

HISTORIC PROPERTIES POLICY AND PROGRAM  
IN  
MICRONESIA  
(TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS:)

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REPORT, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND EXAMPLES

by

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Branch of Land Resources  
Division of Lands and Surveys  
Department of Resources and Development  
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

July 1972

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## INTRODUCTION

One legitimate function of government is the safekeeping of important historic properties, the physical relics and remains of the past, for their patriotic, inspirational, educational and cultural values. "Historic properties" as a term ranges from large land areas down to minute archaeological specimens, and includes historic (history and archaeology) neighborhoods, sites, buildings, structures and objects.

By the early 1600's governments in Europe were informally saving historic properties and often declared historic properties in private ownership to be national treasures. In the 1800's, some European nations had translated this governmental responsibility into policies expressed by law, and established official bureaus charged with this function. Sometimes the historic properties were in government ownership, sometimes they remained in private ownership, or private ones were acquired by government. In these nations, regardless of the ownership of an important historic property, government was concerned with that property's continuing existence and integrity.

A later but parallel development for natural national treasures occurred in the United States, whose Congress in 1872 established the world's first national park at Yellowstone. Public ownership and management has safekept for a century that geologic and scenic wonderland of national and international significance. America's first national park promoted more national parks, grew into policies and programs expressed in law, and into programs and parks run by an official bureau.

Then in 1935, America's Congress declared that it was also a "national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." Congress assigned this function to its national park bureau and thus made that bureau responsible for both natural and historic properties of national significance. Meanwhile, American state and local levels of government began to safekeep natural and historic properties of regional, state and local importance. At all three levels of government, some parks were more recently established primarily for water-based outdoor recreation. In America, the federal government now encourages and joins with the private sector and the state governments to identify, list and preserve natural and cultural properties of less-than-national significance. After screening, accepted properties are listed on national registers. Properties, regardless of ownership, on the National Register of Historic Places, are now afforded some protection from any federal activity which might adversely affect their integrity. The federal government continues to acquire natural, historical, cultural and recreational areas worthy of the national title and management.

Parks in America and elsewhere are usually classified according to their principal purposes, and are called natural, historical, cultural or recreational. Some natural parks contain historic values as well, and some historic parks are also scenic. Many parks combine all four values and uses, although one use predominates, and this use is frequently indicated in park titles. A national park system is usually administered by a single bureau, whose staff may include specialists in each of the types of parks.

But this is not a rule. Two or more bureaus may be used; the choice is legislative and is based on national needs. Park systems and park bureaus are tailor made to fit each situation.

America's national park concept has been adopted by other nations and modified to fit their own national situations. More than 100 national governments have now set aside about 1,200 parks and preserves, and include areas which may be classified as natural, historical and recreational.

As in the United States, one bureau of government has most economically and successfully managed all three types of parks in national and state systems. However, each park in the systems has been specifically selected by a legislative body and assigned to a bureau for management under specific or general policies set by that legislature. The legislative body, even after screening by staffs and commissions, judges each potential park on its own merits. It usually adopts a set of criteria by which staffs and commissions (as well as itself) selects parks for inclusion in a park system. Legislative bodies establish parks, while government bureaus manage them. Policies for establishment and management come from the legislative bodies. In summary, public park establishment and management are the prerogatives of government.

In 1972, the United States, joined by other nations, celebrates the centennial of the birth of the national park concept. In 1972, Micronesia, the Trust Territory of the Pacific, administered by the United States of America for the United Nations, is considering a national park system. Legislative bodies in Micronesia already protect and preserve by law certain

natural and historic properties. Enabling legislation for a coordinated Micronesia-wide system of parks is anticipated. Such legislation may ideally include general policies for park selection and management as well as begin the individual selection of parks.

The master legislative body--the Congress of Micronesia--should concern itself with a park system of Micronesia-wide or international significance, and leave district and local legislative bodies the option of establishing and managing parks of island, island group and local importance. All three levels of government may well have parks; this is an internationally accepted and workable practice which recognizes three distinct levels of significance and use. For instance, a land and water area of multiple significance, such as the Rock Islands of Palau, with scientific, scenic, historical and recreational values, is of a different order than a neighborhood baseball diamond. Palau's Rock Islands are the legitimate concern of the Congress of Micronesia; the playground, the legitimate local concern of a municipality. The Rock Islands have potential selection as a Micronesian National Park to carry the national park name (after a proper Palauan word); the ball diamond has potential for city park designation (and perhaps carry the name of a famous local athlete).

This report is primarily concerned with the historic properties portion of a potential Micronesian National Park System. It also makes recommendations to the High Commissioner for procedures to obtain advice for the natural and recreational portions. Together the total package of advice from the staff of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior,

could help establish a Micronesian National Park System based on more than 50 years of experience by America's National Park Service.

Micronesia is not the United States. It is expected that Micronesian legislators and their staffs, with first-hand knowledge of that multi-island country, will adopt and change recommendations to make them workable and successful in Micronesia. Some modifications of U. S. historic preservation policies and criteria has already been found necessary in this report to fit them into the Micronesian situation. Others will be more obvious to Micronesians. The modified criteria for evaluation were evolved following an historic sites survey in late 1971. This survey was preliminary and incomplete, but sites selected may be considered as types or samples as seen by a historian who is non-Micronesian. Future surveys, perhaps based on criteria further modified by Micronesians, should add others of like or more merit. The next survey should re-examine the sites selected, expand the list and increase the number of islands covered.

One basic finding of the preliminary historic sites survey should be stated here: The Trust Territory of the Pacific contains historic sites, buildings, structures and objects which are of national significance to Micronesians as well as to nationals of other countries.

## PARK POLICY VIEWPOINT

Establishment of national parks primarily to attract tourists would rob the "national park" title of its worldwide value, and would cheat the citizens of that country out of their rightful heritage. Regretfully, historic properties and other potential national parks in Micronesia have been tied in some minds to tourism. A few officials believe that a Micronesian national park system should be for tourists and that this is the justification for its establishment. This is a wrong viewpoint and justification. Micronesian parks should be primarily for Micronesians.

Because of the Trust Territory's unique history and natural resources, its national park system must be tailor made. There are natural and historical properties which are of national significance to Micronesians and for these the traditional classifications of natural, historical and recreational parks fit. But there are also historical properties in Micronesia which are of national significance to Spaniards, Germans, Japanese and Americans. The historical park classification may be expanded to include properties of national significance to foreigners.

### Micronesian National Parks

Any natural, historical or recreational park in the Trust Territory should be established first and foremost in terms of its natural, historical, recreational or other values to the people of Micronesia. The majority of national parks, those of significance to Micronesians, should be established managed and staffed by and for Micronesians as if no other nation existed.



Such viewpoint and policy for these parks may have side benefits, including economic gain through tourism. Tourists should be invited guests who are permitted under regulations to visit the Micronesian parks. But tourists should never exclude the local people from the parks, or inhibit enjoyment by Micronesians of their parks. With the exception noted below, units of the Micronesian National Park System should have significances which primarily lie with, and are most important to Micronesians, and which represent to them their own natural, cultural and recreational heritages. Parks selected from this viewpoint and with this justification would have maximum patriotic, inspirational, educational and cultural values to Micronesians. Any economic spin-off to Micronesians through use of these parks by visitors from overseas is an extra, added value.

#### Historical Trust Parks

Some historic properties in Micronesia are important only to foreigners, and some have significances to foreigners which overshadow their importance to Micronesians. One view is that such sites are held in trust by Micronesians for other peoples. If such a view is adopted by the Congress of Micronesia, this establishes a new category of historical parks--trust parks held by one nation for the benefit of other nations. The trust park concept appears to be unique to Micronesia and new in the world. Since the primary significances of historical trust parks in Micronesia lie overseas, appropriate foreign governments could be invited to work with the Congress of Micronesia in financing, developing, operating and interpreting (but not staffing) these historic sites. Primary benefit to Micronesians from parks in the trust

category would be economic. Other benefits might also accrue to Micronesians in their foreign relations and in international goodwill. Trust parks would also be a continuing beneficial discharge of this perpetual trust--a trust thrust on Micronesians in the flow of world history by events not of Micronesian making.

PRECEPTS

The viewpoint taken in this report is based on these ranked precepts:

(The "CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION FOR HISTORICAL PROPERTIES OF IMPORTANCE TO MICRONESIANS" is used for historical properties of:)

1. Historical significance to Micronesians because of Micronesian history and culture; that is, as if foreign occupations never occurred, and as if Micronesian history and culture had not been affected by foreign influences, events or persons;
2. Historical significance to Micronesians which acknowledge foreign influences, events and persons which were of lasting importance to Micronesians.

(The "CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION FOR MICRONESIAN HISTORICAL TRUST PARKS" is used for historical properties of:)

3. Historical significance only to foreigners or of more importance to foreigners than to Micronesians.

Such viewpoint and precepts result in ranking, for instance, a place on Yap sacred to Yapese above a place on Saipan where Chamorros were decisively defeated by Spaniards; and both of these above Bloody Nose Ridge on Peleliu where Americans defeated Japanese. To American history, however, the ridge may be of more importance than the Yapese sacred place. One set of criteria is used to evaluate historical properties covered by precepts in which importance to Micronesians is paramount. Another set of criteria is needed for Micronesians to evaluate the importance of their potential Historical Trust Parks. Some sites can be judged by both criteria. The ultimate decision is

legislative. For instance, the Spanish Wall on Ponape may be of importance to Spaniards or Germans, or even to Ponapeans as a monument to occupations which were, to them, of national significance.

CRITERIA OF EVALUATION  
FOR  
HISTORICAL PROPERTIES OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO MICRONESIANS

In its recent decades as a trust territory, Micronesia has gained limited national unity and recognized political identity. Unifying factors are administration by a trust territory government, a part of the United States Department of the Interior, and more importantly, the Congress of Micronesia, whose members are all Micronesian and elected. Historically this is a recent semblance of emerging unity. Micronesia's historic properties are tied to that period of time prior to the contemporary, and deal with several peoples and island groups, each with different cultures, languages and histories. This historic (and prehistoric) period was the time before and during which the term "Micronesia" was an arbitrary geographical name imposed by Westerners on numerous islands with many cultures in a major portion of the Pacific Ocean--imposed on peoples who had diverse local identities and no overall unity. "Micronesia" was then a Western concept with no meaning except geographical. Few Micronesians then knew or used the terms "Micronesia" and "Micronesians."

Hexagonal History. Micronesia had, and still has, six traditional major cultures, each with sub-cultures. There are some natural geographical differences among, and varied foreign influences on, the six major and on the smaller cultural groupings. At least nine mutually unintelligible native languages are spoken, with no language, not even Japanese or English, a common one in the Trust Territory. Various social values and smaller group loyalties, some with paramount kinship or land ownership ramifications,

exist. At the present time, there appears to be no historic property of pan-Micronesian importance, and few which concern more than one major ethnic group.

There is a loose correlation between major ethnic groups and the present six administrative districts of the Trust Territory. For convenience, the geographical areas associated with the six administrative districts have been chosen to be dealt with individually. Thus, evaluation criteria for Micronesia starts with initial separation into six parallel and equal lists. Each District is evaluated separately according to its own history, situation and apparent scale of values. These six Districts are identified in Western alphabetical order as Chamorro, Marshallese, Palauan, Ponapean, Trukese and Yapese to recognize the contemporary names usually associated with major ethnic groups in each administrative district. Within each District are other cultures with other names. Again, for convenience these other cultures and sub-cultures are included within the names of the six traditional major cultural Districts. The loose geographical correlation means that within some Districts there are peoples who identify with cultures in other Districts. Such identification may be historical or result from more modern mixing.

Historical properties in each of the six parallel and equal Districts--Chamorro, Marshallese, Palauan, Ponapean, Trukese and Yapese--are evaluated in terms of each District's native culture and native history. National significance is given to historical properties most important to a District's native culture and native history. The criteria used for this evaluation is based on factors used by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic

Sites, Buildings and Monuments to the Secretary of the Interior, United States of America, and used by them to select potential historical areas of America's National Park System. The factors were modified for Micronesia's situation, and are four-fold. They involve Significance, Integrity, Suitability and Feasibility.

#### SIGNIFICANCE

National significance is ascribed to buildings, sites, objects, or neighborhoods which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the historical (history and archaeology) of the District, such as:

1. Structures or sites at which events occurred that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified prominently with, or which outstandingly represent the broad cultural, political, economic, military or social history of the District, and from which an understanding and appreciation of the larger patterns of the District's heritage may be gained.
2. Structures or sites associated importantly with the lives of persons or lineages significant in the history of the District.
3. Structures or sites associated significantly with an important event that outstandingly represents some great idea or ideal of a District's majority or of a minority cultural group.
4. Structures that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction; or a notable structure representing the work of a master builder, designer,

or architect. Imported concepts, materials or techniques in a structure combined with aboriginal ones may represent an architectural type specimen and may be of national significance.

5. Objects that figured prominently in nationally significant events; or that were prominently associated with nationally significant persons or lineages; or that outstandingly represent some great idea or ideal of the District's majority or of a minority cultural group; or that embody distinguishing characteristics of a type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction or manufacture; or that are notable as representative of the work of master workers or designers.
6. Archaeological sites that have produced information of major scientific importance, or which reasonably may be expected to produce such information.
7. When preserved or restored as integral parts of the environment, historic structures not sufficiently significant individually by reason of historical association or architectural merit to warrant recognition may collectively compose a "historic neighborhood" that is of historical significance to the District in commemorating or illustrating a way of life in its changing culture.

#### INTEGRITY

To possess national significance, a historic or prehistoric structure, neighborhood, site or object must possess integrity.

Sites: For a historic or prehistoric site, integrity requires original location and intangible elements of feeling and association. The site of a



structure no longer standing may possess national significance if the person, lineage or event associated with the structure was of transcendent importance in the District's history and the association consequential.

Structures: For a historic or prehistoric structure, integrity is a composite quality derived from its functions, workmanship, materials, location and intangible elements of feeling and association.

A structure no longer on the original site may possess national significance if the person, lineage or event associated with it was of transcendent importance in the District's history and the association consequential.

Of structures on their original sites: disintegration and weather weaken, insects attack, and storms sometimes destroy all or parts of structures in the Pacific islands. Bio-degradable parts of Micronesian historic and prehistoric structures were often replaced piecemeal over time, as necessary. Stones in dry-masonry platforms or structural parts were replaced or relocated as dislodgements occurred. Integrity has been maintained in a historic or prehistoric structure (1) if maintenance, repairs and major replacements over time have partially or completely replaced original parts; or (2) if a new structure which duplicates the original structure in architecture (as perhaps renewed piecemeal over time) has been built on the original site within a reasonable period of time as an intended replacement for the original structure; and (3) if similar workmanship, duplicate materials and techniques were used in such partial or complete repair and replacement activities.

Neighborhoods: For a historic neighborhood, integrity is a composite quality derived from workmanship, original locations, and intangible elements of feeling and association.

Objects: For a historic object, integrity requires original workmanship performed in prehistoric or historic times.

#### SUITABILITY

1. Each historical property should contain sufficient land and/or water area to preserve all the significant historic or prehistoric features associated with this property, and such additional land and/or water as may be needed to protect the historic scene and provide unobtrusive sites for necessary developments for management and public use.

2. The site and its authentically related environment should lend itself to effective preservation and interpretation.

#### FEASIBILITY

The test of feasibility involves weighing all of the values and public needs served by the proposal, including a satisfactory long-term arrangement with any private landowners involved.

## CRITERIA OF EVALUATION FOR HISTORICAL TRUST PARKS

Casual foreign influences and formal foreign occupations exerted on Micronesia resulted in both physical remains and historic-social-cultural influences on Micronesians. Such exertions were differential on Micronesian peoples and islands. In cases where such exertions were of major importance to Micronesians, they should be evaluated by the "Criteria for Evaluation for Historical Properties of Prime Importance to Micronesians," (pp. 13-16).

The first task is to evaluate the buildings, sites and objects left behind by casual foreign contacts and recognized foreign occupations in terms of their probable importance to foreign peoples. This is the first screening. Such historic properties should also be culturally acceptable as Historical Trust Parks to Micronesians.

The second screening for historical trust parks is also performed by Micronesians and involves the same tests of suitability and feasibility used for Micronesian National Parks. Those historical properties which pass initial screenings by Micronesians form a list of potential Micronesian Historical Trust Parks which are acceptable to the Congress of Micronesia. From this list, the Congress may wish to select one or more parks that have values, economic or otherwise, of such importance to Micronesians that the Congress may wish to establish and operate regardless of foreign participation. A prime tourist destination, such as Suicide Cliff on Saipan, may be in this category. This is a legislative decision.

Portions of the approved list of potential parks may be submitted to appropriate foreign nations with invitations for their participation with

the Congress of Micronesia in establishing and/or operating one or more of the potential parks. Foreigners determine integrity and significance. If a foreign nation finds the potential property has integrity and is of national significance to itself, it may accept the invitation.

Shared funding should be the Micronesian goal, however, and some nations may also wish to provide or assist with technical help in historical or archaeological research, park master planning, restorations, historic house-furnishings, landscaping or interpretive methods. There may also be private groups or historical trusts overseas able and willing to participate with the Congress of Micronesia in such a program. One technique to call the attention of foreign private groups and trusts to historic properties of foreign significance and which would promote international goodwill toward Micronesia would be full news coverage of the invitations sent to foreign governments.

The Congress of Micronesia should retain at least veto power over foreign decisions which affect any Micronesian Historical Trust Park. Park operative and interpretive personnel should be Micronesian. This does not preclude temporary on-site work by foreign historians, archaeologists, park specialists, or technicians, nor the acceptance of plans, interpretive devices or exhibits manufactured overseas.

The extent of foreign participation necessary to establish each Historical Trust Park should be determined by the Congress of Micronesia. Among the factors to be weighed are the values to be gained in Micronesia in each case by the potential park. While full overseas funding may appear

an attractive proposition, it should be recognized that some economic benefits through tourism, at the least, would be gained. Some potential parks might best be placed in a "reserve" status which holds their potential and integrity for the future. Activation might await overseas situations more favorable to foreign participation, or until transportation facilities made remote historical properties more accessible. In keeping with the "trust" nature of these properties, steps should be taken to preserve them, even if potential park use is in the distant future.

On the other hand, if a foreign nation finds that a potential park is not of sufficient significance to it to help Micronesia preserve it, Micronesia may have discharged its obligation to history and future world generations through the invitation. The historic property should be removed from the list of potential parks if other factors permit. If it is not important enough to another nation for it to help save it, it may not be important enough to Micronesia. Foreigners determine integrity and significance of Micronesian Historical Trust Parks only after Micronesians have determined acceptability and suitability and feasibility. Tests for suitability and feasibility are the same as for historical properties of prime importance to Micronesians.

## TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Genesis of this report was the visit of U. S. Congressmen Saylor and Aspinall to Micronesia in 1970, during which the possible involvement of the United States National Park Service in historic site planning and programming in the Trust Territory was discussed. This resulted in the assignment of Pacific-Hawaii Historian Apple; details of which assignment were coordinated by High Commissioner Johnston and General Superintendent Barrel, Hawaii Group Office of the National Park Service. Apple made the preliminary sites survey in October and November 1971, as staff advisor to the High Commissioner.

In anticipation of the survey, High Commissioner Johnston requested the six District Administrators to supply his Branch of Land Resources, Division of Lands and Surveys, under the Director of Resources and Development, with lists of sites they considered should be visited if time and funds permitted. Not all sites listed were visited, and some sites not listed were discovered. Overall itinerary was planned by the Trust Territory Land Resources Branch; detailed itinerary within each District was handled by various administrative units as assigned by the District Administrator.

As the number of sites visited increased, it became evident that a non-Micronesian, or even a Micronesian who was a non-native of a District, was not the best possible evaluator of historic properties important to the peoples of that District. Since not all the listed sites were visited--others of perhaps more importance are thought to exist--the dual criteria in this report evolved. Once the criteria were set down, it was possible for a non-Micronesian historian to use the visited sites as examples of the types

of historic properties which knowledgeable Micronesians of the Districts involved might select. Also, the non-Micronesian historian could only consider apparent significance, and apparent integrity; and not the factors of feasibility and suitability, because of his lack of knowledge concerning such things as land and water ownerships. The selections below should be considered as only a few known Micronesian historic sites suggested as examples by a non-Micronesian.

The selections are intended as a guide, or as type samples. Micronesians should further modify the criteria and then select the sites in each district for potential national historical parks.

The precepts for criteria for evaluation listed on Page 9 are repeated here for reference. Historical properties which fall under Precepts 1 and 2 are of prime importance to Micronesians and are potential national historical parks. Properties which fall under Precept 3 are potential historical trust parks. The appropriate criteria for evaluation have been applied by a non-Micronesian and, thus, also obviously by a non-district native.

PRECEPT 1. Historical significance to Micronesian history and culture; that is, as if foreign occupations never occurred, and as if Micronesian history and culture had not been affected by foreign influences, events or persons.

PRECEPT 2. Historical significance to Micronesians which acknowledge foreign influences, events and persons which were of lasting importance to Micronesians.

PRECEPT 3. Historical significance only to foreigners or of more importance to foreigners than to Micronesians.

The six equal and parallel ethnic historical districts are listed in Western alphabetical order. Geographical references, such as M112-14, refer to numbers assigned by E. H. Bryan, Jr., in his Guide to Place Names

in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 1971.

No survey was made of the Marshallese historical district. Included are examples of the types of historical properties which are thought to be of less-than-national significance, but which a District Legislature or a municipality may wish to consider as local historical sites or parks.



CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Ancient Chamorro Village

at Mochon, Rota island, MI14-4.

Standing masonry remains of a pre-1600 Chamorro village; perhaps the best such structural ruins extant in the Marianas.



CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

House of Taga

at Tinian Town, Tinian island, MI12-14.

Standing latte stones, some capped, of a major ancient Chamorro structure. Adjacent ruins destroyed by Japanese.



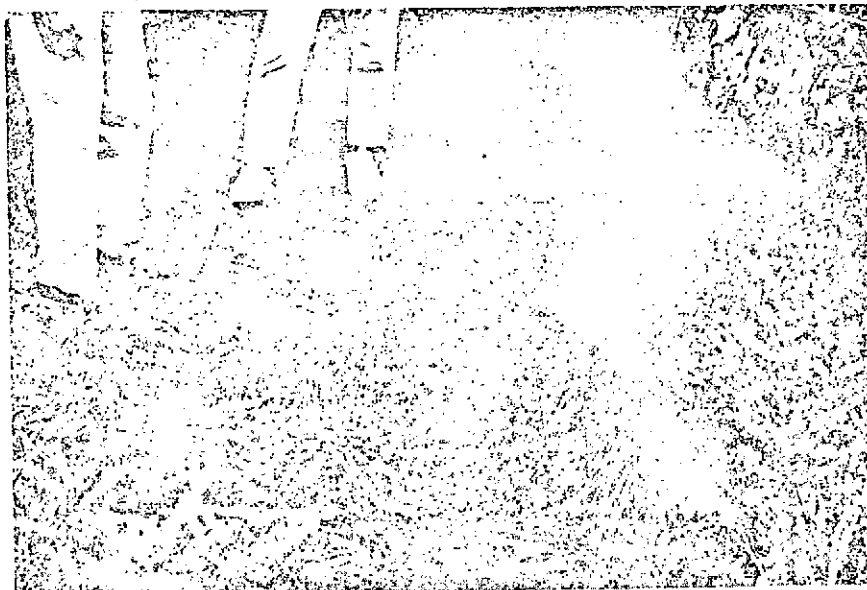
CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Latte Stone Quarry

at As Nieves, Rota island, MIL4-9.

Quarry site of latte stone pillars and caps, with partially quarried parts in place.



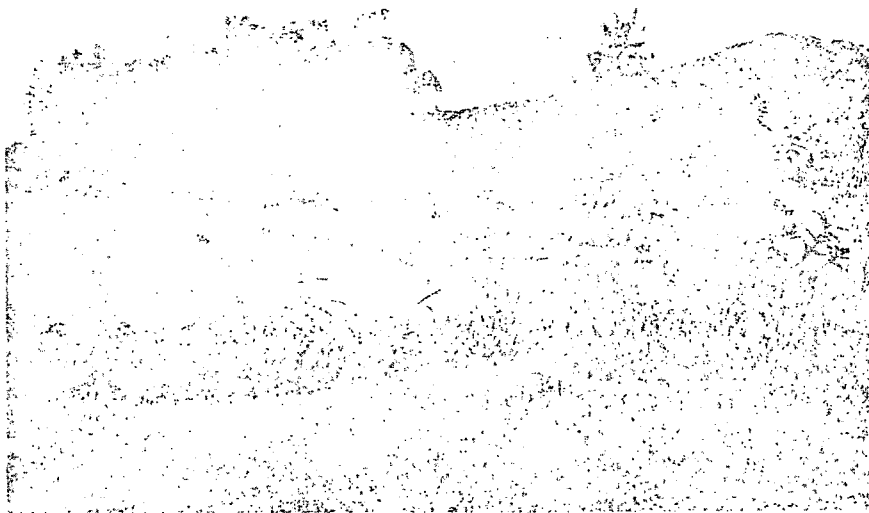
CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 2

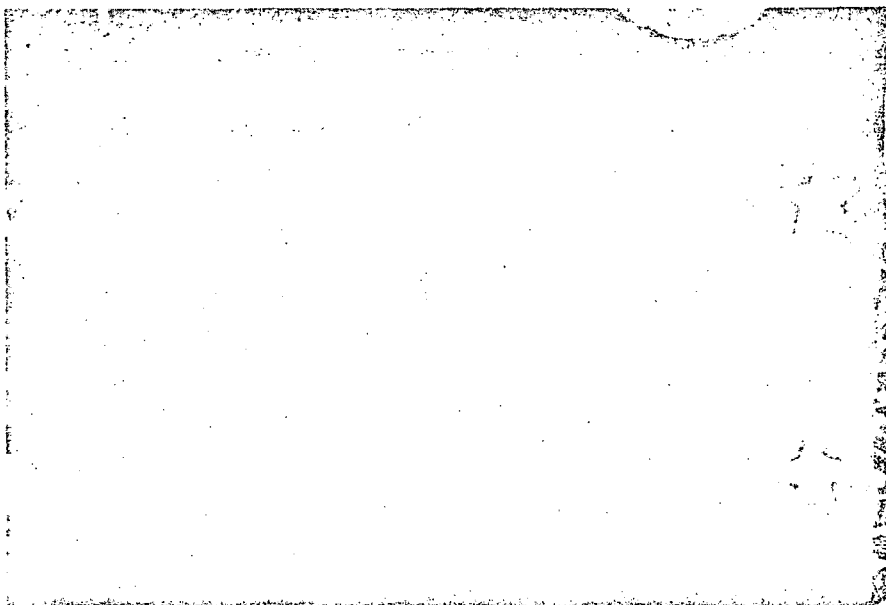
Managaha Islet

off Saipan Island, Mill-81.

Ancestors of the present Carolinian minority on Saipan come from a colony founded on Saipan Island in 1815. A modern monument on Managaha marks the founding and names its ruling chief, believed to be buried there. Spain deported the Chamorros from Saipan in 1698; permitted the Carolinians to colonize after their islands were devastated by a typhoon.



View of  
Managaha from  
Saipan highlands.



In 1970, sailing  
canoes from  
Satawal brought  
Carolinians to  
Saipan to erect  
this monument:  
Round trip was  
1,100 miles.

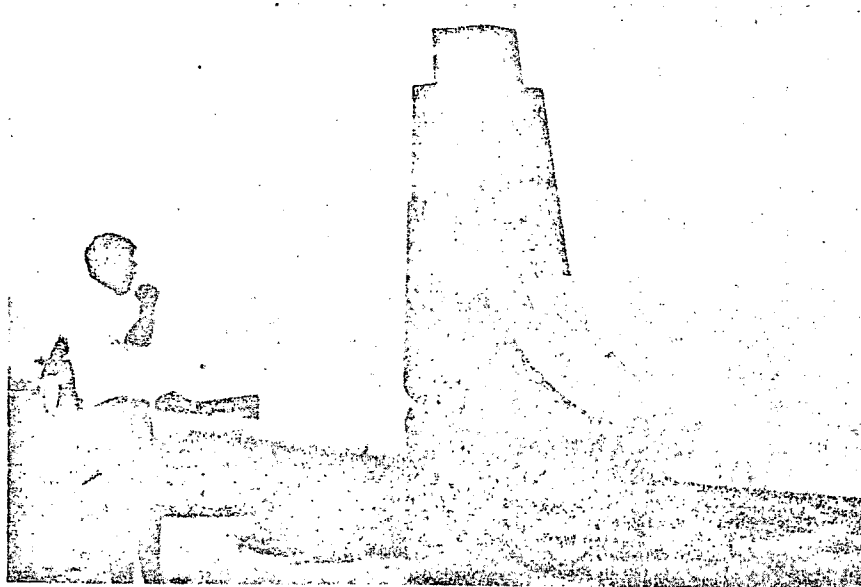
CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 3

Suicide and Banzai Cliffs, Command Post

in Marpi area, Saipan island, MILL-87, 98, 99.

Suicide places by Japanese military and civilians about July 8, 1944, in the face of American invasion of Saipan island. A collection of Japanese armaments have been set up by a fortified cave said to be the last Japanese command post.



Banzai cliff

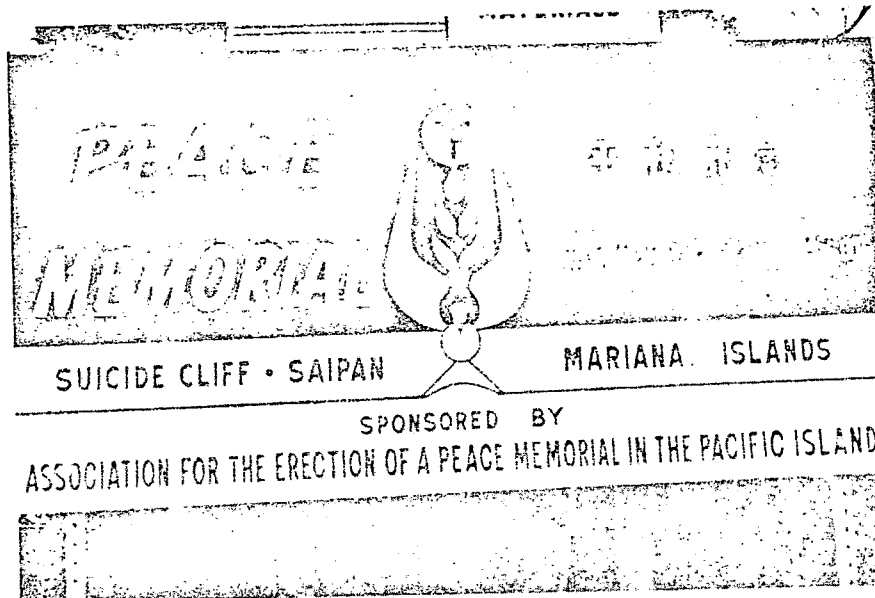


Suicide cliff

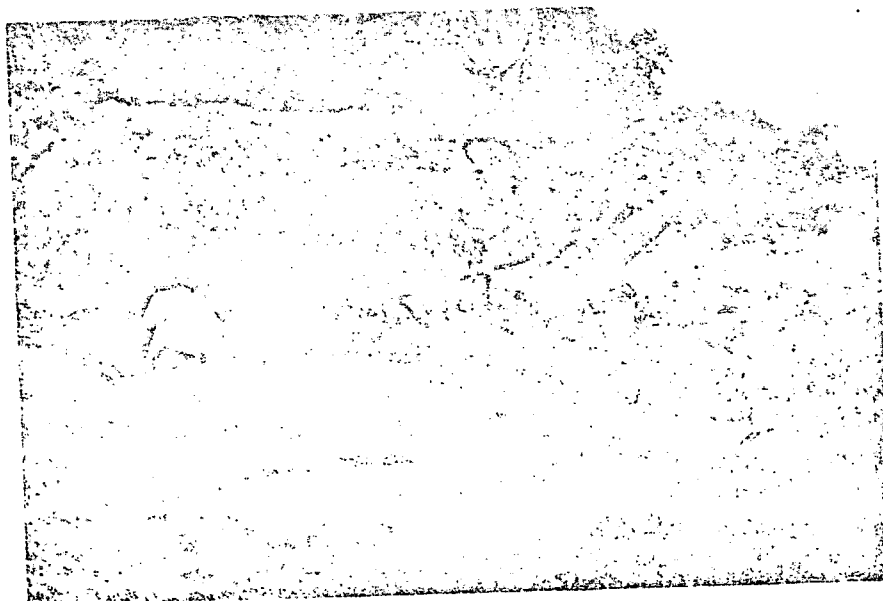
CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 3

Suicide and Banzai Cliffs, Command Post (Cont.)



Suicide Cliff:  
Japanese nationals  
already partici-  
pate in marking  
this site.



Command post

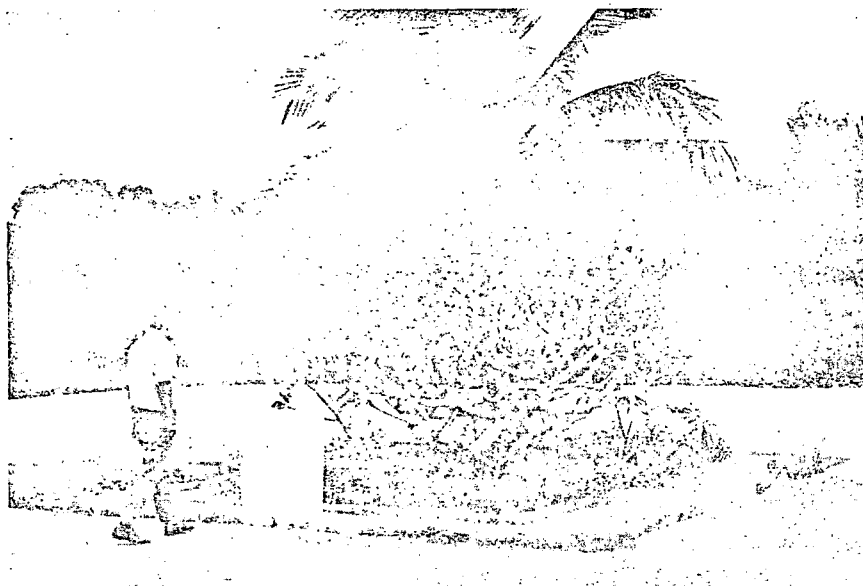
## CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 3

Atom Bomb Pits

at North Field, Tinian island, MI12-2.

Site in 1945 of the loading and take-off of U. S. B-29 aircraft which dropped the first two atomic bombs used in combat and which fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities in Japan. Their delivery aborted a planned U. S. invasion of Japan and shortened the end of World War II.



one of two  
similar pits;  
both filled  
with dirt and  
planted re-  
cently.

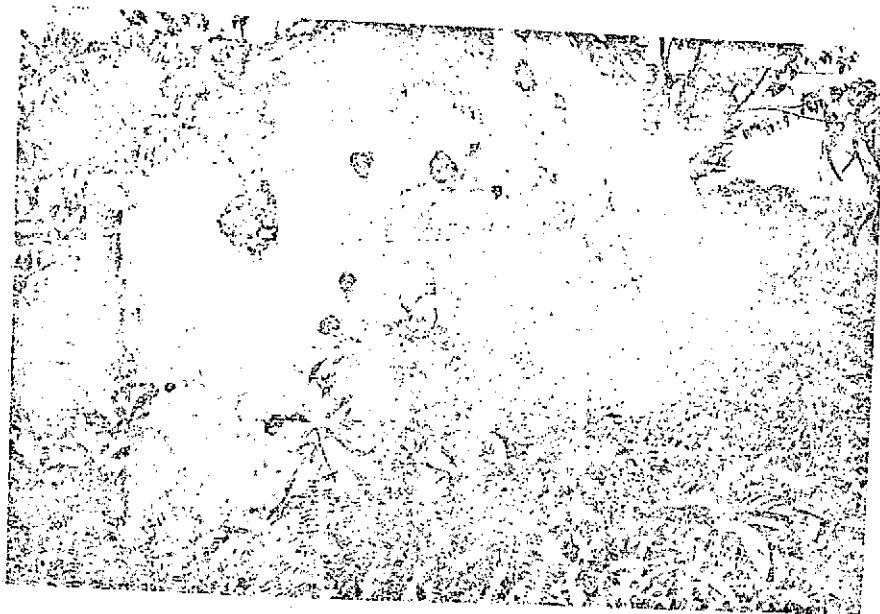
CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 3

German Chapel

at Tataacho, Rota island, M114-43.

Standing walls of a Catholic chapel, built pre-1914, probably by a Fr. Corbiano; used by German government officials.



Holes are a  
result of  
WW II strafing.



