guam until a ceasefire was signed in 1973.
1966-1968	Altered	The United States Navy renovated the former Asan Point Civil Service Community and named this facility the Advanced Base Naval Hospital (a.k.a. Asan Annex), which opened in 1968 with the capacity to accommodate 1,200 patients .
1971	Abandoned	Naval Hospital Annex at Asan Point is abandoned in January 1971 as the Vietnam War wound down (Department of Defense, 2011:3-45)
1972	Developed	Housing subdivision development began in the Asan-Piti area in 1972 (Evans-Hatch, 2004:58).
1975	Military Operation	The United States Navy hospital at Asan Point was converted into a camp for 10,000 Vietnamese refugees, and was closed later that same year. The old Camp Roxas complex near Apaca Point is also used for refugees (Rogers, 1995: 252).
1976	Damaged	Super typhoon Pamela caused \$500 million in damage across Guam. Ten ships or tugs were sunk in Apra Harbor and government officials estimated 80% of the island’s buildings were damaged to some degree (Joint Typhoon Warning Center, 1976).
1978	Established	War in the Pacific National Historical Park was created in 1978.
1979	Rehabilitated	Park staff developed the park units including, trash removal, grading, and planting coconut palms at some park units. Work was undertaken at Asan Beach, Ga’an Point, and Apaca Point. A cyclone fence,

		guardrail, basketball court, tennis court, and buildings were removed at Asan Point (Borja, 2003:6). This work was done by Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) in preparation for recreational development of the park units (Evans-Hatch, 2004:116).
1979	Restored	One hundred young coconut palms were planted at Asan to try to recreate the vegetation prior to the invasion. The park tried to manage the tangan-tangan (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) on site by manual removal methods (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1979:4).
1979	Urbanized	An unfenced baseball field existed on Asan Point and was in use at least until 1981 (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1979:4).
1980s	Built	The park constructed new picnic shelters, parking areas, parking barriers, and interpretive signs throughout the 1980s (Evans-Hatch, 2004:144).
1980	Restored	At the Asan Beach unit, park maintenance staff removed the two-story hospital, barracks, military club buildings that were formerly owned by the Navy (Evans-Hatch, 2004:116-117). 2,000 cubic yards of concrete and asphalt were removed. 300 cubic yards of debris and vegetation were removed. 1,000 cubic yards of fill was brought in. Parking areas and walking paths were laid out utilizing existing paved areas. 1,000 coconuts were planted on the point. An earthen berm was constructed along Marine Drive in an attempt to create a vehicle noise barrier (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1980:2).
1980	Built	At the Agat unit, brush and debris was removed from historic structures. A picnic area with two wooden shelters, benches, and barbeque grills was constructed at Apaca Point and Ga'an Point (Evans-Hatch, 2004:118).
1980	Rehabilitated	YACC cleared brush and debris from park units, including at Lebugon National History area, Adelup Point, Piti, and Finille Creek. The area along Marine Drive was kept clear by being mowed by maintenance (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1980:2).
1980	Memorialized	In June, 1980 a three-flag memorial had been constructed at Ga'an Point and a memorial area was being considered at Asan Point (Superintendent Memo to Regional Director "Follow-up to recent visit to Regional Office, March 30, 1981:4; Borja, 2003:32).
1981	Preserved	Ga'an Point at Agat Beach unit was used as an outdoor exhibit of military objects, connected by a trail (Evans-Hatch, 2004:125).
1980s	Developed	Former Civil Service Camp building at Asan Point served as the maintenance building for NPS and Guam Parks and Recreation (Evans-Hatch, 2004:119).
1982	Stabilized	By 1982, the concrete pillboxes had been stabilized with wood posts (Robert Cox to Tom Mulhern, Memo Report, June 1, 1982).
1982	Memorialized	Ga'an Point at Agat Unit was dedicated as a living memorial with the planting of coconut palms at the beaches, including Ga'an Point, on May 26, 1982 (Pacific Daily News, May 26, 1982; 18). This memorial was created by removing a baseball field backstop and chain-link fence (Borja, 2003:10).
1982	Built	The picnic area at Asan Point was complete and restrooms were complete at Agat (Evans-Hatch, 2004: 117-18).
1983	Memorialized	Dozens of palms were planted in a cluster at Agat Beach as a memorial to Superintendent T. Stell Newman in 1983.

1984	Built	A comfort station was built in March 1984 at Ga'an Point in Agat Beach unit (Evans-Hatch, 2004:144).
1984	Purchased/Sold	The Fonte Plateau and Apaca Point sites were acquired by NPS in October 1984.
1986	Built	YACC installed concrete bollards at Asan Point and cleared trails at Piti and Asan Ridge (Superintendent to Office of Public Affairs memo, December 2, 1986).
1987	Neglected	Asan Inland unit was not maintained due to a lack of maintenance staff (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1986:1).
1988	Stabilized	Pillboxes at Ga'an point were stabilized (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1989: 2).
1988	Restored	Asan Beach was restored after damage from Typhoon Roy, which struck the island January 12 th (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1989: 1).
1989	Stabilized	Two pillboxes at Asan Ridge were stabilized (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1990: 1).
1989	Built	The Apaca Picnic Area was constructed, which included picnic shelters (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1990: 2).
1989-90	Memorialized	At Asan Beach unit, the 3 rd Marine Division monument was constructed between the Mabini Monument and the Asan River.
1990	Built	A comfort station was built at the Asan Beach unit (Evans-Hatch, 2004:144).
1990-1991	Stabilized	Twelve structures within five locations were stabilized (Evans-Hatch, 2004:143).
1991	Built	A new maintenance facility was completed in February 1991 to replace the old maintenance building (Evans-Hatch, 2004:145).
1992	Damaged	Typhoon Omar caused widespread damage estimated at \$457 million island-wide (Evans-Hatch, 2004:170).
1993	Destroyed	An August earthquake measured at 8.2 on the Richter scale caused considerable damage island-wide (\$112 million in structural and property damage) including the partial collapse of some hotels on the island. A reported tsunami swept into Pago Bay.
1994	Memorialized	In 1994, the United States Armed Forces Veteran-Chamorros Memorial was constructed at Asan Point in conjunction with the 50 th Anniversary of the Battle of Guam.
1996	Built	The Asan Bay Overlook was completed in 1996.
1997	Damaged	Super typhoon Paka caused damage to Asan and Agat beaches, destroying sidewalks, vegetation, and altering the shoreline. Sidewalks, gates, bollards, parking curbs, trashcans, and restroom doors were replaced at Asan Beach unit. Additional maintenance included trimming 450 coconut palms at Asan Beach. Downed trees were removed at Piti. Within Agat unit, over 200 coconut palms were trimmed, debris was removed, 300 yards of fill was added to low areas, concrete sidewalks were installed, and picnic tables and parking stalls were constructed. Trails, sidewalks, and pillbox entrances were cleared at Ga'an Point. The park repainted the bunkers and installed bollards and cable at Fonte Plateau (Superintendent's Annual Report FY98:4).
1999	Stabilized	The park stabilized three pillboxes, trimmed 600 coconut palms, installed picnic tables and grills that were destroyed in the 1997

		typhoon, planted flowering vegetation at Asan Bay Overlook, and replaced 40 concrete steps at Piti. Over 250 concrete bollards, 75 concrete steps, and 75 concrete curb stops were installed by maintenance within the park units (Superintendent's Annual Report, 2000:1).
2000	Rehabilitated	The park mowed 70 acres, trimmed 900 coconut palms, maintained trails throughout the park (Superintendent's Annual Report, 2001:2).
2000	Maintained	The park "refurbished" the plaques at Asan Bay Overlook Memorial (Superintendent's Annual Report, 2001:2).
2002	Damaged	Typhoon Chataan struck Guam. Though winds were not extremely high, the island received 12.2 inches in one three hour period (United States Geological Survey, 2004). The high rainfall created flooding issues and landslides in parts of the island and ultimately led to \$60 million in damage.
2002	Damaged	Super typhoon Pongsona caused \$700 million in damage to Guam with wind gusts peaking at 173 mph. Asan and Agat beaches were severely damaged and facilities along the shoreline, including vegetation, sidewalks, and roads were destroyed. The typhoon also altered the shoreline.

Physical History

This physical history was originally included in the 2003 Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Asan and Agat Invasion Beaches, and has been adapted to include the history for the entire park:

Guam's Early History, 1500 BCE-1668 CE

As early as 3500 years before present (BP), the Chamorro people migrated from Southeast Asia to settle in Guam. Guam's prehistoric record is divided into two broad periods spanning the beginning of human settlement in the Mariana Islands (3500 years BP through European contact in 1521): Pre-Latte, Transitional, and Latte periods. Population levels during this first period of settlement were low and dispersed, leaving behind minimal cultural material. Archaeological records from later periods document the presence of shallow, open pottery bowls and pans and latte, fish gorges made of shell, and other materials including basalt adzes and mortars.

The Pre-Latte period includes the Early Pre-Latte Period (1500-1000 BCE), the Middle Latte Period (1000-500 BCE), and Late Pre-Latte Period (500 BCE-500 CE). Pre-Latte site locations indicate that the population, during initial phase of immigration and settlement, was located along coastal areas. Near the Agat Beach Unit the "coral and sand beach overlie a substantial older intact alluvial clay deposit with localized evidence of prehistoric/early historic cultural remains" (CLI 2003: 3a-23). These remains may be non-residential but is a new site-type offering a model of prehistoric farming on Guam. Between the Pre-Latte and Latte periods is a transitional period (500-800 CE).

The Latte Period includes the Early Latte Period (800-1100 CE), the Mid-Latte Period (1100-1350 CE), and Late Latte Period (1350-1521 CE). The Latte refers to stone columns found at many prehistoric living sites. They are hand hewn from nearby sources of coral, limestone, or volcanic rock. The columns are composed of two parts, an upright shaft (*haligi*) and a hemispherical cap (*tasa*). They are usually found in groups, occurring in parallel rows, and are believed to be foundations for the floor beams of wooden houses. These houses most likely were those of high status individuals of the community (Olmo, 1995:15). The Latte sites were for permanent habitation (as opposed to temporary habitation sites associated with the northern limestone forests of Guam). Desirable features included fertile soils for agriculture, and productive reef-lagoon habitats for fishing (Hunter-Anderson, 1989:7). The Agat, Piti, and Asan coastal areas of Guam are characterized as having geographic attributes that offered desirable habitation sites during the Latte period.

The Pre-Colonial European Trade Period spanned from 1521-1668 CE. The descendants of the first settlers of Guam lived in relative isolation in the western Pacific for about 3,000 years, until the arrival of Magellan and a small Spanish fleet in 1521. It was not until 1565 when Miguel Lopez de Legazpi claimed the island for Spain before heading to the Philippines to establish the first Spanish colony in Asia. The Spanish galleon trade started soon after and continued for the next 200 years. Many of these galleons would visit Guam enroute to the Philippines, however, the first Spanish settlement was not established until 1668 under the auspices of King Philip IV of Spain through the efforts of Father Diego Luis de San Vitores. Guam has since been influenced by Chamorro, Carolinian, Spanish, and Filipino traditions and culture, which remain an important part of Guamanian life and culture today.

The Spanish Missionization and Colonial Period , 1668-1898

Guam's colonial period can be divided into several occupational periods including the Spanish Missionization Period/Chomorro Spanish Wars (1688-1700 CE), and the Spanish Colonial Period (1700-

1898 CE). Guam was utilized as an offshore trading post throughout the 1700s (Rogers, 1995: 80). While villages were located along the shore, upland and interior settlements were developed after Spanish contact (Thomas and Price, 1980: 4). After a period of subjugation of the Chamorro inhabitants, Spanish rule eased into a long period of benign neglect. The Chamorro population declined throughout the Spanish period (Rogers, 1995:79) and Filipinos and Carolinians (from the western Carolines) migrating to Guam slowly began to populate the island. This migration pattern continued throughout the period of American rule, when the United States acquired the island in the Spanish-American War in 1898.

Little material remains are present from the 230 years of Spanish occupation (Reed, 1952:101). Many journals and written sources indicate that missionary efforts and Spanish settlement from 1668 mostly centered on Hagåtña (Agana); however, it is known that the villages of Agat, Asan, and Piti each had a church. One of the first developments within the park unit lands is the leprosy colony that is believed to have been located on Adelup Point possibly as early as 1695 (Forbes, 2011). The only noted development within the park lands during the 1800s was a Hansen's disease colony at the site of the Asan Beach Unit, which was destroyed in a typhoon in 1900 (Angeny, 1909:313). The El Camino Real, which roughly follows the alignment of Route 2/Marine Corps Drive, was developed during the Spanish period. The normal processes of time and vegetation growth, along with the effects of typhoons and earthquakes, have taken their toll on physical remains of the Spanish-era development. In recorded history, Guam experienced tsunamis in 1849, 1892, and 1993. But most destructive to Guam's development was the naval pre-bombardment and subsequent battle of 1944. Archeological research has identified ruins of stone bridges and cathedrals to the north and south of NPS boundaries yet no known surface features from this period remain within the park's seven non-contiguous units. Sub-surface studies have not been conducted.

First American Territorial Period 1898-1941

The First American Territorial Period (1898-1941 CE). As a result of the Spanish American War, Spain relinquished possession of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the United States under the terms of the December 10, 1898 Treaty of Paris (ratified in early 1899). The United States decided that the Navy would be in charge of Guam, both militarily, as well as serving as the civil government administration. The American period would see improvements to island infrastructure including better roads, new schools, medical services, and expansion of the water system (Olmo, 1995:17). Much of the efforts to improve infrastructure were aimed at making the island militarily viable and thus no great expense was made on behalf of the civilian residents who still relied upon subsistence activities and trading to survive. Thus began the first period of American presence that would last until the Japanese captured Guam two days after they bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 (December 8, 1941 in Guam, across the International Date Line) (DOI, 1967: 9).

Guam had several agricultural areas located along the shore, mostly of small farms that produced banana, papaya, rice, corn, taro, and some avocado, mango, orange, lemon, lime, tangerine, tapioca, yam, sweet potato, and coffee. Farms also included chickens, pigs, cattle, and carabao (water buffalo). Agat, Asan, and Piti were small, lively villages with a scattering of homes and gardens along the old Spanish road which curved through each at the beginning of the twentieth century. The coast was lined with coconut trees (*Cocos nucifera*) which grew nuts used to produce copra (coconut meat) that was sold to trading companies; during World War I, Guam's copra production doubled to 1 million pounds per year (Rogers 1995:137). These villages also supported other subsistence farming, ranching and fishing. Rice paddies were created on the coastal flats as well as the flat inland portions of the island. The village of Asan was located along the raised coastal strand on a limestone shelf coast, with rice cultivation along the Asan River, to the south of the Hagåtña (Agana)-Agat Road (Thomas and Price, 1980:5-6). At Agat, the beach strand included coconut stands, while inland areas included rice paddies. The upland area was used for

grazing of cattle (Snell, 1984:85-86). The Piti area had rice under cultivation along the coastal flats. After the 1909 construction of the Guam Experimental Agricultural Station on the hillside above Piti, the village became the center of an effort to find exportable crops for Guam's many farmers to produce. These efforts often spread into neighboring villages, including Asan and Tepungan (Department of Agriculture 1917:38).

In addition to agriculture, other development was incorporated into Agat, Asan, and Piti. The road from Piti to the Hagåtña (Agana) served as the main highway connecting these villages, and was expanded south in 1908 to connect to Agat and eventually to the Orote Peninsula. In 1901, a Protestant mission was established on Adelup Point near Asan. Nearby, in the camp called the "Presidio of Asan," the American government kept nearly sixty Filipino generals, politicians, and others that had been deported from the Philippines for their refusal to swear allegiance to the United States, until the camp was closed in February 1903 (Rogers, 1995: 125). One of these men, Apolinario Mabini, the Prime Minister of the insurgent First Philippine Republic, is memorialized by a statue at Asan Beach. Later, in 1914, this camp and Camp Barnett on the slopes of Mount Tenjo, were used to hold German prisoners of war during World War I.

Further construction was undertaken by the United States to militarily fortify the island during and immediately after World War I. A road to the uplands was constructed in 1908 from Hagåtña (Agana) to Agana Heights, where a new naval radio antenna was installed. The antenna was later moved in 1917 to Libugon (near Nimitz Hill) at Fonte Pleateau, where a road was constructed. In 1921, a battery of three 7" pedestal mounted guns to protect Orote Peninsula and Apra Harbor was constructed at the summit of Mount Tenjo. A Marine Corps Seaplane Base was established at the water's edge in Sumay on the Orote Peninsula in 1921 for Squadron "L" which became the first Marine aviation unit to serve in the Pacific (Rottman, 2002:385). New barracks for enlisted Marines, housing for officers, and a parade ground were constructed on a bluff overlooking Sumay village, allowing the Marines to move from Hagåtña (Agana). The Piti Naval Yard had established docks capable of off-loading the 6", 7", and 8" guns that were soon mounted at Orote Point, Mount Tenjo, and Cabras Island. The former detention camps of Asan Beach were turned into a central quartermaster depot and rifle range in the 1910s before these were also moved to Sumay in an attempt to consolidate the Marine Corps personnel.

In 1917, Japan initiated a secret treaty with Britain, France and Russia to support Japan's claims in Micronesia in return for Britain, Australia, and New Zealand's retention of German colonies in the Pacific, south of the equator. The United States Navy learned of this treaty only at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. In response to the United States Navy's objections, the British proposed that former German colonies be administered by the new international organization established by the peace treaty: the League of Nations. The German-controlled islands north of the equator (the Marshall Islands, the Carolines, the Marianas, the Palau Islands) were transferred to Japanese control as mandated territories. Japan's presence and holdings in Micronesia solidified when the United States Senate refused to ratify the Versailles Treaty and consequently kept the United States out of the League of Nations. The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 22, 1919 (Rogers, 1995:146).

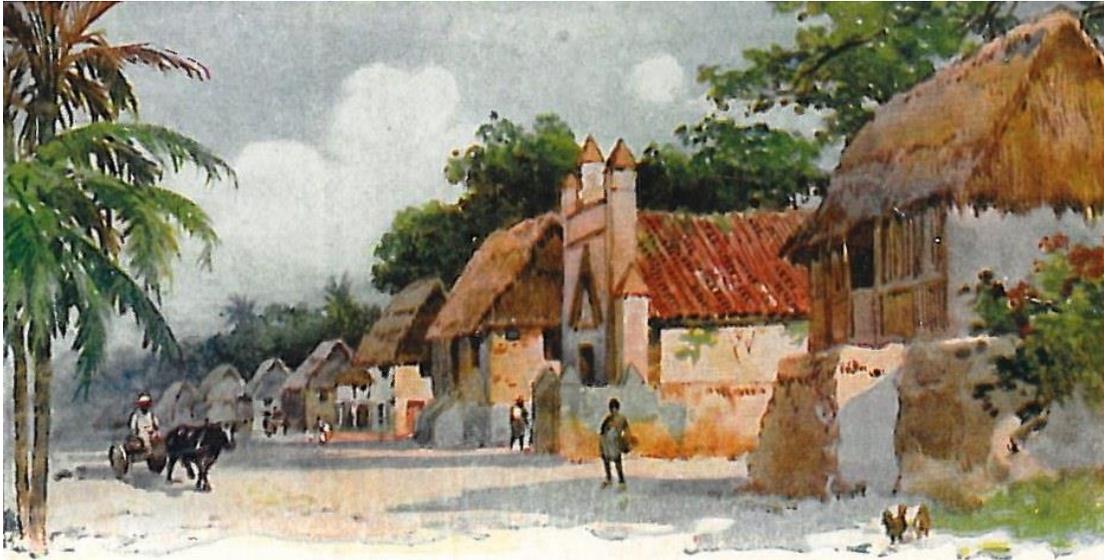
To prevent a naval arms race that may have seen Japan become dominant in Asia, the new Harding Administration called a landmark Washington conference. On February 2, 1922, the Five Power Naval Treaty limited the numbers and tonnage of battleships and aircraft carriers that could be built by the five nations that signed the treaty; Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Italy. In addition, the United States agreed to not fortify any Pacific island holdings west of Hawaii, for the next ten years. Therefore, no new expansion of military fortifications or military airfields would occur on Guam (Rogers, 1995:147). In 1922, the United States finalized some last additions to the quartermaster depot at Asan Point, with its nearby practice range and barracks.

The United States Asiatic Fleet steamed into Apra Harbor in 1928 for a mock invasion. The United States Navy admiral in charge determined that Guam was of “no value as a haven for vessels of war” (Rogers, 1995: 151). On June 11, 1931, the United States Secretary of the Navy gave orders to demilitarize Guam. The naval base was to be reduced to the “minimum basis required by the civil government” as “President Hoover and the Navy department decided the island is no longer of any military value to the United States” (San Juan Record, 1931). Between 1922 and 1931, the military withdrew many of the Marines and removed most of the artillery on the island including the guns at Mount Tenjo (Snell, 1984:90; Mount Tenjo Fortifications National Register Nomination, 1979; Oelke Farley, personal communication, 2013).

By 1936, Japan reneged on all previous arms treaties and began to fortify all of its holdings throughout Micronesia. Appeals from the United States Navy on Guam, recommending that Guam be developed as a major air and submarine base were rejected, and Congress would not authorize funding. The only action taken was to close Apra Harbor to all foreign vessels. Once World War II broke out in Europe on September 1, 1939, all United States military attention was directed there. Guam was placed in a Category F status, the lowest defense category as a United States territory that could not be defended (Snell, 1984:88).

The United States military continued construction on Guam during this time. Roads became vital to the military installations on Guam. Just south of Adelup Point, the Hagåtña (Agana)-Agat Road curved closely to the beach (protected by a large seawall from wave action) before turning inland and entering the village of Asan. This was the foundation for Marine Drive (ONI, 1944:99; Snell, 1984:87). Despite being the major route on the island, the road still had tight curves, limiting driving to 15mph (Snell, 1984:57). The area between the west side of Adelup and the Fonte River (to the north) was a large limestone mound which forced the road into another series of turns after rounding the base of Chorito Ridge and heading toward Pigo, Anigua, and Hagåtña (Agana). Other roads had been extended and improved, particularly the western section completed in the 1920s to United States military facilities on Orote Peninsula. These roads accessed a lookout station at Adelup Point and a new communication station on the west side of Chorito Cliff in 1941 (Snell, 1984:45).

Prior to the war the coastal villages of the west coast of Guam were the most heavily developed areas of the island. Agat was a village of about 800 in 1940, with people living outside the village along the slope of Mount Alifan (Snell, 1984:84). Asan village was still a one street village in 1940 with about 600 people who subsisted upon fishing and agriculture grown on the flat coastal plains south of the beach road and the edges of the scattered forest of the lower slopes. Adelup Point was park-like with coconut and breadfruit trees adorning the grounds of the four houses of the Atkins Kroll and Company along the curved roadway (Snell, 1984:44). Piti had a population of about 1,200 in 1940 and was still the port of entry for much of the cargo coming to the island (Snell, 1984:81). Tepungan village was located on the beach between Piti and Asan villages with rice paddies extending from the village to the ridge (HRS, 1985: 70). These villages of the 1940s would be completely destroyed by the war, with only a few roads serving as reminders of where they once stood.



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STREET SCENE IN ASSAN, ISLAND OF GUAM

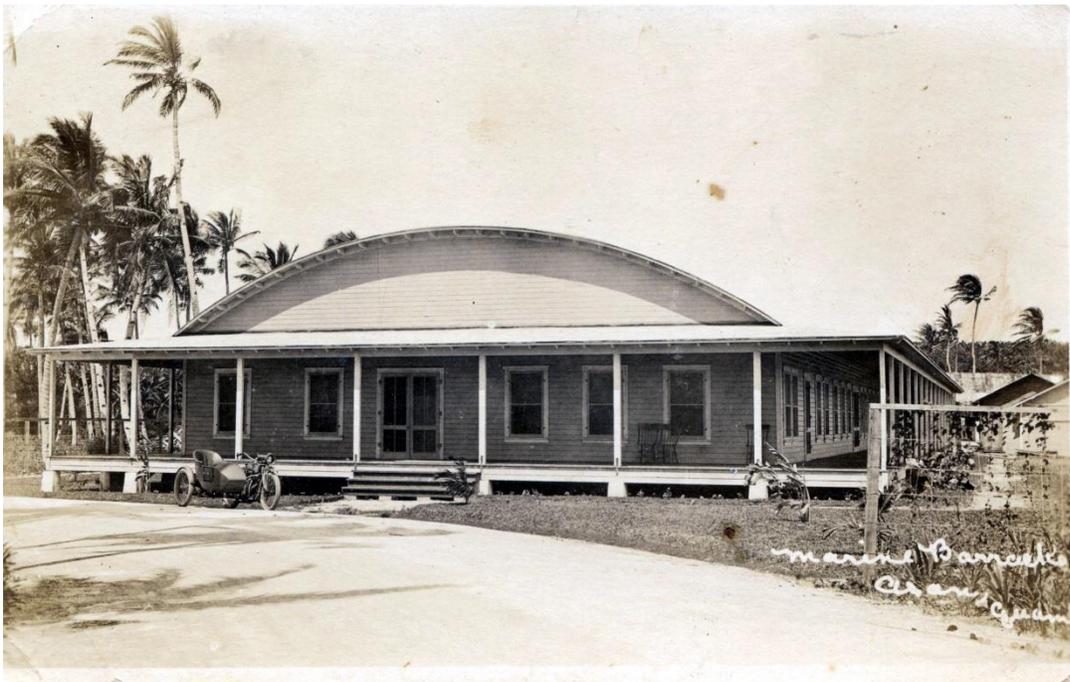
History figure 1: “Street Scene in Assan, Island of Guam” postcard produced by William Randolph Hearst and copyrighted in 1904. The exact location of the former “mamposteria,” or coral masonry, church with tile roof is unknown (Oelke Farley Collection).



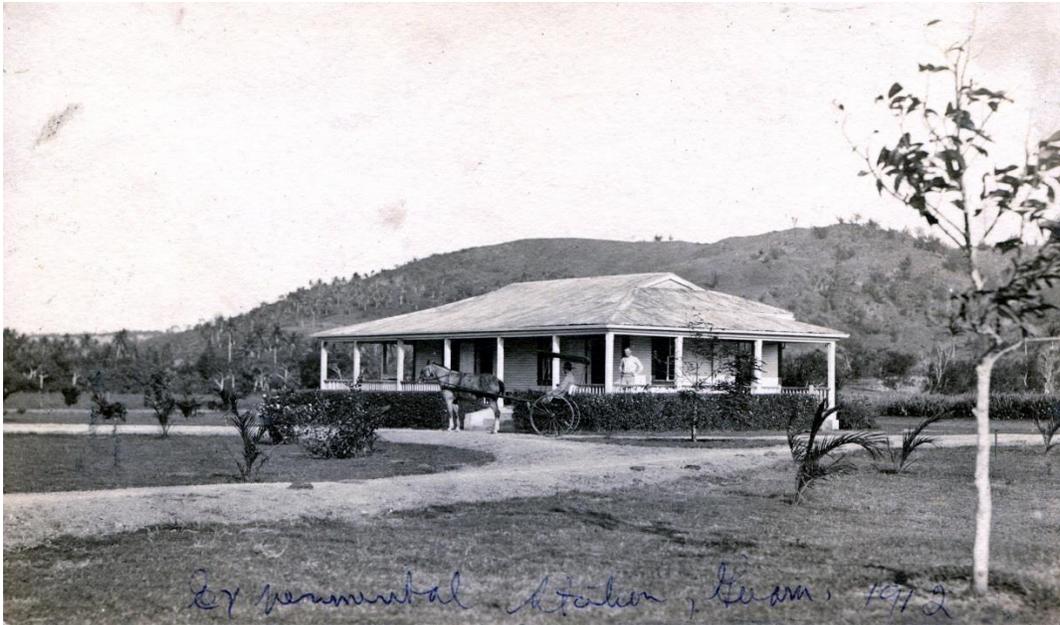
History figure 2: View along street of prewar Assan (MARC Number: MARC-002).



History figure 3: View along shore of Asan Beach. Prewar (MARC GC 17 71 Neg. 93-2-15a).



History figure 4: Marine Barracks in Asan (Guam Museum: C14-111).



History figure 5: View of the Guam Experimental Agriculture Station in Piti taken in 1912 (Guam Museum C14-033).

World War II/Japanese Military Occupation, 1941-1944

Early in 1941, Japanese military aircraft and ships stationed in Saipan began military reconnaissance of the island. Protests were filed by the United States State Department to no avail. Japanese aircraft took photographs and prepared their troops for the invasion of the island even going so far as to dispatch naval forces to the island in the guise of fishermen lost at sea. On December 4th, Governor George J. McMillin, a United States Navy Captain received orders to destroy all secret and classified materials along with military supplies, message traffic, and installations not required for the defense of the island. The outbreak of war and invasion of Guam was expected at any time yet many military personnel and Chamorros believed the Japanese would be quickly defeated by the American fleet.

At 0927 on December 8, only hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor (December 7 on the Hawaiian side of the international dateline), aerial bombings on Guam began as part of the overall attack on American forces in the Pacific. Japanese naval planes under the command of Vice Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye flew from Saipan (110 miles north of Guam) and began selectively bombing targets over the next two days (Olmo, 1995:22). In Sumay, they targeted the Standard Oil Company tanks, the Pan-American base, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, and the Marine headquarters. They bombed the Piti Navy Yard, the Libugon radio towers, and went after several small American vessels in the waters around Orote Peninsula. These attacks were preliminary strikes in preparation for the amphibious landing of Japanese troops.

At 2:00 a.m. on the morning of December 10, 1941 the invasion of Guam began with Japanese troops landing in Agana Bay and Tumon. Less than six hours later, Guam was completely under Japan's control as Governor McMillin surrendered the island to the Japanese naval commander. The entire island was captured virtually intact due to the failure by the American military and American civilian contractors to destroy facilities and equipment including bulldozers and other heavy equipment. Overall, 13 American servicemen, one American civilian, four Chamorro Insular Force Guard members and approximately twenty Chamorro civilians were killed in the take-over (Palomo, 1984:3-28). The rest of the American military garrison was taken as prisoners-of-war along with American civilian contractors, Spanish priests, and Americans married to Chamorros; the majority were sent to prisons in Japan in January of 1942.

Guam changed drastically overnight under Japanese control. All public buildings and private vehicles were seized by the nearly 6,000 troops who had now moved to the island. As the head of the Japanese civilian administration, known as the Minseibu, Lt. Commander Homura decided to reside in the Atkins Kroll house atop Adelup Point (Rogers, 1995: 172). The English language and anything having to do with America were banned as the island was ruled by martial law under a Japanese naval guard force. All bars were shut down, a curfew was put into place, and all people were forced to bow to all Japanese, among other measures that were enacted.

There were atrocities committed against the Chamorro people; however, soon the invasion troops were sent south to Rabaul and the island was turned over to a 300 man Japanese naval guard force. Discipline varied from village to village depending on the personalities of those in charge. For example, Chamorros suffered beatings for information about the whereabouts of six American men known to be in hiding. During this time Chamorros survived by subsistence farming and fishing, as food supplies dried up and store goods were given to Japanese. Carabao carts again became the primary means of transportation. The Japanese imposed food quotas, demanding beef from ranchers and fruits and vegetables from farmers (Rogers, 1995:170). Local people were forced into labor with little or no subsistence rations or pay. New rice paddies were developed through forced labor along the coastal flats of Asan and Agat in order to feed the Japanese troops (Rogers, 1995:173).

As Japan began to lose territory in the South Pacific, it was decided that Guam would have to be fortified in case the Americans attempted to retake the island. The garrison was increased in size and began work on an airstrip with a 4500-foot coral-surfaced runway on Orote Peninsula in October 1943. In addition, the Japanese nearly completed a similar airstrip northeast of Hagåtña (Agana) in an area known today as Tiyan. The airstrip on the Orote Peninsula played a critical role in the American invasion strategy. Once troops secured Asan and Agat beaches, they were to advance and merge to isolate the peninsula and the airstrip. The Japanese expected this and reinforced the peninsula with defense positions and haphazardly-placed landmines along existing roads.

The Japanese began building defense structures in earnest in March of 1944 with the arrival of the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division of the Kwantung Army and its nearly 10,000 soldiers. Additional troops arrived from the Kwantung's First and Eleventh infantry divisions shortly afterward. As reinforcements flowed into Apra Harbor and aircraft began landing at the newly completed airstrip on Orote Point, local schools were closed and all Chamorros were forced into manual labor on military defense projects or in the growing of food to feed what would be estimated at 18,500 new inhabitants by July 1944.

