

Yellow Beach 2 after 75 Years

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

**Boyd Dixon, Brenda Tenorio,
Cherie Walth and Kathy Mowrer**

with contributions by

Isla Nelson and Robert Jones

Access Archaeology





ARCHAEOPRESS PUBLISHING LTD

Summertown Pavilion

18-24 Middle Way

Summertown

Oxford OX2 7LG

www.archaeopress.com

ISBN 978-1-78969-258-7

ISBN 978-1-78969-259-4 (e-Pdf)

© the individual authors and Archaeopress 2019

Cover photo: NARA USMC #83987, Native man carries his belongings to POW stockade. June 1944. Saipan. Opper.
Courtesy of Alexander Astroth

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owners.

This book is available direct from Archaeopress or from our website www.archaeopress.com

Contents

List of Figures	iv
List of Tables	vii
Preface	ix
Chapter 1 Introduction to Yellow Beach 2 on Saipan	1
1.1. Yellow Beach 2 (Afetna Point) after 75 Years	1
Chapter 2 The Afetna Point Archaeological Project	2
Chapter 3 Environmental Context of Afetna Point	7
3.1 Physical Environment	7
3.1.1. Geology.....	7
3.1.2. Soils.....	7
3.1.3. Precipitation.....	7
3.1.4 Hydrology	7
3.1.5 Vegetation	8
Chapter 4 Research Design and Methods Employed	9
4.1. Research Objectives	9
4.2. Research Questions.....	9
4.3. Methods.....	10
4.3.1. Field Methods.....	10
4.3.2. Data Recovery Excavation.....	11
4.3.3. Laboratory Methods.....	12
4.4. Artifact and Osteological Analysis	12
4.4.1. Historic Artifacts	12
4.4.2. Human Bone Analysis	13
4.5. Previous Archaeological Investigations near Afetna Point	14
Chapter 5 Yellow Beach 2: Historic Context of Afetna Point	17
5.1. Pre-Contact Background.....	17
5.1.1. Pre-Latte Period.....	17
5.1.2. Latte Period	20
5.2. Historic Background.....	21
5.2.1. Contact Period	21
5.2.2. Spanish Administration.....	22
5.2.3. German Administration	24
5.2.4. Japanese Administration and WWII	24
5.2.5 American Administration and CNMI.....	28
5.2.6. Recent Landuse History.....	30
5.2.6.1. Carmen Dela Cruz Farrell, Tinian.....	30
5.2.6.2. Site SP -1035.....	35

5.2.6.2. SP 6-1035 / Feature D	37
5.2.6.3. SP 6-1038 / Feature A	37
Chapter 6 WWII Era Results	38
6.1. SP 5-1036 / Feature A	38
6.2. WWII Japanese Military Artifacts	40
6.2.1. Arisaka Type 38 Carbine	42
6.2.3. Model 91 Japanese Hand Grenade	42
6.2.4. Japanese Imperial Army Canteen	45
6.2.5. M 98 Japanese Enlisted Man Uniform	45
6.2.6. Staybrite Wristwatch	48
6.2.7. Japanese Enamel Rice or Soup Bowl	49
6.2.8. Nodashoyu 2 Litre Soy Sauce Bottle	50
6.2.9. Dainippon 1 Litre Beer Bottle	50
6.3. WWII American Military Artifacts	52
6.3.1. Browning M1917 30 Caliber Machine Gun	52
6.3.2. Browning M2 HB 50 Caliber Machine Gun	53
6.3.3. 105mm M3 Howitzer	54
6.3.4. American Pineapple Hand Grenade	56
6.3.5. American White Phosphorous Smoke Grenade	56
6.3.6. American M2 60 Millimeter Mortar Bipod	56
6.3.7. American Combat Gear	59
6.3.8. U.S. SMC0 1942 Canteen	64
6.3.9. U.S. Vollrath 1943 Canteen	64
6.3.10. U.S. Bottles	65
6.3.11. U.S. Photographic and Communication Devices	65
6.3.12. U.S. Navy Spoon	66
6.3.13. U.S. 1941 Nickel	67
6.3.14. U.S. Duraglass Beer Bottles 1944	67
6.3.15. U.S. Coca Cola Oakland Bottling 1944	68
Chapter 7 Osteological Analysis	70
7.1. Assemblage Characteristics	70
7.1.1. Cranial and Mandibular Metric Data	70
7.1.2. Cranial and Mandibular Nonmetric Data	71
7.2. Postcranial Metric Data	72
7.3. Postcranial Nonmetric Data	73
7.4. Dental Metric Data	74
7.5. Dental Nonmetric Data	75
7.6. Dental Pathologies	76
7.7. Skeletal Pathologies	78
7.8. Summary	79