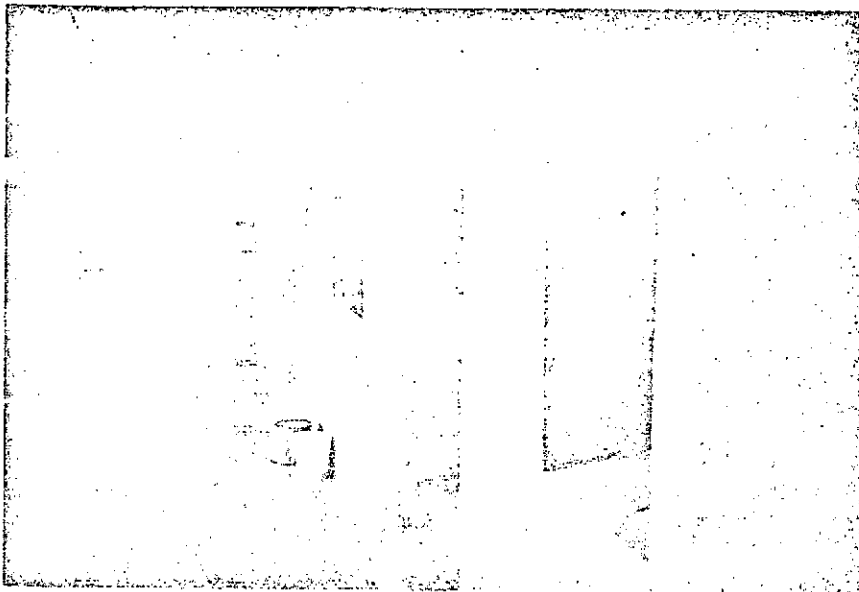
## CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 3

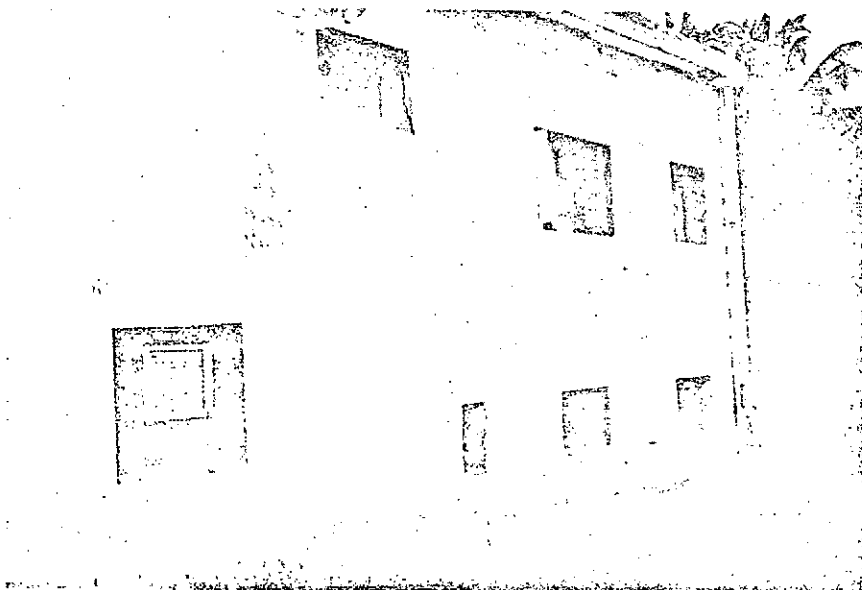
Spanish Mission Building

at Song Song village, Rota island, MIL4-36.

A building at the Catholic church establishment on Rota believed to date partially from the 1700's and in use now as the rectory.



Exterior courtyard is now roofed over



Building has been maintained by almost constant occupancy

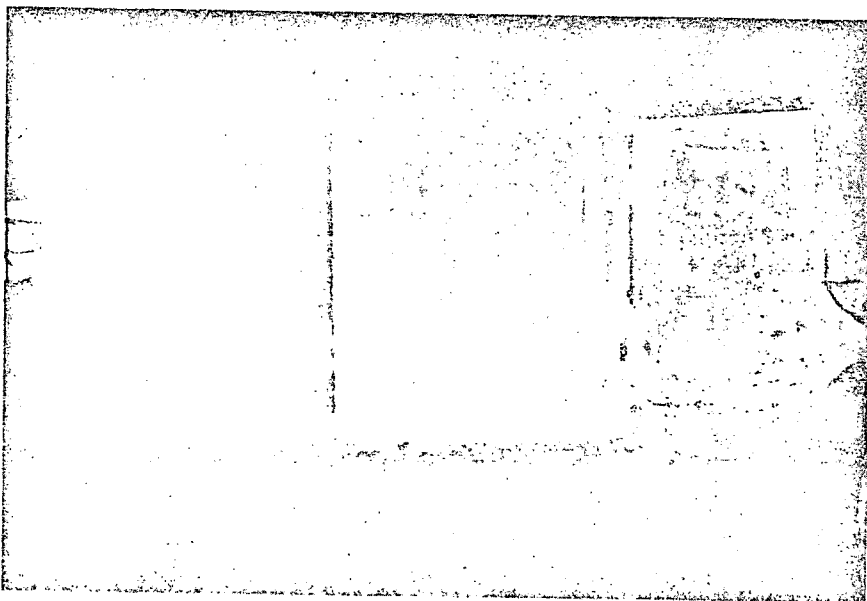
CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

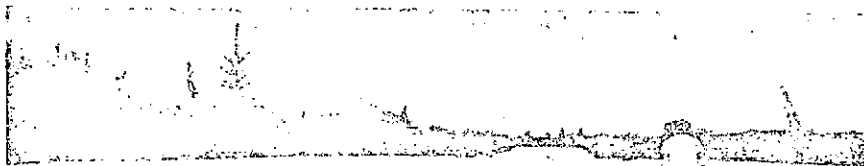


Obyan Beach  
MI11-51c

Site of standing  
latte stones and  
Japanese pill box

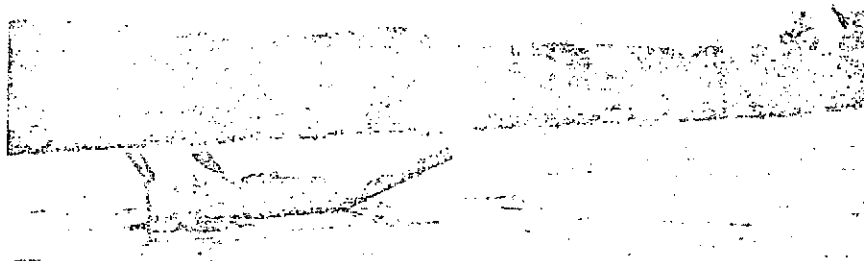


## CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Isley Field  
M111-49, Saipan

Major U.S. airfield built to support Saipan when it was the staging area for the planned invasion of Japan. Named for Cmdr. Robert H. Isely, USN, but original spelling not retained.



Offshore Tanks  
M111-61, Saipan

Represents the U.S. invasion of Saipan by 44,000 Marines and 16,000 soldiers in June 1944.

CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship



Japanese Lighthouse  
M111-85a, Saipan

On "Navy Hill," or Froilan peak, ruin of a Japanese-built lighthouse often called "German."

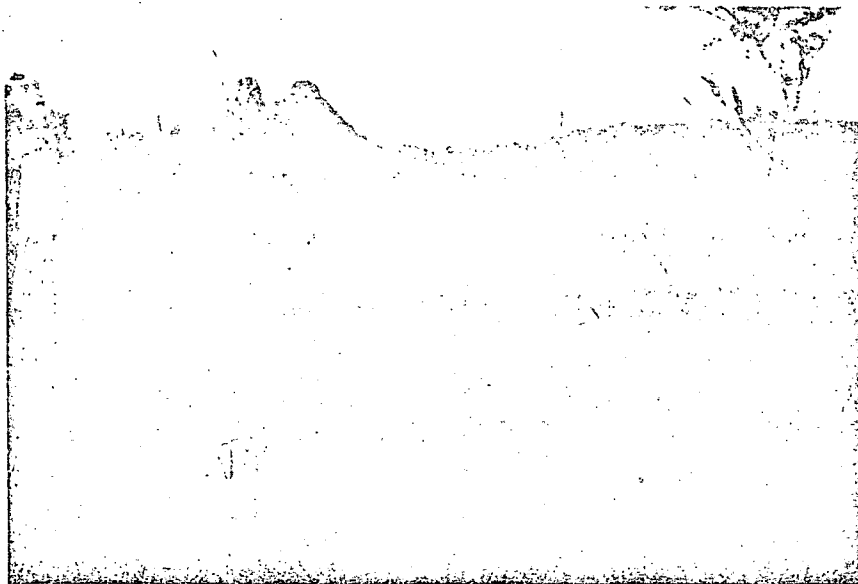


Naval Gun  
M114-32, Rota

Albert Toves stands beside a Japanese port defense rifle he saved from a scrap drive in the 1950s.

CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

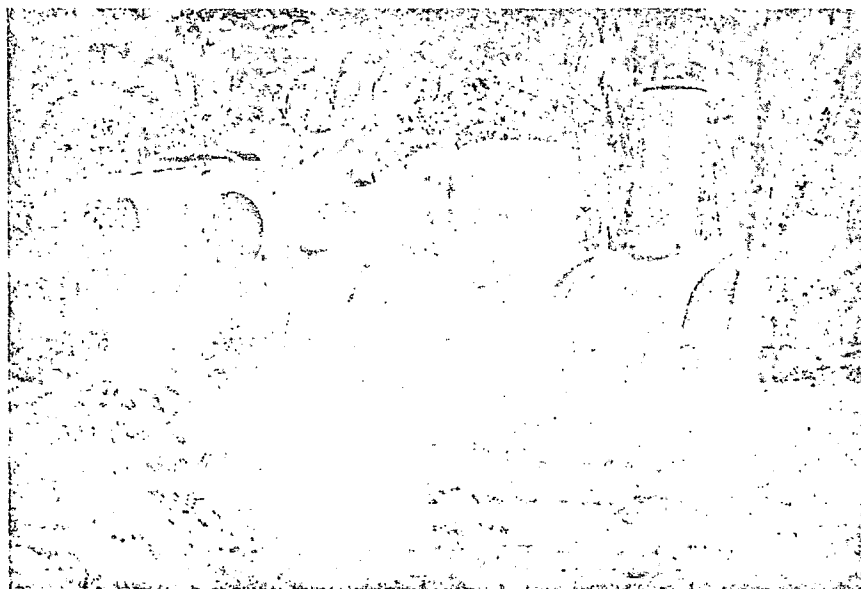
Potential historical parks of local sponsorship



Manila Jinya

MIH-42b, Rota

At Sabana, ruins and site of a Japanese temple, built ca. 1930, which served 300 families in area.



Railroad Engine

MIH-46, Rota

A steam engine left on its track after its last trip to evacuate Japanese and Okinawan civilians from Song Song Village in 1944 when Rota was under aerial bombardment.

CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

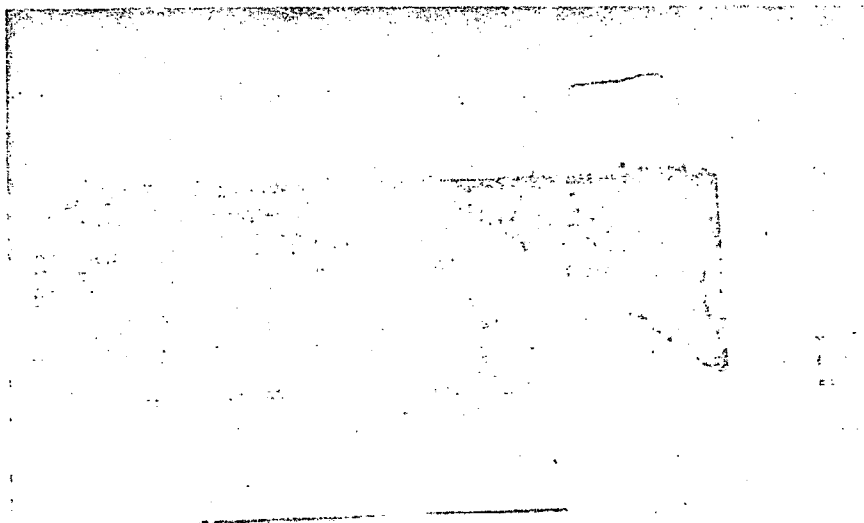
Potential historical parks of local sponsorship



Aerial tramway  
Towers

MILL-42b to 32,  
Rota

The tramway took guano phosphate from pits on Sabana plateau down to the plant and port at Turunon from ca. 1937 to 1944. One or two selected towers could be preserved to tell the story.



Garapan Town

MILL-76a and 78,  
Saipan

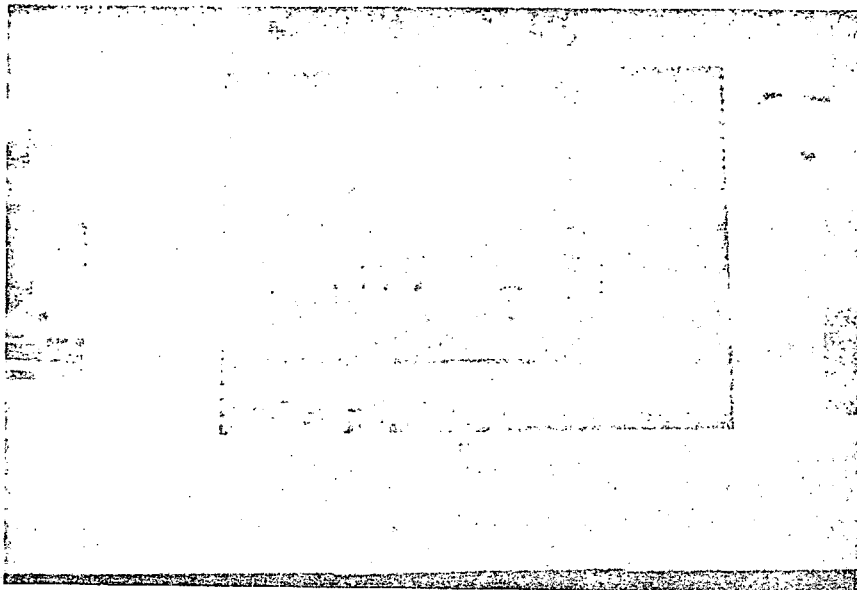
Site of major Japanese town 1914-1944, until demolished by U.S. forces by June 27, 1944. Had 12,000-15,000 Japanese and 3,500 Saipanese.

At left is view of town.

(Picture courtesy of Palau Museum)

CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

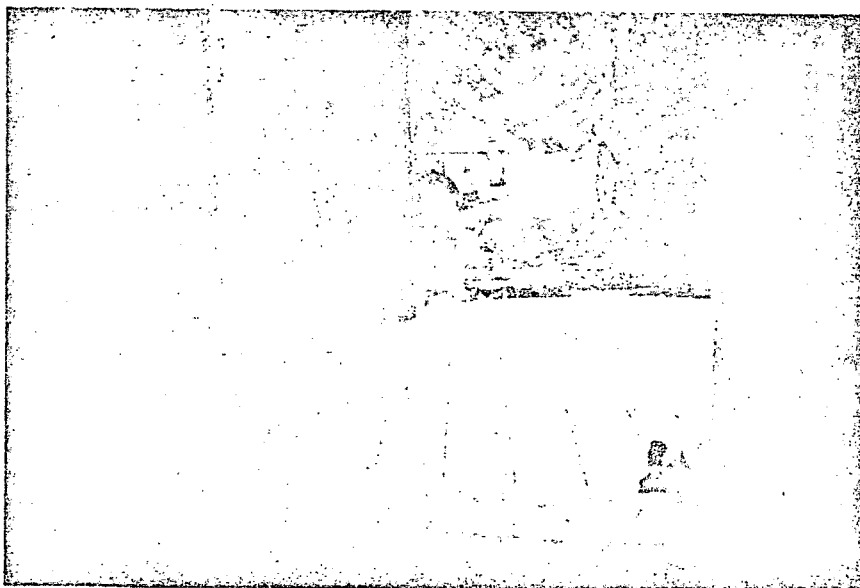
Potential historical parks of local sponsorship



Garapan Town

Hospital then.

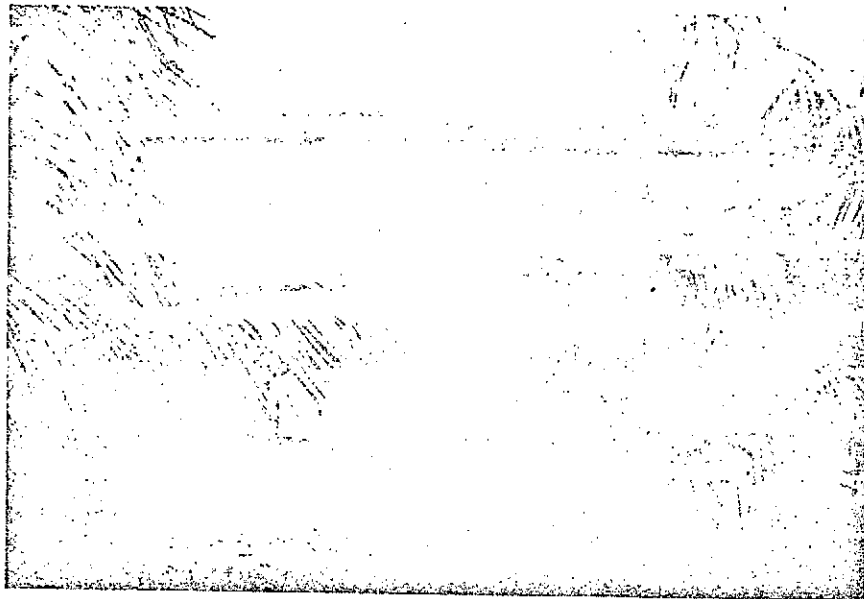
(Picture courtesy  
of Palau Museum)



Hospital now: the  
front entrance.

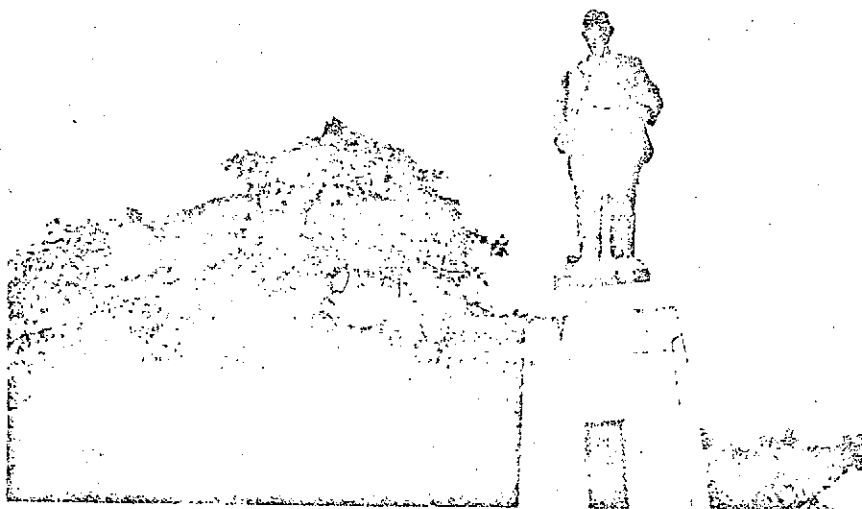
CHAMORRO HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship



Garapan Town

Ruins of teacher's house. Parts of jail also stand.