Lieutenant General Takeshi Takashina, Imperial Japanese Army commander for Guam, realized the natural topography could be used as an advantage to defend the island from amphibious assault. At various beaches on the island that afforded possible landing sites, the Japanese forced their labor crews of Chamorros as well as Okinawan and Korean imported laborers to construct defensive structures. The Japanese had not initially planned any large-scale development on the island and therefore, had not brought construction supplies or equipment. Building materials (that survived American submarines or could be found in undestroyed American storerooms) were scarce with critical shortages of cement, reinforcing steel, lumber, and a wide range of needed hardware; this limited the kinds of fortifications that could be built (Gailey, 1988:40). For these reasons Guam's inland defenses were not as heavily fortified as other islands in the Pacific (Olmo, 1995:27).

The defenses that were created included pillboxes, bunkers, and gun emplacements armed with machine guns, mortars, and light artillery which provided excellent fields of fire over the lagoons and beaches. These structures varied from well-built concrete-faced enclosures with multiple gun openings to crude and hurried concrete caps on holes dug in the dirt. Most structures were built into limestone outcroppings, using the natural features of caves and crevices. Some existing caves were extended and connected by the Japanese in order to have two or more openings, which let Japanese soldiers move undetected from the shoreline to ridge top. Some pillboxes were so obviously visible from the lagoon, that they are thought by current military historians to have been intentional decoys to distract attention away from well-camouflaged strongholds. Dummy cannons, made with coconut logs, were positioned in less defended areas. Offshore reefs and lagoons were laid with mines, logs, concrete, and/or barbed wire obstacles.

Japanese defenses concentrated along the coastal strands, especially on Orote Peninsula, where there were trenches, rifle pits, pillboxes, and large caliber guns emplaced in solid concrete blockhouses or manmade caves. Many of these beach defenses, including pillboxes, were destroyed by the United States (only a few remain in place today). The Japanese used 140, 127, and 120mm guns in open earthen revetments. Trenches, two-feet wide and 3.5 feet deep, were dug at 50 meters away from the high tide line on the beach. The trenches connected to log shelters, rifle pits, and machine gun positions. Behind the trenches pillboxes were camouflaged, usually in cliff sides with access to caves (Denfeld, 1981: 36-40).

In Agat, the Japanese 38th Regimental Combat Team, under Colonel Tsunetaro Suenaga, had constructed a series of log bunkers and earthworks in the foothills of Mount Alifan (HRS, 1985:81). These were part of a defensive line that cuts through the Mount Alifan Unit today and has multiple caves bored into the clay hillsides near former gun emplacements as well as concrete pillboxes with multiple firing ports. Other important coastal defenses in the Agat area include those located on Bangi, Alutom, and Yona

Islands, which provided the Japanese with crossfire as the United States invaded the beaches (HRS, 1985:115).

At Asan, the Japanese 48th Independent Mixed Brigade, under Major General Kiyoshi Shigematsu, would soon be reinforced as Lieutenant General Takashina realized the United States had selected Asan as an invasion point. As Japanese troops left the southern and northern portions of the island and rushed toward the central beaches, American commanders finalized their assault plans on ships just offshore.

Both Asan and Agat beaches are coastal enclaves surrounded by slopes, ridges, and mountains that overlook the beaches and lagoons below. The limestone outcroppings and high terrain became the driving force in the defensive strategy and placement of structures, obstacles, and troops. These interior upland positions provided locations to easily survey the sea and beaches, while also providing additional protection since these positions were further inland (Olmo, 1995:26). However, the Japanese defense of the island focused on stopping the Americans at the beaches and they focused their immediate attention there first and foremost. Had the massive build-up of the islands defenses been allowed to continue past July it is assumed that the inland positions would have been hardened as well.

During the United States pre-invasion bombing, the villages of Guam were destroyed. The Japanese evacuated the Chamorros from their villages, apparently for security purposes to prevent interference with Japanese defensive actions. It was a massive forced march beginning on July 10, 1944 (two days after the massive American pre-invasion bombardment had started) from the cities to concentration camps on the eastern side of the island that did not have buildings, latrines, food or medicine. The largest camps were located at Talofofu and the Manenggon valley area of Yona. Despite the continuous United States bombings, men and boys from the camps were often still removed from the camps to serve as forced labor to continue building defenses around the island.

American Strategy to Recapture Guam, 1944

The island of Guam was yet another strategic target needed to achieve victory for the United States in the Pacific Theater during World War II. United States military planners required Guam, Saipan, and Tinian in the Mariana Islands for three important strategic purposes: “to lure out the Japanese fleet and defeat it in a decisive battle that would leave open the way to invade Palau, the Philippines, Formosa, Okinawa, and eventually Japan itself; to establish forward naval bases—principally at Apra Harbor—that would support those invasions; and to construct air bases from which B-29s—nicknamed “Superfortresses” and called VHBs, or very heavy bombers, by the United States Army Air Corps—could bomb the Japanese home islands” (Rogers, 1995:194-195). Possession of these islands would also sever the Japanese aircraft ferry route to Chuuk, Palau and Woleai. In addition, Guam’s Apra Harbor would serve United States interests as a submarine refueling base, a good anchorage for an advance naval base, and a major supply center for the United States military forces. The code name FORAGER was assigned to the recapture and liberation of the Mariana Islands; the recapture of Guam portion alone was known as Operation STEVEDORE.

In March of 1944, United States submarine USS *Greenling* (SS-213) began photographic reconnaissance of the target islands. In April, more submarines joined long-range seaplanes in photographing and conducting reconnaissance on Guam. During the United States’ four-decade-long presence on Guam, little systematic mapping or physical information had been completed. Poor quality aerial photographs, previously charted road systems, and topographical maps were used to produce new maps for strategic planning of the invasion. However, the natural features and built infrastructure of the island were never recorded in detail. Once the Japanese overtook and occupied the island, Navy intelligence had to rely on

personnel who had previously been stationed on Guam and Chamorros who were serving in the United States military for mapping field conditions.

In April, American B-24 bombers from Kwajalein, staging through Eniwetok struck Guam and Truk. By May these “*Liberators*” bombed Saipan and Guam with regularity. On June 11-12, the Fast Carrier Task Force 58 destroyed 150 Japanese planes on the ground and in the air. On June 18-20, the American fleet turned to confront an oncoming Japanese carrier fleet, which had sortied from Tawi-Tawi near Borneo. The ensuing Battle of the Philippine Sea, also known as the “Great Marianas Turkey Shoot,” crippled the Japanese Navy’s ability to prosecute carrier-based air warfare after they lost three aircraft carriers and 476 planes in the battle. This left the Japanese forces on Guam completely isolated; without backup to face the oncoming invasion or a method of retreat home to Japan, they dug-in and waited. From this point on, the United States dominated the skies above the Mariana Islands (Rogers 1995:176).

The top commands for Guam were the same as those for Saipan and Tinian. Under Admiral Spruance, commanding Central Pacific Task Forces, Admiral Turner directed the amphibious forces for the Marianas, and General Holland Smith commanded the landing forces. Major General Roy S. Geiger’s III Amphibious Corps had been designated the landing force for the Guam campaign. The III Amphibious Corps consisted largely of the 3rd Marine Division, the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, and Corps Artillery. Once Guam was again under the American flag, Marine Major General Henry L. Larsen’s garrison force would begin its mission (Shaw, et. al., 1966: 434-435).

Japanese resistance on Saipan had required the commitment of the entire 27th Infantry Division, the Expeditionary Troops Reserve, resulting in the only available force being the United States Army’s 77th Infantry Division, which at the time was ashore in Hawaii. They were immediately rushed toward Guam to become the reserve force for the Guam landing. The American invasion force would be over 55,000 men when it crossed the beaches of Guam. “On May 17th, Major General Roy Geiger, commander of the III Amphibious Corps, circulated the corps operation plan. As originally evolved at Pearl Harbor, it provided for a 3rd Marine Division landing on beaches between Adelup Point and Asan Point, while to the south the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade was to go ashore between Agat village and Bangi Point” (Shaw et. al. 1966:451).

On July 8th, United States Navy Task Force 53 and 58 began a bombardment of Guam to clear out Japanese defensive positions and to deny Japanese commanders freedom to rebuild or reinforce their defenses in these areas. The thirteen days of preparatory fire, in which American ships and aircraft attacked positions at will, were the most intense of the war to that date. Original plans had called for the assault on Guam to begin on June 18, 1944, with battleships firing on June 15th against Orote Point, Asan, Agat, and Hagåtña (Agana) area. However, this was delayed after United States forces landed on Saipan on June 15th. The unexpected strength of the Japanese defenses on Saipan and the approach of the Japanese Combined Fleet from the Philippines towards the Mariana Islands led to the postponement of the attack on Guam. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander In Chief of United States Pacific Fleet, decided upon July 21 as the new invasion date instead of the scheduled date of June 18th.

This pre-invasion attack signaled to the Japanese command that the American strategy was most likely to land at either the Asan or Agat beaches rather than at Tumon or the Hagåtña (Agana) area where Japanese troops had landed in 1941 (Shaw, et. al., 1966: 450). Thereafter, the Japanese concentrated their defense on Apra Harbor and of the Orote Point airfield. From July 17 through July 20, United States Navy underwater demolition teams destroyed 640 Japanese defensive obstacles placed upon the reef flats off of Agat, Asan, and Piti. The assault of the island would occur the next morning on July 21, 1944.

Early capture of the Orote Peninsula-Apra Harbor area was imperative to secure the use of the harbor and the Orote airfield. Here was, as General Holland Smith said, “the focal point of attack” (Shaw, Nalty,

Turnbladh, 1966: 451). The United States Marine Corps had been assigned the mission of securing landing beaches in the Asan (northeast of Orote Peninsula) and Agat (southeast of Orote Peninsula) areas. Each of the invasion beaches was divided into four sections (each with a different color or color and number; see Appendix C for map of beaches) for ease in identification by units in the amphibious assault; boat drivers, unit commanders, and others, simply aimed for their beach. In the north, the three regiments of the 3rd Marine Division would land abreast on a 2,500-yard beach front; the 3rd Marines on the left over Beaches Red 1 and 2, the 21st Marines in the center on Beach Green, and the 9th Marines right on Beach Blue. In Agat to the south, the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade would go ashore with two regiments abreast; the 22nd Marines on the left over Yellow Beaches 1 and 2; the 4th Marines on the right over White Beaches 1 and 2. The 305th Infantry of the Army's 77th Division would follow the brigade ashore while the other elements of the 77th Division sat off-shore as a reserve force. These beaches stretched more than a mile between Agat village and Bangi Point, with Ga'an Point at the middle. Once ashore, all forces would be under the command of Major General Roy S. Geiger of the United States Marine Corps (Rogers 1995:182, Lodge 1998:47-8).

Both units were to advance inland and establish the Force Beachhead Line (FBL) along the ridges from Fonte Plateau to Mounts Alutom, Tenjo, and Alifan. After establishment of the FBL, forces were to converge and isolate the Orote Peninsula before securing the remainder of the island. The Americans had the advantage of a three-to-one superiority in numbers of personnel. It is unknown how many Japanese military were killed in the pre-invasion bombardment. The United States also had naval superiority, air supremacy, and great quantities of supplies.

Phase I: W-Day-July 28, 1944

Before dawn of July 21, 1944, three hours of incessant and deafening bombardment had trapped many Japanese inside their bunkers, while the United States fleet of eleven battleships, twenty-four aircraft carriers, and 390 other vessels maneuvered just off the western shore of Guam. In the first few days, two separate and distinct battles were taking place – one in the north at Asan and the other at Agat to the south.

Asan – Northern Beachhead

At 0829, the 3rd Marine Division's first assault wave arrived at the beach. On the left, the 3rd Marines, commanded by Colonel W. Carvel Hall, had the hardest going on the morning of the invasion. Minutes after the leading waves of the 3rd Marines were ashore, the Japanese opened up in earnest, turning artillery, mortars, and machine guns upon the beaches and the reef, lobbing well-directed mortar shells squarely among the amphibious landing craft (Landing Vehicle, Tracked or LVT). Some of the Marines were casualties before getting on land; others were hit when they were barely on the beaches by an enemy with the advantage of perfect observation. Japanese in caves on Adelup Point and upon Chorito Ridge offered the most resistance to the landing troops yet it was another ridge near the center of Beach Red One and Beach Red Two that exacted the highest casualty rates in the entire northern sector of the battlefield. Bundschu Ridge had been named for Captain Geary Bundschu, commander of Company A, 3rd Marines while the landing force was still at sea studying maps. Only one officer, Lieutenant James A. Gallo, Jr., and a few men of the company survived the action that followed as Bundschu, and most of the company, was killed by well-emplaced machine guns and supporting mortar fire from the cliffs above. The 21st Marines under Colonel Arthur H. Butler, landed on Green Beach in the center in a column of battalions in order from the 3rd, then 2d, and finally the 1st. The naval gunfire preparation had been extremely effective and the Japanese had abandoned their organized defenses in the beach area. The assault waves of the 3rd Battalion encountered no resistance in landing, but received mortar fire from the Japanese positions on the high ground just inland. Such fire on the beach area became more intense by the

minute and resulted in a number of casualties. Butler realized that the worst obstacle for the 21st Marines would be the ‘almost impossible’ cliffs to their front (Lodge, 1998:40).

The 9th Marines, with Colonel Edward A. Craig in charge, struck on Blue Beach on the right flank near Asan Point, in what is today the Asan Beach Unit. Comprised of a little over six thousand men, they landed under Japanese mortar and artillery fire directed at LVTs in the water, on the reef, and on the beach, which resulted in a considerable number of casualties. Once past the beach, the troops encountered negligible small arms fire while crossing the dry rice paddies; however, progress was slowed by fire from caves on Asan Point and along the ridge which extended from Asan Point to the mouth of the Matgue (Nidual) River.

The next days would see the 9th Marines sweep west along the coast, and seize the village of Tepungan and Piti, just before seizing Cabras Island immediately off-shore. It was during this advance that three large guns were discovered under camouflage on the hillside above the village of Piti. These three Vickers-type Model 3 140-millimetre (5.5 in) coastal defense guns had been emplaced at the foot of the former Guam Experimental Agricultural Station’s mahogany grove, but had never been made completely operational and had not been fired.

The extreme heat and intense humidity combined with a lack of drinking water for the front line troops lowered combat efficiency to approximately 75 percent. By mid-afternoon, many men were dropping from exhaustion after a full day of driving forward against the entrenched enemy. The first day on Guam had cost the 3rd Marine Division a total of 105 men killed, 536 wounded, and 56 missing in action. A number of these casualties had resulted from the mortar, artillery, and sniper fire on the beaches, which slowed but never stopped the movement of supplies (Shaw, et. al., 1966:471). Efforts turned to getting the supplies to the front lines, which were slowly inching their way higher toward the Fonte Plateau.

The Fonte Plateau dominated the high ground just inland of the Asan beaches. The solid massif housed the island’s main communication center and the headquarters of the senior Japanese commanders in a subterranean concrete bunker (Gailey, 1988:95-97). United States control of Fonte Plateau would provide a key turning point in the battle, resulting in the tenacious defense of the Japanese forces at this location (HRS, 1985:62).

As American troops fought their way uphill over several days, and tried in vain to connect their front lines, Lieutenant General Takashina finally unleashed a massive nighttime frontal assault on the night of July 25th. This “banzai” charge smashed into the American lines all along the front troops at Asan and drove down the river valleys toward the beach. The Matgue (Nidual) River Valley in particular was the scene of horrific fighting in which the hospital tents were attacked just before dawn on July 26th. “Doctors and corpsmen immediately began evacuating patients to the beach while other hospital personnel and 41 of the walking wounded formed a defensive line and returned the Japanese fire” (Shaw, et.al., 1966:514). Eventually this threat from the Japanese troops was removed while American troops all along the front slowly stopped the entire Japanese effort after an entire night of fighting. Conservative intelligence estimates indicated that the Japanese had lost close to 3,200 men, including 300 behind Marine lines, in the counterattack (Aurthur and Cohlmiia 1948:154). The casualty total for the 3rd Division and its attached units was approximately 600 men killed, wounded, and missing in action.

By July 28th, with the bulk of the Japanese effort defeated, the 3rd Marine Division’s 9th Marines drove toward Mount Tenjo to secure the FBL and join up with Army forces that had landed across the southern beaches at Agat a week earlier.

Agat – Southern Beachhead

The 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, under Brigadier General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., approached the beach, pushing in against Japanese troops from the 38th Infantry Regiment. At the extreme left, the 1st Battalion, 22nd Marines landed on Yellow Beach 1, while 2nd Battalion, 22nd Marines went ashore on Yellow Beach 2. The 3rd Battalion, boated in by Higgins boats (Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel, or LCVP), waited offshore in ready reserve. The 4th Marines landed on the 2d Battalion on the left over White Beaches 1 and the 1st on the right over White Beach 2. The 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines waited in LCVPs offshore in reserve. The brigade had begun its battle for Guam.

As the first wave landed at 0832 on July 21, 1944, brutal mortar and artillery fire began to rain down on the troops from concealed guns along the beach and from larger weapons in the interior near the uplands of Mount Alifan. When the first wave of the 22nd Marines was about 100 yards from the beaches, intense enemy fire was received from all points.

Japanese troops were well concealed at Bangi Point on the American right flank and Apaca Point on the far left flank. Unknown to American planners was that Ga'an Point in the center of Agat Beach had been hardened and held effective fire over the entire landing zone. It was later learned that Japanese troops had a 75mm gun and 37mm gun mounted inside concrete blockhouses at Ga'an Point (Gailey, 1998:97-99). These outcroppings supported the Japanese strategy to attack the enemy before they got a foothold on solid ground. While the terrain inland from the beaches was more favorable than that above the northern invasion beaches at Asan, the reef at Agat was much wider.

Off these southern beaches, twenty-four of the amphibious tractors serving the brigade were put out of commission either by enemy fire, by damage to the treads caused by jagged coral, or by mechanical trouble. Evacuation of the wounded was difficult without enough of these LVTs and six-wheel-drive amphibious trucks (DUKWs) because these were the only vehicles that could cross over the reef and drive in shallow waters unlike the LCVPs. Each wave of men had to exit the LCVPs at the reef's edge, then board the LVTs and DUKWs to make their way from the reef to the beach. Then the LVTs and DUKWs had to go back to the reef edge for the next wave of men to transport to the shore. Difficult under the calmest of conditions, when under intense fire and direct observation from radio operators speaking to gunners along the beach; it was nearly impossible. This was proven when a direct mortar hit eliminated all medical personnel and supplies on Yellow Beach. In addition to these problems, General Shepard had no communication with the regimental command posts (CPs) until after noon and was unable to call in the reserves until late in the day (Gailey, 1998:101).

Despite these conditions, the 1st Battalion, 22nd Marines secured the village of Agat and the base of the Harmon Road, which led toward Maanot Pass (modern day Santa Rita) before midday. The 4th Marines had driven through the Japanese defenses quickly and could be seen across a deep gulley to the south of the 22nd Marines by late afternoon.

At 1400 on the July 21st, the reserve Army's 305th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Battalion was ordered into Agat Beach. With no LVTs to use because no Marine amphibian tractors were available and the Army had none, the soldiers had to wade ashore from their LCVPs. They had to wade the 400 yards across coral heads and through shell craters while under direct enemy fire. Many soldiers, carrying as much as 50 pounds of equipment on their backs, slipped into water over their heads soaking vital communication equipment. Most of the battalion had to wade in at nightfall, narrowly escaping landing in enemy territory. Most cargo transfer took place in deep water, utilizing the barges or makeshift raft platforms as floating dumps. The shortage of LVTs also created difficulties with logistics and supplies. Unloading continued throughout the night to insure that the brigade had adequate supplies for its mission.

Although the Marines had established themselves on the beach, their position was less than secure since the beach was only a narrow strip of low ground encircled by outcrops, ridges and mountains. The Japanese controlled the strategic high ground with the ability to fire on almost any part of the beaches. “From his command post on the slopes of Mount Alifan, Colonel Tsunetaro Suenaga had seen the Americans overwhelm his defenses along the island shore. The resulting swift inland advance of Marine infantry and tanks threatened to make a mockery of the attempt by the 38th Regiment to hold the Agat sector unless the Japanese commander regained the initiative. Suenaga, who felt that his only chance to retrieve the situation lay in an all-out counterattack, gave orders for his battalions to prepare for a three-pronged assault against the center and both flanks of the 1st Brigade position. By word of mouth and runner, all 1st Battalion survivors of the day's battles were ordered to assemble at regimental headquarters” (Shaw, et.al, 1966:479-480).

Brigadier General Shepherd was fully cognizant of the ability of the Japanese to attack at night and familiar with their tactics. All units on the beach were as prepared as they could be for a frontal assault at night, yet the early hours of darkness were quiet. Then at midnight, the right flank was hit hard by mortars as Japanese troops crawled toward the Marine Corps lines. Six Marines were bayoneted in their foxholes as hand-to-hand combat ensued. At this point, the Japanese were committed and all along the Marine Corps front, from Agat village to Bangi Point, they attacked.

Several Japanese groups made it through the American lines to the beach road where they were able to destroy weapons carriers and three LVTs before being killed. The reinforced 4th Marine Ammunition Company had set up the brigade ammunition dump, and dug in to protect it throughout the night, when “banzai” attackers tried to blow it up. The Americans killed fourteen explosives-laden infiltrators at no loss to themselves or the ammunition dumps (Shaw, et. al., 1966:482).

Japanese tanks attacked the American lines at 0230 in the Maanot Pass area on Harmon Road. Bazooka fire took out the first two tanks, while American Sherman tanks were able to destroy the next two. Japanese infantry assisting the tanks were soon killed or retreated.

The brigade lost at least fifty men killed and twice that number wounded during the counterattack, but counted over 600 enemy dead within, on, and in front of the perimeter (Shaw, Nalty, Turnbladh, 1966: 482-483). Colonel Suenaga died in the assault while leading his men in a charge against the center of the American lines. “After one day and a night of battle, the 38th Regiment ceased to exist as an effective fighting force. Only its 2d Battalion was still intact, and it now started to pull back from contact with the 22nd Marines and retire toward Orote Peninsula. The dazed and scattered survivors of the counterattack, about 300 men in all, gradually assembled in the woods northeast of Mount Alifan. There, the senior regimental officer still alive, the artillery battalion commander, contacted the 29th Division headquarters. He soon received orders to march his group north to Ordot, the assembly point for Japanese reserves in the bitter struggle for control of the high ground that commanded the Asan-Adelup beaches” (Henry Shaw, et. al., 1966:484).

The 1st Marine Provisional Brigade now focused upon driving toward the Orote Peninsula and securing the Japanese airfield while the 77th Infantry Division secured the FBL and started toward the northern invasion force.

Force Beachhead Line

Aiding in the success of the invasion on both beaches was the simultaneous construction efforts of the United States military. The 5th Naval Construction Brigade set up a temporary Island Command camp in the vicinity of Beach Yellow One on July 25th, after landing at Beach Yellow Two on July 23rd. The United States Navy Seabees immediately set to work repairing and building roads, airstrips, and necessary installations. As soon as the landing beaches were secured by American troops, numerous bulldozers and

tanks were brought ashore to expand the network of existing roads to expedite the transport of ammunition and supplies to advancing troops. These roads extended inland as United States troops secured the uplands. The Civil Affairs unit began running protective compounds for the vast amount of aged and sick Chamorro refugees brought back to the beachheads by Marines. The 5th Naval Construction Brigade selected Adelup Point as their Headquarters location.

The attack onto Orote Peninsula was developing into a quagmire as Marines encountered dug-in Japanese troops along the entire neck of the peninsula in an extensive mangrove swamp bordering Apra Harbor. When the 1st Brigade closed off the neck of the peninsula on July 25th, it sealed the fate of some 2,500 Japanese soldiers and sailors who were determined to die fighting in its defense. Evident from American survivors' reports was the pell-mell fashion in which the ensuing "banzai" charge developed. Sake had evidently been handed out and a disorganized crowd of yelling, screaming men attacked the American positions just after midnight on the morning of July 26th. Frenzied hand-to-hand combat ensued as American artillery shells slammed into the area to try and disrupt the attack. "Daylight revealed a gruesome scene, for the mangled remains of over 400 enemy dead lay sprawled in front of the Marine lines in the impact area where over 26,000 artillery shells had fallen during the counterattack" (Shaw, et. al., 1966:518).

The next day, the 1st Marine Provisional Brigade, supported by every gun in Agat, softening the area in front of them, drove onto Orote Peninsula. There were still pockets of intense resistance, yet the Marines made their assault in rapid order toward their former barracks above the town of Sumay. On July 28th, units of the Army's 77th Division watched the battles unfold on the peninsula from their positions assaulting the slopes of Mount Tenjo as they rushed to meet the northern invasion force on the mountain.

Phase II: July 28-August 10, 1944

On July 28th, the airstrip on Orote Peninsula was secured and ready for aircraft. On July 30th, Apra Harbor was secure and accepting vessels. The mission to secure the strategic airfield and harbor was completed, yet the island still had organized groups of Japanese troops, now retreating to the north.

The Seabees worked 24-hours a day constructing the needed infrastructure to sustain the gains the United States made on Guam, including building roads, shoring the harbor, and stringing communication lines on the island. Immediately, the Seabees moved onto the wide open area near the beach at Asan and built their island command troops headquarters, which would come to be known as Camp Asan.

On July 31st, one of the Army patrol units that had been driving toward the east coast of Guam liberated the first large group of Chamorros in the Manenggon River Valley. They were then told of another concentration camp near Asinan. Chamorros were brought from the Japanese concentration camps to United States refugee camps at the site of the former Agat village. Facilities were sparse and consisted of old tents and crude shacks for housing. Guamanians clustered about sharing mess lines and water lines with the Marines until a civilian kitchen and mess line were set up. The first night the camp housed over 700 refugees. By August 5, there were over 6,689 seeking protection from the Japanese soldiers (Apple 1980:86). At the peak, 18,000 Chamorros were housed in these Civil Affairs camps. By August 3, many began returning to their homes and ranches (livestock), arms and carts full of food (GMP, 1983:17).

Management of the island was divided in half with the 77th Infantry Division responsible for the eastern side of Guam and the 3rd Marine Division responsible for the western half. United States troops swept northward driving the Japanese troops before them. Major battles at Barrigada, Finegayan, and Yigo occurred as the Japanese tried to turn and defend inland defensive sites yet each fell before the onrush of American forces. The island was secured on August 10.



History figure 6: July 22, 1944, Guam. Bundschu Ridge as seen from Asan Beach on the second day of invasion (USMC #87287).



History figure 7: July 23, 1944. A bridge on the main highway at Asan Beachhead, Guam. (USMC # 87803).



History figure 8: July 26, 1944. Taken just hours after the Japanese assault upon the 3rd Marine Division hospital area in the Matgue (Nidual) River Valley, this photo shows the aftermath. Asan Ridge is on the right hand side and the palm trees on the horizon above the tents in the center are at the beach on the west side of Asan Point ridge (LC-USZ6-1886).



History figure 9: July 27, 1944. View of Marines landing on Asan Point on July 21. The boats were stopped at the coral reef with all supplies moved ashore by troops (NARA 80-G-238983).



History figure 10: Looking down at Asan Beach from Asan Inland (USCM # 91043).



History figure 11: July 1944. Asan Inland Unit showing the front lines on Guam during attempt to seize the high ground (USMC # 94500).



History figure 12: Prior to July 28, 1944. View of Agat beach from reef. Taken by APA-1 USS Doyen (NARA 80-G-243781).



History figure 13: July 24, 1944. Agat beach, the southern beachhead (NARA 111-SC-210556).



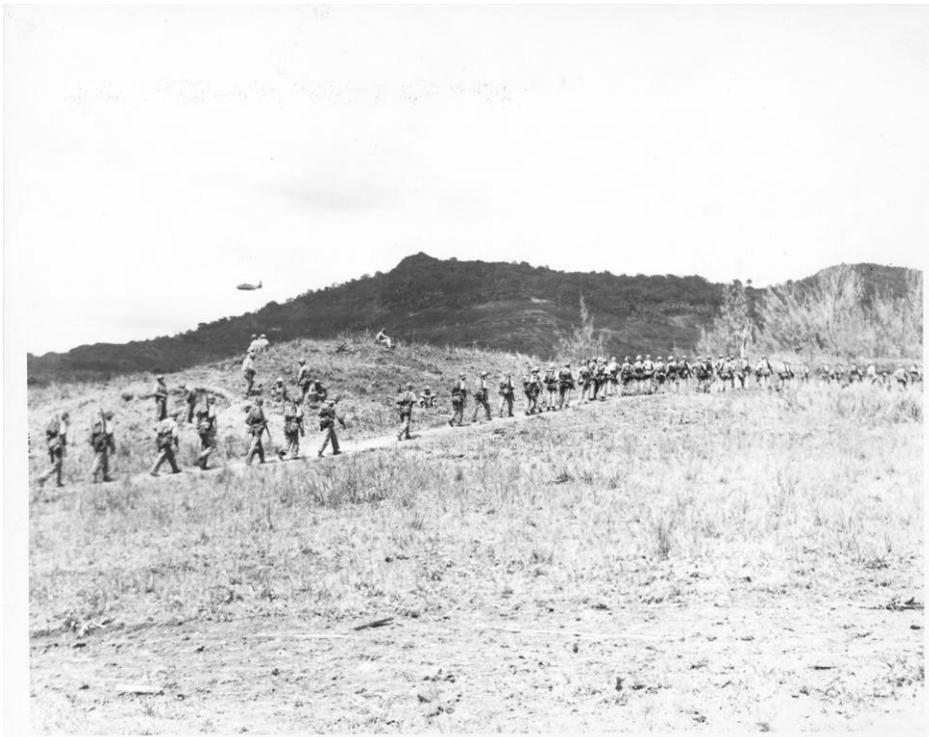
History figure 14: October 5, 1944. Side and front view of the strongpoint at Adotegan Point, northern end of Dadi beach, Agat beachhead (NARA 80-G-247676).



History figure 15: October 5, 1944. Japanese strongpoint on Adotegan Point, at the northern end of Dadi beach, Agat beachhead. Overall view of pillbox and three artillery emplacements (NARA 80-G-247678).



History figure 16: July 25, 1944. General view of gun position of "B" battery, 7th 155mm Gun Battalion, III Amphibious Corps Artillery, located at Beach White 2, Agat Beachhead. Located approximately 500 yards inland looking south (USMC # 90913).



History figure 17: July 21, 1944- Marines moving into position on the front lines in the foothills of Mt. Alifan (USMC # 87239).



History figure 18: August 1, 1944. Troops of Company B, 305th Infantry, 77th Division, Army, move up Mt. Alifan to the front line (SC 272338).



History figure 19: July 31, 1944 Troops of the 77th Division, Army, advance toward front lines down a road built by the Army Corps of Engineers (SC 272344).



History figure 20: July 1944. Marine Corps front lines dug in along a ridge and in back of a slope. (USMC # 87823).

Post World War II and the Second American Territorial Period, 1944-1950

After the fighting ceased, the Chamorros were encouraged to return to their homes and farms to produce food for the civilian population. Because many lands were now within military possession for airfields, firing ranges, training areas, campsites and supply depots, it became necessary for the military to establish new villages. The new village of Agat was built just south of its previous location with over 100 homes constructed by November 1944 (U.S Navy War Diaries, November 1944). A new village site was created called Santa Rita in the former pasture lands near the Maanot Pass. The Guam Experimental Agricultural Station farm at Piti was destroyed in 1944, except for the mahogany grove, when the village of Piti was moved to the site after the war (Snell, 1984:86). Tepungan, the small coastal village between Piti and Asan, was not rebuilt as a village, but became an extension of sorts of Piti. Asan was rebuilt inland and up the hill from the coastal strand in 1944 to make way for military installations at Asan Beach. The inland rice paddies near the Asan River were utilized as a cemetery for the 3rd Marine Division war dead until the men were repatriated in 1948. Trenches on the beach that were used by the Japanese as defense during the war became mass graves of Japanese dead (Thomas and Price, 1980:5-6).

The United States effort to rebuild the villages led to the construction of over 1,400 residences, many schools, miles of new roads, and other projects, such as airfields, on the island. Chamorros were paid as laborers to help rebuild their own villages and to work on base jobs as United States military members transferred off of the island. Fishing, forbidden under Japanese rule, was again encouraged. The United States Navy distributed seeds, tractors, and other supplies needed to redevelop the agricultural industries on the island, and assisted in construction of corrals and other structures on the newly built farms (Lodge 1998:163; United States Navy War Diaries, 1944). The Navy even ensured that the historic ornamental vegetation of the island would be restored through plant cuttings taken from “old or seriously damaged trees” (United States Navy War Diaries, July, 1945:31).