Chapter 8 San Antonio Memories Today	81
8.1. San Antonio Memories Today.....	81
8.1.1. Methods Used in Compiling these Narratives	81
8.1.2. Presentation of these Narratives	82
8.2. Interviews	83
8.2.1 Interview with Pedro A. Tenorio	83
8.2.2. Interview with Jesus T. Guerrero.....	87
8.2.3. Interview with Rudy M. Sablan.....	88
8.2.4. Interview with Frances S. Ramon.....	90
8.2.5. Interview with Nieves Cruz Ngeskebei.....	92
8.3. Summarizing these Narratives	94
8.3.1. Pre-war Japanese Era:.....	94
8.3.2. WWII Combat and Recovery:.....	95
8.3.3. Post-war American Era:.....	95
8.4. Conclusions from these Narratives.....	96
Chapter 9 Discussion of Research Questions	98
9.1. Spanish, German, and Japanese Periods	98
9.2. WWII and American Period.....	99
Chapter 10 Larger Research Implications	107
10.1. Pre-WWII and Post-War Comparisons 75 Years Later	107
10.1.1. Pre-War Period	107
10.1.2. Post-War Period.....	108
Chapter 11 References Cited by Major Topics	109
11.1. Archaeological and Historical References	109
11.2. Osteological References and Related Sources	120

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands.....	3
Figure 2. Project Area on Saipan.....	4
Figure 3. Sites and Features in Parcel 004-1-52.....	5
Figure 4. Timeline for Parcel 004-1-52.....	6
Figure 5. Schematic of Construction Phases Across the Project Area.....	10
Figure 6. Map of San Antonio Village Showing the Afetna Archaeological Site.....	16
Figure 7. Village of Garapan in 1887 (Farrell 2011:308)	23
Figure 8. Carolinians off Tinian in 1819 (Farrell 2011:248).....	23
Figure 9. Japanese Period Land Utilization circa 1930 (Bower 1950).....	25
Figure 10. Japanese Defenses and American Invasions (Rottman 2004:21)	27
Figure 11. Saipan Loran Station 1946.....	29
Figure 12. Saipan Loran Station 1955.....	29
Figure 13. Saipan Loran Station 1968.....	30
Figure 14. Loran Station Communication Building and Generator Room	32
Figure 15. Loran Station Concrete Antenna Base and Wall.....	32
Figure 16. Loran Station Concrete Pier Found at Low Tide.....	33
Figure 17. SP 6-1035, Feature D Octagonal Lid being Removed.....	33
Figure 18. SP 6-1035, Feature D Plan and Cross-Section	34
Figure 19. SP 6-1038, Feature A Pad Northeast Corner	35
Figure 20. SP 6-1038, Feature A Metal Sign beneath the Pad.....	36
Figure 21. SP 5-1036, Feature A Entrance and Blast Door Fragments.....	38
Figure 22. SP 5-1036, Feature A Interior Chamber from Doorway Hall.....	39
Figure 23. SP 5-1036, Feature A Interior Floor with TU.1 between Airholes Above.....	39
Figure 24. SP 5-1036, Feature A Exterior Airhole Vent	40
Figure 25. SP 5-1036, Feature A, Plan View with TP.1 Inside	41
Figure 26. Arisaka Type 38 Carbine at Center (War Department 1943b:41)	42
Figure 27. Artifact Number 190.001, Japanese Military Arisaka Type 38 Carbine	43
Figure 28. Artifact Number 71.002, Japanese 6.5 or 7.7 mm Bullets for Arisaka Rifles at Burial 13.....	43
Figure 29. Schematic of the Model 91 Japanese Hand Grenade (War Department 1943b:47).....	44
Figure 30. Model 91 Japanese Hand Grenade at Burial 15	44
Figure 31. Japanese Military Canteen for Noncommissioned Officers (War Department 1944:37)	45
Figure 32. Artifact Number 71.002, Japanese Military Canteen Associated with Burial 13.....	45
Figure 33. Japanese M98 Enlisted Man Uniform (War Department 1944:26)	45
Figure 34. Japanese Ammunition Belt, Bullet Pouches, and Bayonet Frog (War Department 1943b:38)	46
Figure 35. Artifact Number 71.003, Japanese Military Buckles Associated with Burial 13.....	46
Figure 36. Artifact Number 71.004, Japanese Military Boot Heels Associated with Burial 13	47
Figure 37. Artifact Number 74.001, Japanese Uniform Buttons Associated with Burial 15.....	47
Figure 38. Artifact Number 71.002, Japanese Military Textile Associated with Burial 13.....	47