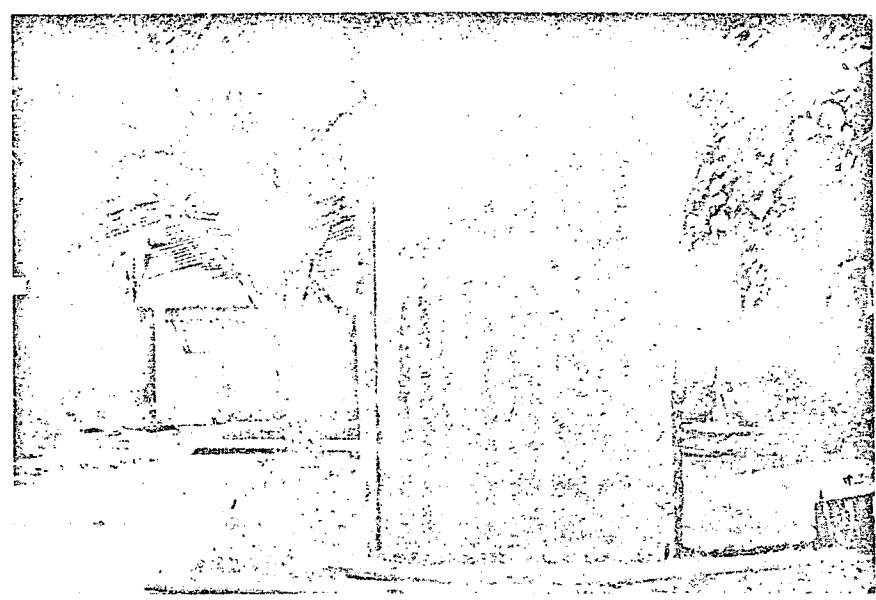
Monument to Haruji Matsue, "the sugar king," stands near an old locomotive and cemeteries. Japan had a large sugar cane industry on Saipan.



MARSHALLESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical park of local sponsorship

(no survey made)



Typhoon monument  
Mar13-64e.Laura.

Erected by Japanese government  
to commemorate  
typhoon of 1918  
and the Emperor's  
relief measures.

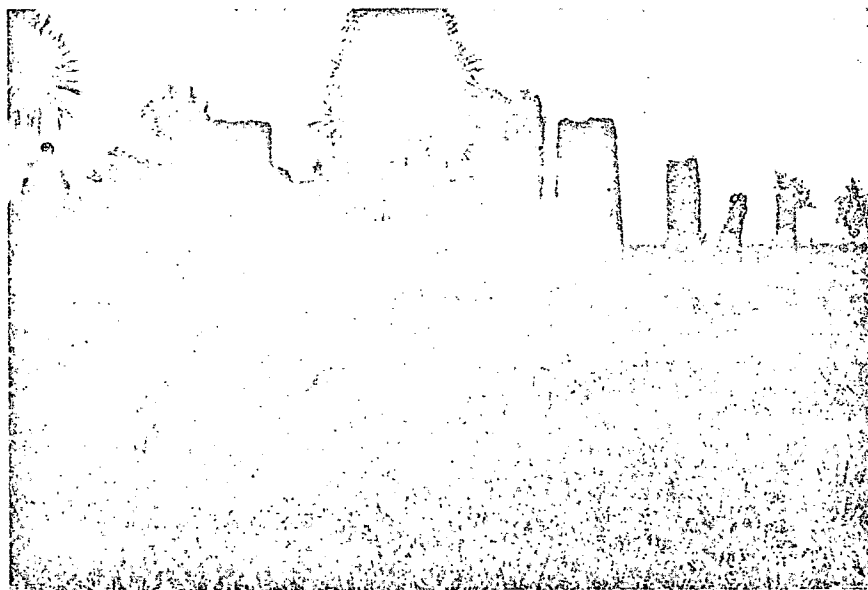
PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Ollei Megaliths

Mangal'lang village, Arekalong peninsula, Babelthaup island. Car. 44-Dlr.

More than 30 columns of rock, some carved, believed to be pilings for an unusually large men's meeting house.



## PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 1

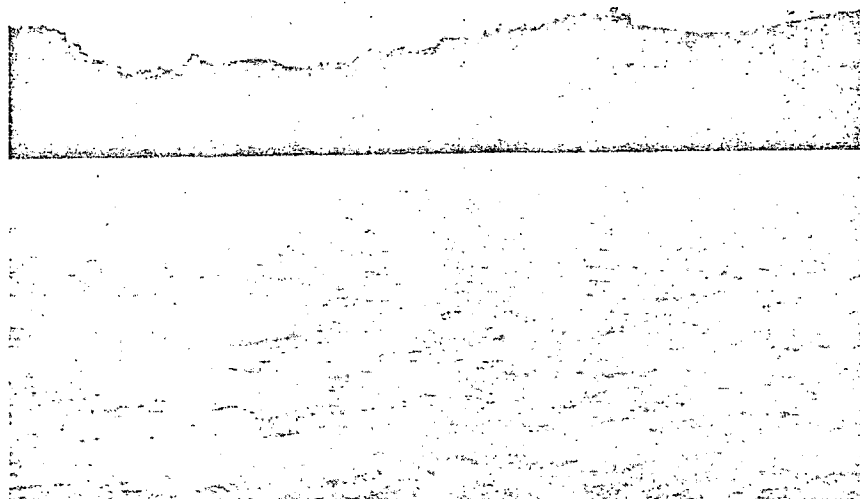
Prehistoric Terraces

Near Gamliangle bay, Babelthaup island. Car. 44-D7h.

Possible explanation of use discussed by Douglas Osborne, The Archaeology of the Palau Islands, Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 230, Honolulu, 1966, pages 148-155, 184-188.

Terraces also on Arakabesang and Malakal islands, Car. 44-E3, E7.

Pictured are the terraces near Gamliangle bay.



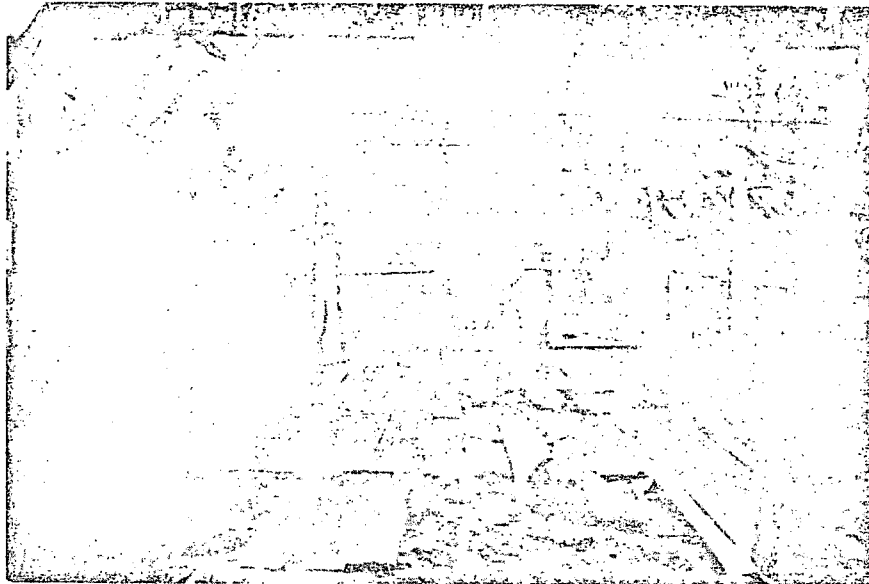
PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Airai Bai

Babelthaup island, Car. 44-D6s.

Built ca. 1870, a typical and good example of a traditional Palauan men's meeting house, one of last ones standing. Under repair in 1971. (Also Kayangel Bai, Kayangel island, Car. 44-B1, if still standing.) Bai ra Ngesechel ar Cherchar, Palau Museum Bai, built 1969 for exhibit has significance as an architectural type specimen. Pictures below are of Airai Bai in October 1971.



## PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 1

Ngermid Walkway and dock

Koror island, Car. 44- Elc.

An ancient path connects uphill dwelling and farm areas of Ngermid hamlet with Pipiroi islet and the sea, a principal source of protein.

Ngermid Stela

Koror island, Car. 44-Elm.

A carved megalith of limestone depicts what is interpreted to be a child clinging to its mother. Legend says that after cleaning fish, the mother and child watched men dancing in a meeting house, a forbidden sight to them, and were turned to stone.



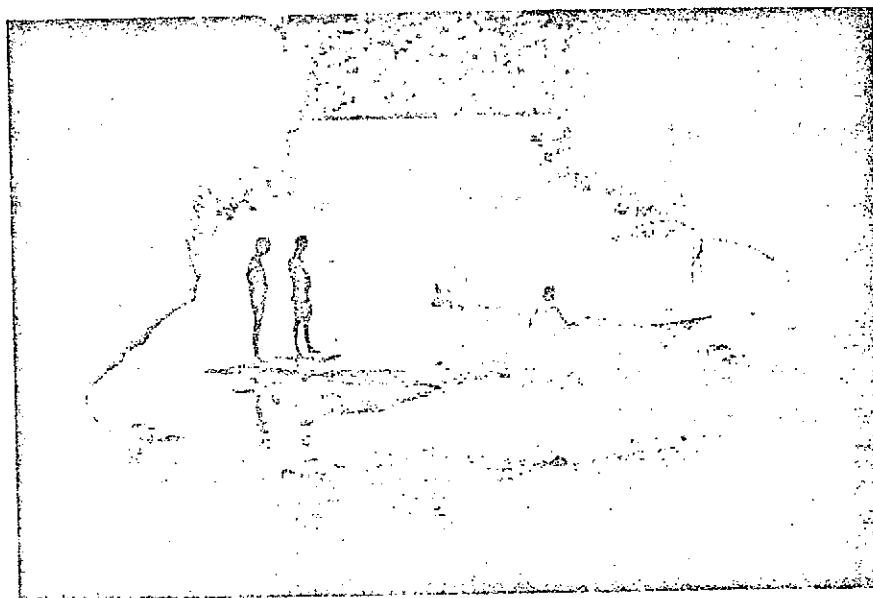
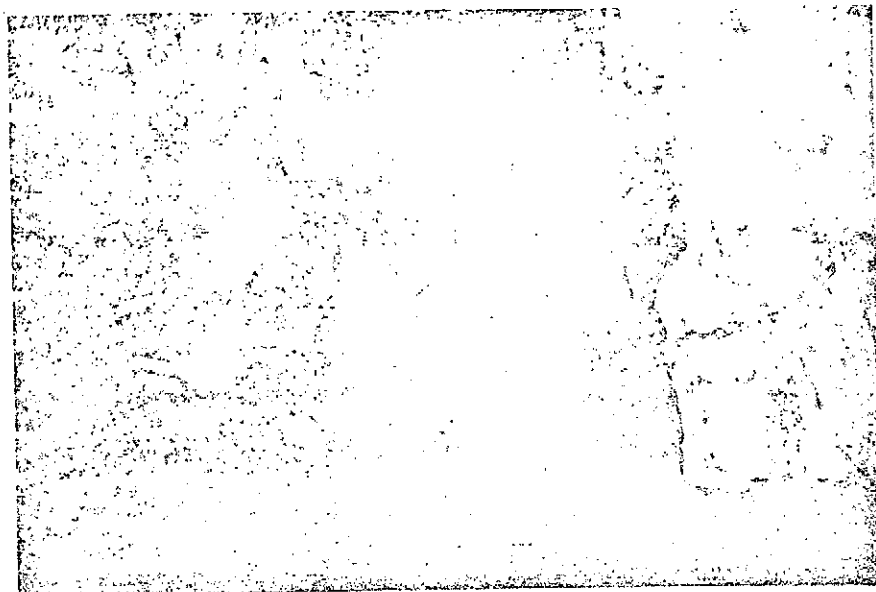
PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Eil Malk Cave

Eil Malk island, Car. 44-68.

Legendary home of the demi-god Idermalk, half chicken and half man, said to have made all caves in Palau. He was featherless until the god Uchel gave him feathers. He then flew north to Babelthaup island and became a delauok, the Palauan money bird, represented by decorations on mens' meetings houses.



## PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

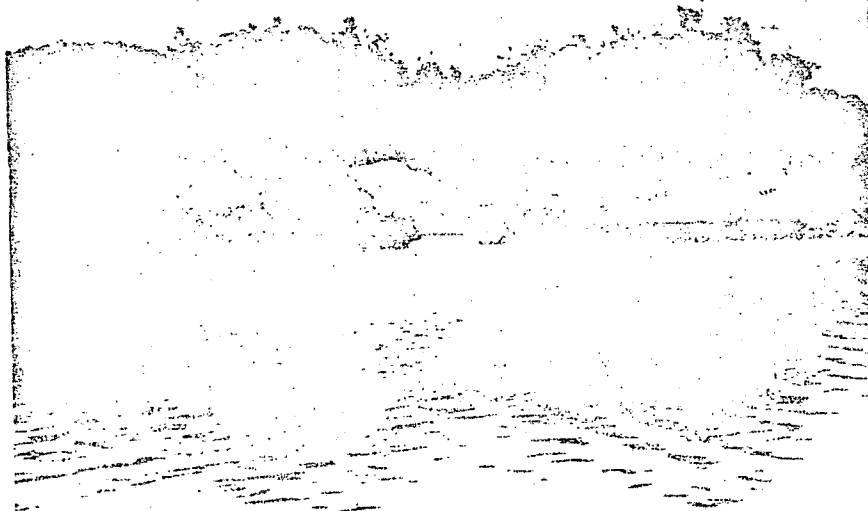
## PRECEPT 1

Rock Islands

Car. 44- F to I.

In addition to obvious scenic, recreational and scientific values, these islands have historical ones. Palauans lived on them until early historic times. Ridges on many islands contain masonry house platforms, trails, fortifications and garden sites. They are still used for fishing, gathering of shell fish, crabs, hunting pigeons and bats, logging, and the gathering of wild foods such as yams, taro and fruits. Such activities are often accompanied by temporary occupations.

Section 201 of the Code of the Palau District, 1971, only protects the Ngerukewid group of the Rock Islands



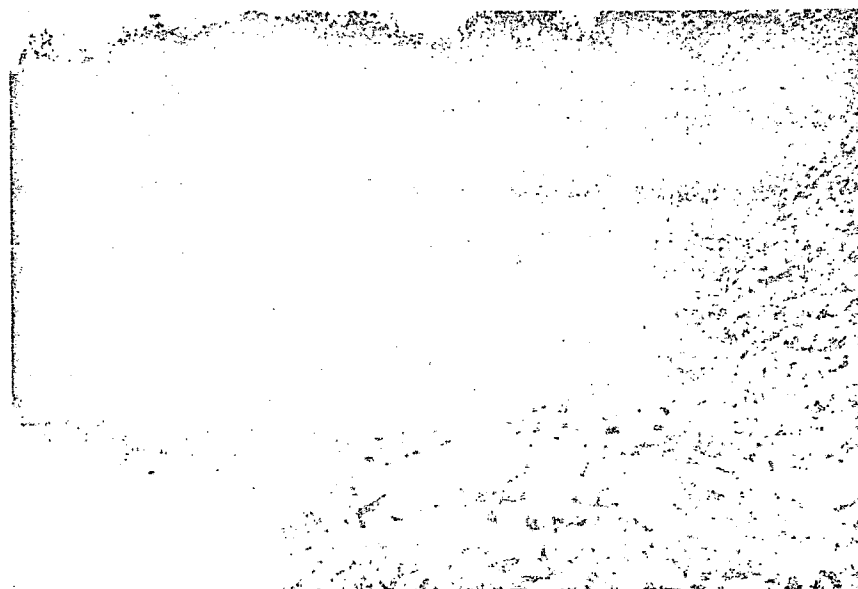
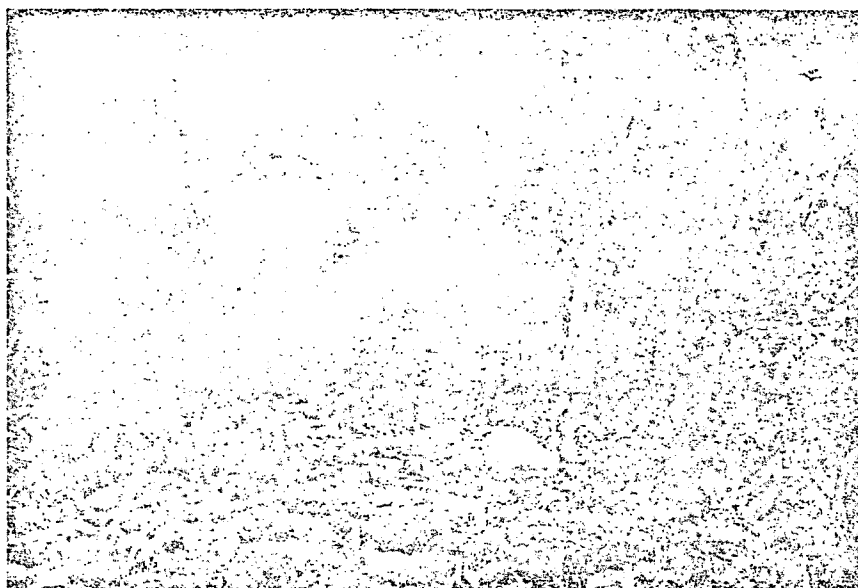
PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Ngardololok area

Peleliu island, Car. 44-18.

Site of an old Palauan village, with meeting house site (Bai Ngermelulau) and ancient stone dock and other platforms. Potential archaeological site. Legendary landing place at Ngetkerang of Melechotchachau, a widow who flew in from the north after an active romantic union.





## PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 1

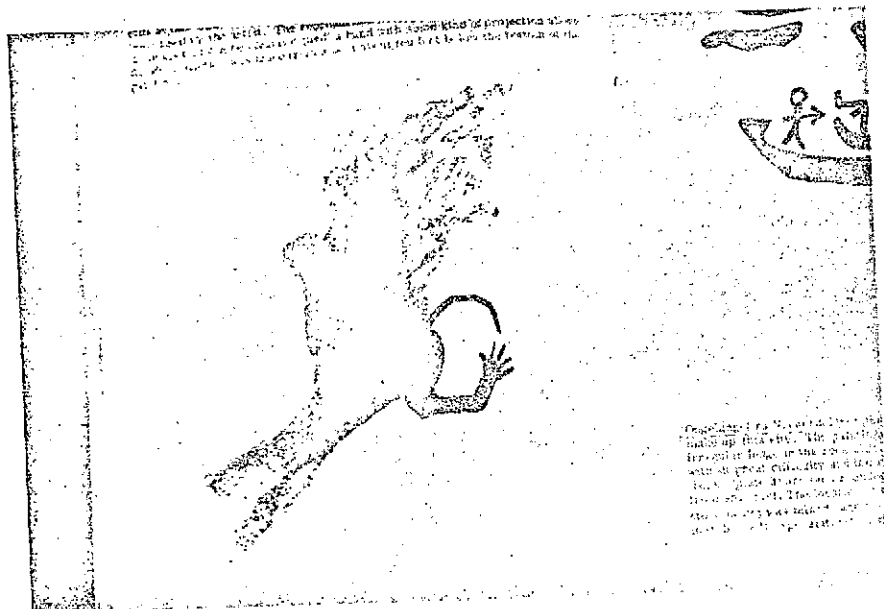
Olkael cave

Peleliu island, Car. 44-I (6?)