The Seabees constructed many of the roads on the island in 1944-45. Engineering specifications for the highway, now known as Marine Corps Drive, were as rigid as those for highways built in major United States city. Main arteries were to be four 11-foot lanes, curves were restricted to 6 degrees and grades could not exceed 6 percent. Rugged rock outcrops required extensive cuts. As much of the construction occurred during the rainy season; torrential downfalls reduced every road cut to muck and created a shortage of fill material. Fills exceeding 18-feet were required to cross gullies and swamps. Incredibly, in 60 days, a 12-mile, four-lane, super-highway with nine bridges was complete between Sumay and Hagåtña (Agana). Materials for these projects were acquired at nearby locations. The Fonte Plateau quarry, where the Japanese had attempted to mine manganese, was one of many island quarries used for road construction materials (United States Navy War Diaries; HRS, 1985:62). A rock quarry established in 1944 at Asan Point provided crushed rock for the surfacing of Depot Field. Additionally, a rock crusher was installed on Asan Point near the present Veterans Memorial (United States Navy War Diaries, September, 1944).

During the expansion of existing roads, as well as during the building of new roads, drastic modifications of the terrains including large road cuts and removal of vegetation was necessary to achieve the construction goals. For example, the entire plateau at the northern end of the island had its old growth limestone forest removed and runways, fuel depots, ammunition storage facilities, barracks, and communications and control buildings constructed within a few months. Apra Harbor would become the second largest port in the world administered by the United States Navy (second only to Antwerp, Belgium in Europe) in 1945 as the island’s population swelled to over 225,000 people (Department of Defense 2011:4-1).

At Asan Point, the construction continued from 1944 through 1945. In October 1944, the 25th Naval Construction Battalion surveyed Asan Point for the advance base construction depot (ABCD) P-11

Component and auto camp. That same month, the 53rd Naval Construction Battalion was ordered to drain the ABCD P-11 Component area near Asan Point; which was to supply eighty construction battalions. The 94th Naval Construction Battalion ordered to construct Asan Point Motor Pool; later known as the 5th Brigade Motor Pool Camp (Fifth Naval Construction Brigade Report; Island Command War Diary; December 1944). By February 1945, there were eleven officers and 783 enlisted men at Asan Point in the motor pool, who were tasked with cargo handling (United States Navy War Diaries, February, 1945). The motor pool personnel were transferred into the 134th Naval Construction Battalion (Seabee) Trucking Battalion which utilized Asan Point as a gas station, repair yard, and battalion barracks. The battalion grew to forty-nine officers and 2,593 enlisted men by October 1, 1945 and was deactivated on April 30, 1946. The camp, often called "Camp Asan" or "Asan Point Camp" consisted of approximately forty Quonset huts and outbuildings located between Asan Point and Asan River. As fighting troops and construction battalions rotated home after the war, it served as the headquarters for the Civil Service after 1946. The Quonset huts soon gave way in 1948 to new two-story Butler buildings.

Other military installations were completed during 1944 and 1945. The 59th Naval Construction Battalion completed repairs to the Asan Reservoir on September 19, 1944 (United States War Diaries, September, 1944:2). At the same time, Asan Ridge (near the Matgue (Nidual) River battle area) was turned into a gasoline storage facility with four tanks being constructed (each with a capacity of 10,000 barrels) connected by a series of pipelines going to and from Asan point (United States Navy War Diaries, December, 1944:7). By the end of 1944, the Seabees had constructed the 21st Bomber Communication VHF Station on Mount Chachao (United States Navy War Diaries, October, 1944:91). The Mount Tenjo area became mostly forgotten with the exception of an old fire road that was kept clear. In January of 1945, the Commander in Chief for Pacific Ocean Areas surveyed the area of Ga'an Point for use as an Anti-Aircraft Training Center camp and other facilities (Fifth Naval Construction Brigade Report; Island Command War Diary; December 1944). The facility was completed in March of 1945.

This concentrated period of construction of both military and civilian services of Guam was vastly curtailed when an armistice was reached after Japan's Emperor Hirohito announced unconditional surrender on August 15, 1945. The formal surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945 onboard the USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay signaled to most American servicemen and women that they were heading home.



History figure 21: June 16, 1945. Aerial view of Asan Point, Northern Beachhead. A motor pool was located here in June 1945. The picture shows the extensive alterations and developments that were made to this section of the northern landing beach since July 21, 1944. The superhighway visible along the coast is Marine Drive (NARA 80-G-346117).



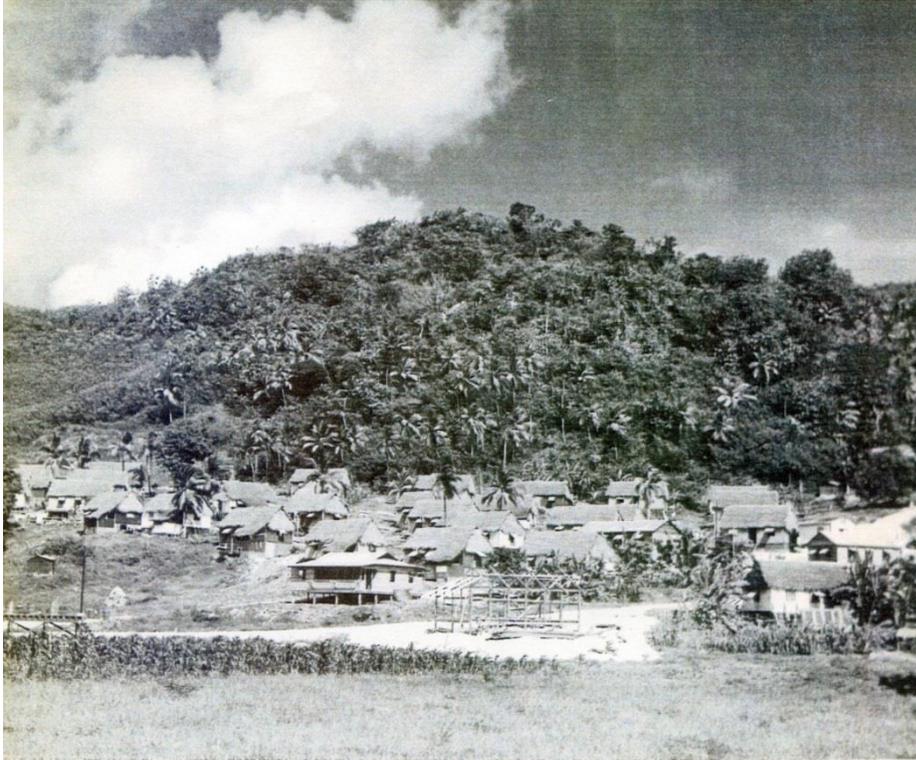
History figure 22: 94th Naval Construction Battalion motor pool area looking west. Mouth of Asan River, cut created for the main highway and ridge behind current WAPA maintenance building (National Archives 37 Asanpt.tif)



History figure 23: 134th Naval Construction Battalion Trucking Battalion after assuming command of all motor pool personnel in 1945. Asan village is located in the foothills in the background (Oelke Farley Collection).



History figure 24: Seabees Island Command Troop Headquarters "Sick Bay" in 1945 where today's Asan Beach Unit is located (WAPA 2692).



History figure 25: View of Asan village in 1945. Note Bundschu Ridge on the left side of the photo (Guam Museum C14-043).

Organic Act, Home Rule, and Economic Development Period, 1950-Present

In late 1948, Asan Beach was transformed into the “Asan Point Civil Service Community.” By 1949, eighteen two-story Butler buildings were arranged in a semi-circle connected by a concrete drive. The buildings were accessed via concrete walkways over an extensive culvert system that directed water from the buildings and driveways out into the ocean. The center of the Civil Service Community contained a tennis court and basketball court, while an area of the reef was dredged to produce a swimming area. These were the last projects overseen by the Department of the Navy.

President Truman signed the Organic Act of Guam on August 1, 1950 (made effective on July 21, the sixth anniversary of Liberation Day in 1944). The act stated that Guam, like Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, belonged to the United States as an unincorporated territory. The Organic Act of Guam gave the islanders American citizenship and a civilian government. However, unincorporated territories are extended no promise of statehood or status equal to statehood and have no voting rights in the United States presidential elections. That same year, the United States Department of the Interior replaced the Department of the Navy as the federal agency responsible for Guam.

During the 1950s, the military developed several facilities on Guam as part of the United States’ military strategy in Asia. Apaca Point and nearby Rizal Beach were used as recreation areas for civilians residing at the Marianas Stevedoring and Development Company or MASDELCO’s nearby Camp Roxas for mostly Filipino contract workers brought into Guam to work on the military bases. At one point, there were 7,000 workers at Camp Roxas; many would stay on Guam after their contracts expired. In addition, a public school designed by famed architect Richard Neutra was built on Adelup Point. It was a forward looking design combining “elementary school facilities with an adult educational center and a family recreation area” originally commissioned under Governor Skinner in 1950 (Hines and Neutra, 1994:232).

Asan Point Civil Service Community’s housing of Filipino workers led to the first known erection of a memorial at Asan Beach, to memorialize their national hero, Apolinario Mabini who had been imprisoned at Asan. The “Mabini Monument” was erected and inaugurated on July 4, 1961 by the Philippine American Council of Guam under the auspices of the Philippine Consulate General. Three years later, another memorial to Mabini was also constructed. After 1984, the Batangas and Southern Tagalog Association (BASTA) and Guam and Cavite Association of Guam began regular maintenance and upkeep of the memorials and added a bust of Mabini and plaques with biographical information.

The uplands areas above Asan village and Agat village were generally used for grazing and agriculture, or lay abandoned. Mount Tenjo remained abandoned as it was since 1931 when the guns were removed from this site. Few residences were located throughout the former battlefield sites (Evans-Hatch, 2004:52).

In 1950, Governor Manuel F. L. Guerrero, Office of Territories, requested the Department of the Interior visit Guam to determine any historically significant properties that should be set aside as park lands. It was determined that there was land significant to World War II, but no formal arrangements were made for a park. In the 1960s, the request was repeated and in response, War in the Pacific National Park was proposed to Congress. The timing was almost certainly related to the United States Navy’s loss of a lawsuit seeking to keep Guam closed behind a tight security clearance. This security clearance was lifted and Japanese commercial airline services began very quickly. By the mid-1960s, Guam’s tourism industry was slowly getting off the ground. In 1970, Guam welcomed nearly 75,000 visitors; 60 percent of them came from Japan. Housing subdivision development began in the Asan-Piti area in 1972 (Evans-Hatch, 2004:58)

At the same time, Guam was still being used as a major resupply line and base for bombers attacking targets in Vietnam. Operation Arc Light began in 1965 sent B-52Fs (a long-range, subsonic, jet-powered

strategic bomber) from Anderson Air Force Base on bombing missions over Vietnam. After a short respite from August 1970 to early 1972, Operation LINEBACKER II would begin. At the peak of the bombing campaign in December 1972, 165 B-52s stationed on Guam flew 729 sorties in 11 days. A ceasefire was signed in 1973.

As part of the Vietnam War effort, the United States Navy renovated the former Asan Point Civil Service Camp's Butler buildings in 1966 and 1967. They named the new facility the "Advanced Base Naval Hospital" (a.k.a. Asan Annex), which opened in 1968 with the capacity to accommodate 1,200 patients. The new hospital was a completely self-contained unit staffed with almost 40 doctors, 80 nurses and nearly 500 other personnel. By July 1970, the hospital had received over 17,000 patients...and returned over 14,000 to the continental United States (USNHG, 2013). The Asan Annex was closed down in 1973 as the Vietnam War casualties decreased and those coming through Guam could be treated at the main hospital.

The Butler buildings were needed again as Operation New Life occurred during the spring and summer of 1975. With the collapse of South Vietnam, 111,919 refugees transited through Guam to the United States with an estimated 10,000 going through the Asan Beach Unit buildings. The former Naval Hospital Annex was completely refurbished by crews from Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 4, working day and night alongside Public Works Center employees. The dilapidated facility was in need of plumbing and electrical repairs (United States Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1975:67). Crews cleaned and rehabilitated the buildings of the Annex's electrical and plumbing, constructed a gate house and bus shelter, and constructed a galley in an existing warehouse (Department of Defense, 201:95).

Within months, all of the Vietnamese had been processed and sent on to Camp Pendleton or Fort Chaffee. Asan Point once again fell silent. In 1976, Super typhoon Pamela struck Guam and destroyed a majority of the structures in the Asan Beach area. Almost a year later in May 1977, Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 3 performed recovery and reconstruction work of all types on Guam in the wake of Typhoon Pamela, including removal of buildings in what would soon become the Asan Beach Unit of War in the Pacific National Historical Park (United States Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1996).



History figure 26: Immediately after the SeaBee encampment was removed, the building of the permanent camps took place. This 1948 photo shows the camp nearing completion (Naval Historical Center #02134).



History figure 27: Asan Point, 1967. (NPS PWR archives, Park files, PGSO1 – WAPA, Photographs [February, 1967]).



History figure 28: Agat, Ga'an Point, looking north, 1967. (NPS PWR archives, Park files, PGSO1 – WAPA, Photographs [February, 1967]).



History figure 29: The abandoned Naval Hospital Annex at Asan Point had to be cleaned and partially renovated in just two days prior to the arrival of Vietnamese refugees in 1975 in Operation New Life (C13-014).

National Park Service Development

Congress did not accept the proposal of a national park on Guam until August 18, 1978 (GMP, 1983). Initial boundaries for the park were largely based on parcels of land that NPS could acquire, rather than all the sites that conveyed the significance of the battle of Guam (Public Law 95-348; 95th Congress; August 18, 1978). For many who supported creation of the park, the upland units on Guam were critical for telling the story of how the Japanese defended islands across the greater Pacific (Evans-Hatch, 2004:52-54). It was felt that since the uplands units had been the objective of the attack upon the beaches, they were as important, if not more so, than the beaches themselves.

During initial planning for the new park units, meetings with the public indicated that the local communities favored public access to the beach units for recreational purposes (Superintendent Annual Report, 1979:1). As stated in the 1983 WAPA General Management Plan, “The predominant park need expressed by many is for more picnic tables, baseballs fields and similar urban recreation facilities...The Federal government is seen as a source of funds for such facilities”. When the NPS acquired Asan and Agat beach units there was a considerable amount of debris and overgrown vegetation from past usage and typhoons, among other reasons, along most of the beachfront; however, this was not the case at Ga’an Point where the public was already cleaning and maintaining the area. As the beach units were being cleared of debris, the park opened the Piti Guns Unit, which required limited work since the concrete steps leading to the guns were already in place.

From 1979 and into 1980, the first actions undertaken by the park superintendent included removing trash, grading the land, and planting coconut palms at Asan Beach, Ga’an Point, and Apaca Point. The YACC team constructed new picnic shelters, painted parking areas, emplaced parking barriers, and installed interpretive and entrance signs at Asan and Agat beaches (Evans-Hatch, 2004:144). In 1980, Apaca Point and Ga’an Point would open within one month of each other. Piti Guns Unit and Asan Beach were opened in 1981.

At Asan, major efforts were made to clean up the site and establish a more park-like setting for the invasion beach site. The first action at Asan Beach Unit included clearing vegetation and debris with assistance from the YACC (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1979:2). Also during this time, a guardrail, basketball court, tennis court, and buildings (damaged but not entirely destroyed by Super typhoon Pamela) were removed (Borja, 2003:5-6). The Superintendent’s report for 1979 documents 2,000 cubic yards of concrete and asphalt were removed from the area, 300 cubic yards of other debris and vegetation were removed, and approximately 1,000 cubic yards of fill was added to level the ground plane and repair major site damage. Parking areas and pedestrian paths were laid out incorporating many of the existing paved areas which had been built in 1949. Landscaping included planting approximately one thousand coconut palms in an effort to recreate the historic setting at the beach prior to the United States invasion (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1979:4). Further efforts included the addition of a large earthen berm along Marine Corps Drive in an attempt to create a vehicle noise barrier (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1980:2). One of the few modern intrusions in the Asan Beach Unit was the park maintenance facility located for many years near the Asan River in the fire station building that dated to the Asan Civil Service Camp period.

Following this general clean-up, park managers focused on efforts to commemorate the battle of Guam and memorialize those that died during the war. The Mabini Monuments were already in place on Asan Point when the park was created; these were incorporated into the park through a pathway winding along the beachside that is adjacent to the monuments (Borja, 2003:15). At the behest of visiting Japanese officials, a small memorial area was created at Asan Point in 1980. In June 1980, three-flag poles were installed at Ga’an Point (Superintendent Memo to Regional Director “Follow-up to recent visit to Regional Office, March 30, 1981:4; Borja, 2003:32). In 1982, Ga’an Point was planted with coconut

palms as a living memorial; people around the world would donate \$100 toward a tree planting with proceeds donated to the American Cancer Society (Pacific Daily News, May 26, 1982; 18). In 1983, after the untimely passing of Stell Newman, another grove of dozens of palm trees were planted at Ga'an to memorialize Superintendent Newman. Later in the decade, efforts to install additional memorials at Asan Point were successful. In 1989-90, a monument to the 3rd Marine Division was installed between the Mabini Monuments and the Asan River. In 1994, the Liberators Monument was constructed at Asan Point at the foot of Asan Ridge in a flurry of 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Guam ceremonies. And, the most recent memorial, the United States Armed Forces Veteran-Chamorro Memorial, was completed in 1996 at Asan Bay Overlook in order to commemorate all those who died in Guam during the war.

The NPS has led many efforts to stabilize historically significant war structures over the years. In 1982, many concrete pillboxes were stabilized with wood posts (unfortunately, no documentation of this initial stabilization effort has been located). This was followed in 1988 by stabilization of pillboxes at Ga'an Point and Asan Ridge with additional stabilization work undertaken in 1991 and again in 1999 following Super typhoon Paka. The 1991 and 1999 work, documented through proposed construction drawings and construction completion reports, was useful in 2012 when the steel beam supports were rehabilitated. The stabilization work within all major concrete structures consists of steel beam supports with a heavy steel mesh atop the beams under the roof portions of the concrete pillboxes.

In addition to commemoration and stabilization efforts, a number of visitor facilities have been added throughout the park including picnic areas, interpretive signs, walkways, gathering areas, benches, and comfort stations. In 1982, a new picnic area was added to Asan Point and a comfort station was added at Agat. The YACC installed bollards at Asan Point in 1986 to control and direct vehicles to parking areas. Picnic shelters were added to Apaca Point in 1989. A comfort station was added to Asan Beach in 1990. The Asan Bay Overlook was completed in 1996. Unfortunately, other than the superintendent reports at the end of each fiscal year, which state which projects were completed, there is no other documentation that has been located to indicate the details for each of these construction projects.

Perhaps one of the greatest ongoing impacts to park resources and infrastructure remains the effects from typhoons, which impacted the park in 1988, 1992, 1997, and 2002. Earthquakes, including one up to 8.0 on the Richter scale, have also affected the island. In every case, the results of these natural events require major and ongoing general maintenance and major repairs to visitor facilities throughout the park including repair or stabilization of historic structures, vegetation management (cleanup), collection of new debris, repair of monuments and historic objects, and general repair or replacement of contemporary park features such as benches, shelters, signage, and tables.



History figure 30: View of Asan Point in Asan Beach Unit (NPS PWR, 1982).



History figure 31: View of Ga'an Point memorial and pillboxes (NPS, PWR, 1982).



History figure 32: View of Fonte Plateau communications station (NPS, PWR, 1982).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

War in the Pacific National Historical Park is a cultural landscape that has several layers of history, including pre-war Chamorro villages, war fortifications, post-war military development, and park commemoration of the events that transpired during World War II in Guam. The most predominant historic features remaining in the landscape are the World War II fortifications and commemorative features erected after the battle. While the recent commemorative features within the park are a reminder of the sacrifice of those whose lives were affected by the battle, it is the remaining historic battlefield structures and landscape features that demonstrate the historically significant events that occurred on the island during World War II. The battlefield is composed of several different landscape characteristics that have a high degree of integrity, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, views and vistas, circulation, buildings and structures, and archeology. As a historic site, none of the individual battlefield sites exhibit all of the features historically present at the time of the battle, but most of the sites retain the character-defining elements that convey the landscape setting and significance of the battle. In this regard, while each park unit is individually important, it is the relationship among all seven units that helps visitors understand the strategies and unfolding events of the battle of Guam within the larger environmental context of the Pacific theater of World War II. As outlined in *National Register Bulletin 40: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, the aspects of integrity most important to conveying the significance of the battlefield are retained, while changes within the battlefield do not diminish the key aspects of integrity, which includes location, setting, feeling, and association.

Large-scale natural systems had perhaps the most dramatic influence on the unfolding of events during the battle. The natural topography and vegetation on Guam were used strategically as the basis for Japan's defense against air and sea attack. The Japanese military oriented all of their defenses toward the beaches relying heavily on maintaining the high ground and key views to the sea. As a counter to this, the United States invasion strategy involved sweeping north and south from Asan and Agat beaches through the interior mountains to take over these defensive positions. Japanese forces utilized the coral reefs, caves, and heavy vegetation in order to develop a defensive system against a sea invasion. While the coral reefs slowed the United States advance onto the beaches, the Japanese utilized heavily defended points often dug into limestone promontories near the beach and the steep interior mountains to slow the off-shore invasion even further. The caves and pillboxes that the Japanese hastily constructed were camouflaged with the island's natural stone and vegetation, causing the United States pre-invasion bombardment of the island to miss several key Japanese defensive positions. This resulted in United States troops encountering fierce resistance as they moved inland to take out the Japanese defenses along the interior ridgeline. The rugged terrain of steep coral-rock cliffs and dense vegetation added significantly to the difficulties of fighting an uphill battle.

Many of the features within the battlefield are associated with Japan's defensive works or the United States effort to supply the battle lines during the fighting. Additionally, there are several features that were developed immediately after the United States secured the island from Japan, as the United States military turned its efforts to supplying other battles within the Marianas. Most of the Japanese defenses utilized existing two-track roads and unpaved trails within the coastal plains and mountainous interior. For this reason, much of what was constructed is limited in scale and location. Japan relied on a system of pillboxes located at the openings of natural caves that had been modified with reinforced concrete walls that were camouflaged with coral and vegetation. These caves were often connected and supplied through underground networks of hand-dug tunnels. As the United States destroyed many of these features during the pre-invasion bombardment, those structures that were well camouflaged remained intact. As the United States landed on the beaches, work immediately began, and continued throughout the war, to

construct roads and airstrips, and build camps on the island to supply the military and house troops. The circulation systems, defensive structures, and ruins remain throughout much of the battlefield.

Integrity

The battlefield within War in the Pacific National Historical Park is composed of several contributing resources and landscape characteristics that convey the significance of this location as the place where the battle of Guam occurred during World War II. The most important aspects of integrity for conveying the significance of the battle are the location, setting, feeling, and association, all of which are maintained throughout the battlefield. The location and association of the battle is evidenced in the defensive structures, bomb craters, foxholes, and equipment that are scattered throughout the coast, coastal plains, foothills, and interior mountains of Guam. These all are tangible links to the battle that took place during World War II.

The important aspects of the setting have been retained from the battle, including the large-scale systems and landforms that influenced the events of the battle. The coral reefs along the shoreline are an ever-present reminder of the natural defense line that the United States had to cross to battle the Japanese on Guam. The caves located in the limestone cliffs throughout the park remain and reflect the type of adaptation of natural features for defenses built by the Japanese, while the ravines of dense vegetation flanked by steep coral rock slopes in the inland, and savannas of sword grass in the upland park units are similar to the character of these areas present during the battle. While the beaches and coastal plains have heavily vegetated since the end of the war, this change does not have a significant effect on the overall setting of the battle because the important topographic features can still be interpreted with this vegetative cover. Given these few changes to the large-scale natural systems and landforms since the war, aspects of natural systems and features contribute the historic setting of the battlefield.

Aspects of feeling have been retained throughout the battlefield, as evidenced by the historic structures that are surrounded by vegetation, and are oftentimes difficult to reach with few improved roads or trails leading to the sites. The spatial organization of the invasion beach defenses facing out to sea is still very evident and provides an understanding for key events of the battle. Additionally, the spatial organization of the villages within the coastal plains, and the main north-south road connection is maintained. Key views within the beach units as well as views from the beaches to the upland units maintain the connections within each area of the battlefield and convey the importance of the ridgeline defenses and the challenges the United States troops faced in moving by foot through the beaches to the top of the mountains looming above.

At a feature level, the design, materials, and workmanship associated with the Japanese defensive structures is maintained. The defensive structures have been preserved in a way that the design has been maintained, and the original workmanship is evident. The material integrity of the structures has diminished with the slow deterioration of the layer of coral and bamboo that was originally attached on the exterior of the concrete structures in an effort to camouflage the concrete from view. However, the overall design and workmanship of these structures has been maintained and contributes to the integrity of the battlefield. The features associated with the invasion are evident throughout the park. For instance, the foxholes of Company A along Bundschu Ridge remain in place in the Asan Inland Unit and provide evidence of where this line dug in during the first day of the invasion. The 9th Marines position along the right flank of Asan Point is also evident in the Matgue (Nidual) River Valley Battle Area. Artifacts are left in place throughout the battlefield, such as the three Vickers-type Model 3 140mm coastal defense guns that are in their historic positions within the mahogany forest at the Piti Unit. The communications bunker at the Fonte Plateau Unit is still intact in relative isolation at the top of the inland mountains, giving a sense of the importance that the Japanese placed in defending this structure. Assessed together, these features contribute to the integrity of the battlefield landscape.

Within War in the Pacific National Historical Park there are a few non-contributing resources that are related to the development of portions of the battlefield as commemorative areas, which include monuments and visitor facilities. While these commemorative monuments, markers, and visitor facilities do not contribute to the cultural landscape's significance, they are concentrated in areas where historic features are not present, and are limited in scale, so that they do not affect the historical integrity of the battlefield. For instance, the monuments and visitor facilities that are located within Asan Beach Unit are accessible by the entry road that was constructed on the site during the war by the Navy. Additionally, the Asan Bay Overlook is sited to mark the furthest inland location that United States troops were able to reach on the first day of the invasion. Outside of the park's boundaries are several areas that have been developed, including subdivisions at Asan, Piti, and Agat. These developments physically cut off the coastal plains from the upland in many locations. However, the scale of the development is small enough that visual connections from the coast to the upland are maintained, which is important in conveying the strategy that was employed during the battle to take the high ground. From much of the coast, this development is screened from view by vegetation. Overall, due to limited modern development, the contributing resources and landscape characteristics within each unit of the park convey the significance of the events of the battle and how the entire battlefield was used during World War II.

Park Unit Descriptions:

The battle of Guam was waged first from the sea and air, then on the invasion beaches of Asan and Agat, and slowly moved inland as United States forces moved to the interior mountain ridgeline. This troop movement and progression of the battle is evident in the landscape attributes and location of each of the seven units of the park. Although the battlefield's significance and integrity is assessed as a whole, the cultural landscape inventory only documents buildings, structures, and objects within the park's boundaries that are owned or managed by the National Park Service. For this reason, the analysis and evaluation of the battlefield is described as a relationship between each of the seven non-contiguous park units. The following is a short description of each of the seven park units, followed by sections that describe the landscape characteristics that are character-defining to the cultural landscape as a whole. See Appendix A: Site Plans and Appendix G: Resource Identification Chart for park unit boundaries and locations of contributing features within the park boundaries.

The **Asan Beach Unit** contains 579 acres, of which 473 acres are water. Asan Beach is a flat coastal plain with a reef that parallels the entire shoreline of 1-4 feet deep water in the shallow beach. The beach is contained within two coral cliff points, Adelup Point to the east and Asan Point to the west. Hagåtña (Agana), the capitol of Guam, is located three miles west, and the village of Asan is located along Asan Beach, separated by Marine Drive. Originally, the village of Asan was located along the waterfront, with a central village flanked by rice paddies and coconut groves. During the war, the Japanese built defenses into the cliffs along the points. The United States pre-invasion bombardment destroyed the village of Asan. After Guam was secured by the United States, Asan Point was used by the military as the truck depot as it was central along the highway between Apra Harbor and developments like airfields to the north. After the war, Asan Point was used as a Civil Service Camp, then a Navy Hospital Annex before being decommissioned and transferred to the NPS, where it was transformed into one of the main commemorative areas to the casualties of the war.

The **Asan Inland Unit** contains 589 acres of rugged terrain that rises from sea level to 500 feet in elevation and includes small streams and heavy vegetation. The terrain marks the transition from the coastal plain to the steep interior mountains. While the Chamorro utilized this land for limited agriculture and hunting, little of this land was developed prior to the war. During the war, the Japanese utilized the coral cliffs to build defensive structures, which were camouflaged in the thick vegetation. This concealed the threat and from this elevated location, the Japanese had a view of much of Asan Beach and the United States landing forces. It took intense fighting to take the heights away from the Japanese as they were able to rush reinforcements into the area for most of the first week of the battle. Today, the inland area is heavily overgrown and not regularly visited or maintained by the NPS.

The **Agat Beach Unit** contains 598 acres, of which 567 acres are water. , bounded on the east by Highway 2. Like Asan, the waters offshore are delineated by a coral reef that roughly parallels the shore. The beach between Bangi Point at the south to Apaca Point at the north is all roughly within the boundary (Ga'an Point in the middle portion of this beach.) The village of Agat, to the east across the road, today is roughly centered near Ga'an Point as well. Bangi Point, Bangi Island, and Alutom Island are located at the southern end of the beach. Similar to Asan, the pre-invasion bombing destroyed the village and the rice paddies and coconut groves on the outskirts of the village. After the war, the village was rebuilt and the land along the beach was used by residences for various purposes, including recreational activities. The NPS created a memorial at Ga'an Point to commemorate the casualties of war. Apaca Point was developed for picnic facilities.

Inland from Agat Beach is the **Mount Alifan Unit**, which is 158 acres in a mountainous region of savanna and jungle that is currently inaccessible. This location provided high ground for the Japanese defense against American forces during the invasion at Agat Beach. Prior to the war, the area was used

for tree crops and cattle grazing. Since the war, the area has remained sparsely populated. This area has several earthen features, caves, bomb craters, and concrete structures used during the war (HRS 1985:115).

The **Fonte Plateau Unit** contains 37 acres and is located inland on the interior side of the ridgeline. From this protected inland location high in the mountains, the Japanese built a communications station in the hillside. This underground station was not damaged by the United States pre-invasion bombing, but was eventually taken by ground forces that battled up the steep terrain to take the ridgeline. There is a large quarry along the north side of the communications station, which is currently covered in dense vegetation. Historically, the communication station had a view to the northern side of the island.

The **Piti Guns Unit** contains 98 acres, and is located at the base of the interior mountain range in hilly terrain overlooking Apra Harbor and Asan Beach. The unit is heavily vegetated and is adjacent to a mahogany grove that was planted by the agricultural experimental station in small numbers in the 1910s and increasing numbers in the 1920s and 1930s. During the war, the Japanese installed three defensive guns at this location in order to protect the harbor, although the guns were not used during the war. After the war, the village was rebuilt and since that time has been subdivided into residential and commercial lots. The guns are currently accessed by a trail that starts at the base of the hill from private property near a church.

Further to the south, along the mountain ridge is the **Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Unit**, which contains 41 acres of ridgeline that is accessible by a single-track unpaved road that follows the ridge. Prior to the war, this was the location of the United States Marine Corps battery designed to defend Apra Harbor and Orote Peninsula. The site included three mounted guns, an underground magazine (never entirely completed), battery command station, dams, a camp, and several trenches. Although the guns were removed in the 1930s, the Japanese utilized this same location to place their defenses along the ridgeline overlooking Agat and Asan beaches during World War II. These defenses were eventually overtaken by United States forces from the north and the south. Mount Chachao/Mount Tenjo is the highest point that was taken by the United States during the battle. There were foxholes, rifle pits, and slit trenches hidden by tall grasses along the road to Mount Tenjo and Japanese troops utilized the aforementioned trenches built during the American period of fortification in the 1920s (Olmo, 1995:43). There are several foxholes that are located outside of the park boundary on private property (HRS 1985:142).

Natural Systems and Features:

Natural systems and features are defined as natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape. Among other aspects, it can include natural topography, vegetation, hydrology, geology, and climate. These natural systems and features significantly influenced the development of War in the Pacific National Historical Park, influenced the way the battle on Guam was waged and shaped the outcome. Since the battlefield is a historic site influenced heavily by the natural environment, this environment is critical to conveying the site's significance. The natural patterns that were present during the war are still largely intact today. These contribute to the site's setting, feeling, and association as a World War II battlefield in the Pacific Theater.

Guam is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands chain, and like the battles throughout the Marianas, the extraordinarily rugged terrain and hot, humid climate proved to be one of the biggest challenges to United States forces during the battle. Guam is located at 13 degrees north latitude and 144 degrees east longitude. The island is approximately 209 square miles in area and predominantly surrounded by a fringing coral reef. The northern half of Guam is a limestone plateau, remnant of an ancient barrier reef, rising into 500-foot cliffs in multiple areas. The southern half of the island is a series of volcanic mountains along the western coast, and smaller, gentler volcanic hills sloping toward the east. During the formation of the island as a seamount, coral grew upon the peaks; as Guam rose above the ocean surface, these coral communities became a limestone cap upon many of the southern volcanic mountains. Guam's coastlines vary from pitted limestone cliffs, beaches of coralline sands, marshes, and volcanic outcroppings in the south. Coastal strand vegetation is generally low growing. The interior mountains are covered with thick sword grass (*Miscanthus floridulus*) and a low-growing endemic grass (*Dimeria chloridiformis*) in the grasslands and savannas in the southern extent of the island. Also within the interior mountains are dense secondary forests and areas covered in introduced Tangan tangan (*Leucaena leucocephala*).