Figure 39. Artifact Number 74.002, Staybrite English Manufactured Wristwatch with Burial 15, Back..	48
Figure 40. Artifact Number 74.002, Staybrite English Manufactured Wristwatch with Burial 15, Face ..	48
Figure 41. Japanese Enamel Rice or Soup Bowl (Reburied)	49
Figure 42. Close-up of Kiyosu E.W. Japan B Makers Mark 32 cm (Reburied)	49
Figure 43. Artifact Number 145.001, Nodashoyu 2 Litre Soy Sauce Bottle	50
Figure 44. Artifact Number 144.001, Dainippon 1 Litre Beer Bottle	50
Figure 45. Browning 30 Caliber Light Machine Gun on Saipan (Hammel 2010:15)	52
Figure 46. Artifact Number 189.001, American Military Browning M1917 30 Caliber Machine Gun	53
Figure 47. American Military 50 Caliber Machine Gun Belt and Ammunition Box.....	53
Figure 48. Example of 105mm M3 Howitzer on Saipan (Hammel 2010:19)	54
Figure 49. American Military 105 Millimeter M3 Howitzer Shell Canisters with Arisaka Carbine	54
Figure 50. Example of Three-Shell Artillery Ammunition Carrier Lids on Guam (Hammel 2010:78)	55
Figure 51. American Military Three-Shell Artillery Ammunition Carrier Lid (Reburied)	55
Figure 52. American 37mm High Explosive Anti-Tank Round	56
Figure 53. American Grenades Being Thrown on Saipan (Hammel 2010:32)	57
Figure 54. American Military ‘Pineapple’ Grenade.....	58
Figure 55. American Military White Phosphorous Smoke Grenade	58
Figure 56. American M2 60 Millimeter Bipod Mortar Support (Reburied).....	59
Figure 57. U.S.N. Optical Device (Reburied).....	59
Figure 58. American Military T-Posts in Buried Foxhole (Reburied)	60
Figure 59. American Military Barbed Wire (Reburied)	60
Figure 60. American Military Looped Tow Wire (Reburied).....	61
Figure 61. WWII or Postwar USCG Antenna Ground Post and Wires (Reburied).....	61
Figure 62. American U.S.M.C. Invasion Beach on Saipan (Hammel 2010:9)	62
Figure 63. American Bayonet Scabbard and 105mm Shell Canisters (Reburied).....	62
Figure 64. American Military Shovel (Reburied)	63
Figure 65. American Military Mess Kit, Canteen, and Food Packet (Reburied)	63
Figure 66. U.S. Vollrath 1943 American Military Canteen (Artifacts 142a, b, c)	64
Figure 67. American Medicine Bottle (Reburied).....	64
Figure 68. Artifact number 69.001, American Rifle Oil Bottle.....	65
Figure 69. American Military Photographic Device in Ammo Box (Reburied)	65
Figure 70. American Military Communication Device Batteries and Ammo Box (Reburied).....	66
Figure 71. Artifact Number 146.001, U.S.N. Spoon.....	66
Figure 72. Artifact Number 70.001, 1941 Jefferson Nickel	67
Figure 73. Artifact Numbers 143.001 and 143.002, 1944 Duraglass Beer Bottles	67
Figure 74. Artifact Number 143.003, 1944 Coca-Cola Bottle	68
Figure 75. Burial 13, right mandible showing bridgework.....	76
Figure 76. Burial 13, left maxilla with crown on M3	76
Figure 77. Burial 68, right mandible with silver crown on M2; scooped-out area at root is possible abscess.....	77
Figure 78. Burial 13, left parietal with scorching and hole, likely from penetrating trauma	77
Figure 79. Burial 13, inner table of parietal with trauma	78

Figure 80. Burial 13, with shrapnel in left ulna.....	78
Figure 81. Burial 13, medial epicondyle is missing.....	79
Figure 82. Burial 57, medial epicondyle is missing.....	79
Figure 83. Pre-Invasion Afetna Point in 1944 (Courtesy of John Scott)	101
Figure 84. WWII Afetna Point Invasion Beaches in 1944 (Courtesy of John Scott)	102
Figure 85. WWII Japanese Burials and Battleline	103
Figure 86. WWII American Munitions and Battleline	104
Figure 87. Installing Radial Ground Wiring at a USCG LORAN Station (U.S. Coast Guard 1946:50)	105
Figure 88. USGS 1983 Saipan Topographic Map with U.S.C.G. Reservation (Courtesy of John Scott)	106