Rumor is that in ancient times Palauan women retreated there during menstrual periods. Not visited.

Red Ocher Pictographs

Paintings on rock faces are fading rapidly from natural means. Robert K. McKnight in his Orachl's Drawings, Micronesian Research Working Papers No. 1, Saipan, 1964, reproduces some and identified locations.



PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 2

Aulong Island

Car. 44-F20.

The British packet Antelope, Captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked here in 1783. Before building a new boat and leaving, the 34 Europeans and 16 Chinese aided the Koror Palauans with muskets to conquer Peleliu and Malikieok islands to found the historic dominance of Koror. Island contains major remnants of Palauan occupancy.



Metuker Bisich Cave

Garreru island, Car. 44-D6ag.

A large cave on southwest central coast from which Yap people were mining their Yap money. Described by Osborne in Archaeology of the Palau Islands, p. 268. Probably same operation by O'Keefe as described in next entry.

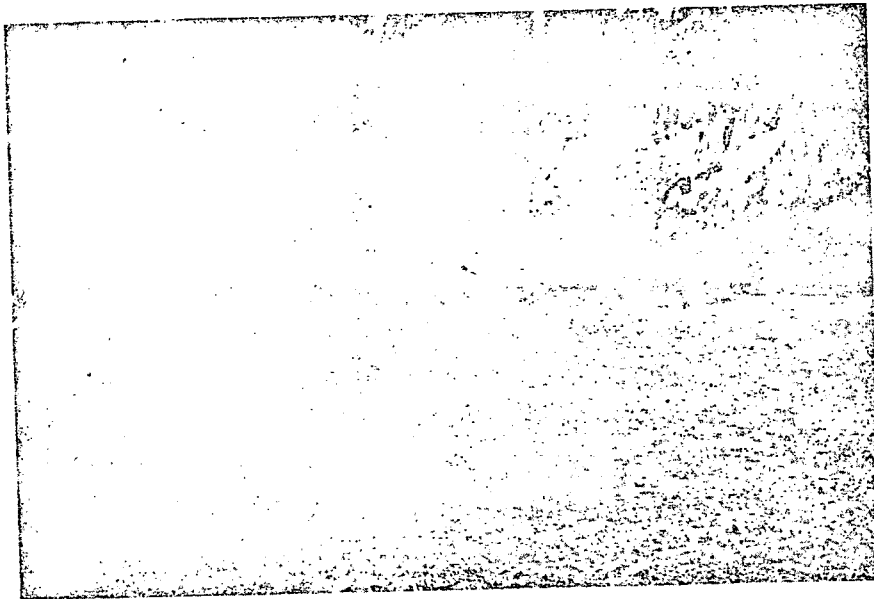
PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 2

Omisch Cave

Gomagang island, Car. 44-Ele.

Partially carved or mined large pieces of Yap money in place. Probably ca. 1890 by enterprising O'Keefe, an American trader based on Yap who used Western methods and ships to manufacture large pieces of Yapese money for private gain.



PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 3

Ngaremlengui Naval Guns

Babelthaup island, Car. 44-D9f

Port defense rifles (perhaps British made and from Singapore) installed by Japanese to protect major pass through reef. Japan had bauxite mines and mills on the West coast of Babelthaup.



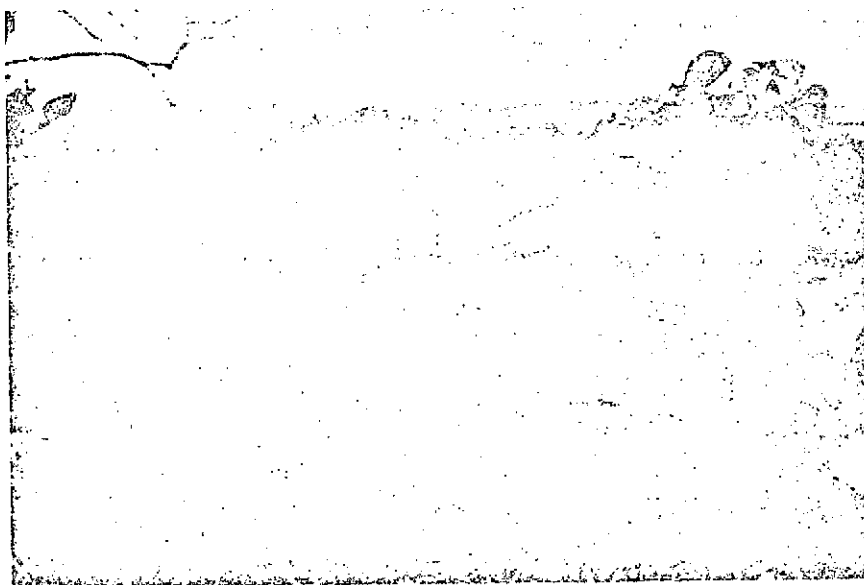
PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 3

Bloody Nose Ridge

Peleliu island, Car. 44-118.

World War II American-Japanese battlesite. Monument on ridge reads "Lest we forget those who died. 323 Inf. U. S. Army." Umurbrogol ridges contain tiers of tunnels for barracks and storage built by Japanese to reduce effects of naval and aerial bombardments, a lesson learned from the earlier Saipan invasion by Americans.



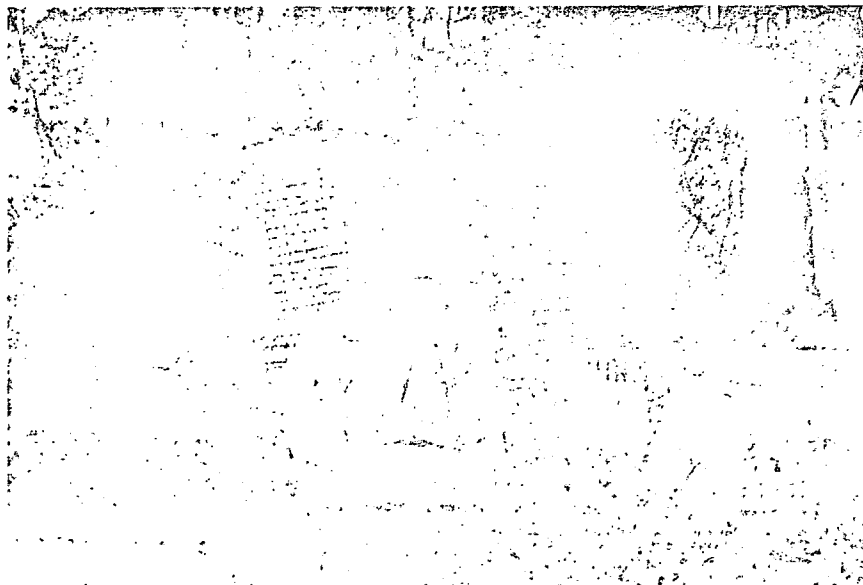
PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Roadside tank, Peleliu island, Car. 44-118. Saved by Peleliu islanders from scrap drive. The U. S. tank was approaching Bloody Nose ridge when stopped.



Japanese building, Peleliu island, Car. 44-I (airfield).



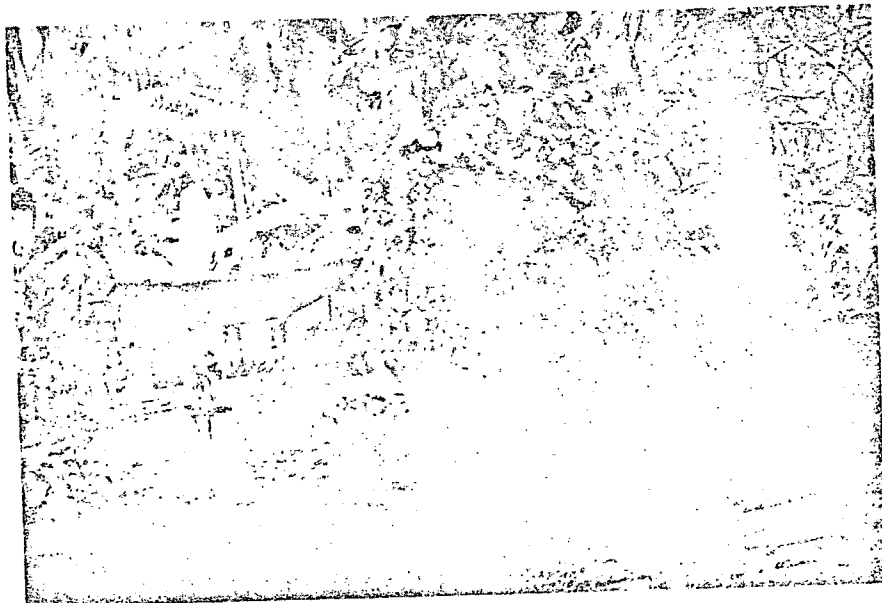
PALAUAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Orange docks, Peleliu island, Car. 44-114.



Melekeok Monoliths, Babelthaup island, Car. 44-D4e.



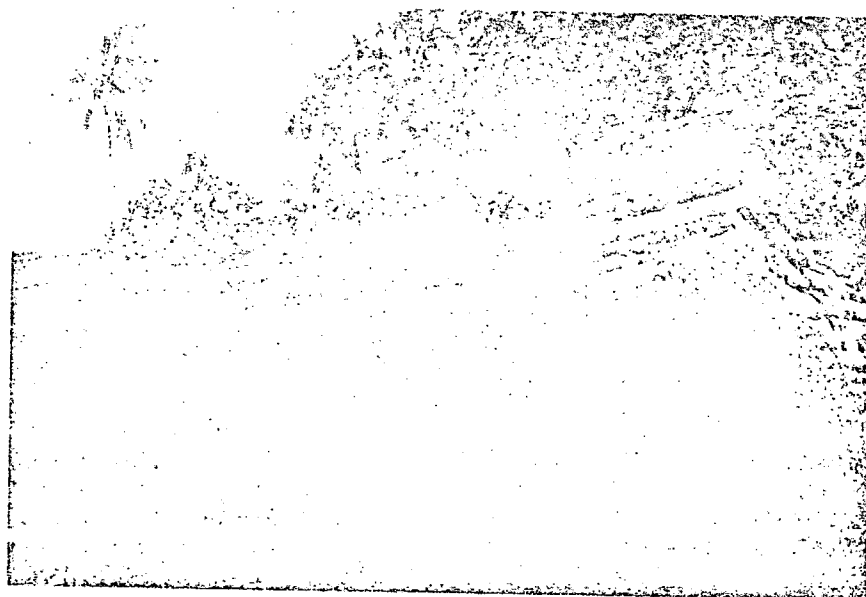
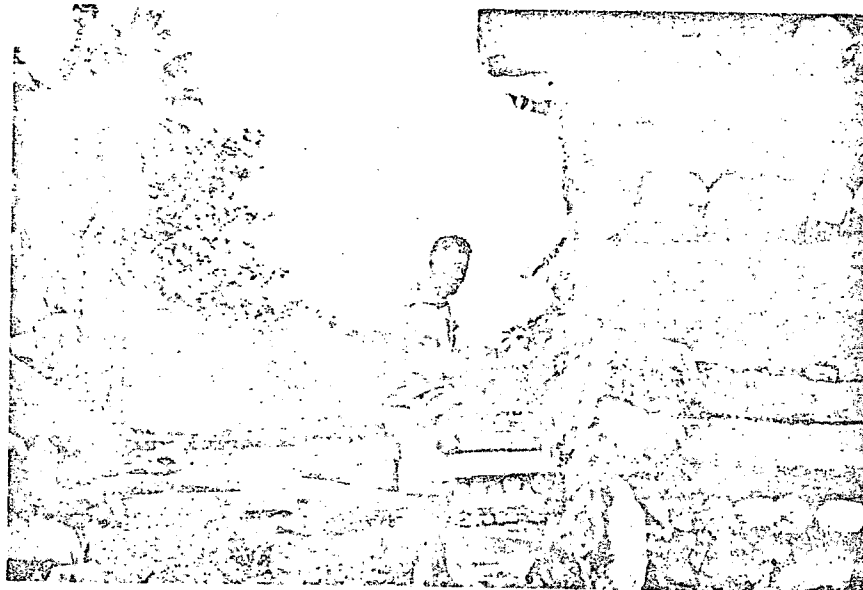
## PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 1

Nan Madol

Metalanim, Car. 4-C4e.

Ruins of a prehistoric Ponapean religious and governmental center on a number of man-made islets built on a reef. Giant basalt prisms and rocks were transported miles over water and used to make the islands and structures thereon.





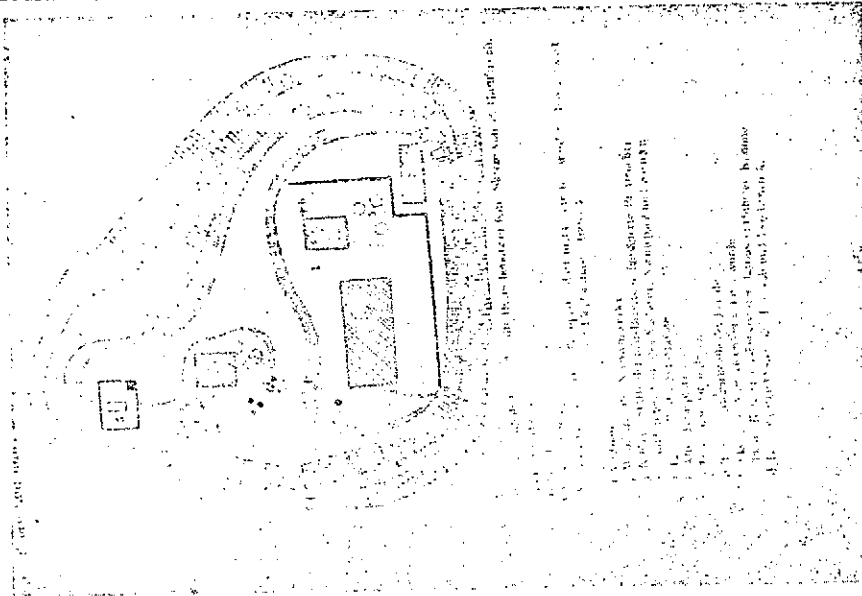
## PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 1

Sapwtakai fort

Kiti, Car. 4-D33.

An extensive hilltop fort built of basalt blocks. Believed to be associated with Kideumenien, a builder of Nan Madol, who is said to have started Sapwtakai fort from a stone taken from Nan Madol. Fort believed to be an inland version of Nan Madol. Now in ruins.

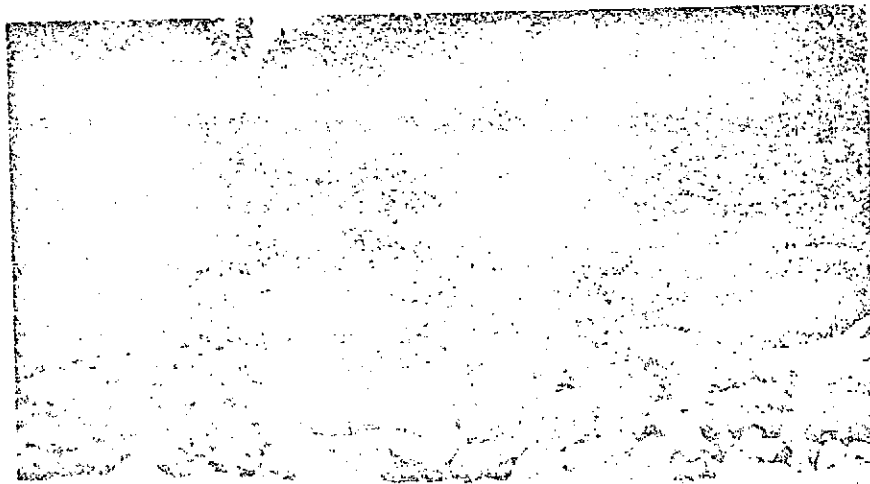


Picture is of German plan of Sapwtakai.

Narmarki Anointing Place

Metalanim, Car. 4-C2.

Rocks robbed by Japanese for long wharf at Temwen island. This is a man-made island.



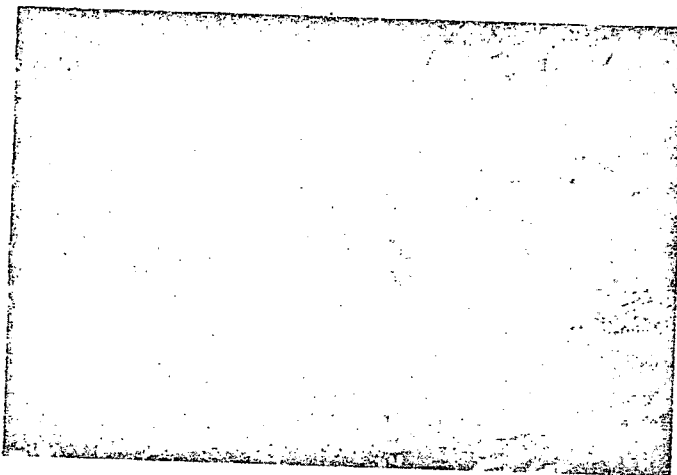
PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

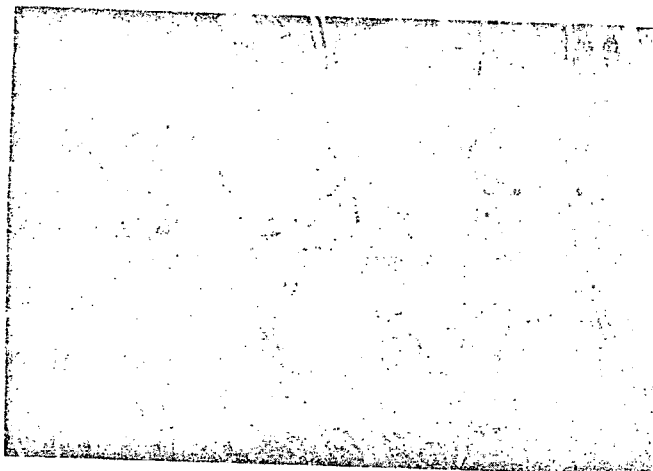
Peidiker Fort

Kiti, Car. 4-D16.