Japan's strategy to defend Guam utilized the island's natural resources and features modified into defensive positions and structures, just as they had on other nearby islands. The sheer coastal cliffs in northern Guam and the rugged mountains of southern Guam provided a natural defense structure, allowing the Japanese to focus on construction of other fortifications along the less-rugged terrain of the western beaches and the large embayment's near river mouths in the south. The Japanese utilized existing caves as part of their defensive works, which were often connected underground by hand-dug tunnels made by forced labor of local Chamorro workers or conscripted Koreans and Okinawans brought to Guam for this purpose. Pillboxes, bunkers, gun emplacements and batteries were built into the natural crevices and caves. Concrete structures were camouflaged with coral, coconut logs and palms, sand, and native vegetation. Guns were placed within coastal caves, outcroppings, and along interior mountain sides.

Knowing from experience that the Japanese had the advantage in fighting from defensive positions, United States forces bombarded the areas along the western shores in preparation for the amphibious invasion. The nearly two week long assault from air and sea destroyed most populated areas of Guam including Asan, Agat, Piti, Sumay, and Hagåtña (Agana). The invasion beaches were singled out for the most intensive "softening" by the big guns of the ships. At Asan, Piti, and Agat the surrounding rice paddies, village houses, and coconut groves were destroyed in an effort to minimize Japan's defensive positions on the island. However, many Japanese defensive structures and guns were heavily camouflaged by vegetation and were missed during the pre-invasion bombing, including the communication station at Fonte Plateau surrounded by native limestone forest, the blockhouses at Ga'an Point, and multiple pillboxes. The United States also utilized underwater explosives to denote the reef barrier in order to provide access points to the shore for landing craft. This helped greatly in destroying obstacles to landing craft yet much of the reef and the shallow beach shelf still slowed down the invasion.

The Japanese had several strongholds from which intense artillery fire poured down on advancing Americans before they even reached the shore. As United States forces advanced to the shoreline, they “soon learned that terrain, rather than the enemy, would be their worst obstacle the first day ashore” (Lodge 1998:40). On shore, United States forces fought uphill on the slopes of the interior mountains. These interior areas are covered in sword grass, cogon grass, bunch grasses, and brush, with pockets of dense tropical vegetation in razor-sharp coral-limestone cliffs. Ravines were difficult to traverse and maneuvering in thick vegetation while under fire slowed the movement of the ground forces. Once the United States troops from the Asan and Agat landing forces had secured the ridge lines of Mount Alifan, Mount Tenjo, and Mount Chachao, they closed in on the Orote Peninsula and days later secured the entire island.

Immediately after the United States landed, the Seabees and Army Corps of Engineers personnel began leveling the beach areas of Asan and Agat to use as a staging point for the invasion. They cut roads throughout the island as troops moved inland, began rehabilitating the Orote Peninsula airfield, and started converting the harbor into a major port. Limestone was quarried at Asan Point and Fonte Plateau; as well as multiple other points upon the island. Chorito Cliff was heavily altered in August 1944 in order to widen the main highway to the north along the beach (Snell, 1984:74). The United States constructed airfields, storage areas for fuel and supplies, barracks and other camps to house the estimated 200,000 new island residents. This drastically changed the topography of the island around Apra Harbor and northern Guam. Apra Harbor, the only deep-water port in the mid-Pacific, was critical to supplying United States forces for the battle of Iwo Jima, the Philippines, Okinawa, and ultimately Japan. These changes were complete by the time the war ended in September of 1945. Immediately after the battle on Guam, the Navy began to rebuild towns and industry throughout the island, including replanting old-growth plants from the island (United States Navy War Diaries, July, 1945: 31).

Today, the coral reefs along the shoreline are an ever-present reminder of the natural defense line that the United States had to cross to battle the Japanese on Guam. The caves located in the limestone cliffs throughout the park remain and reflect the type of adaptation of natural features for defenses built by the Japanese, while the naturally occurring dense vegetation and steep slopes in the inland and upland park units are similar to the character of these areas present during the battle (see Appendix D: Historical Topographic Maps that demonstrate this continuity over time). Revegetation of the beach areas, while changing the setting of the pillbox defenses, has not changed dramatically over time (see Appendix B: Comparative Photo Analysis). Given the few changes to the large-scale natural systems and landforms since the war, aspects of natural systems and features contribute the historic setting and cultural landscape of War in the Pacific National Historical Park.

Character-defining natural systems and features at each unit are listed below:

Asan Beach Unit

- Asan Point and Adelup Point.
- Caves at Asan Point and Adelup Point.
- Topographic cuts of Asan Point.
- Coral fill to the east of Asan Point.
- Asan and Matgue River mouths.
- Coral reef.
- Camel Rock.

Asan Inland Unit

- Coral limestone cliffs.
- Asan and Matgue rivers.

Agat Beach Unit

- Apaca Point, Ga'an Point, Bangi Point.
- Caves at each point.
- Coral reef.
- Namo River mouth.
- Apaca Point wetland (remnant).
- Alutom Island and Bangi Island.

Mount Alifan Unit

- Distinctive ridgeline.
- Steep slopes.
- Thick vegetation, including secondary forest and savanna.

Fonte Plateau Unit

- Limestone quarry to north of communications station.

Piti Guns Unit

- Hilly terrain.

Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Unit

- Steep terrain.
- Thick vegetation, including grassland and savanna.



Natural Systems and Features 1: Asan Beach strand vegetation, looking north at reef and cliffs on horizon (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Natural Systems and Features 2: View south from Asan Beach with historically open area used for rice fields before the war, with steep terrain along the island's interior (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Natural Systems and Features 3: View toward Agat Beach from Mount Tenjo (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The historic spatial organization of the battlefield in War in the Pacific National Historical Park is evident when viewing each of the seven individual park units in an environmental setting and in relationship to the unfolding progression of the battle for Guam. As the Japanese began to construct defenses on Guam, they utilized the ocean reef, beach cliffs, landforms along the shoreline, and interior mountains flanking Orote Peninsula and Apra Harbor in an effort to defend the island from a sea attack. This large-scale spatial organization encompassing the battlefield is largely intact today and helps to convey the events of the battle.

The first line of Japan's defense of Guam, like many of the islands in the Pacific, was the space between the open ocean and the shoreline, which is delineated by the ocean reef and the sandy beaches. The reef served as a physical barrier or a "buffer" between the ocean and the beaches, slowing a direct invasion from the sea. In order for the United States invasion to succeed, the reef (and concrete obstacles constructed upon it) was blown up in sections large enough to allow landing craft with troops and supplies an easier route to the beach. A secondary barrier was created via anti-personnel barbed wire barricades in locations near many of Guam's shoreline areas. Once ashore, anti-tank ditches had been established to slow the advance of American mechanized armor and keep the United States military confined to the beachhead if they did get ashore intact.

The primary land-based Japanese defensive structures used to defend the initial United States invasion are located on the rocky beach points along the shoreline and overlooking the sea. Within the park's various units, the Japanese utilized the coral outcroppings at Adelup Point, Asan Point, Apaca Point, Ga'an Point, and Bangi Point to suppress United States forces moving across the reef flats to the beaches. Little vegetation was left intact after the United States pre-invasion bombing so the hidden defenses on the points had a wide view from which to shoot along the open sea and level beaches. With the beaches heavily defended at these camouflaged points, the first day of the invasion of Guam resulted in high casualties on both sides. Since the Japanese defense of Guam relied heavily on maintaining the high ground, the United States invasion strategy involved sweeping through the beach defenses, up the heavily defended interior mountains, and then back down to Orote Peninsula (see Appendix C for map).

After the first day of fighting, the United States established staging areas at the beaches, as United States troops pushed forward against Japanese defenses that were located on the slopes. Often times these positions were dug into hillside caves and camouflaged with native materials and vegetation. The guns of Piti, still trained on Apra Harbor, are a prominent example of Japan's hillside defenses that aimed to protect from a sea invasion. United States forces faced a consistent uphill battle, with very few places that allowed a direct ascent to the ridgeline. This caused the United States to advance slowly in an effort to gain the heavily defended high ground held by Japanese troops. After days of fighting, United States troops moving from Agat, cleared and secured up to the Force Beachhead Line after seizing Mount Alifan and the ridge to Mount Tenjo. Orote Peninsula was then secured. United States troops from Asan linked up with the southern forces on July 28th atop the interior mountain ridgeline. Both would move northward together to clear the rest of the island, which was considered secured on August 10, 1944.

Defensive structures in some areas of the beach and upland slope locations were clustered together based on a network of underground tunnels and open trenching. This defense strategy allowed many Japanese positions to survive the extensive pre-invasion bombing by the United States. See Appendix E: Cluster Arrangement for sketch maps of each major defensive cluster.

The overall battlefield spatial organization has been retained to the present day. The gradation of Japan's defensive lines on Guam are maintained, and the organization of the United States invasion is reflected throughout the battlefield landscape. The primary defensive spaces include the sea to the reef; the reef to the shoreline and beach outcroppings; the beachheads to the inland basins; and the slopes and interior ridgelines. This linear set of spaces from the ocean reef to the interior ridgeline has unique attributes that were modified for defensive purposes. These spaces remain largely intact.

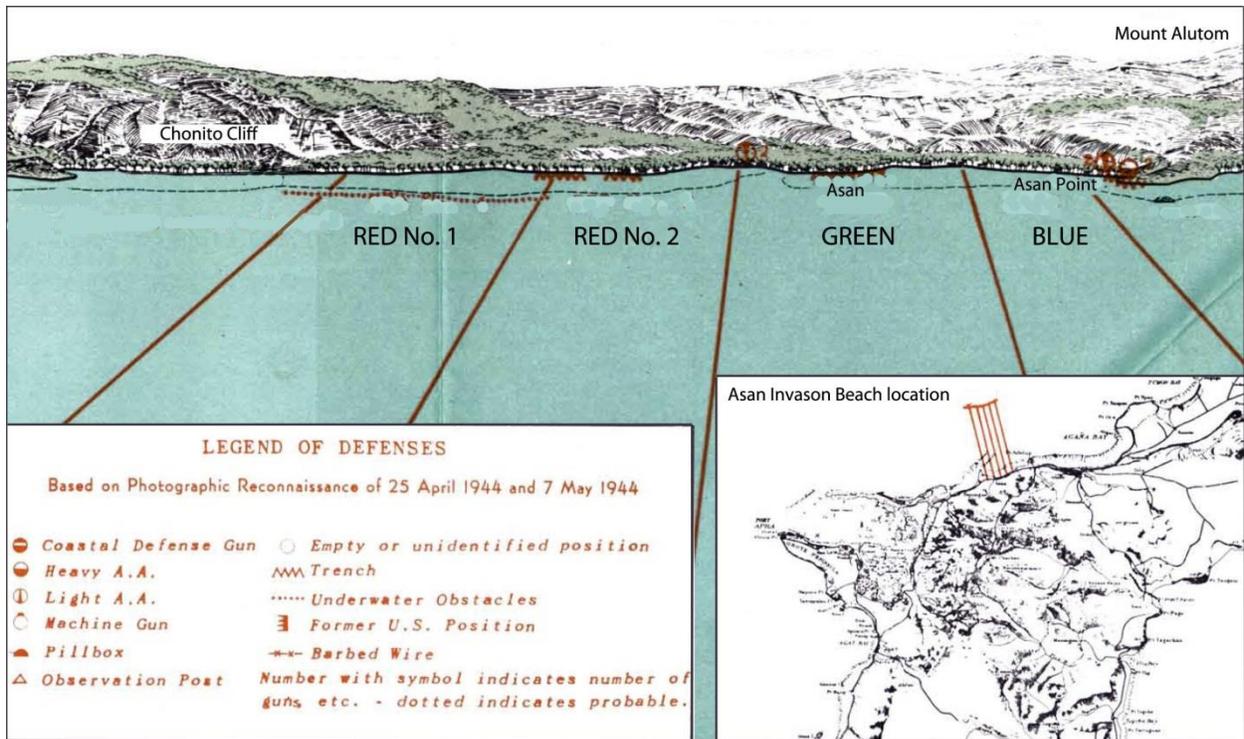
The major change to the spatial organization of the historic battlefield landscape since the end of the war is infill of new development including residences and businesses along Marine Corps Drive in Asan and Piti, and between Route 2 and Agat in the south. These developments have, in places, visually and physically divided the Asan Beach Unit from the Asan Inland Unit, as well as dividing Agat Beach Unit from Mount Alifan. However, most of the development within the coastal road corridor is screened by vegetation and does not visually affect the spatial relationship between each park unit. The biggest change that can be reversed with vegetation management is at the Piti Guns, where the guns have been divided from the coast by encroaching forest. Additionally, commemorative monuments and plantings have modified the spatial organization of Asan Beach and Ga'an Point at Agat Beach due to their close proximity to historic features located at these beach locations. Despite these changes, there is still a highly intact overall spatial relationship between the park units that is highly suggestive of the battlefield landscape.

Character-defining aspects of Spatial Organization for the cultural landscape are:

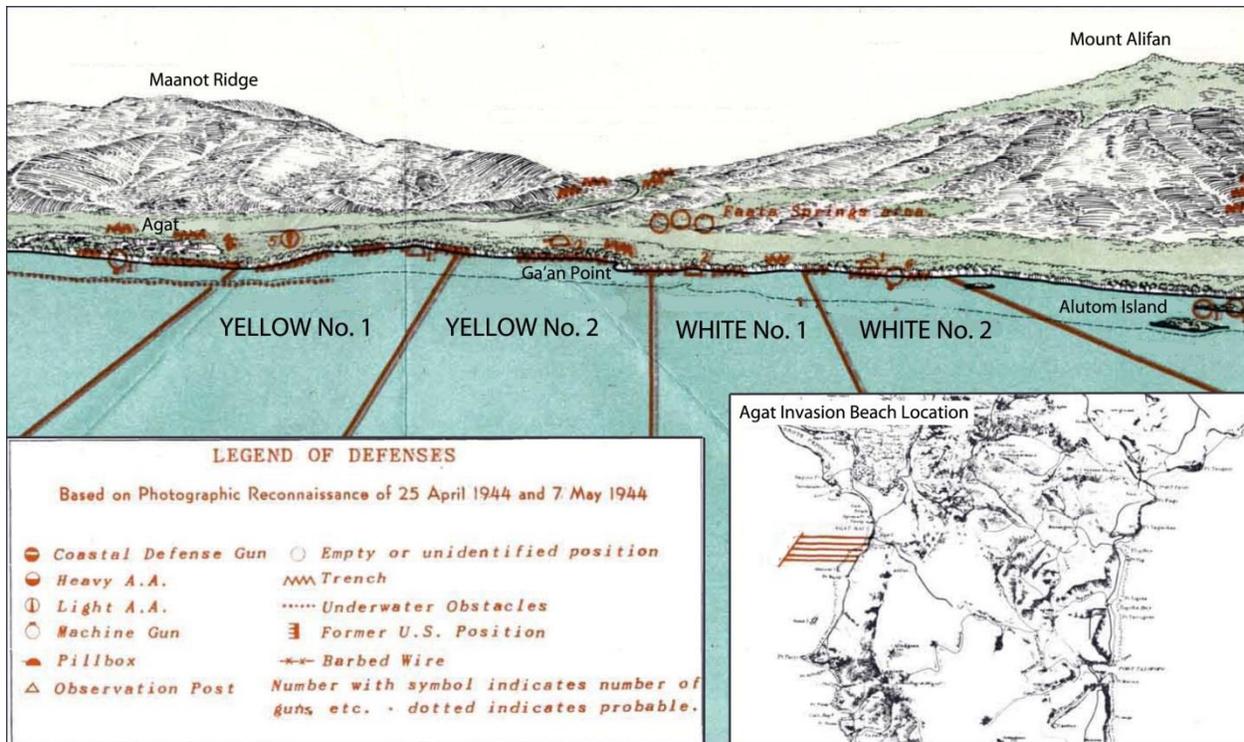
- Ocean reef and defensive barriers placed within the shallows between the reef and the shore.
- Defensive structures grouped at the beach points overlooking the sea.
- Defensive structures located throughout the slopes overlooking the harbor.
- Defensive structures clustered at the beach and hillsides and connected through a network of underground tunnels and caves.



Spatial Organization 1: Invasion plan showing Agat Beach to south and Asan Beach to north in an effort to capture the high ground and then take Orote Peninsula. See Appendix C for a full large-scale version of this graphic (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2013).



Spatial Organization 2: Invasion map showing Asan Beach (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2013; based on material prepared for Commander Task Force Fifty-Three; Operation Plan A162-44, 1944).



Spatial Organization 3: Invasion map showing Agat Beach (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2013; based on material prepared for Commander Task Force Fifty-Three: Operation Plan A162-44, 1944).



Spatial Organization 4: Minor modifications to the spatial organization of the battlefield landscape are located along the shoreline and hillsides. Typical changes include a coconut palm grove at Asan Beach, which was planted as a living memorial to those who gave their lives during the invasion of Guam, and the modern development of Asan, located on the horizon (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).

Views and Vistas:

Views are defined as the expansive or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision, which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. Vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. Both the Japanese and United States military took advantage of the topography and vegetation that created natural view corridors that benefited each side during the battle on Guam. There were several views to and from the beaches, coastal plains, inland hills, and inland mountain ridge that were critical in shaping the actual events of the battle on Guam. These views included short-range views to and from the shoreline and long-range, distant views to and from the ridges. These views help to convey the significance of the historic site and contribute to the setting of the battle.

The short-range views during the war shaped the invasion's first days. Although the coastal plain and beaches were thick with coconut palm groves prior to the war, the pre-invasion bombardment destroyed the buildings and vegetation on the coast, resulting in mostly unobstructed views of the island's coastal plains from the ocean. As the United States forces approached Asan and Agat beaches, the Japanese guns and pillboxes, camouflaged by natural rock and dying, splintered vegetation, on the beach points had unobstructed views out to sea. From this vantage, the Japanese troops were able to defend against the American forces wading ashore. Today the short-range views to and from the shoreline remain somewhat similar to the time of the battle, but have been impacted by the growth of vegetation. In this regard, a number of the strategic views historically associated with operation of the gun emplacements along the shorelines are obscured by encroaching and invasive vegetation significantly impacting the open character of these views.

Long-range views played a key role in the later days of the battle as the United States secured the beaches. The views from the high points surrounding the coastal areas, and out to sea, as well as the views from the sea to the island interior were important in shaping the events of the battle after the invasion started. Critical to the Japanese defense were the position of camouflaged gun emplacements in the hillsides and ridgelines, as well as the views from the ridge above the underground communication station at Fonte Plateau, which provided the necessary information for the Japanese to adjust their defenses during the invasion. The United States relied on forward observers during the invasion to adjust their plan of attack. This observation and adjustment was critical to the success of the United States as they moved toward the interior mountainside because many Japanese defenses were so well hidden in the interior uplands that the United States had not seen them during pre-invasion planning and bombing. Today, views from the beaches to the uplands remain, but most of the low hills and cliffs that were historically visible during the battle, are obscured by dense vegetation. Although the key large-scale views between the ridgelines and the beaches remain today, modern development has altered the historic character of these views, and has affected the visual relationship and connection among individual park units.

Character-defining views that remain and convey the military strategy tied to the battle on Guam are:

Asan Beach Unit

- Short-range views from Asan Point defense structures to the sea.
- Short-range views from Adelup Point defense structures to the sea.
- Long-range views to and from the beach to the Asan Uplands.
- Long-range views to and from the beach to the ridgelines of Mount Chachao and Mount Tenjo across the open coastal plain.

Asan Inlands Unit

- Long-range views to Asan beach.
- Long-range view to Apra Harbor and the sea.

Agat Beach Unit

- Short-range views from Apaca Point defense structures to the coastline and sea.
- Short-range views from Ga'an Point to the sea.
- Short-range views from Bangi Point to the sea and coastline.
- Long-range views to and from the beach to the Mount Alifan ridgeline.
- Long-range views from beach to Orote Peninsula.

Mount Alifan Unit

- Long-range view to Agat Beach.

Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Unit

- Long-range view to sea, Apra Harbor, Orote Peninsula, Asan Beach, and Agat Beach.



Views and Vistas 1: View looking from Asan Beach inland, with Asan Point to the right (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Views and Vistas 2: View of Mount Alifan from the top of a pillbox at Ga'an Point in Agat Beach (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Views and Vistas 3: View looking south at Agat Beach from Apaca Point (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Views and Vistas 4: View to Orote Peninsula from Agat Beach (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Views and Vistas 5: View of Asan Beach from Asan Overlook (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Views and Vistas 6: View of Apra Harbor (right) and Orote Peninsula (center) from Mount Tenjo (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Views and Vistas 7: View of coconut palm memorial (right) and ineffective vegetative screen between Agat Beach and a waste water treatment plant (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Views and Vistas 8: View from third gun at the Piti Unit with the mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) grove and other vegetation obscuring the view to the ocean (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).

Circulation:

Circulation is defined as spaces and features which constitute systems of movement within a landscape. The existing circulation systems within War in the Pacific National Historical Park were developed after the war. Several roads and trails within the park were constructed prior to the war but were destroyed and several were rebuilt immediately after the battle of Guam had ended. The NPS has modified and added roads, parking areas, and trails to Asan and Agat beach units, as well as a trail at Piti, and a parking area at Fonte Plateau. Due to the construction of and modification of circulation systems since the war, the majority of the circulation system does not contribute to the cultural landscape. The Mount Chachao/Mount Tenjo Road has not changed since the war and is a contributing circulation feature of the cultural landscape.

Other than water routes around Guam, the primary inland travel routes prior to the war were roads and trails. Roads were primarily routed through the flat lands, while trails were mostly for foot and carabao travel to interior portions of the island. Prior to the war, most of the roads around the United States Navy Yard at Piti were constructed of crushed coral and minimal grading was required for their alignments through the coastal plains. The United States used the existing Fonte-Mount Tenjo Road during the war as the Force Beachhead Line. During the war, the United States cut interior roads with bulldozers as they swept the Japanese forces to the north of the island. After the invasion, the Seabees and Army Corps of Engineers began to construct roads throughout Guam including the now modern day Marine Corps Drive (United States War Department, 1946: 151, 162). The main road and parking at the Asan Beach Unit was constructed as part of the Asan Civil Service Camp. The NPS utilized one of these roads at Asan Beach Unit for a walking path by removing some of the paving of the road to narrow it for pedestrian use. Other trails and parking areas were installed by the NPS at Asan Beach, Agat Beach, Piti Guns, and Fonte Plateau.

Asan Beach Unit: Contributing

Asan Ridge Path

Atop of Asan Ridge is a wide path that was created through a cut across the top of the ridge out to the point. The path is roughly graded and is hemmed in by dense vegetation. The path connects to narrower foot trails that run perpendicular to the ridge and connect to sea-level ground. It is undetermined if this ridgeline path was present during the battle. However, the cut for the path is evident in historic photos of Asan Point taken during 1945 construction activities (see history figures 21 and 22).

Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Unit: Contributing

Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Road (not owned or managed by NPS)

The Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Road does contribute to the cultural landscape. The road has maintained its alignment, width, and materials. This road was a key landmark during the battle on Guam.

Asan Beach Unit: Non-Contributing

Circulation System

The circulation at this unit includes the post-war military road and parking area as the primary circulation on site. The paved trail located parallel to the shoreline between the parking area and the river was created by reducing the width of an existing post-war road. Additionally, there is an unpaved trail that follows the

top of Asan Point, and connects via a set of concrete stairs to an unpaved footpath along the western shore of Asan Point.

Presently, the primary road along the west central section of the island, near Asan and Agat beaches is Marine Corps Drive. It runs along the shore on the coastal flat. A few arterial roads extend off Marine Corps Drive to intersect the island and connect with the eastern coastal road. Collector streets and private drives also branch off of Marine Drive and lead to residential areas. Marine Corps Drive is the eastern boundary for the Asan beach unit. The entrance to Asan Beach area connects to a wide crescent shaped drive that terminates at a paved parking area. This drive was constructed with the Asan Civil Service Camp complex built immediately after the war. There are also concrete walkways and associated culverts at Asan Beach that were constructed during this time period, although the culverts are now buried in soil.

Two footpaths extend from the Asan Beach parking area. One path, to the north, is a winding sidewalk that parallels the beach then circles west to reconnect with the entry road. The second path, to the west, circles out to Asan Point and offers an extension leading to the United States Armed Forces Memorial. The path to the memorial is a concrete sidewalk that was eroded and broken by storm surges during Super typhoon Paka which occurred December 16, 1997. It was repaired according to the Emergency Rehabilitation Plan (ERP, 1998). Neither of these paths was present during the historic period.

Asan Inland Unit: Non-Contributing

Circulation System

The parking area and walkways at the Asan Overlook and Memorial were constructed by the NPS.

Agat Beach Unit: Non-Contributing

Circulation System

Today, the Agat Beach Unit of the park, between Apaca Point and Bangi Point has access points from Route 2. At Ga'an Point, there is an asphalt-paved looped drive with parallel parking off of Route 2. From this area, an asphalt-paved walkway connects to the comfort station as well as splitting off to access the north and south sides of the fortifications at Ga'an Point. A branch veers off to the northwest and circles an outcropping with Japanese defense caves; though this loop is currently under approximately four inches of soil and is unmaintained. At Apaca Point, there is an unpaved looped drive parking area with parallel parking. In addition, there is a single concrete walkway that connects to the picnic tables and leads to the beach area with gun emplacements and interpretive signage. Unpaved footpaths provide access to the beaches. Both sidewalks are new, replaced after Super typhoon Paka in 1998. These sidewalks are not historic and do not contribute to the historic landscape. All entry roads, parking areas, paved and unpaved interpretive paths throughout the Agat beach unit are modern additions to the landscape. None of these circulation features were present during the period of significance. Bangi Point, the southernmost unit, has no access or parking.

Fonte Plateau Unit: Non-Contributing

Circulation System

There is a large unpaved parking area defined by concrete parking blocks adjacent to the road.

Piti Guns Unit: Non-Contributing

Circulation System

There is an undefined unpaved parking area that connects to an unpaved trail. The trail has concrete steps in some locations.

Asan Beach Unit: Undetermined

Unpaved Paths

Two paths, connecting to the entry road, lead up to Asan Ridge. One begins behind the restrooms and the other is further west. Both connect perpendicular to a ridgeline path. These paths are unpaved and have been maintained by trimming back vegetation. The unpaved surface, combined with the steep slope, make it appear that these paths could have been used during the period of significance, although, at this time, there is no documentation to indicate they were installed by the end of 1945.



Circulation 1: Asan Beach unpaved trail along the ridgeline of Asan Point (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Circulation 2: Unpaved road along the ridgeline between Mount Tenjo and Mount Chachao (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Circulation 3: Agat Beach paved walkway connecting the parking lot to the memorial flags (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Circulation 4: Asan Beach road and parking that is parallel to Marine Drive (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Circulation 5: Asan Beach paved trail along shoreline (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Circulation 6: Asan Inland road at location of bridge over the Matgue River (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Circulation 7: Unpaved trail and concrete steps at the Piti Unit (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Circulation 8: Asan Overlook trail connecting parking lot (background) to memorial (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Circulation 9: Fonte Plateau unpaved parking lot (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).

Buildings and Structures:

Buildings are defined as those features that are built primarily for sheltering any form of human activity. Structures are defined as features constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activities. While there are no buildings that date to the war within War in the Pacific National Historical Park, there are several defense structures that were constructed by the Japanese during the war that remain and are historically significant. Structures that lack individual physical integrity are considered ruins and are documented in the Archeological Sites section of the inventory. The commemorative monuments and markers located throughout the park and concentrated at the Asan Beach unit and Agat Beach unit are important for memorializing the events of World War II, but are not individually exceptional to justify significance associated with a later event or era. Therefore, all commemorative structures and objects in the park are considered non-contributing to the cultural landscape.

War-related structures remaining in the landscape include features and components of the Japanese defense system constructed in 1944. In general, there were three main types of fortifications constructed during the war including modified natural caves, man-made caves, reinforced concrete structures such as gun emplacements and pillboxes often camouflaged with native vegetation and other materials, and constructed earthworks such as foxholes. All of these structures were hastily built in the months prior to the invasion, using forced labor and military conscripts. For the most part, defensive structures were built to take advantage of the outcrops and natural landforms whenever possible for strategic reasons, but also because there were critical shortages of basic building materials such as cement, reinforcing steel, lumber, and a wide range of hardware (Gailey, 1988:40). While the heavy combat associated with the battles obliterated many of the historic defense structures, several still remain.

For many, the most character-defining defense structures remaining on Guam are the concrete pillboxes with the associated caves and tunnel systems. These structural systems allowed the Japanese to stage an attack from within a pillbox and then retreat underground and follow a tunnel to emerge and attack United States forces from alternate locations. Some tunnels open to higher ground, while others dead end in caves. Additionally, some structures have unique features, such as a pillbox that has a grenade-proof air vent that diverted any grenade through a shoot to the outside of the pillbox. Other structures that were located in the open and could be seen easily from shore were thought to have been deliberately obvious to distract attention away from more strategic and well-camouflaged strongholds.

Today, each park unit has evidence and remains of these defense systems. At Asan Beach Unit, there are gun emplacements and pillboxes; as well as foundations associated with post-war construction. Agat Beach Unit contains pillboxes and foundations from the war. The upland units contain pillboxes, gun emplacements, caves, and easily discernible defensive lines. Fonte Plateau is unusual in that there is an intact Japanese communication station built of concrete built into the hillside.

The following is a list of the building and structures within cultural landscape of War in the Pacific National Historical Park. Information about these structures is excerpted from the NPS List of Classified Structures and the NPS Archeological Sites Management Information System.

The following list of buildings and structures is organized by park unit:

Asan Beach Unit: Contributing

Asan - Japanese Emplacement (Park ID 61, LCS ID 21207)

This pillbox was constructed into the rock cliff at Asan Point. It is located on the beach side of the ridgeline towards Marine Drive. This reinforced concrete structure has one front wall embrasure and two side firing ports. The concrete extends 7 feet into the west side of Asan Point. It takes advantage of a natural crevice between free standing boulders and the cliff wall to hide the entry. The field of fire was towards Cabras Island.

Asan - Japanese Emplacement (Park ID 62, LCS ID 21208)

This pillbox is located on the beach side of Asan ridgeline nearest the road. This pillbox uses a reinforced-concrete roof and a concrete wall faced with rock to enclose a natural crevice in the rock escarpment. A rock and concrete wall has been constructed to help protect the crevice area leading to the pillbox from the rear. A contemporary steel support system with steel mesh has been constructed on the interior to help support the roof structure. There is a 5 foot diameter steel baseplate for a gun mount located just behind the front concrete wall. The wall is broken and currently measures 13 feet long, 2 feet 10 inches high, and 14 inches thick. The interior dimensions are approximately 10 feet by 9 feet by 8 feet high. The roof has approximately 6 inches of dirt, rock, and corral on it. There is a coral limestone side wall.

Asan Point - Japanese Gun Emplacement (Park ID 64, LCS ID 21210)

This pillbox is built into the western rock cliff of Asan Point. It is the first gun emplacement at the bottom of the stairs leading from the ridgeline, and the further emplacement away from Marine Drive. Built into the rock cliff, this pillbox has concrete walls around the front opening. Behind the front wall is a steel gun base mount set into the concrete floor, which was possibly used for a 20 cm coastal gun. The rear portion of the emplacement extends into two caves and a third cave is accessible from a side trench. The pillbox has a low, angled reinforced concrete wall across front of cave that measures 15 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches high. Form marks are visible in the concrete wall. The side walls measure 6 feet 8 inches to 8 feet high. The slab roof is now supported by a contemporary two-way steel I-beam framing & grid.

Asan - Gun Base (Park ID 69, ASMIS ID WAPA00083.00)

The feature is a gun base constructed of metal and halfway buried in the soil. This feature is located at Asan Point and is covered in vegetation

Asan - Japanese Tunnel (Park ID 106, ASMIS ID WAPA00038.00)

This feature is a 7.5 feet long by 5 feet wide by 5 feet tall manmade cave constructed in a limestone cliff. The site is located on the east side of the Asan ridgeline near Marine Drive. The cave is uniform in shape and rectangular. The tunnel extends back 62 feet and has a very level floor.

Asan Inland Unit: Contributing

Asan Inland - Cave (Park ID 88, ASMIS ID WAPA00032.00)

This feature is a 6.2 feet wide by 4.5 feet high manmade cave constructed on the west side of the road and dug out of the limestone cliff. The floor of the cave is level and the tunnel is uniform in shape. It extends

back for an unknown distance and appears to extend to the north. Vegetation covers the entrance to the cave.