List of Tables

Table 1. Saipan Chronology	18
Table 2. Timeline of Saipan Invasion at Yellow Beach 2-3, June 1944	31
Table 3: Japanese Artifacts from Data Recovery Excavations.....	51
Table 4. American WWII Artifacts from Data Recovery Excavations	69
Table 5. Cranial and Mandibular Nonmetric Traits for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52	71
Table 6. Postcranial Metric Data for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52	72
Table 7. Postcranial Nonmetric Traits for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52	73
Table 8. Dental Measurements for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52	74
Table 9. Dental Nonmetric Traits for WWII Remains, Parcel 004-1-52.....	75
Table 10. List of Individuals who Contributed their Narratives.....	83

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Introduction to Yellow Beach 2 on Saipan

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2

The Afetna Point Archaeological Project

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

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 1. Location of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands



Saipan Parcel 004-I-52

Figure 2. Project Area on Saipan

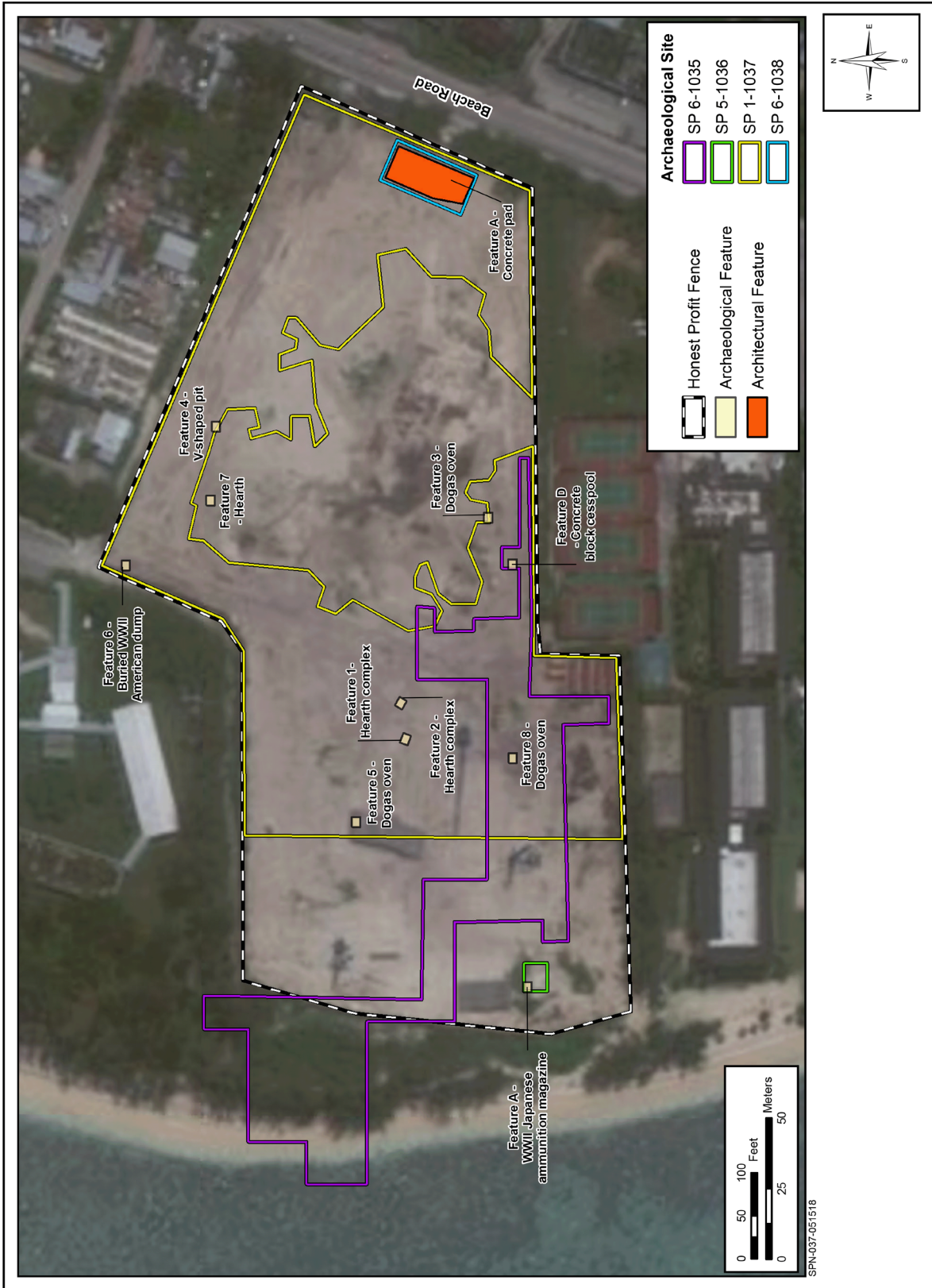


Figure 3. Sites and Features in Parcel 004-1-52

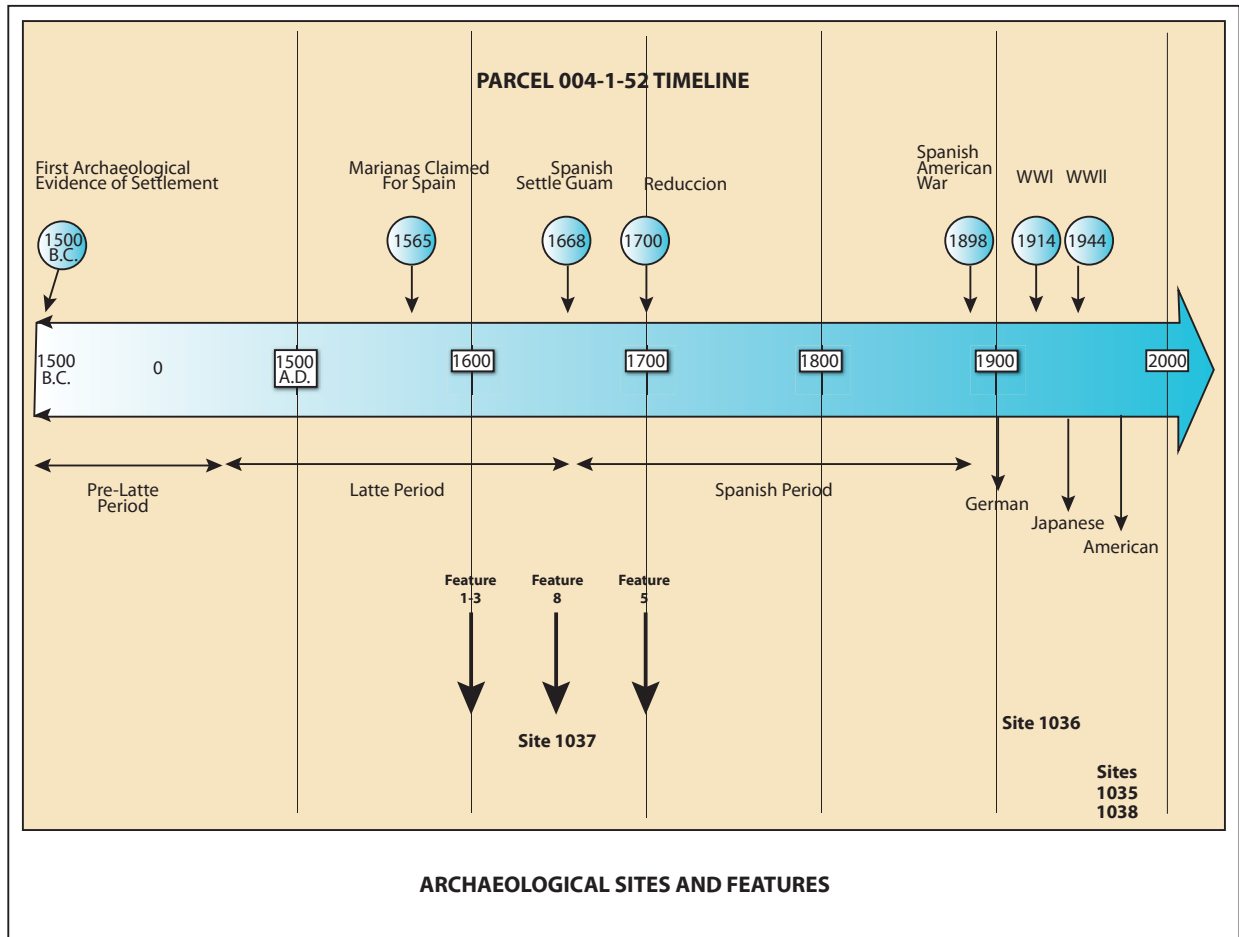


Figure 4. Timeline for Parcel 004-1-52