A fortified hilltop with dry-masonry structures and breadfruit storage pits and ditches. Believed built by Diewimen-iso clan; conquered by Isosouri clan led by Nahniek; used by Isosouri as fort and living area in days when clans lived closely and apart from other clans. Last used ca. 1850.



elongated pit for breadfruit storage

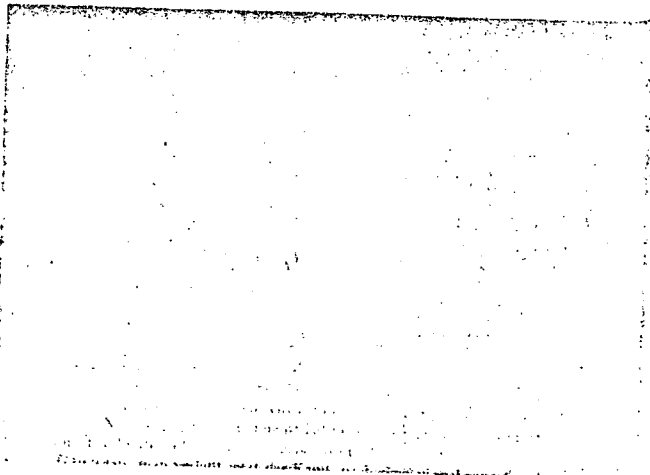
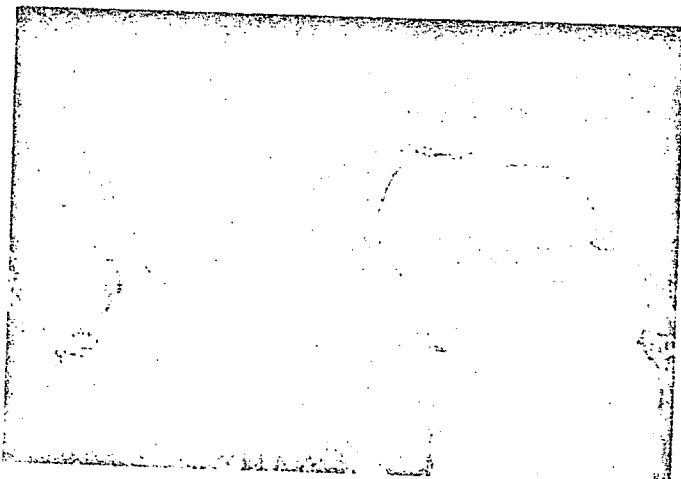


Dry-masonry fort wall

Takaien Indenlang Petroglyphs

Lehdau, Metalanim, Car. 4-C19.

Legends attribute the rock carvings to foreigners; or to two boys who stole from Kiti a cloth with drawings so beautiful that they were copied on rocks to make them permanent.



## PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 1

"Goddess House"

Nandihwen plateau, Kiti, Car. 4-DL7c.

Surrounded by a dry-masonry stone fence, a small 18 feet by 18 feet structure built of basalt slabs in Nan Madol style is held a sacred place by local people. It is associated with Likend, a goddess who had fern-like decorations on her back. No picture.

Palehr

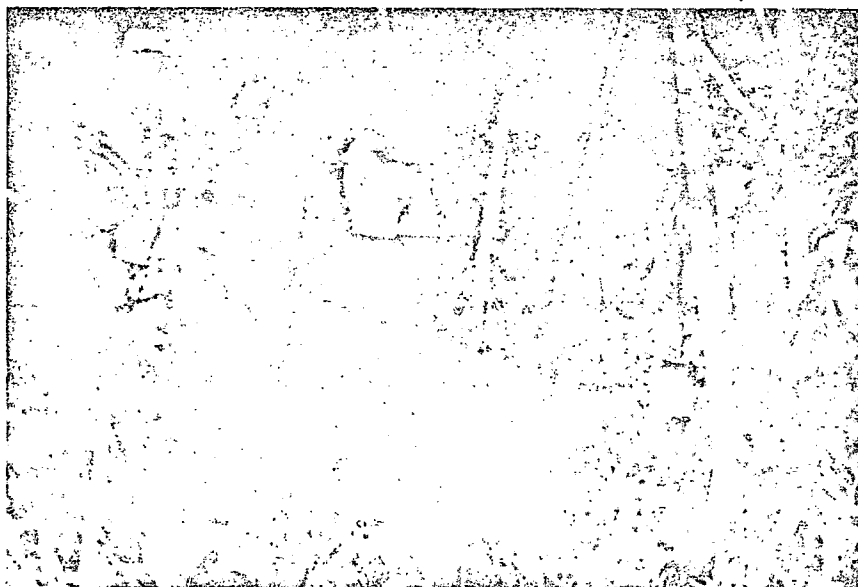
Wene, Kiti, Car. 4-DL6.

Burial place of high chiefs, including that of Soukisehnlehng, the man who crowned/annointed the first Nammarki. Not visited.

Rock Souliken Semwei

Anipein Powe, Kiti, Car. 4-DL7.

The rock bears the same title as the chief of Anipein Powe, and is associated with his crowning/annointing. There is an adjacent ancient dry-masonry platform.



PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Rock Tiwien Iei

Anipein Powe, Kiti, Car. 4-D17.

Associated culturally and near rock Souliken Semwei, this rock bears a lesser Anipein Powe title, the title of the chief who controls and advises people on food production and distribution.



Lele Stone Ruins

Lele, Kusai island, Car. 1-A12.

"Great stone wall courts" said to be less extensive, similar, and perhaps earlier and built by same leaders who built Nan Madol on Ponape island. Kusai island not visited.

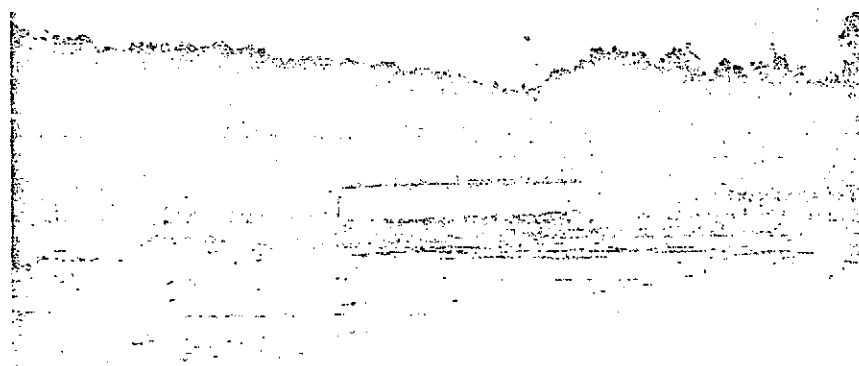
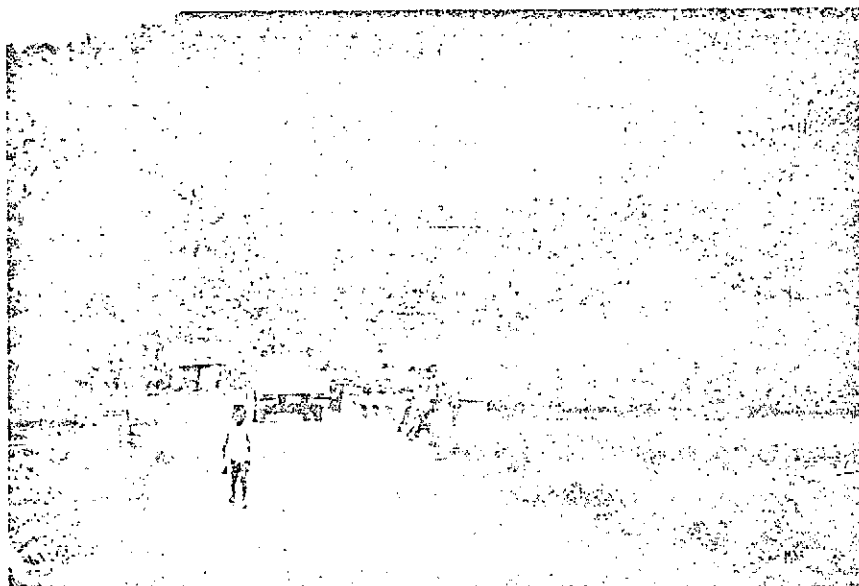
## PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 2

Sokehs Rebellion

Ipat, Kolonia-Sokehs, Car. 4-Allc.

It took the German Navy and New Guinea constabulary to put down the rebellion by the Kawad clan of Sokehs. In a 1910 dispute over road work at a point beyond this bridge, the German governor, his secretary and two other Germans were killed. German reinforcements arrived aboard the cruiser Emden to put down the rebellion by the conscripted road workers. Result was a mass grave for leaders of the rebellion; individual burials for foreigners killed; and forced removal of the inhabitants of Sokehs island. This bridge can represent this history. It was built by conscripted Ponapeans before the rebellion.



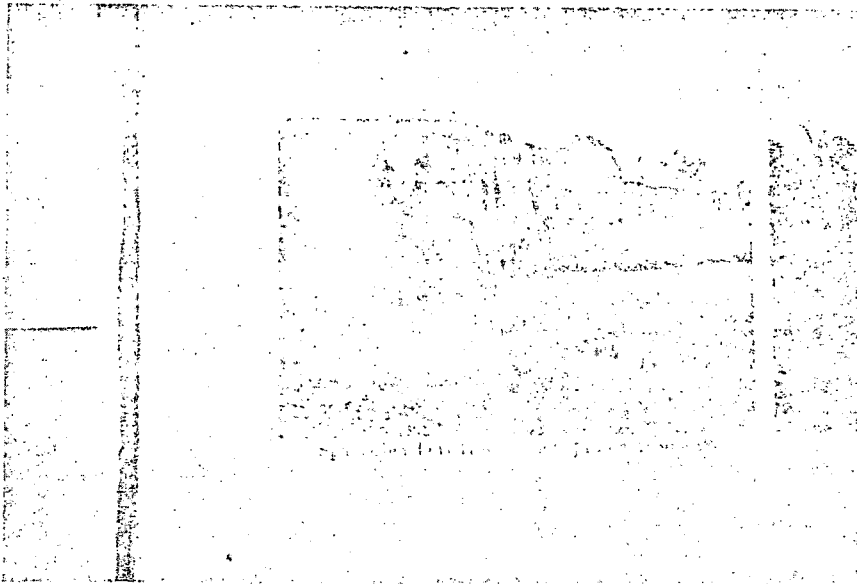
PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 3

Fort Alphonso XIII

Kolonia, Car. 4-A10

Still standing is the wall of the fort built ca. 1886 by the Spanish for administrative and military headquarters. It represents the occupation of Ponape by Spain, the first of a series of foreign occupations. The area is still governmental headquarters.

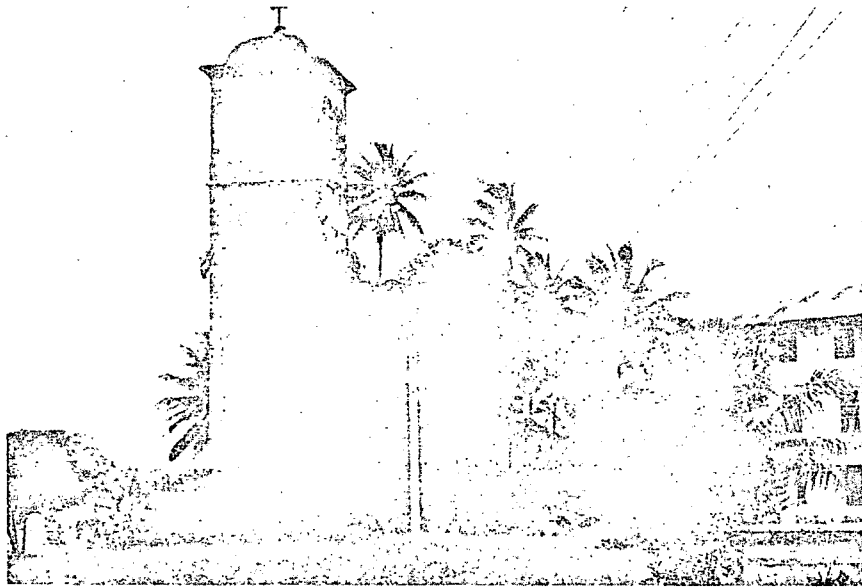


## PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 3

German Bell Tower and Cemetery

The bell tower is of the German Catholic church built 1907. The rest of the church was razed in 1944 by Japanese for material to build a gun emplacement. The "German" cemetery was originally Spanish and located about where now stands the house of Dr. Siro Barbosa in Kolonia. The German governor who died shortly after excavating the grave of Isokelekal at Nan Madol; sailors from the cruiser Emden who died in 1911 fighting the Sokehs rebels; and other foreigners were buried there. The cemetery was moved ca. 1938 by the Japanese to its present location, almost forgotten. Tombstones have been vandalized and stolen, but a few pieces have been saved by Mr. Pensile Lawrence and deposited with the District Administrator.



PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Monuments

Kolonia, Car. 4-A10



To Kubary, a  
19th Century  
Polish  
Ethnologist



To an unknown  
Japanese event  
or person



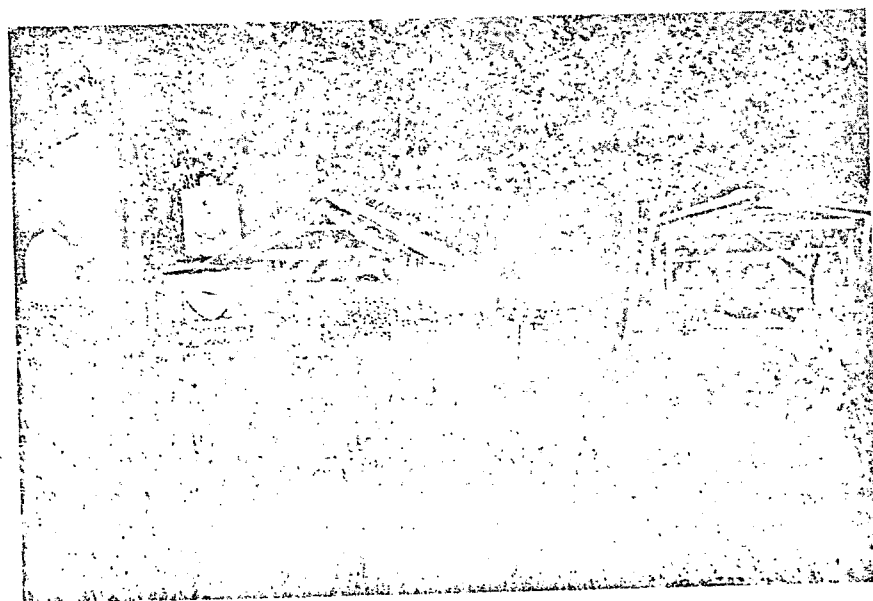
PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Nanpei Monument and Cemetery

Rohnkiti, Kiti, Car. 4-D20.

Considered either hero or traitor to his Ponapean people in their dealings with Germans and Japanese, he was a person of importance in Ponapean history.



PONAPEAN HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Sokehs Rebels Grave

Kolonia, Car. 4-A10.

Soumadau en Sokehs and 14 other leaders of the Sokehs rebellion killed by Germans in 1911 are buried in this mass grave, recently marked and fenced by Boy Scouts.



## TRUKESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 1

Note: Information on Truk historic sites, legends, culture background, and Trukese history has been part of the knowledge traditionally known only by an Itan, one of a ranked class of chiefs. Such knowledge was not known by other Trukese. The late Chief Petrus Mailo is believed to be the first Itan to publicly reveal some of this information. Itan Joseph Kintoki may be the second. Precept 1 potential historical parks were selected from the writings of Itan Petrus Mailo and from information given by Itan Joseph Kintoki in November 1971.

Nemosor

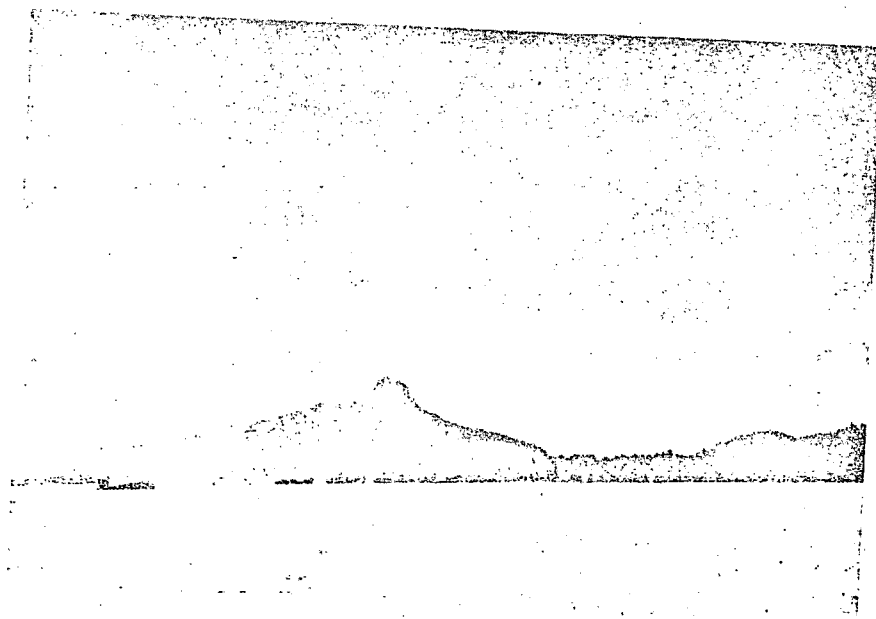
Fananu island, Nomwin atoll, Car. 15-B4

Possible grave and sacred place of Souwooniiras, youngest of the six brothers who were the first chiefs of Truk. Not visited.

Tonnaachau

Iras, Moen island, Car. 16-C1e

Mountain top legendary home of the father of Souwooniiras and of Souwooniiras himself. Rock remnants of any associated structures probably removed in Japanese times.