Asan Inland - Cave /Shelter (Park ID 97, ASMIS ID WAPA00035.00)

This cave is 4.2 feet long by 4.2 feet wide by 5 feet high and is dug out of a limestone cliff. The cave entrance faces east and is located directly off of the road. The cave likely extends (4.5 m according to a previous inventory). The cave is not visible from the road due to very thick vegetation. The cave passage is uniform in width and height. This feature is located in the Asan Inland Unit of the Park.

Asan Inland - Double Gun Emplacement on Asan Ridge (Park ID 116, LCS ID 56571)

These gun emplacements are located at the top eastern side of the Asan ridgeline; one overlooks Asan Bay and the other overlooks Piti. The two concrete structures are set into hill. Nearby is a cave with a 2 inch concrete-filled pipe protruding from the ground. The openings to the gun emplacements are approximately 2 to 3 feet above ground. These structures served as either fire control stations or rifle/gun emplacements, one overlooking Piti, the other Asan Beach.

Agat Beach Unit: Contributing

Agat - Apaca Point Japanese Bunker with Tunnel (Park ID 1, LCS ID 21190)

This pillbox is located on the southeast corner of Apaca Point with the entrance on the land-ward side leading down an 8-foot tunnel to the pillbox that faces south. It is constructed of reinforced concrete built into a rock outcropping with a rubble-in-concrete exterior for camouflage. It most likely held a 40cm gun with the field of fire over the inner reef flats and offered rifle enfilade over the beach. Both the entry and pillbox are constructed of reinforced concrete. The reinforced concrete is 1-8 inches thick with board form marks, meeting limestone cave walls. The upper part of the concrete is poured with rubble rock facing for camouflage, with a 2.5-foot-wide opening. The main embrasure measures 10 inches by 18 inches and the side embrasure measures 4 inches by 17 inches. There is a rock tunnel at the rear. The pillbox has a grenade-proof air vent that would reroute any grenade dropped into it, to the ground outside of the pillbox.

Agat - Apaca Point Japanese Bunker (Park ID 2, LCS ID 21191)

This pillbox has a reinforced concrete wall and roof constructed in a natural rock crevice at the water's edge. There are two firing ports, which are not embrasure style. These face outward towards Togcha Beach. Denfeld describes it in his 1979 survey as probably being the location for a 40 to 75 mm gun.

Agat - Ga'an Point Japanese Bunker (Park ID 23, LCS ID 21194, ASMIS ID WAPA00006.004)

Constructed at Ga'an Point, this large reinforced concrete pillbox has a fire control position or additional pillbox constructed above. The structures are built into a limestone escarpment. Denfeld states in his 1979 survey that this pillbox was the site of a 75mm gun. A steel reinforcement structure has been constructed inside to help support the roof. The structure is trapezoidal in shape and measures 5 feet wide on the north side, 13 feet wide on the south side, 12 feet 9 inches long, and 7 feet high. The walls are 6 inches thick. The opening is on the south wall and measures 5 feet 4 inches by 7 feet. The west door jamb is inscribed with Japanese characters. The roof slab measures nineteen inches thick. There is a small communications shaft nearby.

Agat - Ga'an Point Japanese Bunker (Park ID 24, LCS ID 21195)

This is a large Japanese pillbox constructed of an internal metal frame, with metal foundation posts, and a metal ceiling. The exterior of this structure consists of an outer layer of concrete. This feature is built into the side of a limestone hill or mound. The south side has a large entrance, while the north side faces the ocean and contains a small opening for firing guns.

Mount Alifan Unit: Contributing

Mount Alifan - Pillboxes and Connecting Trenches (Park ID 49, LCS ID 56755)

This site is composed of a pillbox complex with trenches that span approximately 130 feet. The two pillboxes that are connected by trenches are made of concrete. This is the location of three emplacements for automatic weapons connected by a trench system. One emplacement is earthen and the other two are reinforced concrete structures with one embrasure each. A third concrete structure served as a fire control center. A metal communications pipe runs between the fire control port and the earth revetment. There is also metal mesh attached to the structures, which may have been used either for concrete reinforcement or for camouflage. See Appendix F for site map.

Fonte Plateau Unit: Contributing

Fonte Plateau - Japanese Naval Communications Center (Park ID 65, LCS ID 21211)

This command bunker is constructed of a concrete arched-shaped main structure, with two perpendicular arched entry tunnels leading in from each end of one side. The overall shape of the bunker is U-shaped. One wall is made of cement bag construction. The foundation is poured concrete. There is a concrete platform at the east end of the bunker, which was likely used for a generator. There are remnants of electrical work throughout the interior and exterior. The top of the structure is covered with earth. The entrances are closed with contemporary metal gates.

Piti Guns Unit: Contributing

Piti - Gun Emplacements (Park ID 60, LCS ID 56581, NRIS 75001909)

There are three large Japanese guns located on the hillside above Piti. Gun number three has a low concrete wall emplacement around it while the other two have rock and earth revetments. The concrete wall is rectangular of unreinforced concrete and measures 35 feet by 20 feet with an opening at the northeast. There is white mortar coping that measures 6 inches thick at the top of the walls. The walls measure 2 feet 10 inches above grade and slopes outward toward its base on inside of the emplacement. The middle gun was previously dislodged. Each gun measures approximately 25 feet by 2 feet by 4 feet.

Mount Tenjo-Mount Chachao Unit: Contributing

Mount Tenjo - Concrete Command Post (Park ID 117, LCS ID 56754, ASMIS ID WAPA00048.00)

The building is square in plan and measures 20 feet by 20 feet. The foundation and walls are made of board-formed concrete. There are windows on the north and east elevations. A door is located on the north elevation. There are one-foot square openings at the bottom of each elevations. The roof appears to have been unreinforced concrete that was bolted to the walls. This is a building ruin that is missing its roof, door, and window.

Asan Beach Unit: Non-Contributing

Asan - 1961 Mabini Monument (Park ID 45, LCS ID 21203)

This monument is one of two monuments at Asan Beach for Apolinario Mabini. This monument has a bust on the top of a crushed coral obelisk that is set in a concrete base of two concentric steps on a larger

circular concrete pad. The obelisk-shaped marker is engraved with recessed lettering on a marble plaque on the front (landward) side. There is a curved bench located on the perimeter of the concrete pad.

Asan - 1964 Mabini Monument (Park ID 52, LCS ID 21204)

This is the second of two monuments for Apolinario Mabini that is located at Asan Beach. This monument is a three-tier square pillar made of exposed aggregate concrete that has been painted white. A metal plaque with text and the seal of the Philippine Historical Committee is mounted on the surface.

Asan - Third Marine Division Association Monument (Park ID MRKR1, LCS ID 56573)

This monument is located on the beach side of Asan Beach Unit. It was constructed in 1989-90. There is a cast bronze plaque set on top of upright, rectangular block of concrete that measures 4 by 3 by 3 feet high. The low, flat, rectangular base is made of exposed aggregate concrete and is painted white.

Asan - War in the Pacific Park Plaque (Park ID MRKR2, LCS ID 56574)

This monument is located at the front entrance of Asan Beach Unit near the torpedo. It is angled towards the back and sits ½ foot off the ground. Cast bronze plaque on raised, beveled concrete mount, set in front of a mounted MD 14 MOD5 torpedo.

Asan - United States Landing Monument (Park ID MRKR3/003, LCS ID 56575)

This monument is located on the side of the road, next to the entrance of Southern Christian Academy in Agat. The monument is a white, rectangular monolith that is set on square base. There are four brass plaques attached to the base and a cast replica of Marine insignia sculpture is set on top.

Asan - United States Armed Forces Veteran-Chamorro Memorial (Park ID TBD, LCS ID TBD)

Also known as the Liberator's Memorial, this monument was constructed in 1994 at Asan Point. It is composed of a 10 feet by 15 feet cube of polished gray marble that is 6 feet tall on a four-tiered octagonal base that is finished with pebbles. There is an engraved wreath panel for the 50th anniversary of the war, as well as side panels with the United States military insignias for the units that participated in the battle on Guam. The monument is located along a concrete path that rings the outside of the marble marker and encircles the site. There are two flag poles flanking the path to the monument.

Asan Beach Unit - Comfort Station

The comfort station was constructed in 1990. It is made of concrete block.

Asan Beach Unit - Concrete Stairs

There are concrete stairs with a metal handrail located at the trail on Asan Point that connects to the beach below along the row of pillboxes on the point. The stairs were added after the war and are non-contributing to the cultural landscape.

Asan Inland: Non-Contributing

Asan Bay Overlook - Memorial (Park ID MRKR5, LCS ID 101699)

The memorial consists of names cast in bronze panels and fixed to the curved concrete walls, and panels illustrating the invasion, occupation, and liberation of the island. It was constructed in 1996. The names are of Chamorros who endured the hardships of war through injury, forced labor, forced marches, and internment. The site provides a panoramic view of the Asan Landing Beach. The monument was vandalized in 2007, and many of the bronze panels were stripped from the concrete wall and sold as scrap. The park is considering options for repair of the memorial.

Asan Inland Unit - NPS Maintenance Building

This building was constructed in 1991 for NPS maintenance operations. It is located to the south of Marine Drive, near Asan Point.

Agat Beach Unit: Non-Contributing

Agat Beach - Monument (Park ID TBD)

This monument is located at Ga'an Point, within the Agat Beach Unit. It includes a monument of three flags: American, Chamorro and Japanese. It was constructed in 1980.

Agat - United States Landing Monument (Park ID TBD)

This monument is located south of Apaca Point. This monument consists of a three part concrete base with a large ammunition shell with a metal flag pole mounted behind the shell. This was in place by 1979.

Agat - Beach Unit Comfort Station

This comfort station was built in 1984 at Ga'an Point. It is a concrete block building.

Piti Guns Unit: Non-Contributing

Piti Guns - Concrete Steps

The concrete block steps on the Piti Guns trail were installed after the war, and have been reinstalled by the NPS following the 1998 super typhoon.

All Units: Non-Contributing

All of the small scale features located within War in the Pacific National Park were constructed between the 1980s and the present, and for this reason they are non-contributing. Small scale features are defined as the elements that provide the detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. They range in type, but are in place to improve the visitor experience at the park. These include the entrance signs at several park units, information signs at developed areas, bollards to delineate parking areas, benches, picnic tables, barbecues, and interpretive signs. All of these features are non-contributing to the cultural landscape.

Asan Inland Unit: Undetermined

Asan Inland - Matgue River Bridge (Park ID 86, LCS ID 21220)

This simple concrete spandrel bridge has a low curb wall on each side. The metal pipe railings that were located along the curb are missing from both sides. The curb wall is damaged in several areas. The deck measures 32.5 feet long and 19 feet wide.

Asan - River Bridge (Park ID 107, LCS ID TBD, ASMIS ID WAPA00099.00)

The road bridge is an approximately 39 feet long by 39 feet and is constructed of concrete with a large metal pipe running parallel to the bridge. Bullet holes had previously been noted on the bridge, but were not observed in the most recent field visit. This bridge is part of Marine Drive, is still in use, and experiences heavy traffic.



Buildings and Structures 1: Asan Beach pillbox in cave at Asan Point with stabilization structure in place (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 2: Agat Ga'an Point pillbox (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 3: Agat Apaca Point cave entrance (center middle ground) (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 4: One of the guns located in the Piti Guns unit (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 5: Fonte Plateau underground communication station (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 6: Mount Tenjo communication building ruin (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 7: Asan Chomorro Veterans Memorial at Asan Point (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 8: Asan Overlook Memorial (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 9: Asan Overlook viewing platform (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 10: Asan Point stairs connecting to trail along beach to pillboxes (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 11: Agat Ga'an Point entrance sign (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 12: Interpretive signs at Ga'an Point are typical of interpretive signs throughout the park (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 13: Concrete benches and picnic tables throughout the park, such as these at Asan Beach are located throughout the Asan and Agat units (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Buildings and Structures 14: Asan Inland bridge over Matgue River (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).

Archeological Sites:

Archeological sites include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Archeological sites and features that contribute to the cultural landscape of War in the Pacific National Historical Park include ruins and traces in the landscape that are associated with the events of the battle of Guam. Archeological sites or features that date to either before or after the war may be significant in association with other significant contexts, but are not individually identified and included in this section because they are not directly associated with the war.

Asan, Piti, and Agat villages were completely destroyed by the United States pre-invasion bombardment that occurred for thirteen days prior to United States landing forces arriving on the island. These coastal areas have a high likelihood of buried prehistoric deposits that may date to the Latte and Pre-Latte period. It is possible that there are buried deposits associated with the Spanish Colonization period as well as the First American period. It is more unlikely that the interior upland units would have archeological deposits associated with the Latte, Pre-Latte, or Spanish Colonization period. There are archeological features in the upland units associated with the First American period, including a United States firing range in the Asan Inland Unit, and Mount Tenjo fortifications. Archeological studies have been done for Mount Chachao (Olmo 1995), the Small Boat Harbor, Agat, (Hunter-Anderson 1989) and overviews of Guam (Reed 1952). Surveys done through the 1950s have focused primarily on the Pre-Latte and Latte Periods. Although no specific archeological studies have been done on Asan or Agat beach units, archeological investigations could yield subsurface information from all BCE and CE periods.

World War II Archeological Resources

There are World-War-II-era defense structures and associated ruins throughout the park's seven units. World War II defense structures in a ruinous state, while not functioning as they initially were intended as structures, are significant in understanding the battle of Guam, and contribute to the cultural landscape of War in the Pacific National Historical Park. An initial reconnaissance survey was conducted in 1979, but no additional survey work or analysis has been conducted other than site condition assessments and limited surveys of areas of fire-affected areas. In order to understand the full significance of the battle of Guam and the War in the Pacific, it is imperative that a systematic archeological survey be conducted for all park units.

There are several major types of archeological resources that contribute to the cultural landscape. Archeological features include defense structures, features that relate to the operation of the defense system that the Japanese constructed, as well as a number of features associated with the United States invasion and efforts to secure the island from Japanese control. These features include: pillboxes, cave bunkers, tunnels, and gun emplacements, most of which are made of concrete and native materials. At Asan and Agat beach units there are caves, bunkers, tunnels, foxholes, and submerged resources in the sea. In the inland units there are caves, tunnels, foxholes, trenches, foundations, and isolated artifacts that all date to the war. These structures have deteriorated rapidly due in part because they were hastily constructed during the war and as a result of the harsh environment which includes devastating typhoons, earthquakes, and high salinity due to the closeness to the ocean. Due to heavy vegetation overgrowth, the park units have not been systematically surveyed, but the list below provides an understanding of the types of features that are present.

The following list of defense structures and ruins is organized by park unit:

Asan Beach Unit: Contributing

Asan Point - Offshore Japanese Pillbox (Park ID 102, ASMIS ID WAPA00045.00)

This feature is a reinforced concrete pillbox that is overturned and is located approximately 40 feet offshore of Asan Beach. It has one embrasure and one rifle slit. It is not clear if the structure was initially located offshore and then overturned, or was originally sited on the beach and later discarded offshore. No foundation site is apparent on the beach.

Asan - Camel Rock Ammunition Dump (Park ID XX, ASMIS ID WAPA00128.00)

The Camel Rock Ammo Dump was identified by Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel in 1978. It was described as an extensive scatter of ammo ranging in size from .30 caliber to 500 lb. bombs, ranging from 30 to 130 feet in depth.

Asan - Amphibious Tractor Treads (Park ID TBD, ASMIS ID WAPAP00127.00)

Amphibious tractor treads were located during a survey by SRC and park submerged resources team in 1987. Located in 60 feet of water offshore, the remains are likely from LVT-type vehicles.

Asan Inland Unit: Contributing

Asan Inland - Cave (Park ID 89, ASMIS ID WAPA00033.00)

This cave may be a natural cave that was enlarged, or is a man-made cave. It is right along the roadside. It is a shallow cave with a wide entry and measures approximately 6 feet high by 10 feet wide.

Asan Inland - Japanese Cave (Park ID 94, ASMIS ID WAPA00034.00)

This cave is 6 feet wide by 5 feet high and is dug out of the limestone cliff. The cave is one of a set of three caves high up on the cliff facing Asan Bay. It is located behind the maintenance shop. The area is covered in vegetation.

Asan Inland - Post WWII Tank Ruins (Park ID 96 ASMIS ID WAPA00112.00)

This feature includes tank ruins that were constructed of metal. Most of it is buried in the ground and covered by soil and vegetation.

Asan Inland - Bundschu Ridge Foxholes (Park ID TBD, ASMIS ID TBD)

Company A's position, including foxholes, is located inside the park's Asan Inland Unit boundary.

Asan Inland – Matgue River Area Cave System (Park ID TBD, ASMIS ID TBD)

There are three caves built into a limestone cliff. The cave openings are approximately three feet wide and tall. The area is covered by vegetation.

Agat Beach Unit: Contributing

Agat - Japanese Cave (Park ID 4, ASMIS ID WAPA00003.00)

This cave was either man-made or was a natural cave enlarged to accommodate two to three men. The opening is approximately 4 feet wide. It may have been used as a gun emplacement due to its strategic position along the beach.

Agat - Rizal Point Japanese Bunker (Park ID 5, ASMIS ID WAPA00019.00/WAPA00122.00)

This bunker is located on southeast corner of Rizal Point, on a rock outcropping in between Rizal Beach and Apaca Point in Agat Unit. This defense structure was built as part of the Japanese coastal defense

units. Damaged during naval shelling, concrete sections lie on the beach and against the cliff side. The roof is the only part still intact, and is leaning against the rock cliff.

Agat - Ga'an Point Caves (Park ID 23A, B, C, E, ASMIS ID WAPA00006.001, WAPA00006.002, WAPA00006.003, WAPA00006.005)

There are four limestone caves associated concrete pillboxes at Ga'an Point that provided a field of fire over Agat Beach.

Agat - Apaca Point Japanese Tunnel (Park ID 103, ASMIS ID WAPA 00046.00)

Japanese coastal defense system tunnel connecting two pillboxes together at Apaca Point. The tunnel is enclosed by a concrete and rock roof.

Agat - Submerged LVT (Park ID 108, ASMIS ID WAPA 00100.00)

This site consists of a submerged LVT-4 Amtrac that is located in the water off Agat Beach, which was submerged during the U.S. invasion effort to cross the coral reef.

Agat - Submerged LVT (Park ID 109, ASMIS ID WAPA00101.00)

This submerged LVT is off the coast of Agat. It is possibly an LVT-1 Amtrac.

American Pontoon Barge (Park ID TBD, ASMIS ID WAPA00129.00)

This site was located during a survey by SRC and park submerged resources team in 1985. It is located south of Ga'an Point in 70 feet of water. The site consists of portions of a barge with hoist or crane assembly used to transfer fuel-oil drums and other supplies to amphibious vehicles.

Mount Alifan Unit: Contributing

Mount Alifan – Bomb Crater (Park ID 11, ASMIS ID WAPA00052.00)

One crater is approximately 42 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep. The crater is overgrown with vegetation.

Mount Alifan – Shell Crater (Park ID 14, ASMIS ID WAPA00055.00)

This shell crater is a shallow depression that is completely inundated with vegetation.

Mount Alifan – Radio Tower (Park ID 16, ASMIS ID TBD)

The ruins of a radio tower consist of a bent metal pipe and rebar in a concrete footing.

Mount Alifan - Gun Emplacements (Park ID 18, ASMIS ID WAPA00058.00)

This site includes a gun emplacement and two caves. Cave Shelter 18a is located on a hill and is dug out facing northeast with a large boulder located at the cave entrance. Cave 18b is located on the other side of the hill and faces north. A trench runs north of the caves. A gun emplacement located at the top of the hill. The site includes shrapnel and empty cartridges. This site is completely inundated by vegetation. See Appendix F: 2013 Site Plans for site map.

Mount Alifan – Japanese Gun Emplacements (Park ID 19, ASMIS ID WAPA000124.00)

This gun emplacement site consists of a ridge with a mound and depression. Shrapnel and empty cartridges are found around the site. See Appendix F for site map.

Mount Alifan - Bomb Crater (Park ID 19a-b, ASMIS ID WAPA00126.00)

This site consists of a cave and a bomb crater. Feature 019a is a cave shelter dug out of the red dirt mounds at Mount Alifan. Feature 019b is a crater that measures 19 feet by 16 feet, by 6.5 feet deep. The

crater is located at the top of a hill. Associated with the crater are shrapnel and shell casings. The entire site is covered in thick vegetation.

Mount Alifan – Anti-Tank Trench and Gun Emplacement (Park ID 35, ASMIS ID WAPA00015.00)
Located along the ridge is a depression with a gun emplacement located approximately 33 feet from an antitank trench. The trench measures approximately 13 feet long. See Appendix F for site map.

Mount Alifan - Foxholes (Park ID 37, ASMIS ID WAPA00068.00)
This site is a collection of foxholes situated on a high ridge above two ravines (one on either side). Previous surveys revealed that this site had 17 fox holes, but a 2006 survey was only able to relocate 9 of the 17. Half of these features are inundated by vegetation and are filled with water.

Mount Alifan - Japanese Trenches and Cave (Park ID 38, ASMIS ID WAPA00016.00)
This site consists of a foxhole and trenches with gun remnants. The foxhole is dug out of the side of a dirt clay mound and houses a 4 inch by 4 inch vent that connects with an unknown mound. Above the foxhole is a series of trenches that are inundated by vegetation. See Appendix F for site map.

Mount Alifan - Foxholes and Probable Gun Emplacement (Park ID 39, ASMIS ID WAPA00017.00)
This site consists of a collection of foxholes and trenches. One depression, which appears to be manmade, is located at the base of a mound. There is a trench that runs east to west. The entire site is covered in vegetation and has been damaged by erosion. See Appendix F for site map.

Mount Alifan - Gun Emplacements (Park ID 47, ASMIS ID WAPA00073.00)
This site consists of a network of foxholes and trenches. There are several foxholes in the area as well as a trench that runs north to south for approximately 165 feet. There are three larger dug out areas branching off of this large trench. This site is covered with vegetation and has been damaged by erosion.

Mount Alifan – Cave (Park ID 50, ASMIS ID WAPA00075.00)
This is a man-made tunnel located in a clay hillside. There are entrances on both ends of the tunnel, which connect an upper portion of the hill with a gun emplacement. Both entrances are approximately three feet wide and six feet tall. The tunnel is approximately 26 feet long. The gun emplacement faces the ridge. See Appendix F for site map.

Mount Alifan – Crater (Park ID 51, ASMIS ID WAPA00076.00)
The depression is approximately 5 feet in diameter and is inundated with vegetation.

Fonte Plateau Unit: Contributing

Fonte Plateau – Communications Site (Park ID TBD)
There are various concrete and metal features associated with the communications facility at Fonte Plateau. Features include concrete structures and wires and conduit associated with the workings of the communication equipment during the period of significance.

Piti Guns Unit: Contributing

Piti Guns - Ruin (Park ID TBD)
A structure in ruins is located behind the first gun at Piti. It is unknown how this structure was used during the period of significance.



Archeological Sites 1: Asan Beach cave (right) and unpaved footpath (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Archeological Sites 2: Fonte Plateau concrete feature near parking area (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Archeological Sites 3: Fonte Plateau concrete feature associated with the war communications equipment (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Archeological Sites 4: Fonte Plateau concrete feature in surrounding vegetation (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).



Archeological Sites 5: Piti Guns site collapsed structure near guns (NPS-PWR-CL Program, 2012).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 3/10/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Overall, the cultural landscape condition is assessed as poor due to the condition of the historic structures, circulation, and vegetation that contributes to the significance of the historic property. Landscape features show evidence of negative impacts and deterioration that require corrective action and maintenance to prevent further loss of the historic fabric. In many cases, the negative impacts and deterioration that harm the landscape are caused by activities within private or local government land that is adjacent to NPS owned and managed lands. This problem is particularly acute at the Mount Tenjo Road, where use of the unimproved road has caused severe erosion to the road bed.

Over the past several years efforts have been made to improve the condition of the historic structures and sites within the park. However, because the majority of historic structures were constructed quickly, often using substandard materials, they require a high level of maintenance just to stabilize. Many of the historic Japanese defense structures built in 1944 are in a state of deterioration from various factors including high humidity, high winds, heavy rains, frequent exposure to salt spray, tidal inundation, vegetation overgrowth, as well as displacement caused by invasive root systems, erosion, and impacts caused by visitor use. One of these issues, vegetation, results in slow yet steady deterioration that will collapse each structure if not abated. Vegetative root systems can cause expansive pressure on cement structures and can create fissures between stone and mortar. These fissures allow water to penetrate into structures resulting in the leaching of limestone and can compromising strength and integrity of the structure. As these historic features age, they need increasing amounts of stabilization and cyclic maintenance.

If stabilization and cyclic maintenance of these historic resources is not addressed, these resources could be lost within one to two years.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Exposure to the Elements

Type of Impact: Internal and External

Impact Description: Salt air, sand, rain, and wind both during typhoons as well as recurring major storm events continue to impact many historic structures through deposition of debris filling voids, splaying of structural material, rust, and ruin.

Type of Impact: Erosion

Type of Impact: Internal and External

Impact Description: The intermittent and seasonal flow of water in drainages and

washes has led to the erosion of segments of some of the roads in the upland units, while erosion along the coast continues and is especially dramatic during typhoons and other storm events. In some cases, shoreline erosion has altered the morphology of the coastline.

Type of Impact:

Flooding

Type of Impact:

Internal and External

Impact Description:

Flooding due to typhoons and storm surges deposit debris around and within historic features, and obscures paths and structural foundations.

Type of Impact:

Release to Succession

Type of Impact:

Internal and External

Impact Description:

A few efforts have been undertaken to address impacts of encroaching vegetation. However, large portions of the park, in particular the upland units that are no longer used recreationally or commemoratively have been released to succession. This has impacted the historic views as well as impacted the historically open spaces that were used for agriculture before the war and as a battle site during the war. The majority of secondary circulation patterns associated with the war and pre-war settlement are either lost or heavily obscured by invasive vegetation.

Type of Impact:

Deferred Maintenance

Type of Impact:

Internal

Impact Description:

Due to the large number of historic structures in the park, in addition to shortages of materials and manpower to care for them, many structures are deteriorating and in poor condition. Concrete features are spalling, earthen features are slumping, vegetation is overgrown on top of most features within the park, and sand and soils obscure many of the historic defense structures.

Type of Impact:

Structural Deterioration

Type of Impact:

Internal

Impact Description:

Historic concrete and metal structures throughout the park are continually exposed to adverse environmental conditions and over the years have generally deteriorated to a stable but poor condition.

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands
Type of Impact: External

Impact Description: Adjacent developments to all park units have altered historic views, current water flow patterns, and recreational activities within the park.

Type of Impact: Visitor Use
Type of Impact: Internal

Impact Description: Recreational use of some of the upland roads has caused massive amounts of erosion.

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson
Type of Impact: Internal

Impact Description: Vandalism of concrete features, including graffiti and fire pits, is a continual problem in the beach units.

Stabilization Measures:

The stabilization measures recommended below include maintenance measures:

Concrete defense structures (i.e. pillboxes): These features should be repaired and stabilized for safety and to prevent further deterioration and protect them from the elements. Repairs should follow guidance provided by WJE in their March 2012 site visit.

Circulation routes: Repair erosion damage to historic roads caused by vehicles, while maintaining historic widths and alignments.

Vegetation: Control spread of forests into remaining historic open spaces and circulation routes to prevent further loss. Selectively clear vegetation encroaching on historic views at the Piti Gun unit. Selectively thin or remove vegetation on top of pillboxes based on recommendation of the structural engineer and regional staff recommendations.

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: 05/12/1983

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative:

According to the 1983 GMP: "...it is proposed to preserve in place all historic structures in the park associated with World War II. This will be accomplished through preservation maintenance and very limited stabilization. This would include about 30 pillboxes and other concrete structures, four artillery pieces in place and 10 or more caves. It is also proposed to maintain as nearly as possible the historic character of the battle areas, primarily keeping them in open space with limited development and use."

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Supplemental Information:

- Appendix A: 11" x 17" Site Plans (set of 5)
- Appendix B: Comparative Photograph Analysis
- Appendix C: U.S. Invasion of Guam - July 21, 1944
- Appendix D: Historical Topographic Maps
- Appendix E: Japanese Defensive Works Cluster Arrangement (set of 10)
- Appendix F: 2013 Site Plans from Site Condition Assessment Forms
- Appendix G: Resource Identification Chart
- Appendix H: University of Guam CLI research letter report

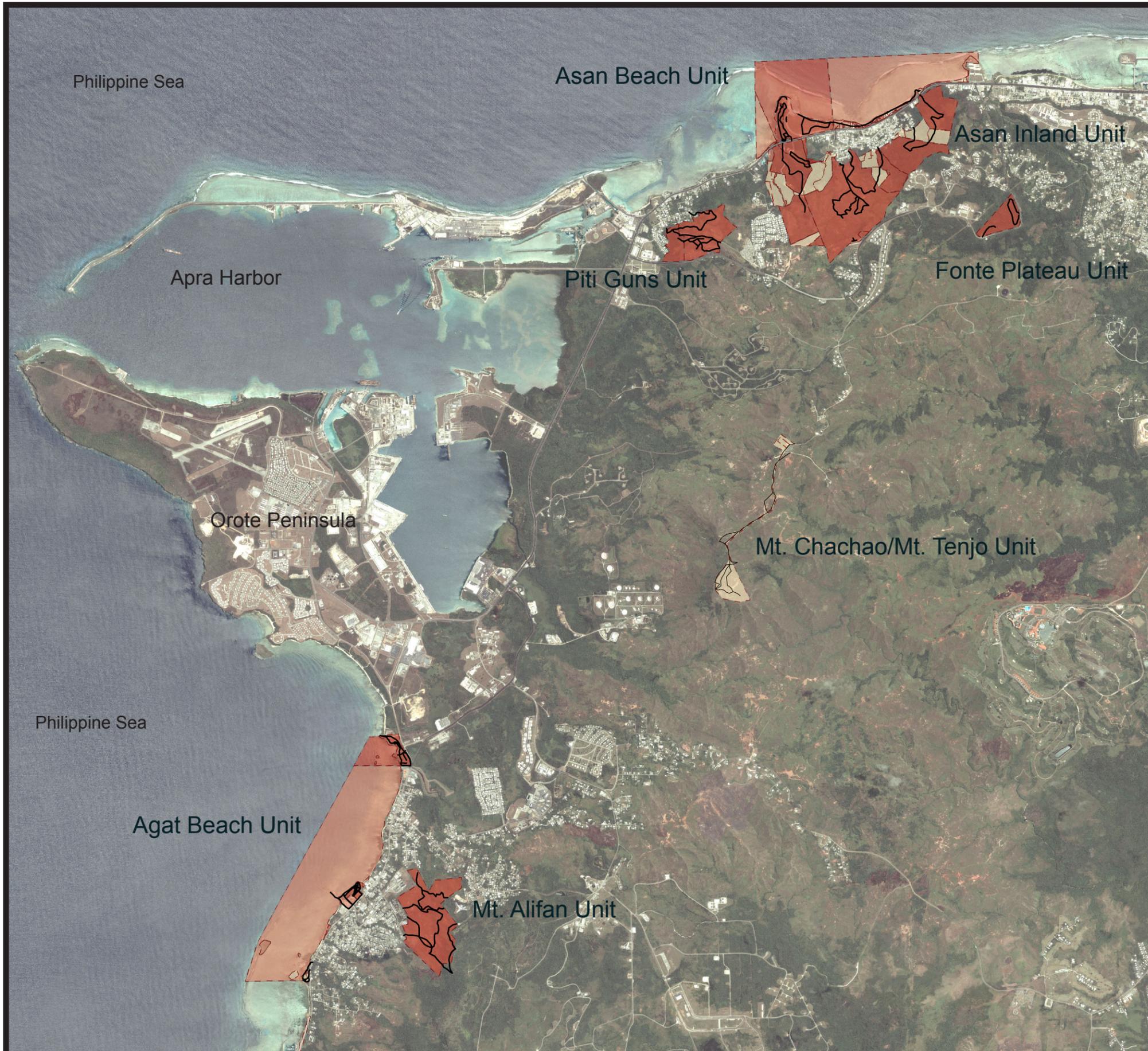
Appendix A:
11" x 17" Site Plans (set of 5)

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Landscapes Program
April 2013

Source data:
2005 SID aerial imagery.
Park boundary from Lands
Division GIS data in park
geodatabase.
Trails from park geodatabase.

Legend

-  Private
-  Public
-  Federal
-  Federal (Less Than Fee)
-  roads and trails
-  park boundary



War in the Pacific National Historical Park

Asan Beach Unit, Asan Inland Unit, and Fonte Plateau Unit, Guam
 Appendix A: Site Plan 2 of 5

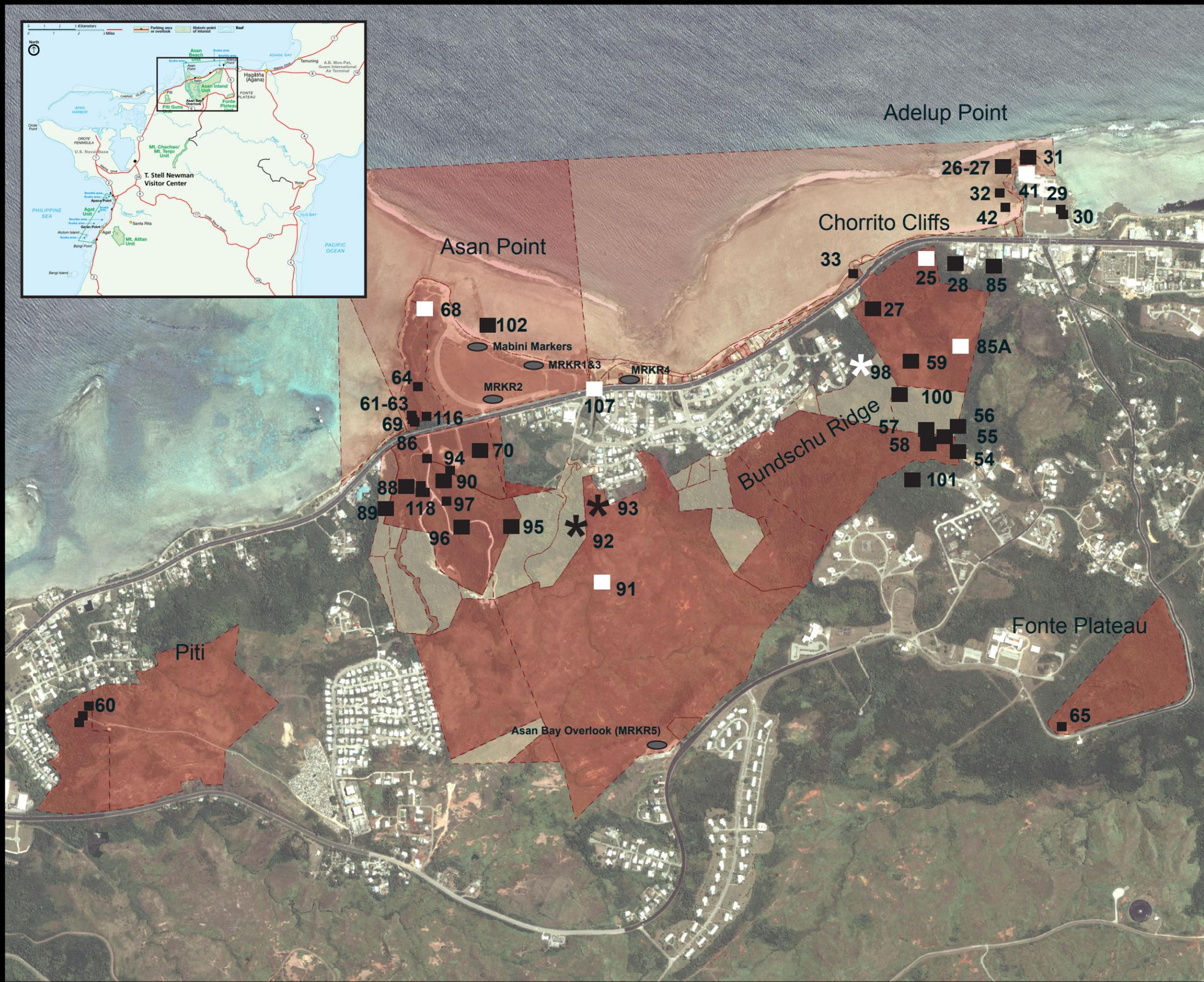
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
 Pacific West Regional Office
 Cultural Landscapes Program
 April 2013

Source data:
 2005 SID aerial imagery,
 Park boundary from Lands
 Division GIS data in park
 geodatabase.
 Location of features is based on
 2013 condition update GPS and
 on 1979 surface survey mapping
 prepared by R. Apple.

Map site number corresponds to
 park id number.

Legend

-  American and Japanese feature
-  American feature
-  Japanese feature
-  park boundaries
-  markers/monuments
-  private
-  public
-  federal
-  federal less than fee
-  roads
-  park boundary



War in the Pacific National Historical Park

Asan Point, Asan Beach Unit, Guam

Appendix A: Site Plan 3 of 5

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Landscapes Program
April 2013

Source data:
2005 SID aerial imagery.

Location of features is based on
2013 condition update GPS and
on 1979 surface survey mapping
prepared by R. Apple.

Marker number corresponds to
park id number.



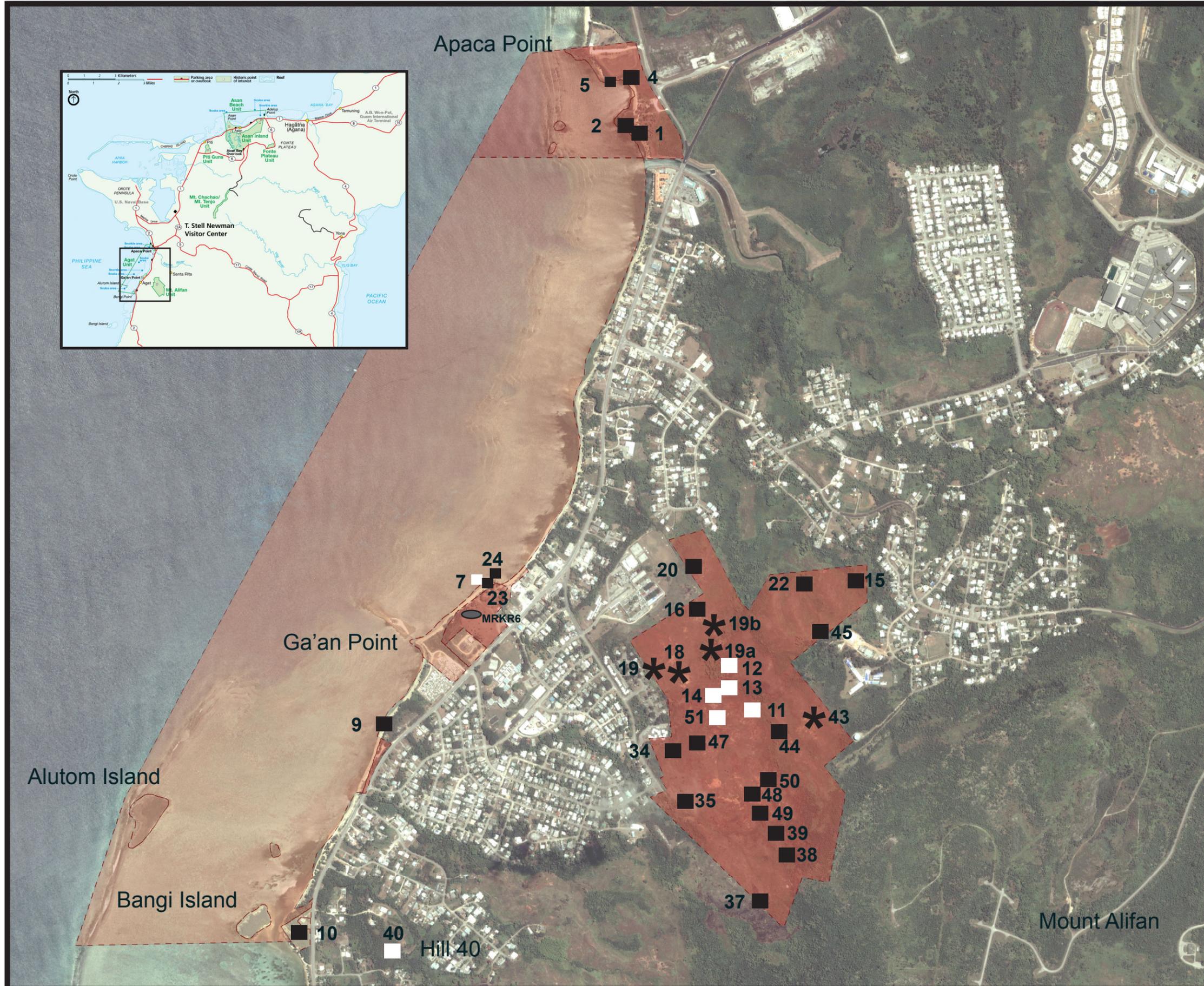
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
 Pacific West Regional Office
 Cultural Landscapes Program
 April 2013

Source data:
 2005 SID aerial imagery.
 Park boundary from Lands
 Division GIS data in park
 geodatabase.
 Location of features is based on
 2013 condition update GPS and
 on 1979 surface survey mapping
 prepared by R. Apple.

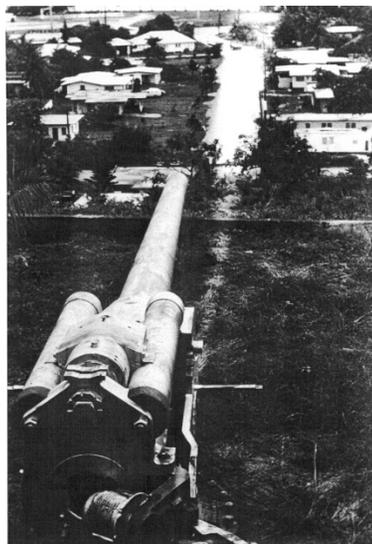
Map site number corresponds to
 park id number.

Legend

- * American and Japanese feature
- American feature
- Japanese feature
- Publically owned
- Federally owned
- Mounument



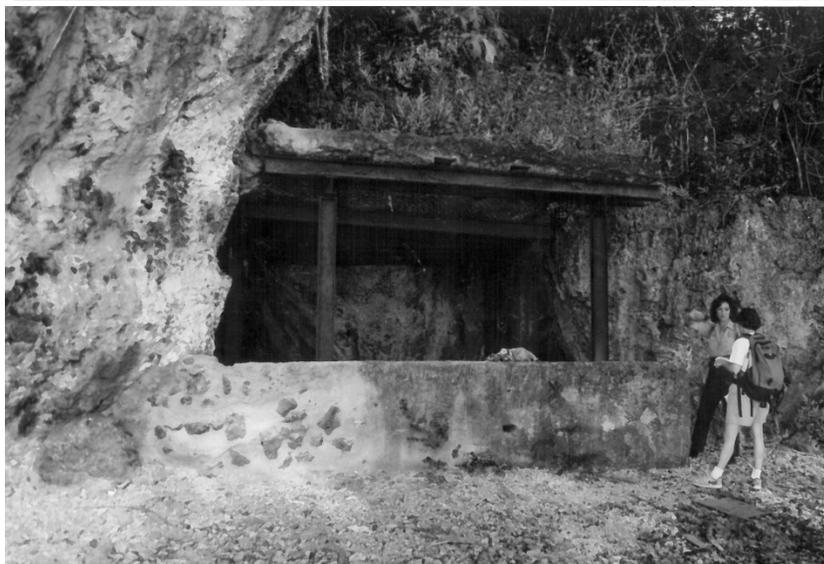
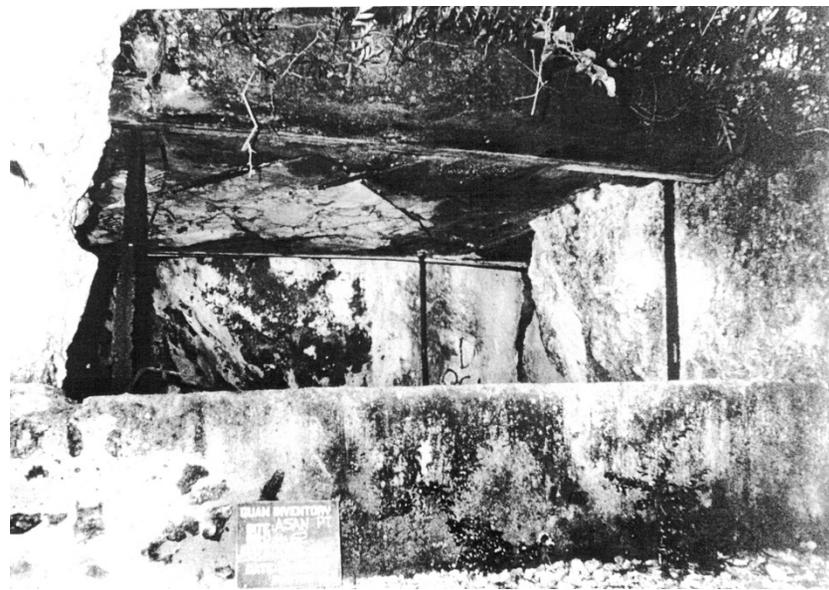
Appendix B:
Comparative Photograph Analysis



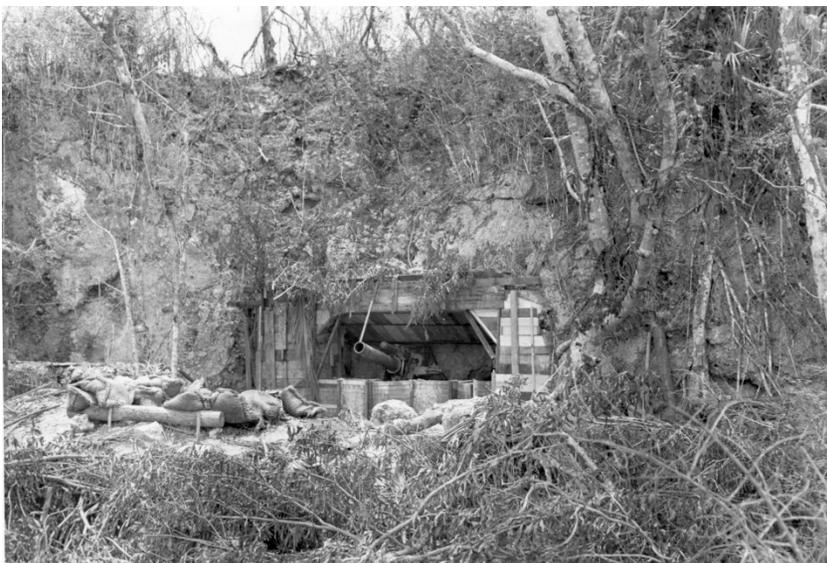
Piti (LCS 56581) from top left to right, 1944, 1979, 1998, and present.



Gaan Point Pillbox 24 (LCS 21195) from top left to right: 1944, 1979, 1998, 2012.



Asan Beach pillbox 62 (LCS 21208) from top left to right 1944, 1979, 1994, 2012.



Asan pillbox 64 (LCS 21210) from top left to right: 1944, 1970, 1991, 2012.



Agat Apaca Point entrance to pillbox 1 (LCS 21190) from top left to right: 1944, 1979, 1994, 2012.

Appendix C:
U.S. Invasion Plan - July 21, 1944

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
 Pacific West Regional Office
 Cultural Landscapes Program
 July 2013

Source data:
 Google Earth data.
 Park boundary from Lands
 Division GIS data in park
 geodatabase.
 Rogers, 1995, page 183.

Legend

-  park boundary
-  force beachhead line
-  invasion beaches divided by invasion identifier



Eye elevation 27,700 feet



Asan Invasion Beach

- 3rd Marine Division
- 21st Marines
- 9th Marines

Agat Invasion Beach

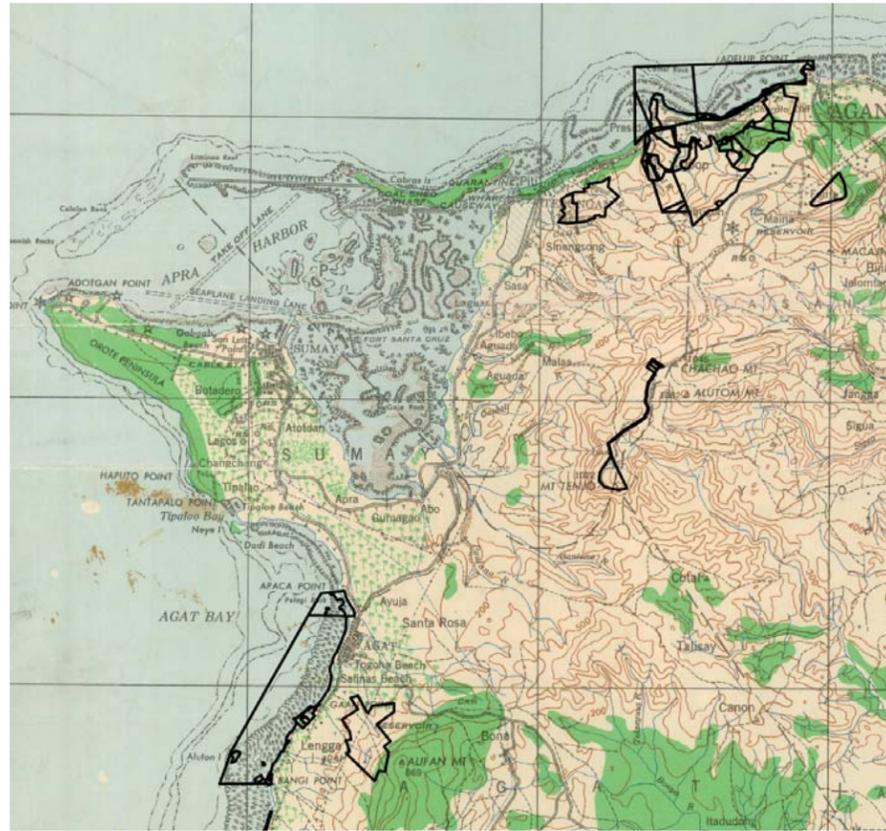
- 1st Provisional Marine Brigade
- 22nd Marines
- 4th Marines
- 77th Infantry Division (Reserve)
- 305 Brigade (Reserve)

Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA
 Data NOAA
 Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
 Image © 2013 DigitalGlobe

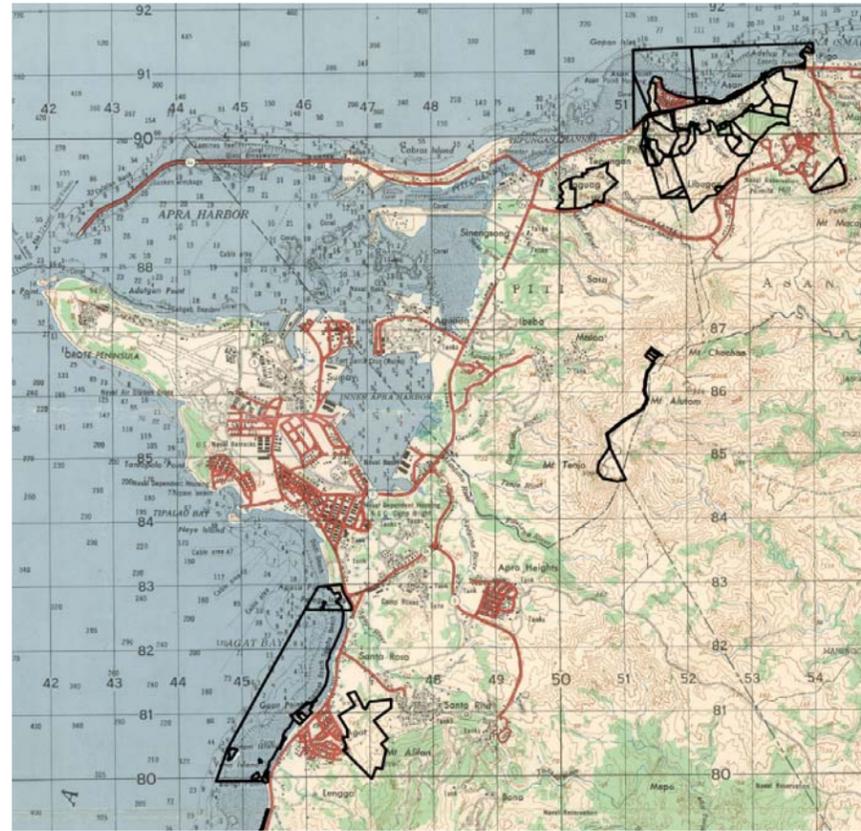
Imagery Date: 3/27/2013

Appendix D:
Historical Topographical Maps

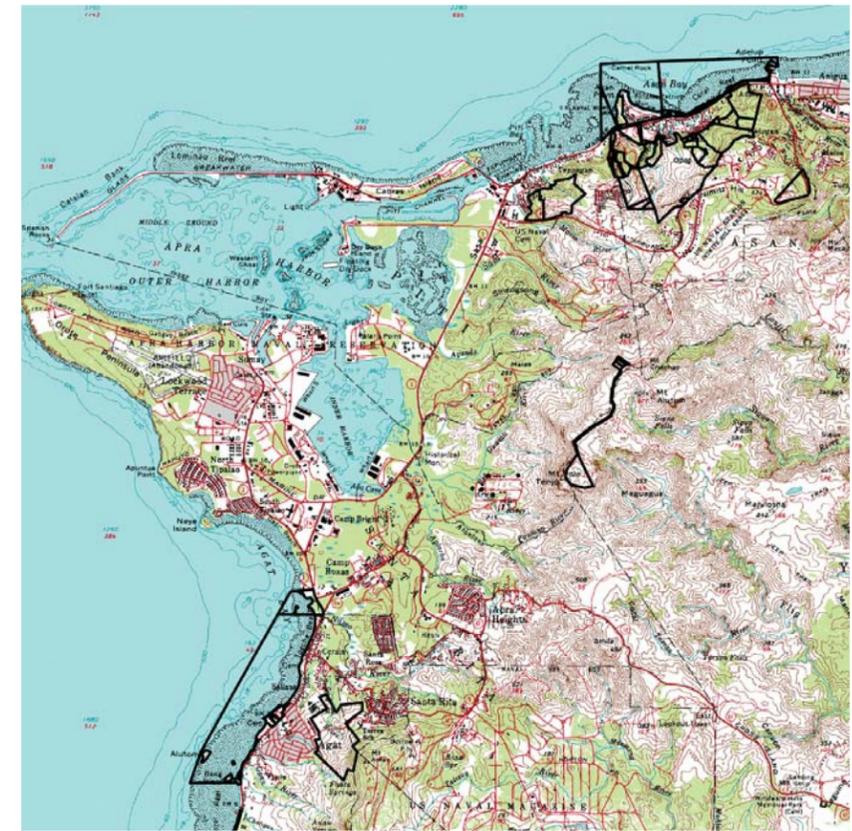
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Landscapes Program
December 2012



April, 1944



1954



1978

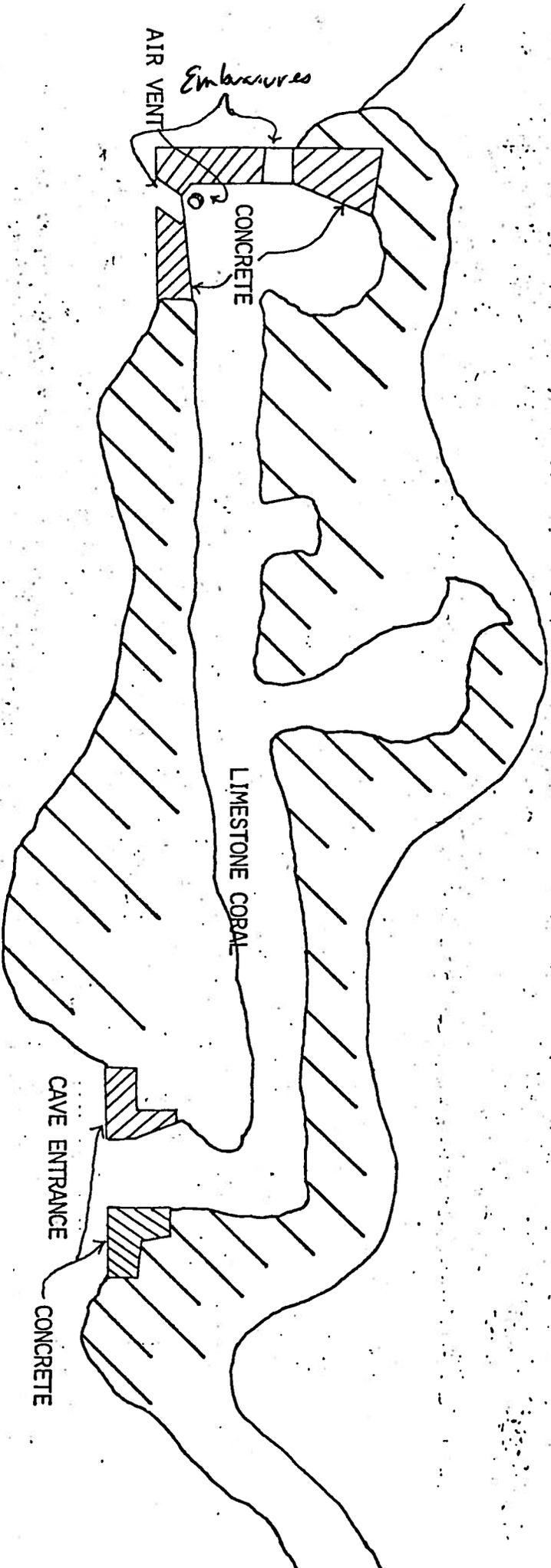
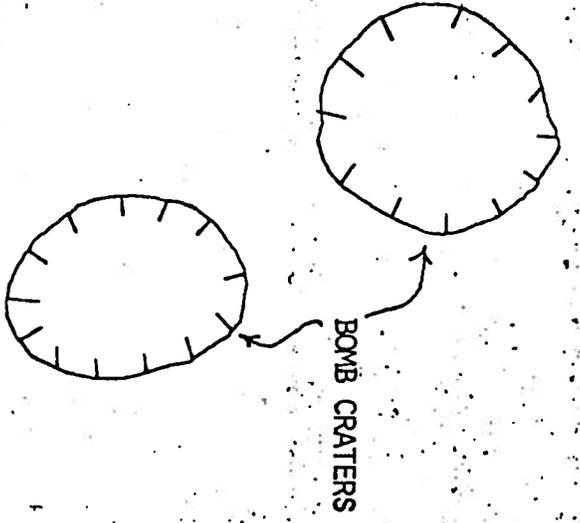
Source data:
1944, 1954 from MARC, 1978
from USGS.
Park boundary from Lands
Division GIS data in park
geodatabase.

2 miles



Appendix E:
Defensive Works Cluster Arrangement
(from Denfeld, 1979)

SITE 1 APACA PT.

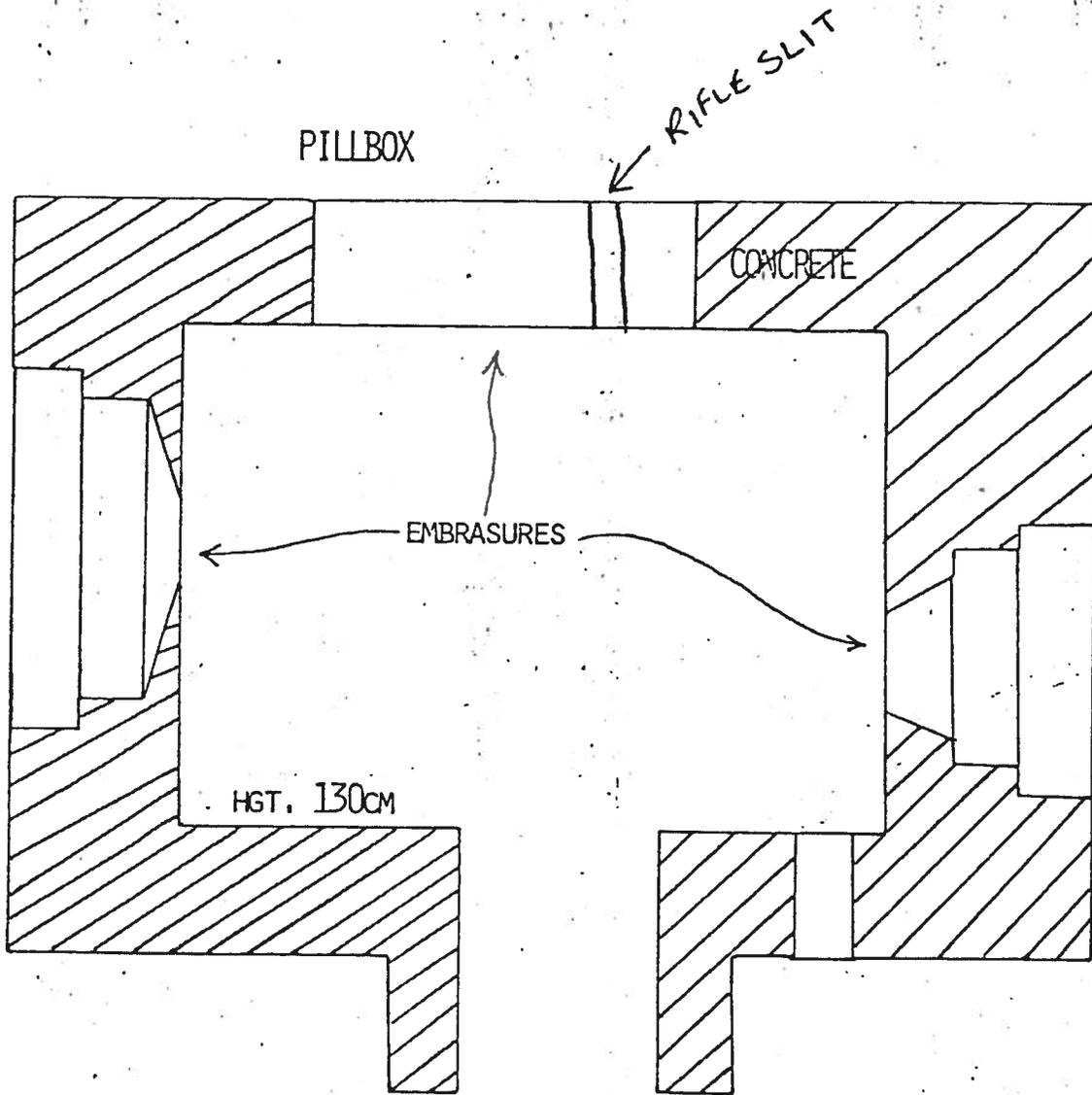


PILLBOX COMPLEX (TOP VIEW)

1/100 SCALE 1CM=1M



SITE 10
TOP VIEW



ENTRANCE

1/300 SCALE 10cm=1m
0 1 2 3 M.

SITE 23

DESTROYED
PILLBOX

PILLBOX

PILLBOX

HGT. 160cm

CONCRETE

HGT. 200cm

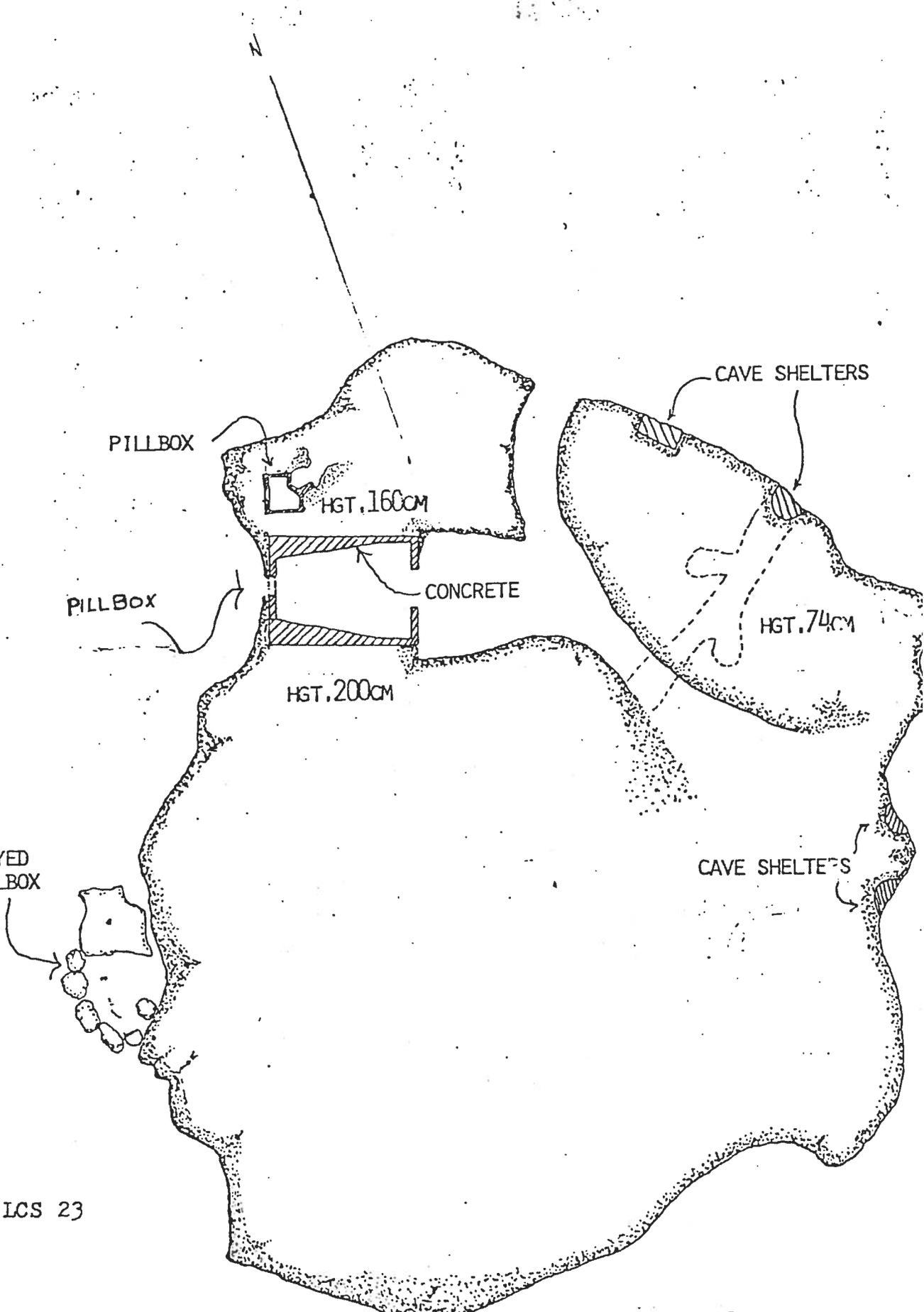
CAVE SHELTERS

HGT. 74cm

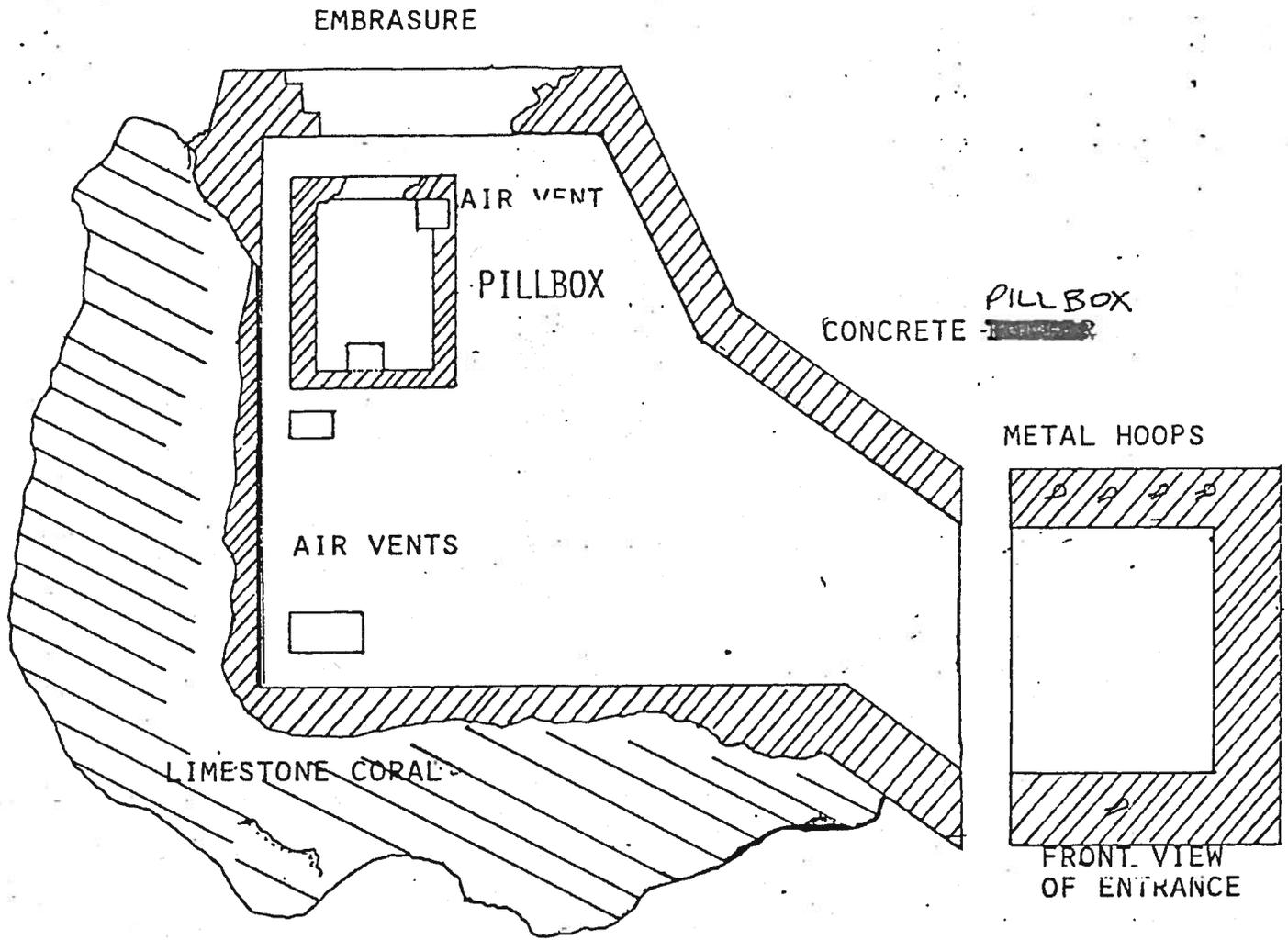
CAVE SHELTERS

WAPA: LCS 23

1/200 SCALE 1cm=1m
0 1 2 3 4 5
M.



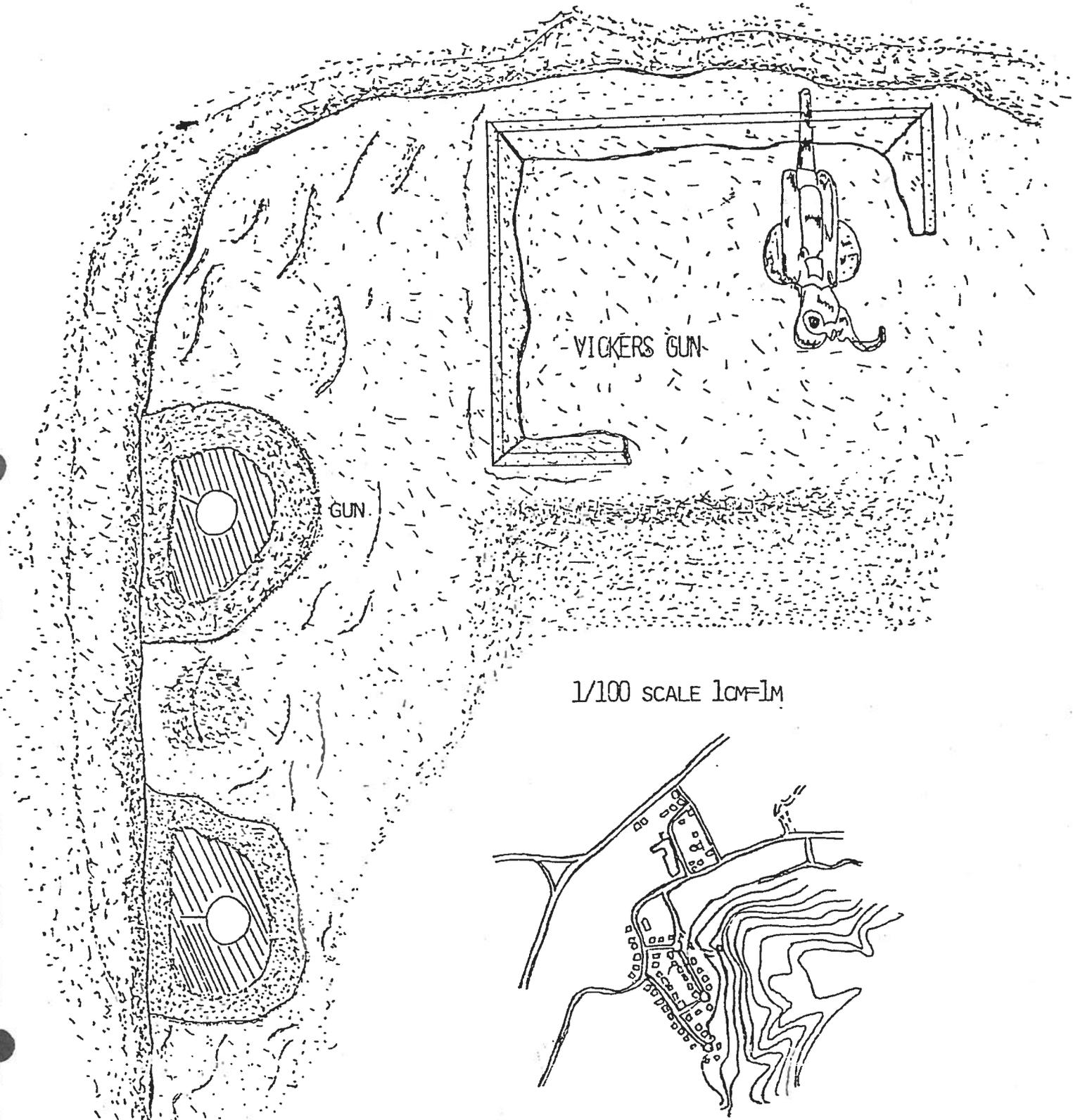
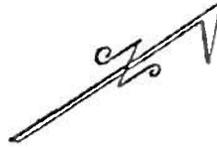
SITE 24



0 1 2 3 4 M. 2CM=1M 1/200 SCALE

PITI GUNS

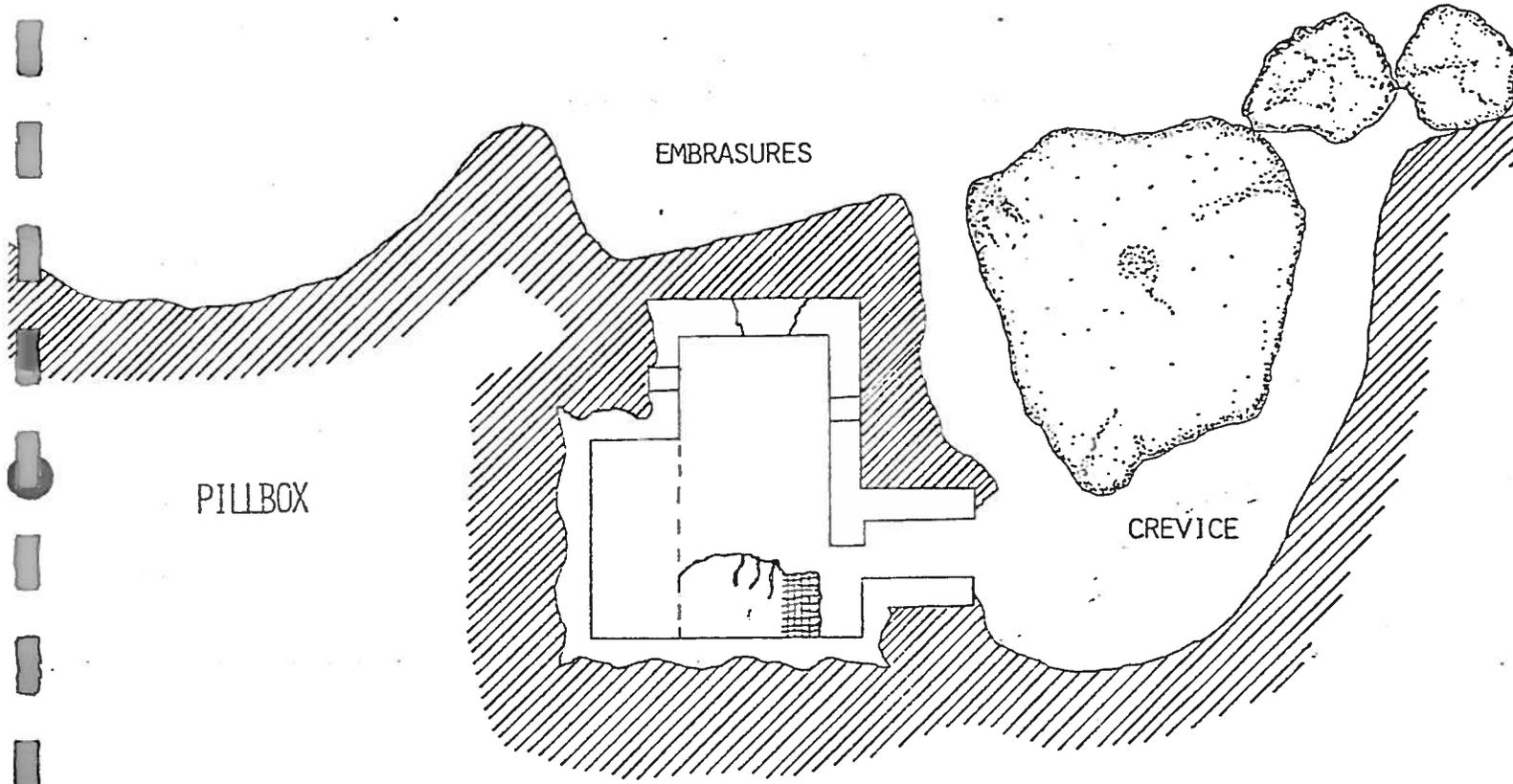
SITE 60



1/100 SCALE 1cm=1m

ASAN POINT

SITE 61



EXPOSED REEBARS (BOMB DAMAGE)

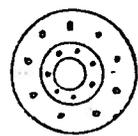
1/100 SCALE 1CM=1M

ASAN POINT

SITE 62



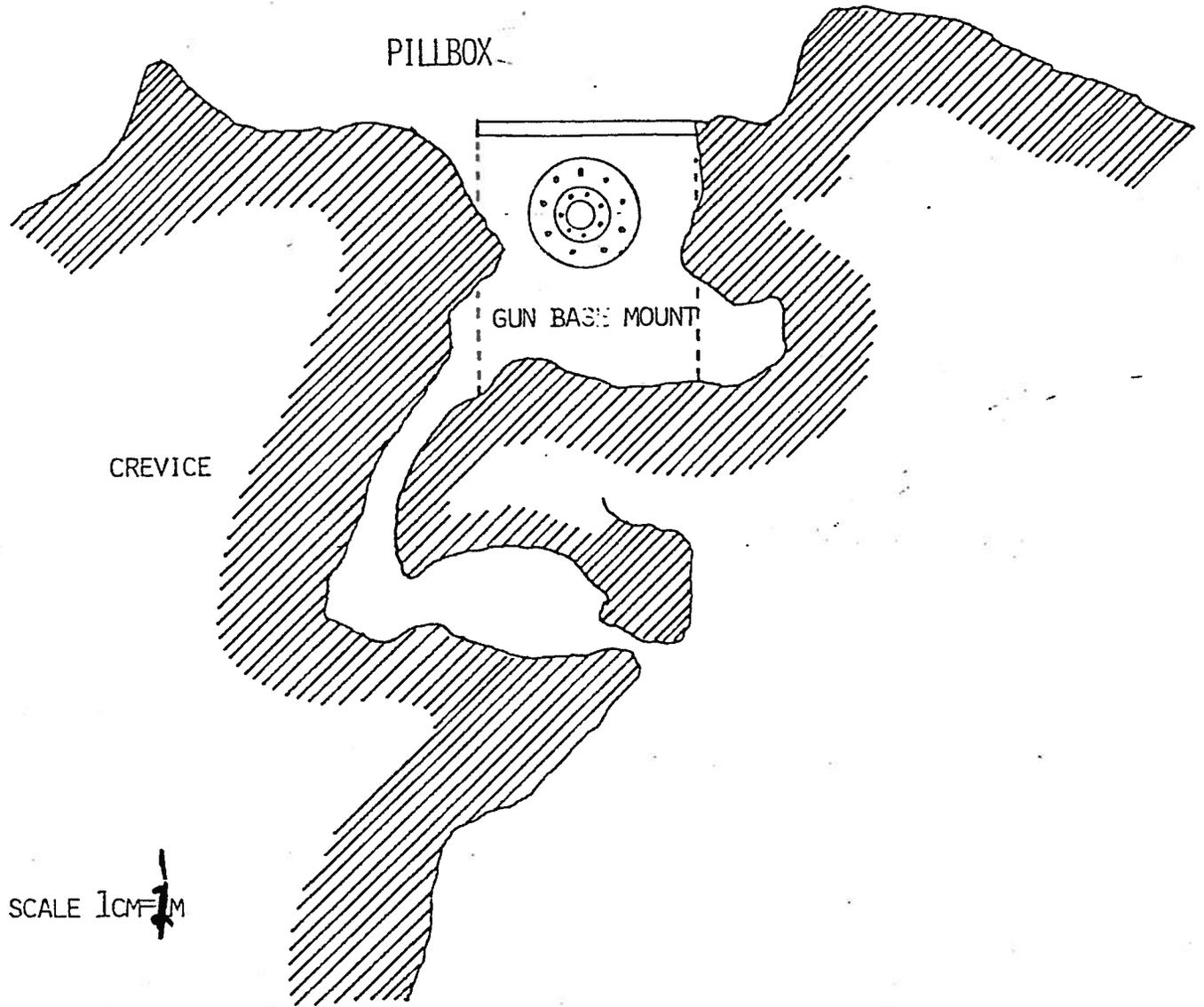
PILLBOX



GUN BASE MOUNT

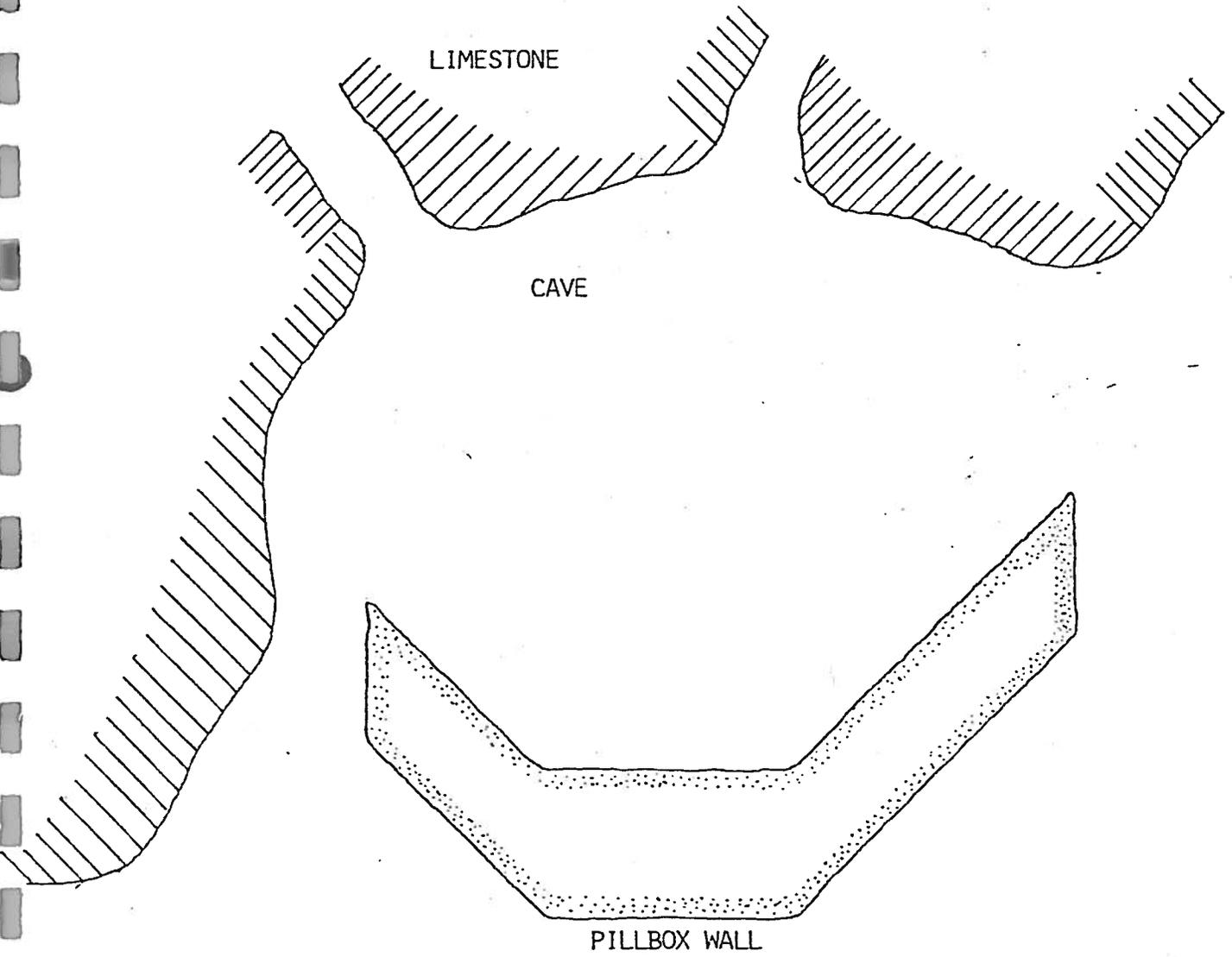
CREVICE

1/200 SCALE 1CM = 1M



ASAN POINT

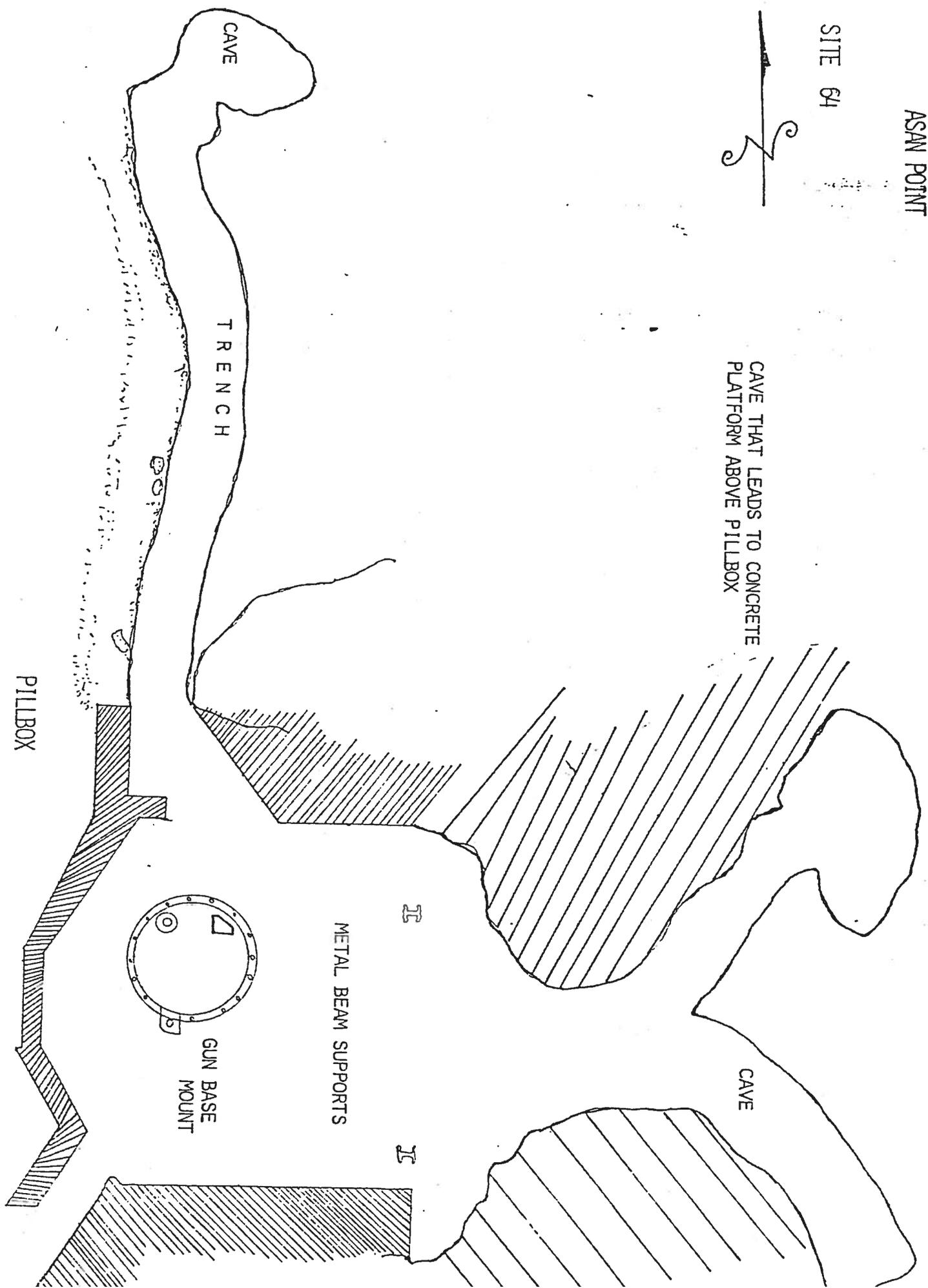
SITE 63



1/300 SCALE 1CM=1M



CAVE THAT LEADS TO CONCRETE
PLATFORM ABOVE PILLBOX



1cm=1m

2cm=1m

SITE 9 005

PILLBOX

CORAL

CONCRETE

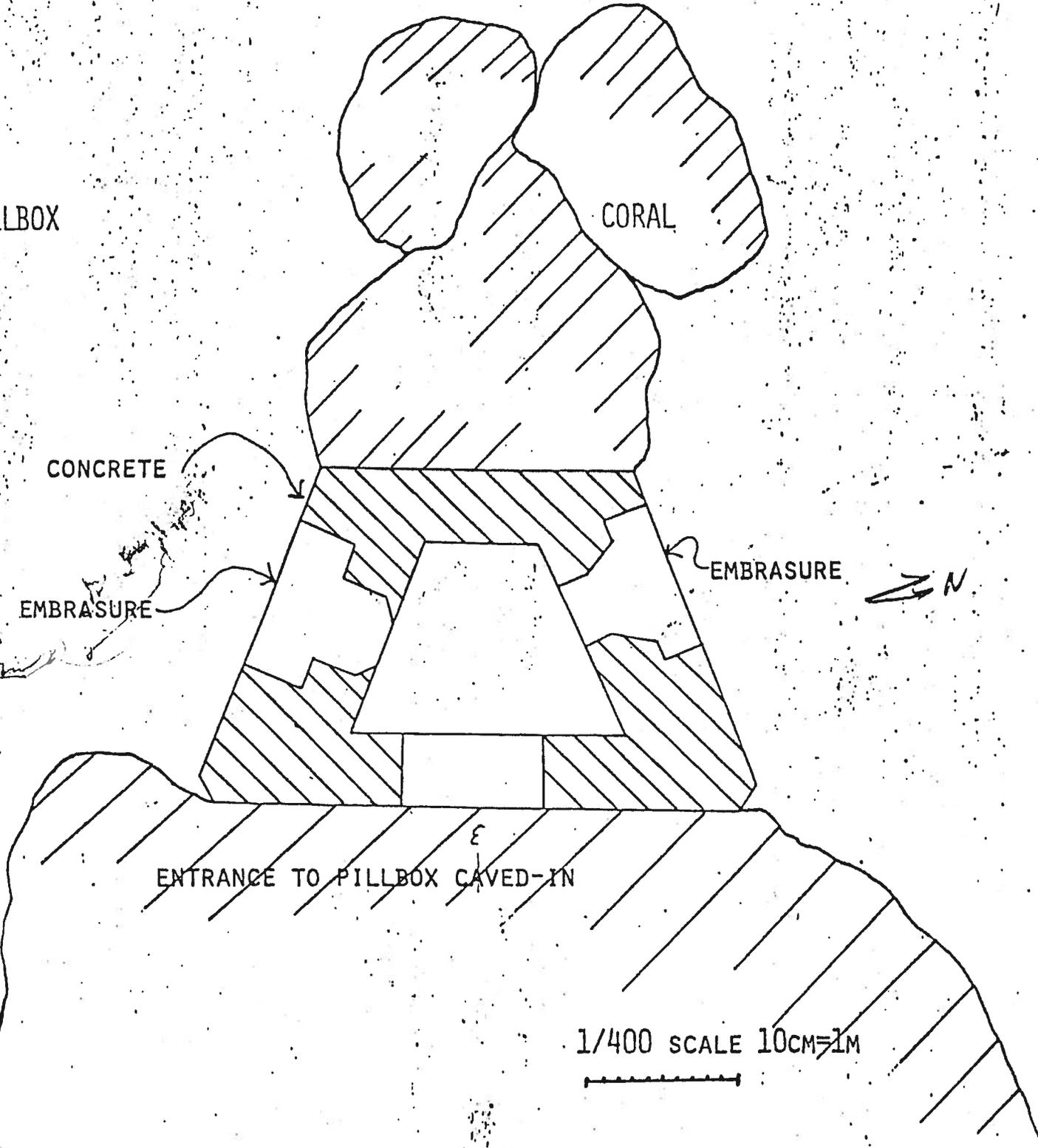
EMBRASURE

EMBRASURE

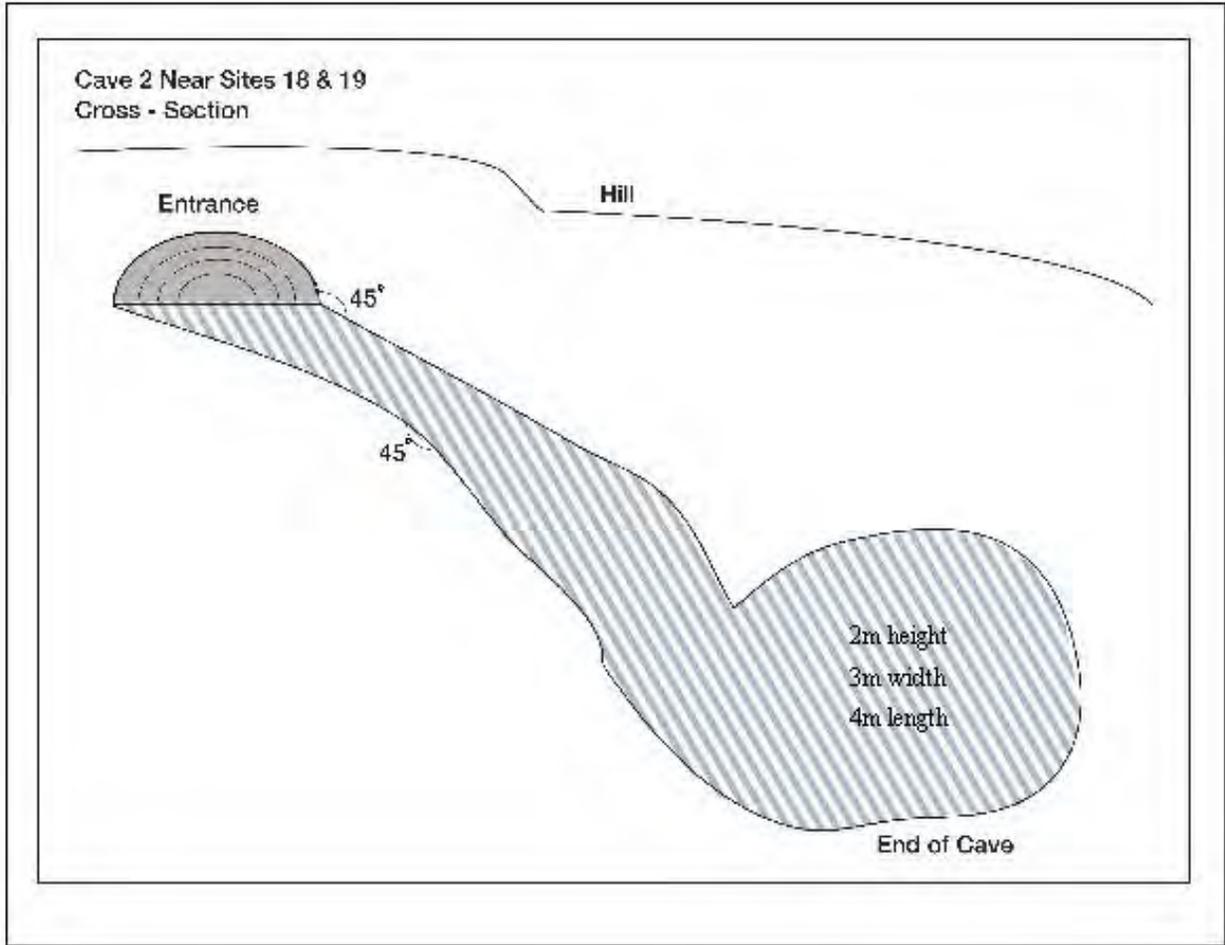


ENTRANCE TO PILLBOX CAVED-IN

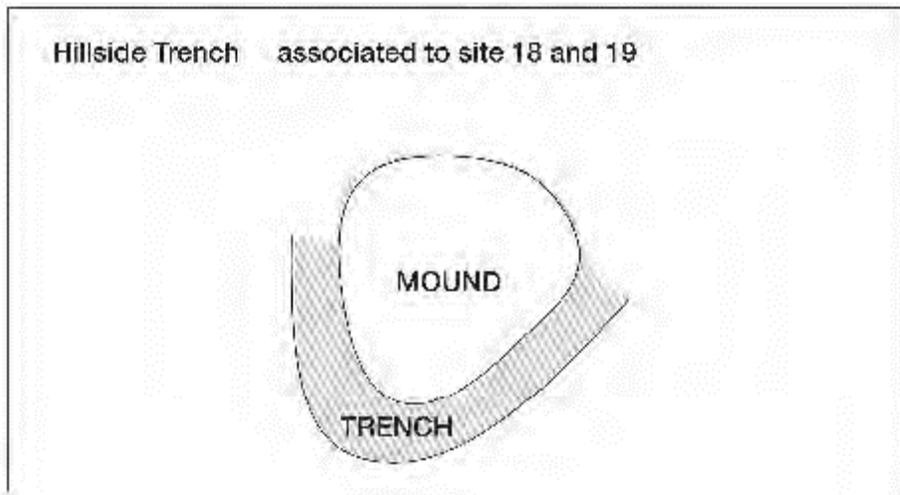
1/400 SCALE 10CM=1M



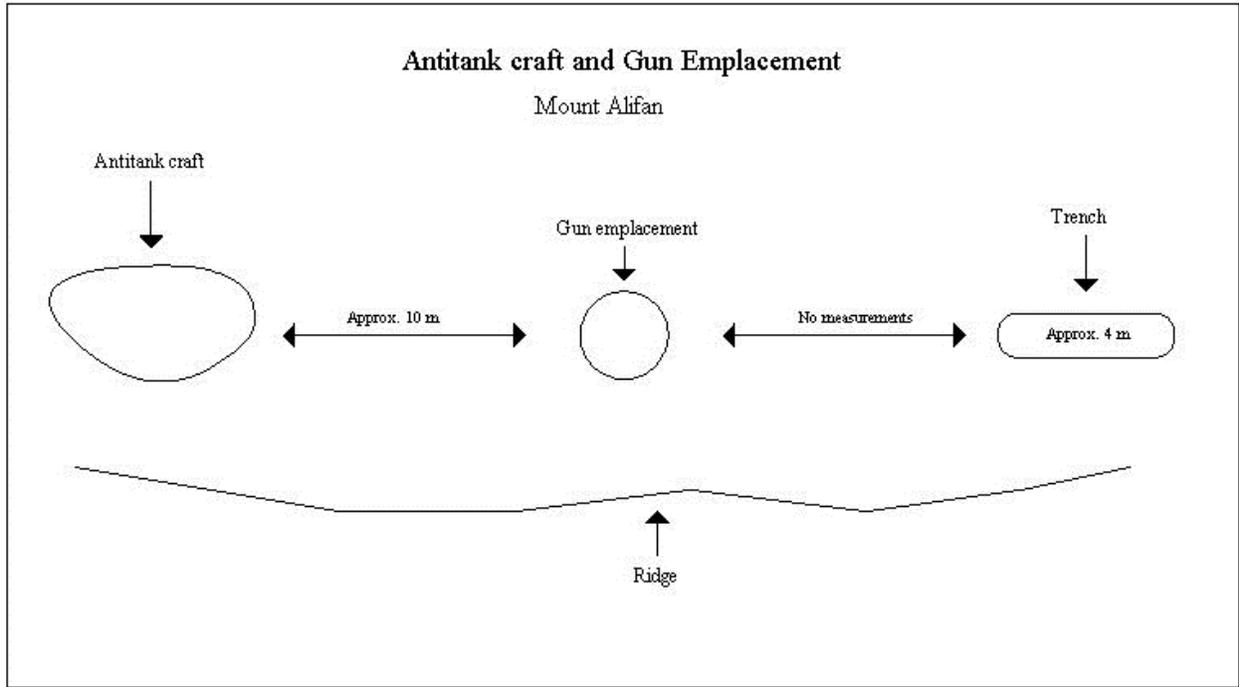
Appendix F:
2013 Site Plans from Site Condition Assessment Forms



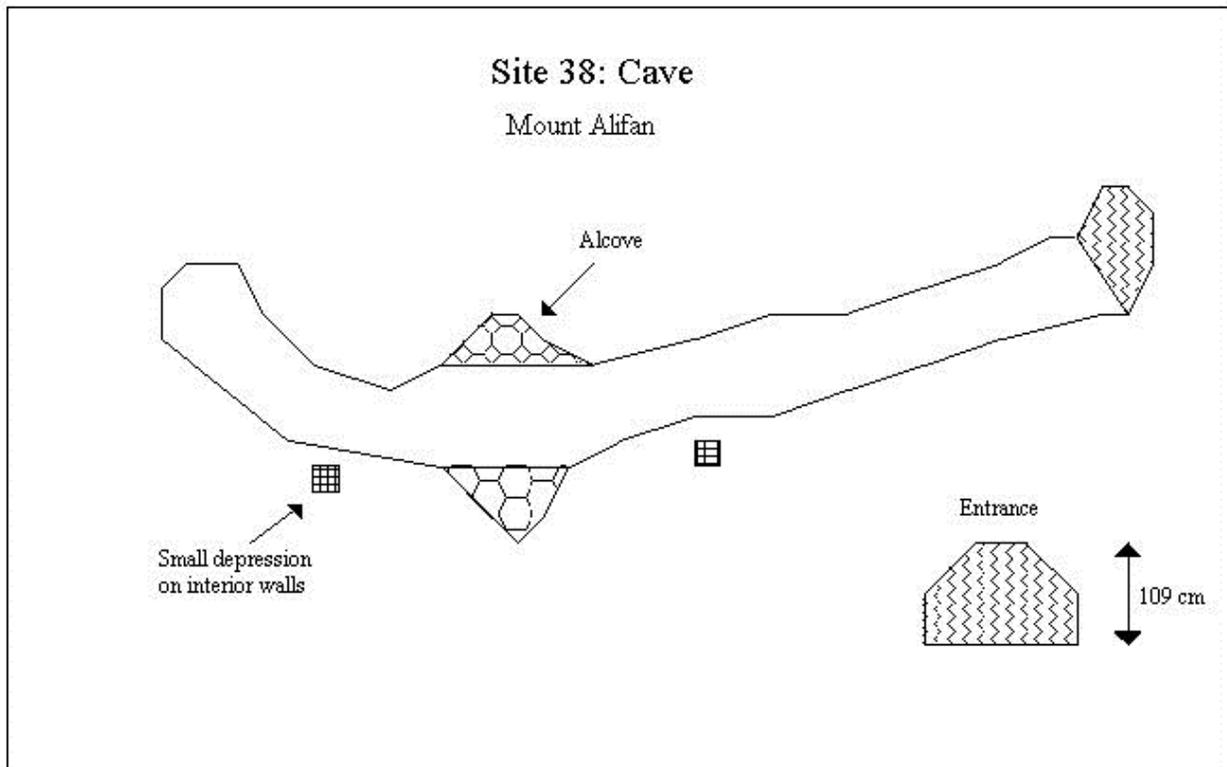
Site 18 and 19



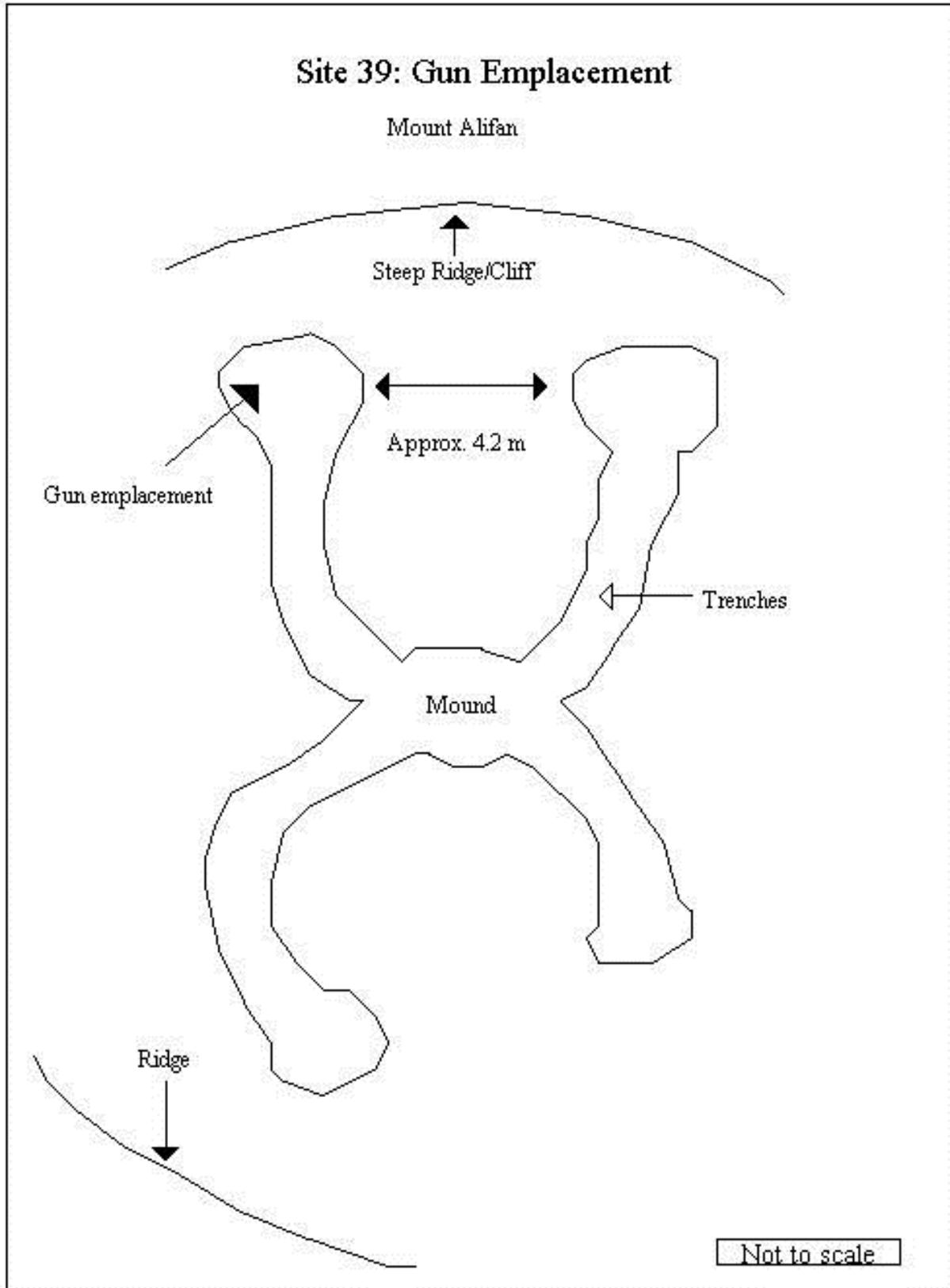
Site 18 and 19

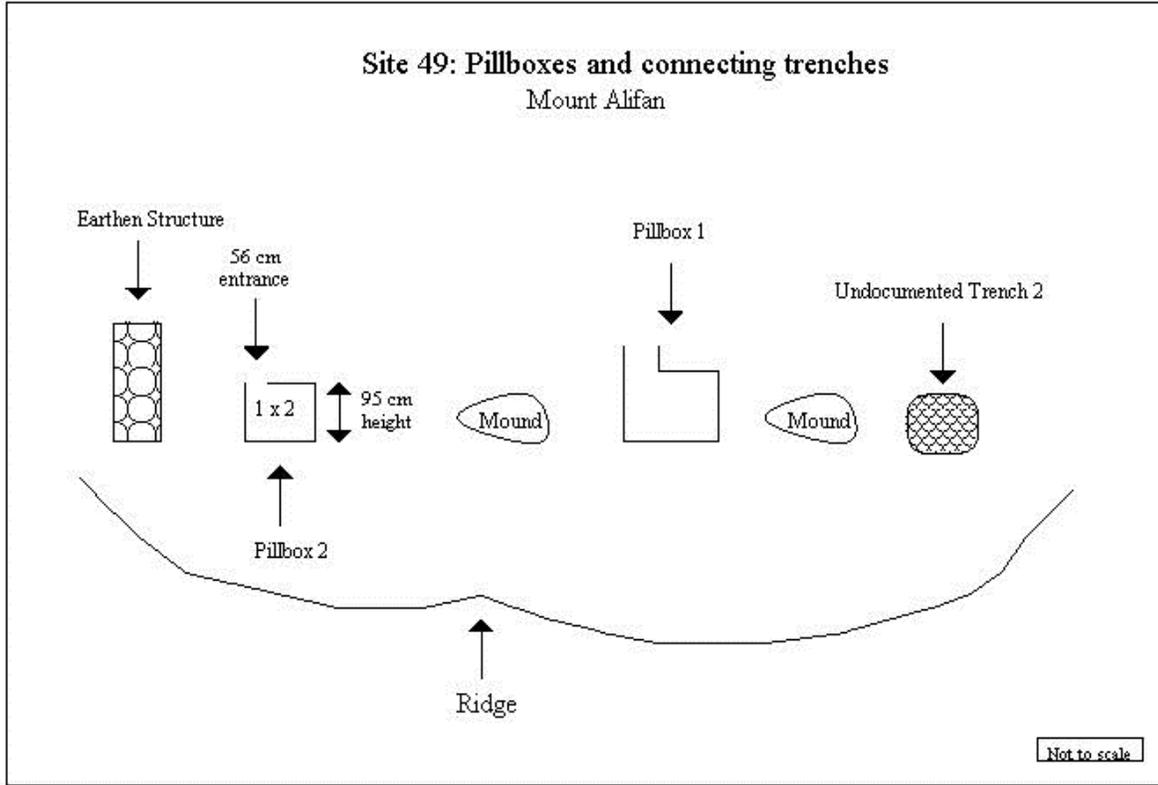


Site 35

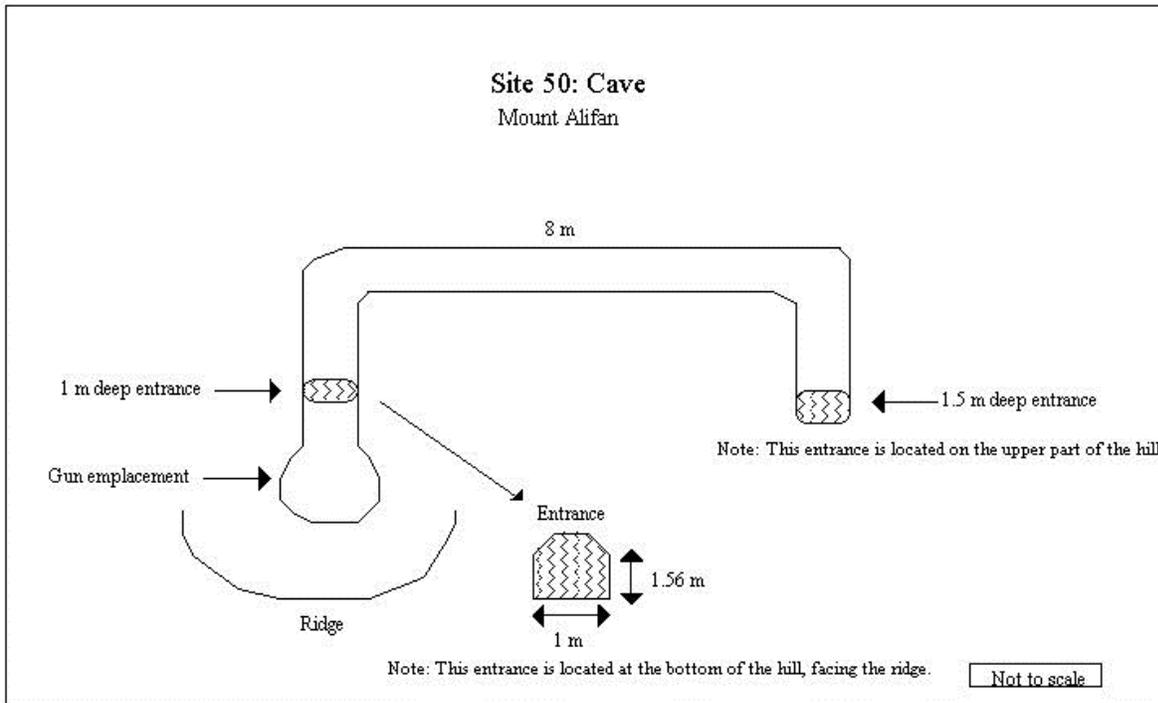


Site 38





Site 49



Site 50

Appendix G:
Resource Identification Chart

PARK UNIT	NAME	PARK ID	LCS ID	Shadow LCS ID	ASMIS ID	NR STATUS	NOTES	ASMIS 2010 STATUS	1979 Survey
AGAT	Apaca Point Japanese Bunker with Tunnel	1	21190		WAPA00001.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		fair	yes- pillbox, 2 caves, 2 craters
AGAT	Apaca Point Japanese Bunker	2	21191		WAPA00002.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		good	yes
AGAT	Agat Japanese Cave	4		101677	WAPA00003.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		good	yes- id #3 in survey, cave #4
AGAT	Rizal Point Japanese Bunker	5		21192	WAPA00019.00/W	Determined Eligible - SHPO		poor	yes- ruins
AGAT	Latrine Ruins	6			APA00122.00 WAPA00050.00			destroyed	yes- ruins
AGAT	Ga'an Point Latrine Foundation	7		56572	WAPA00004.00		not park owned, no management agreement	good	yes- ruins
AGAT	Japanese Pillbox	8			WAPA00051.00			destroyed	yes
AGAT	Ga'an Point Japanese Bunker	9	21193		WAPA00005.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO	not park owned, no management agreement	fair	yes
AGAT	Banji Point Japanese Pillbox	10	101679		n/a	Determined Eligible - SHPO	not park owned, no management agreement		yes
AGAT	Ga'an Point Japanese Bunker	23	21194		WAPA00006.000	Determined Eligible - SHPO		good	yes- 3 pillboxes, 4 caves
AGAT	Ga'an Point Japanese Bunker/Japanese Pillbox	24	21195		WAPA00007.00/W APA00110.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		good/good	yes
AGAT	Japanese Pillbox	80			WAPA00087.00			unsubstantiated	yes- building shell in photo
AGAT	Cave, man-made	81			WAPA00088.00			unsubstantiated	yes
AGAT	Cave, Gun Emplacement	82			WAPA00089.00			unsubstantiated	yes
AGAT	Pillbox, Cave	83			WAPA00090.00			unsubstantiated	yes
AGAT	Apaca Point Japanese Tunnel	103		101698	WAPA00046.00		moved from LCS because it was not relocated	unknown	no
AGAT	Alutom Island	104			WAPA00097.00			unsubstantiated	yes- survey incomplete due to vegetation
AGAT	Yona Island	105			WAPA00098.00			unsubstantiated	yes- 3, 75mm gun positions
AGAT	Submerged LVT	108			WAPA00100.00		no locational data	good	no
AGAT	Submerged LVT	109			WAPA00101.00			unknown	no
AGAT	Ga'an Point Japanese Cave	23A			WAPA00006.001			good	yes
AGAT	Ga'an Point Japanese Cave	23B			WAPA00006.002			good	yes
AGAT	Ga'an Point Japanese Cave	23C			WAPA00006.003			good	yes
AGAT	Ga'an Point Japanese Bunker	23D			WAPA00006.004			good	yes
AGAT	Ga'an Point Japanese Cave	23E			WAPA00006.005			good	yes
AGAT	Agat Beach Monument	tbd				Ineligible- Managed as Resource			no
AGAT	General Shepherd Command Post Marker	53					Not owned by park, no management agreement		no
ALIFAN	Bomb Crater	11			WAPA00052.00			n/a	yes
ALIFAN	Shell site with shrapnel	12			WAPA00053.00			n/a	yes
ALIFAN	Crater	13			WAPA00054.00			n/a	yes
ALIFAN	Shell Crater	14			WAPA00055.00			n/a	yes
ALIFAN	Foxholes with tunnels, shrapnel	15			WAPA00056.00			unknown	yes- foxhole, radio tower foundation, mast, shrapnel
ALIFAN	Radio Tower Ruins, shrapnel	16			WAPA00057.00			unknown	yes
ALIFAN	Gun Emplacements	18			WAPA00058.00			good	yes- 4 J. gun emplacements, 6 caves, US bomb craters
ALIFAN	Japanese Gun Emplacement	19			WAPA000124.00			n/a	yes

PARK UNIT	NAME	PARK ID	LCS ID	Shadow LCS ID	ASMIS ID	NR STATUS	NOTES	ASMIS 2010 STATUS	1979 Survey
ALIFAN	Gun Emplacements	20			WAPA00060.00			unknown	yes
ALIFAN	Foxholes, Cave	21			WAPA00061.000			unknown	
ALIFAN	Gun Emplacement	22			WAPA00063.00			unknown	yes- 2 emplacements
ALIFAN	Mount Alifan Infantry Trench	34		56577	WAPA00014.00			not relocated	yes
ALIFAN	Anti-tank Trench and Gun Emplacement	35		56578	WAPA00015.00	Entered - Documented		not relocated	yes- described as 3 gun emplacements, foxhole, anti-tank ditch
ALIFAN	n/a	36							yes- 2 foxholes, 1 gun emplacement
ALIFAN	Foxholes	37			WAPA00068.00			fair	yes- 17 foxholes
ALIFAN	Mount Alifan Unit Japanese Trenches and Cave	38		101681	WAPA00016.00	Entered - Documented		fair	yes- 1 foxhole, 3 gun emplacements, 1 cave
ALIFAN	Mount Alifan Foxholes and Probable Gun Emplacement	39		101682	WAPA00017.00	Entered - Documented		poor	yes- 3 foxholes, 2 gun emplacements
ALIFAN	Battle Site	43			WAPA00070.00			not relocated	yes
ALIFAN	Gun Emplacement Site	44			WAPA00071.00			not relocated	yes
ALIFAN	Gun Emplacements	46			WAPA00072.00			not relocated	yes
ALIFAN	Gun Emplacements	47			WAPA00073.00			poor	yes- 1 foxhole, 2 gun emplacements, 3 caves
ALIFAN	Ammo case site	48			WAPA00074.00			not relocated	yes
ALIFAN	Mount Alifan Pillboxes and Connecting Trenches	49		56755	WAPA00020.00	Entered - Documented		fair	yes
ALIFAN	Cave and Gun Emplacement	50			WAPA00075.00			not relocated	yes
ALIFAN	Bomb Crater	51			WAPA00076.00			destroyed	yes
ALIFAN	Mt. Alifan Shelter Caves and Foxholes	115		56569	WAPA00039.00		moved from LCS because it was not relocated	n/a	no
ALIFAN	Mt. Alifan Bomb Crater	19a-b			WAPA00126.00			fair	yes- crater and dump
ALIFAN	Foxholes, Cave	21a			WAPA00061.001			unsubstantiated	yes
ALIFAN	n/a	21b							foundations
ALIFAN	Mount Alifan Unit Foxhole	34a		101680	n/a	Entered - Documented			no- this should be combined with 34
ASAN	Pillbox	26			WAPA00065.00		not relocated	unknown	yes
ASAN	Foxhole, Cave	27			WAPA00066.00		note relocated	unsubstantiated	yes
ASAN	Japanese Gun Emplacement/Pillbox	28		21196	WAPA00009.00/W APA00111.00		not park owned, no management agreement, not relocated after 1998 typhoon	destroyed	yes
ASAN	Japanese Bunker	29		21197	WAPA00113.00		not park owned, no management agreement	good	yes
ASAN	Japanese Bunker	30		21198	WAPA00114.00		not park owned, no management agreement	good	yes- 2
ASAN	Pillbox	31			WAPA00067.00			not relocated	yes- cave
ASAN	Adelup Point Cave and Foxhole	32		21199	WAPA00012.00		not park owned, coop agreement with Gov Guam (confirm agreement and move back to LCS).	unknown	yes
ASAN	Chorrito Cliff Seawall	33		21200	WAPA00013.00		not park owned, no management agreement	unknown	yes
ASAN	Kroll House Foundation	41		21201	WAPA00069.00		not park owned, no management agreement	not relocated	yes

PARK UNIT	NAME	PARK ID	LCS ID	Shadow LCS ID	ASMIS ID	NR STATUS	NOTES	ASMIS 2010 STATUS	1979 Survey
ASAN	Adelup Point Cave	42		21202	WAPA00018.00		not park owned, no management agreement	unknown	yes
ASAN	1961 Mabini Monument	45	21203		WAPA00118.00	Ineligible - Managed as Resource		good	no
ASAN	1964 Mabini Monument	52	21204		WAPA00116.00	Ineligible - Managed as Resource		good	no
ASAN	Japanese Emplacement	61	21207		WAPA00024.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		fair	yes
ASAN	Japanese Emplacement	62	21208		WAPA00025.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		good	yes
ASAN	Asan Point Stone and Concrete Wall	63		21209	WAPA00026.00			not relocated	yes- pillbox, 2 caves
ASAN	Asan Point Japanese Gun Emplacement	64	21210		WAPA00027.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		good	yes- pillbox, 2 caves
ASAN	Cave	67		21212	WAPA00081.00		cave with wall at entrance- moved from LCS because it is a natural feature.	destroyed	yes- gun emplacement, 2 concrete walls
ASAN	Concrete Foundation	68			WAPA00082.00			unknown	yes- concrete slab, steel water tank, road, pipeline
ASAN	Gun Base	69	TBD		WAPA00083.00			fair	yes
ASAN	Concrete Foundation	78			WAPA00085.00			destroyed	yes
ASAN	Concrete Foundation	79			WAPA00086.00			destroyed	yes
ASAN	Concrete foundation, trailer	87			WAPA00092.00			unsubstantiated	yes
ASAN	Asan Point Japanese Defensive Ridge Line	98		101696	WAPA00044.00		moved from LCS because it was not relocated	unknown	yes- foxholes
ASAN	Gun, Japanese mountain	101			WAPA00096.00			unsubstantiated	yes
ASAN	Asan Point, Offshore Japanese Pillbox	102		101697	WAPA00045.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		poor	yes
ASAN	Japanese Tunnel	106	56579		WAPA00038.00	Determined Eligible - SHPO		good	no
ASAN	Asan River Bridge	107			WAPA00099.00		does NPS or FHWA own?	good	no
ASAN	n/a	85a							yes- jeep bodies
ASAN	3rd Marine Division Association Monument	MRKR1	56573		WAPA00121.00	Ineligible - Managed as Resource		good	no
ASAN	War in the Pacific Park Plaque	MRKR2	56574		WAPA00123.00	Ineligible - Managed as Resource		good	no
ASAN	U.S. Landing Monument	MRKR3/03	56575		WAPA00125.00/WAPA00120.00	Ineligible - Managed as Resource		good	no
ASAN	Civilian Landing Memorial	MRKR4	56576			Ineligible - Managed as Resource	not park owned, no management agreement		no
ASAN	Asan Bay Overlook Memorial	MRKR5	101699		WAPA00119.00	Ineligible - Managed as Resource		poor	no
ASAN	U.S. Armed Forces Memorial (Liberator's Memorial)					Ineligible - Managed as Resource			no
ASAN	Camel Rock Ammo Dump	tbd			WAPA00128.00			unknown	no
ASAN INLAND	Road, Dirt, Ditch, Barbed Wire	25			WAPA00064.00			unsubstantiated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Cave	54			WAPA00077.00			unsubstantiated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Cave	55			WAPA00078.00			unsubstantiated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Crevice	56			WAPA00079.00			unsubstantiated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Japanese Gun Emplacement	57		21205	WAPA00021.00		not park owned, no management agreement	unknown	yes- cave
ASAN INLAND	Cave	58			WAPA00080.00			unsubstantiated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Observation Post	59		56570	WAPA00022.00		moved from LCS because it was not relocated	not relocated	yes

PARK UNIT	NAME	PARK ID	LCS ID	Shadow LCS ID	ASMIS ID	NR STATUS	NOTES	ASMIS 2010 STATUS	1979 Survey
ASAN INLAND	Concrete Foundation	70			WAPA00084.00			not relocated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Japanese Bunker	85		21219	WAPA00031.00			not relocated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Matgüe River Bridge	86	21220		WAPA00091.00	Entered - Documented	not owned by park, no management agreement	good	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Cave	88	101755		WAPA00032.00	Entered - Documented		good	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Cave	89		101756	WAPA00033.00		moved from LCS because it was not relocated	unknown	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Japanese Cave	90		101693	WAPA00043.00			not relocated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Camp site	91			WAPA00093.00			not relocated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Battle site	92			WAPA00094.00		not park owned, no management agreement	fair	yes
ASAN INLAND	Battle site	93			WAPA00095.00			not relocated	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Japanese Cave	94		101694	WAPA00034.00	Entered - Documented		unknown	yes- 3 caves
ASAN INLAND	reservoir	95			WAPA00115.00			unknown	yes
ASAN INLAND	post WWII tank ruins	96			WAPA00112.00			not relocated	yes- steel tank ruins
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Cave/Shelter	97	101695		WAPA00035.00	Entered - Documented		good	yes
ASAN INLAND	Asan Inland Defensive Emplacements	100		21228	WAPA00037.00			not relocated	yes- trenches, emplacements, cave
ASAN INLAND	Double Gun Emplacement on Asan Ridge	116	56571		WAPA00047.00	Entered - Documented		good	no
ASAN INLAND	Matgüe River Area Caves	118							no
FONTE PLATEAU	Japanese Naval Communications Center	65	21211		WAPA00028.00	Entered - Documented		good	no
PITI	Piti Gun Emplacements	60	56581		WAPA00023.00	Entered - Documented		fair	yes
TENJO/CHACHAO	Mount Chachao Ridge line Foxholes	71		101683	n/a		not park owned, no management agreement		yes
TENJO/CHACHAO	Mount Chachao Foxholes	72		101687	n/a		not park owned, no management agreement		yes
TENJO/CHACHAO	Mount Chachao Foxholes	73		101688	n/a		not park owned, no management agreement		yes
TENJO/CHACHAO	n/a	74							yes- metal rod in ground
TENJO/CHACHAO	Howitzer Position (U.S.)	75		21216	n/a		not owned by park, archeological feature		yes
TENJO/CHACHAO	Mount Chachao Foxhole	76		101689	n/a		not park owned, no management agreement		yes
TENJO/CHACHAO	Mount Tenjo Tactical and Communications Structures	77		101690	WAPA00030.00		not park owned, no management agreement	n/a	yes
TENJO/CHACHAO	Mt. Tenjo Jeep Trail	99		21227	WAPA00036.00		not park owned, no management agreement	fair	no
TENJO/CHACHAO	Concrete Command Post	117		56754	WAPA00048.00		Not park owned, no management agreement	unknown	no
TENJO/CHACHAO	Gun Emplacements	tbd			n/a		not park owned, no management agreement		no
unknown	Amphibious Tractor Treads	tbd			WAPA00127.00			good	no
unknown	American Pontoon Barge	tbd			WAPA00129.00			good	no
VC	WW II Japanese Midget Attack Submarine+B32	tbd	677806			Determined Eligible - Keeper			no+J1

Appendix H:
University of Guam CLI research letter report

November 26, 2012

The University of Guam, in collaboration with the National Park Service, completed a comprehensive background research for War in the Pacific National Park as preparation for a park-wide Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLI) and the development of interim stabilization treatments for resources associated with Asan and Agat Invasion Beaches. Two students, Vanessa Cabrera and Charmaine Ledesma, under the direction of Dr. Stephen Acabado (University of Guam), gathered library and archival materials related to the project. Mr. James Oelke of NPS-Guam also provided materials available in the NPS-Guam office.

The primary focus of the library and archival research is the period just before, during, and right after the 2nd World War. Other time periods – Spanish, American, and recent historical periods – significant to the WAPA sites were also included in the materials covered if we encounter in the course of the research. The materials obtained should illustrate changes from the early 1900's to the late 1970s and more importantly they would show the configuration of the sites in the period of interest.

Sources of materials/repositories:

The researches visited the following repositories for materials related to the project:

1. National Park Service Archives, Honolulu, HI
2. National Park Service Archives, Hagatna, Guam
3. Government Documents and Maps Collections, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii-Manoa, Honolulu, HI
4. Pacific Collection, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii-Manoa, HNL, HI
5. Micronesian Area Studies Center Archives and Library, University of Guam, Mangilao, Guam
6. National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD

We also visited the following repositories but did not find useful materials:

1. Bishop Museum Library and Archives, Honolulu, HI
2. Hawaii State Archives, HNL, HI

An important repository that the researches were not able to visit that might have materials on WAPA sites include:

1. Navy Archives/Library

In addition, the Guam Museum should be able to provide valuable information related to the parks once the agency completes its inventory and assessment of their archival collections.

A planned ethnographic interview with a family living near the park did not push through since a key informant recently passed away. However, elders of the Bordallo family should be able to provide ethnohistoric accounts related to the parks.

Attachments:

Bibliography

List of Repositories and Materials Obtained