Tonnaachau  
mountain,  
Moen island

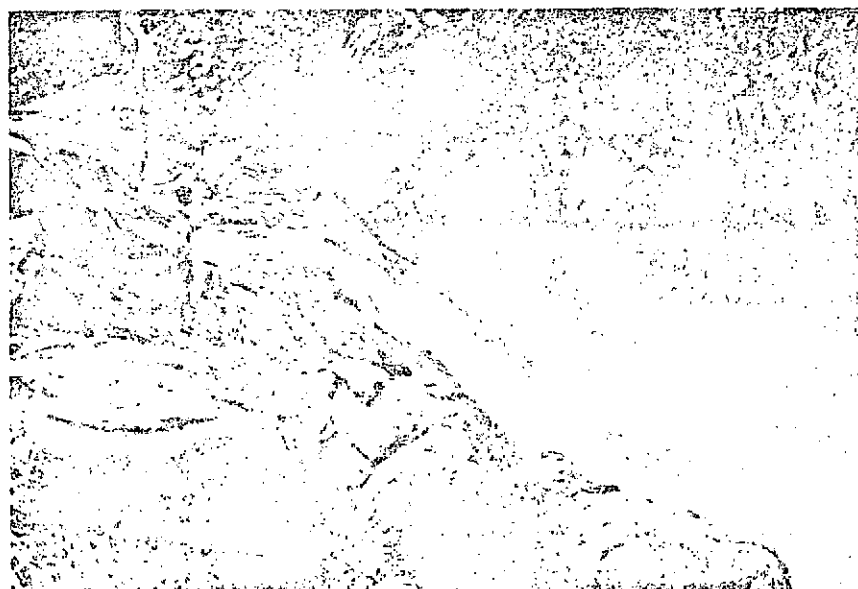
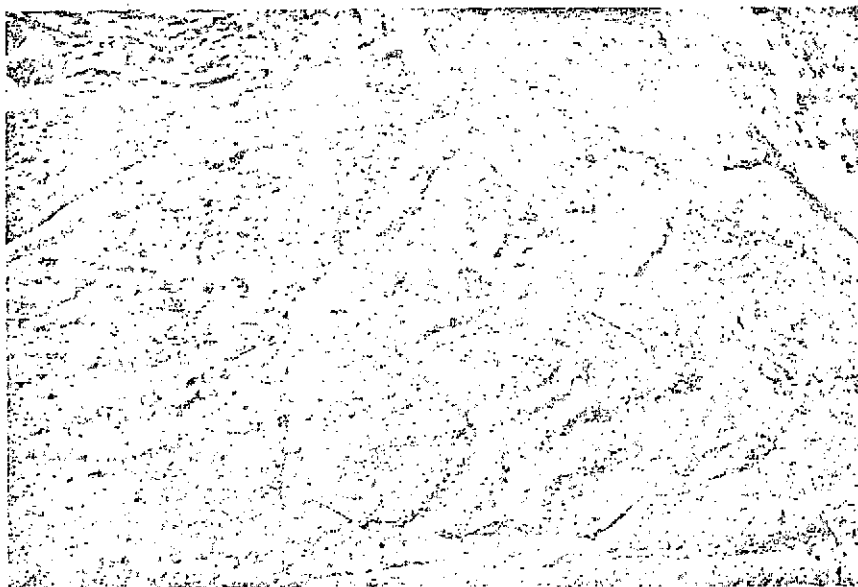
TRUKESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Wiichen

Peniesene, Moen island, Car. 16-Cld.

Site of the uut (mens' meeting house) where Moen chiefs met with Poomey, oldest of the six brothers who were the first chiefs of Truk; pool was for bathing and sport; petroglyphs on rocks; within sight of Poomey's home on adjacent mountain summit.



PRECEPT 1

Wiichen (cont.)



site of uut and  
gardens of Poomey;  
his home was on  
summit. Picture  
from near petro-  
glyph area.

Nimwes and Foumau rocks

offshore Tunuk, and at Onip, Udot island, Car. 16-J and J6b.

Nimwes, legendary daughter of a high chief of Yap, disobeyed her father and walked over water to Udot. She died there of grief after Udot priests and chiefs took away her power to walk on water. Surviving sites associated with Nimwes are these rocks. The story is concerned with ancient rivalries between Truk and Yap. Story revealed by Itan Joseph Kintoki, Nov. 12, 1971 at Udot. No pictures of sites.



Itan Joseph  
Kintoki of Udot.

TRUKESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 2

St. Xavier Academy

Winipis, Moen island, Car. 16-C8a.

This repaired Japanese communication station now houses the main school building which educates teenage boarding students from all of Micronesia. Example of a foreign-built structure of great influence on Micronesian history. Building may be contrasted with Japanese Officers' Quarters, badly damaged by bombs, on Eten island.



Shell holes  
in roof.

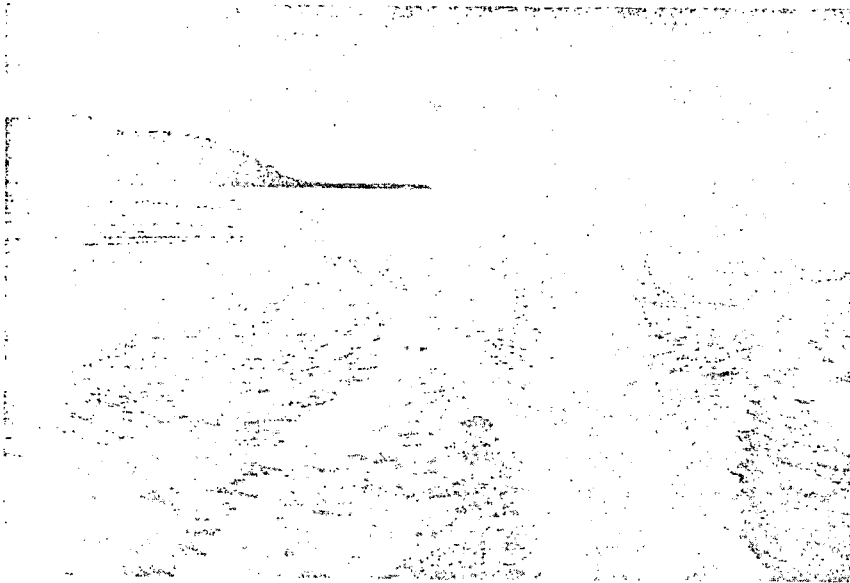


## TRUKESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 3

Truk Lagoon Underwater Fleet

Protected by a 140-mile long encircling coral barrier reef, the Truk lagoon was the fortified bastion of Japan's Imperial Pacific fleet, and headquarters of the submarine arm. "Operation Hailstone," from nine American aircraft carriers and 16 major U. S. Naval vessels in February 1944 left an estimated 15 Japanese naval vessels, six tankers, 17 cargo ships and 25 U. S. aircraft at the bottom of Truk lagoon. Little salvage has been accomplished. This underwater historical resource joins the scenic, scientific and natural values of the lagoon's surface.



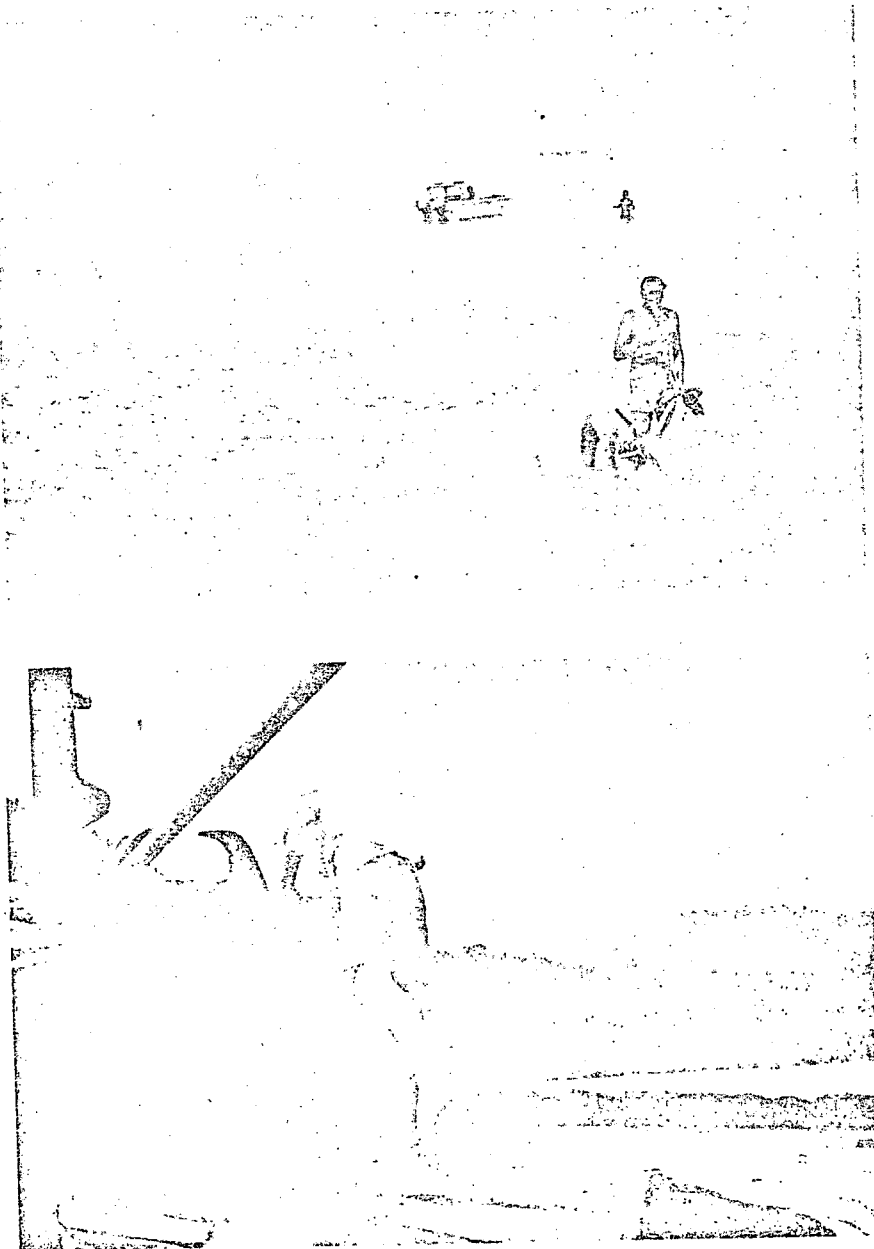
Not all the  
craft are below  
the surface.

TRUKESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 3

Truk Lagoon Underwater Fleet (cont.)

The water area of approximately 822 square miles contains the "Truk Lagoon District Monument," which protects "all ships, other vessels and aircraft, and any and all parts, . . ." sunk prior to Dec. 31, 1945, by Act No. 4 of the Truk District Legislature and approved Aug. 14, 1971.



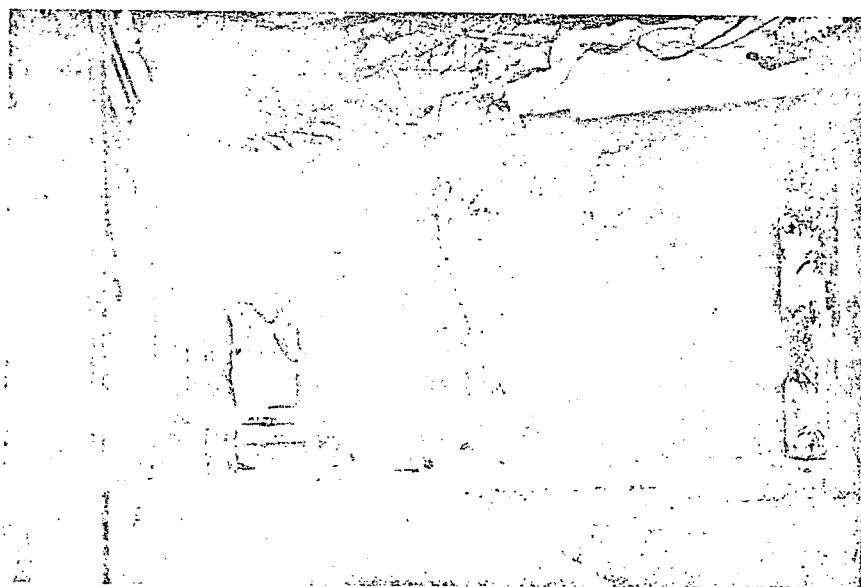
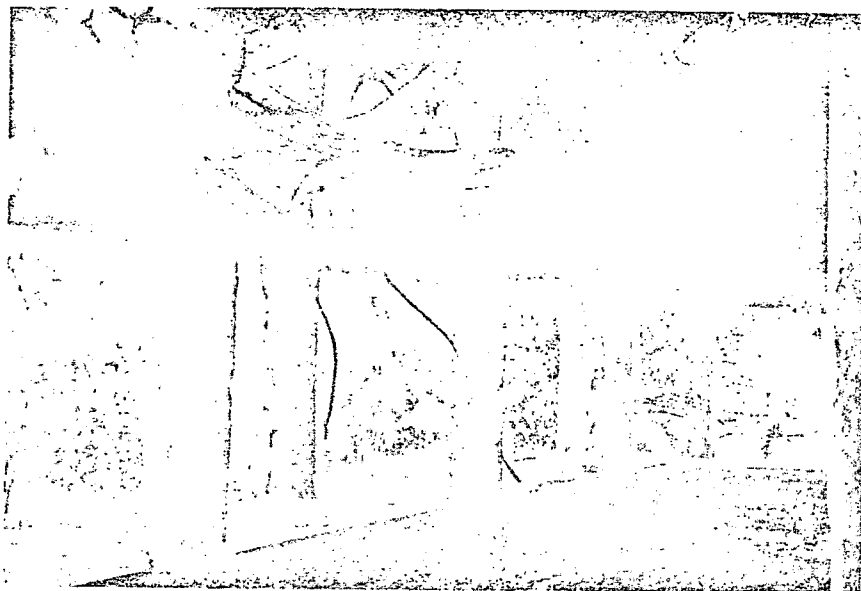


TRUKESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Japanese Officers' Quarters

Eten island, Car. 16-D14.

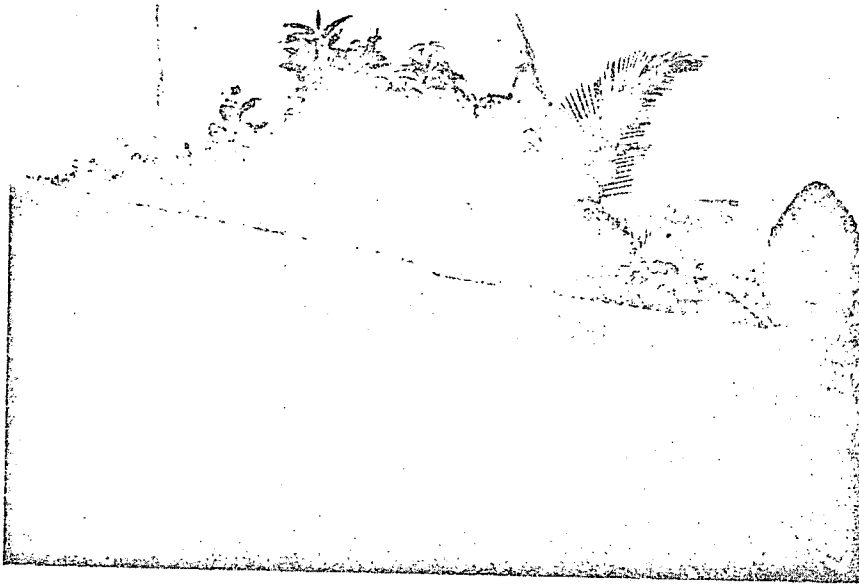


TRUKESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Chukuwon naval guns

Moen island, Car. 16-C12b.



Selected Japanese monuments, structures.

Nemon, Tonowas island, Car. 16-D12d.



## YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 1

Gacham

Tomil, Yap island, Car. 42-C28a.

Yapese tradition holds that deceased Yapese come on some nights to the Gacham area to play and dance. It is a sacred place. One legend says a gaint storm washed its overburden away to make the outlying islands of the Yap group.



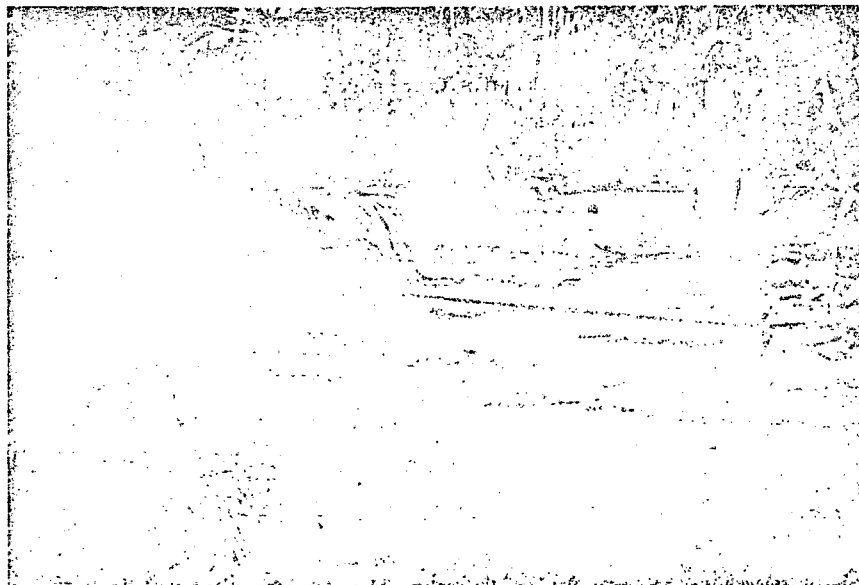
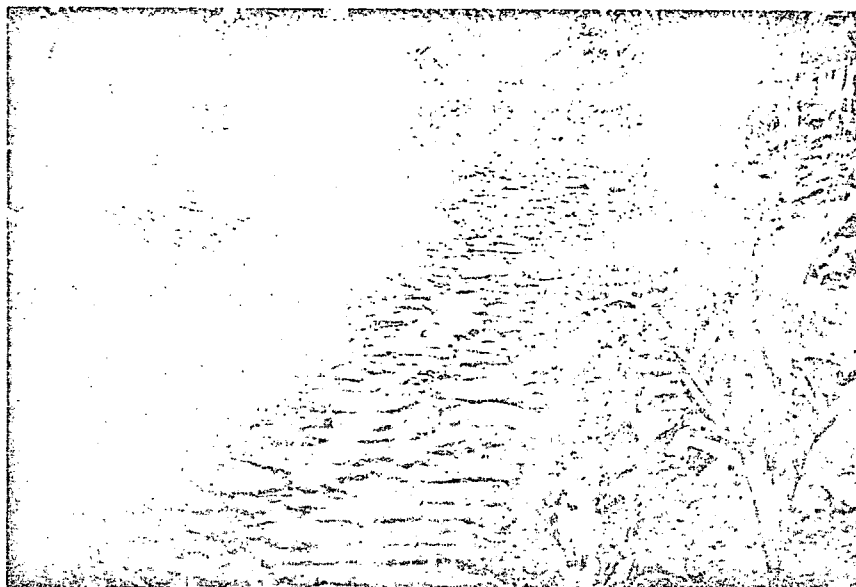
YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Kauay Village

Dalipebinaw, Kanif, Yap island, Car. 42-J.

A village, deserted except for weekend use, which appears to retain structural features important to Yapese culture.



YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Kauay Village (cont.)



YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 1

Alog

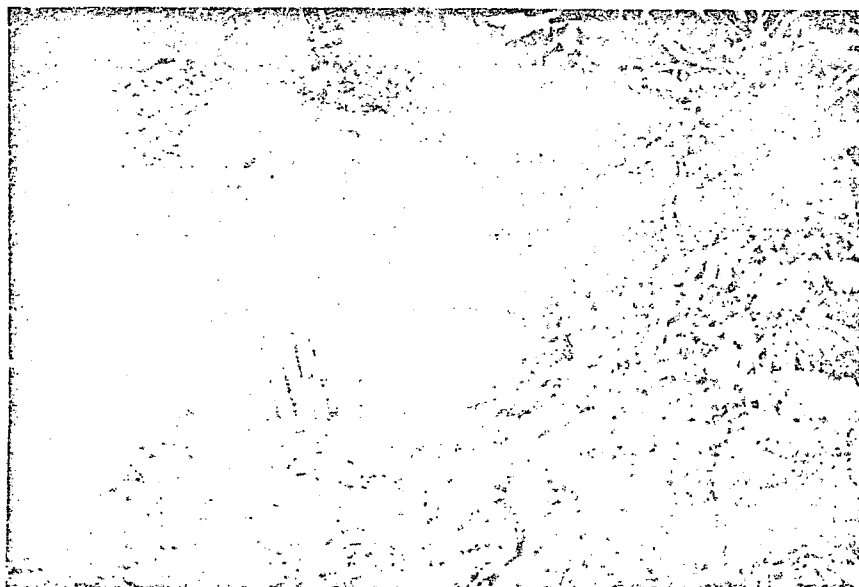
Okau Village, Welloy, Yap island, Car. 42-E9.

Believed most sacred place of Yap--owned and operated by highest lineage of highest ranked village of Yap proper. Resident priest or priests accepted petitions from others for general and/or personal benefits. Was in full operation in the early 1960's. The last priest now lives (10/71) in Okau village instead of site. Not visited.

Tarngene Dirra

Okau Village, Welloy, Yap island, Car. 42-E12.

Resident priest was a rainmaker who served not only his home village of Okau but all districts of island on petition. He accepted offerings for his services. Sometimes when a mitmit or gift-giving feast was scheduled by a village, a rival village would petition the rainmaker for rain to wet down the proceedings. Usual use was to insure adequate crops. Adolescent girls and women up to age 20 or so bypassed the site on a special trail. Young girls, older women and all men used the regular trail and footbridge. Most recent "rainmaker" is now a member of the constabulary in Colonia and commands great respect from Yapese. Site was in active use until the mid-1960's.



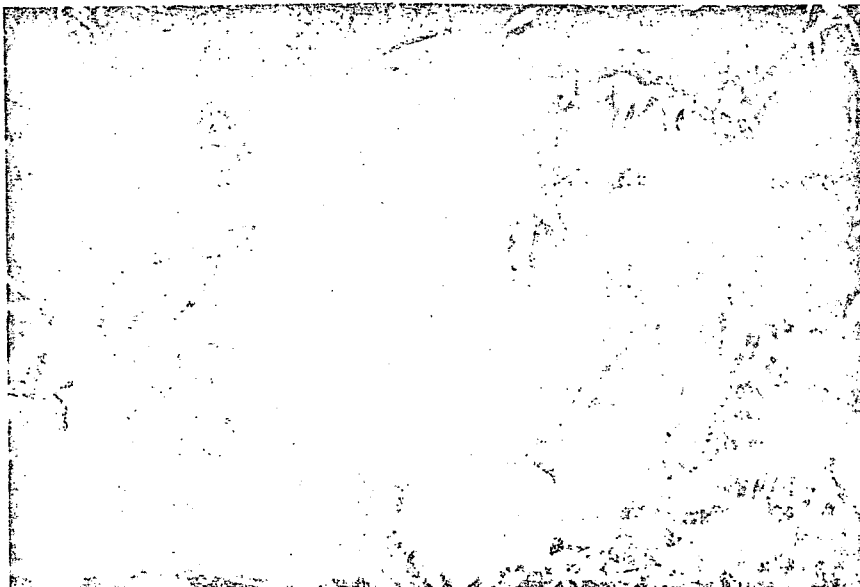
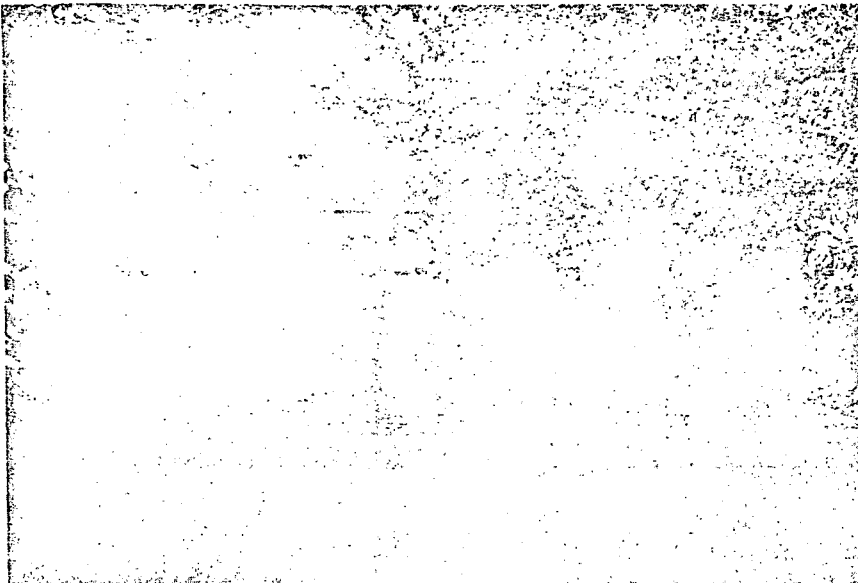
# YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 2

### Tagereng Canal

Yap island, Car. 42-cl7a.

Built ca. 1901 by Yapese with German tools and to German engineering design to permit Map, Ramung, northern Fanif and northern Gagil people to canoe to Colonia in a direct route. The traditional and longer route was around the outside of the Yap islands, but inside the encircling reef. Canal travel cut travel time to 30 minutes by outboard boat, versus three to four hours. A comparable saving of time was effected before outboard motors were used. Sailing canoes, with sails furled, were poled through the canal. "1901" cornerstone in yard of Yap museum, Colonia. Memorial money at dedication set up on side of canal (near present bridge). Japanese later cut letters into stone which are believed to translate "1901."



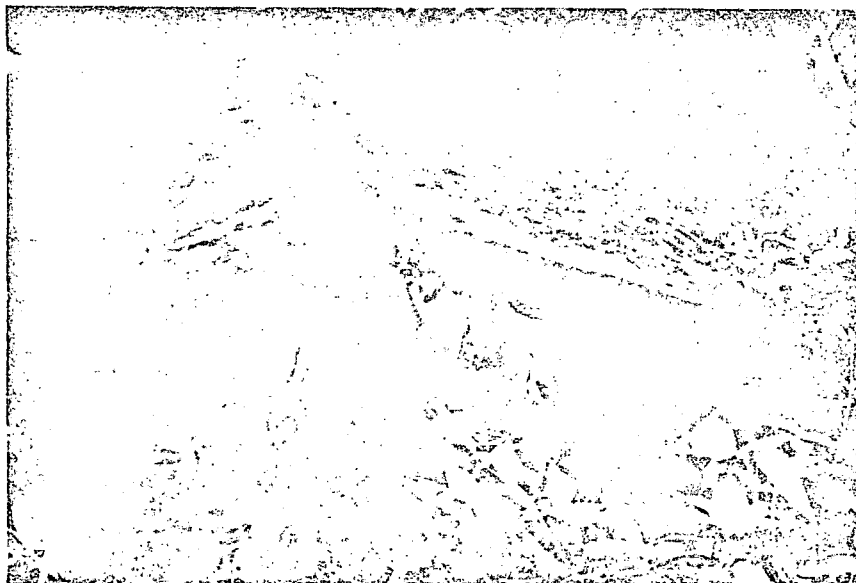
YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

PRECEPT 2

"O'keefe's Island"

Tarang island, Tomil harbor, Yap, Car. 42-C/D3.

American David O'keefe, a trader, was in competition with German and English traders in the period 1871-1901 and headquartered at Yap. "His Majesty O'keefe" found that the Yapese would work only for stone money and set up a "factory" operation at the Palau islands; used his ships to transport his unusually large money pieces to Yap. O'keefe vanished in a storm ca. 1901, leaving his headquarters on Tarang island in Yap's harbor. Remnants exist today. His money import temporarily upset the Yapese value system, but today his larger pieces are not valued as highly by Yapese as those secured and transported to Yap by sailing canoes at great hazard by Yapese in the traditional manner.





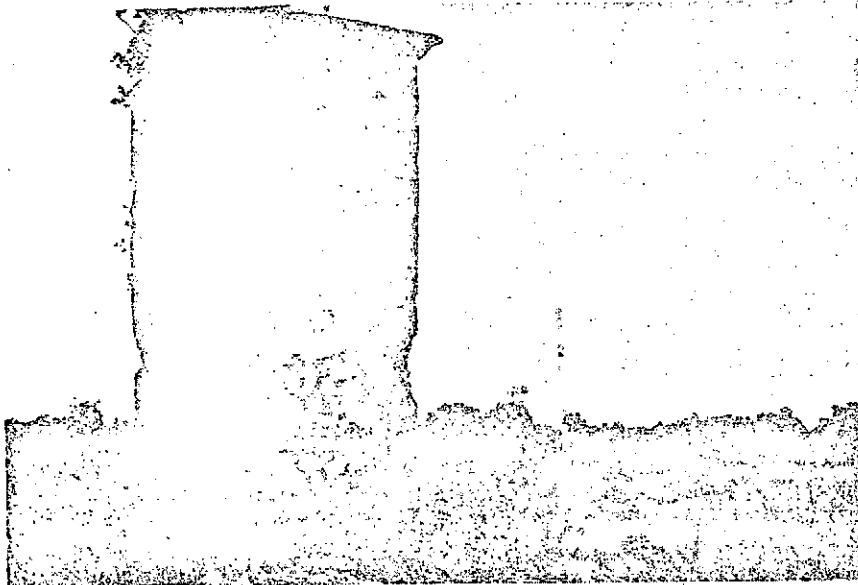
## YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

## PRECEPT 3

German Communications Facilities

Nalok, Rull, Yap island, Car. 42-F4.

Yap was a German trading center 1869-1914 and became (after 1899 when Germany purchased parts of Micronesia from Spain) the radio and cable communications center which linked Germany's Pacific territories with Asia and Europe. The station was in use by 1905, and its equipment updated as necessary. British shelling on Aug. 12, 1914, from HEMS Minotaur destroyed the radio station. Bases of the towers remain. Portions of the cable are underwater in Tomil harbor, and a section could be cut and exhibited again. The previous exhibit of the cable was found to consist of wires which made good fishing spears. The exhibit disappeared quickly into private use.



YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Japanese Bomber Wrecks

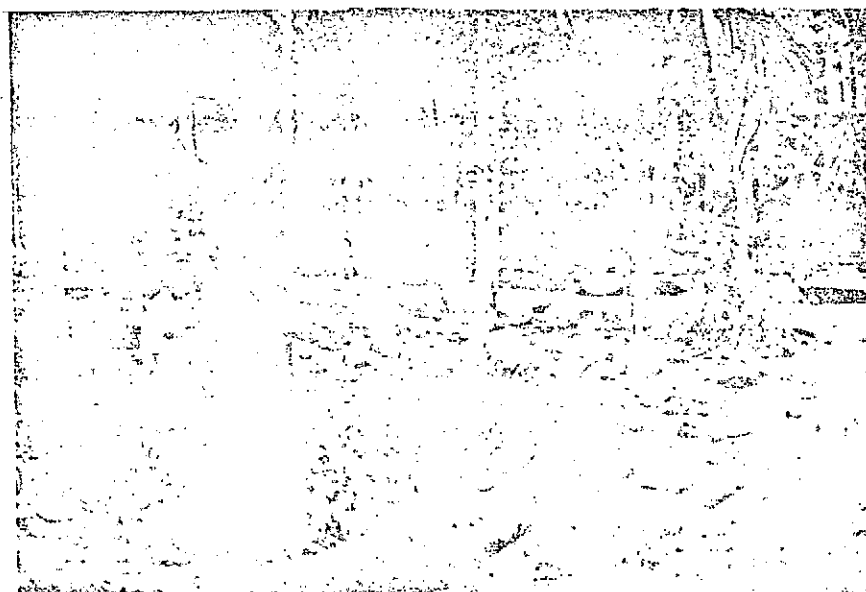
Airfield area, Nif, Yap island, Car. 42-H6.



Betti bombers  
destroyed by U.S.  
aerial strafing.

Lanelow Man-Beating Place

Kanifay Village, Nif, Yap island, Car. 42-H3.



Obstinate Yapese  
were beaten here  
by Japanese  
militarists during  
World War II.

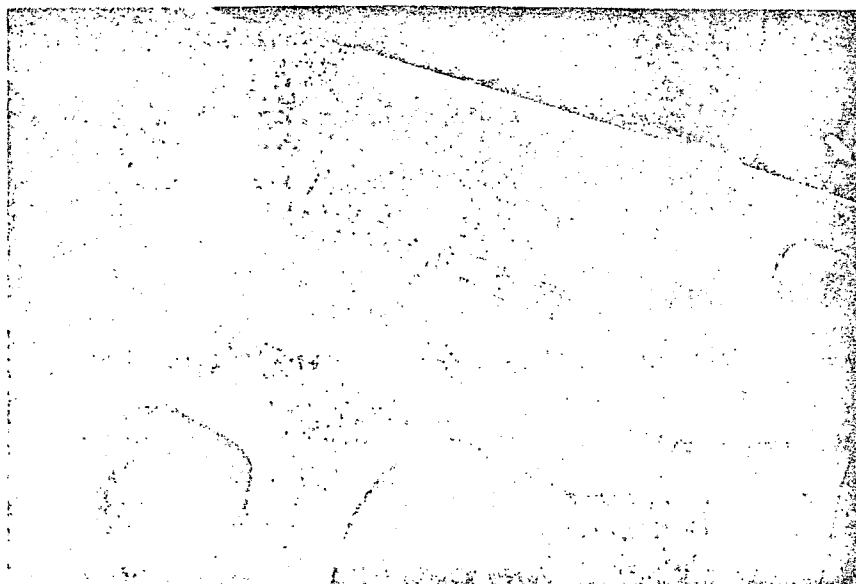
YAPESE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

Potential historical parks of local sponsorship

Japanese Defense Rifles

Airfield area, Kanif, Yap island, Car. 42-J1.

A potential picnic-playground site.



REGISTER OF MICRONESIAN PARKLANDS

At this point in the report, it is obvious that historical parks should not be established in haste. The inventory, review and selection process take time. The same is true for natural and recreational parks, which have different criteria for evaluation, although the selection and establishment processes are similar. A system of Micronesian national parks lies in the future.

The critical period for any potential park exists before its official designation, a legal process which places it ideally into perpetual protection. But before that designation, an investigating committee may find fresh bulldozer scars; a former forest full of stumps; or arrive after a reef channel has been blasted; a municipal dump established; or a sewer outfall has killed the coral. Some of these actions may have been government sponsored, some a result of private enterprise. At any rate, the values which made a potential park of the property have been destroyed, perhaps while the site was under study. Such things have happened in America.

In an attempt to forestall such situations, the United States government has established lists of both natural and historic places deemed worthy of preservation, regardless of ownership. Some have, and others will, become national parks. In America, the process of nomination, review and placement on the lists is necessarily complicated by the national situation. But the chief values lie in the lists themselves which provide published rosters of important places. Government officials and private citizens can judge a proposed undertaking, either governmental or private, in terms of its effect on a listed place. If the effect is absent or beneficial, the undertaking

proceeds. If the effect is adverse, public outcry if not law itself, imposes review procedures and a search for alternatives to lessen or eliminate the adverse effect. In a few cases, the value of the undertaking may outweigh the values which placed the property on the list; the undertaking proceeds with regret. America's national registers provide up-to-date checklists of important places. Entry of a place on a register provides at least reviews, public awareness and second thoughts before an undertaking which adversely affects it proceeds. America's necessarily complex and dual system of registers is not needed in Micronesia; but the concept has immediate applicability.

A listing on the Register of Micronesian Parklands should imply no promise of any future national park designation; nor implication that the Congress of Micronesia would acquire any specific private property in the future. The register should be simply a list of places in Micronesia important enough that any undertaking which might affect them have public review. Such a list should include places of national significance to Micronesia, as well as places of local or lineage importance. Most of the places on the list would remain in present ownership in perpetuity, but protected against thoughtless undertakings, especially governmental. Listing on the register might also give private owners some second thoughts during planning stages for developments. When the integrity of a registered place was destroyed through man-made or natural actions, it should be removed.

It is recommended that the Congress of Micronesia establish as soon as possible a Register of Micronesia Parklands to identify places of natural,

scenic, historical, recreational or cultural importance, regardless of ownership. A current list should be published at least annually and receive wide distribution. The establishment of the register should take priority over any enabling legislation for a Micronesian-wide system of parks. Micronesia should save all important places first and then consider which ones should be designated national parks. The residue would also be important to Micronesians.

Once the register has been established, before the Congress authorizes or funds any undertaking, it should be assured that the project, if it affects any place on the register, (1) has been reviewed in terms of its effect on that place, (2) that if the effect is not absent or beneficial, is of minimum adversity, (3) that suitable alternatives have been sought, (4) such alternatives are listed and discussed, and (5) that none exist. Such assurances should be in writing from the responsible and highest official involved, and placed in the record. In effect, Micronesia could combine in one register and through one review procedure beneficial concepts of both America's Historical Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 USC 470 et seq.), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852, USC 4321 et seq.) with their subsequent legal guidelines. Missing, however, are the technical "environmental impact statements" and the complex review procedures when adverse effects are anticipated. Micronesian common sense and intent expressed in minimum legislation can replace America's legal tomes and complex review processes.

The Congress of Micronesia should control the process of placing natural, scenic, historical, recreational and cultural places on the register to exclude unworthy places and include all known worthy ones. The process should be continuous, include a periodic review of listings to assure continued eligibility, and add those identified in the future. Once the worth of the list is recognized, new nominations would occur, especially of those important places purposely withheld, some through unfamiliarity or fear. After the initial effort, the established register could be maintained as routine government business, perhaps assigned to the national parks bureau.

The recommended establishment process for the Micronesian Register is three step -- nomination, screening, adoption. Nominations can be made by any person, government agency or organization, of any place thought worthy. Nominations should be encouraged, and all nominations accepted in good faith.

Nominations are accepted and evaluated by a screening committee established by and responsible only to the Congress of Micronesia. This should not be the national parks bureau, but composed of laymen and/or legislators with interests in preserving "parklands." The screening committee should make an on-site inspection of each nominated place, gather all the information it can from local people and from experts in the appropriate field, seek and listen to evaluations from others, and if they find the site worthy, recommend the place to the Congress of Micronesia. Adoption and listing on the register is by the Congress of Micronesia, or by an official or different board to whom this authority has been delegated. Listings on the register should be numerous; national parks few by comparison.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

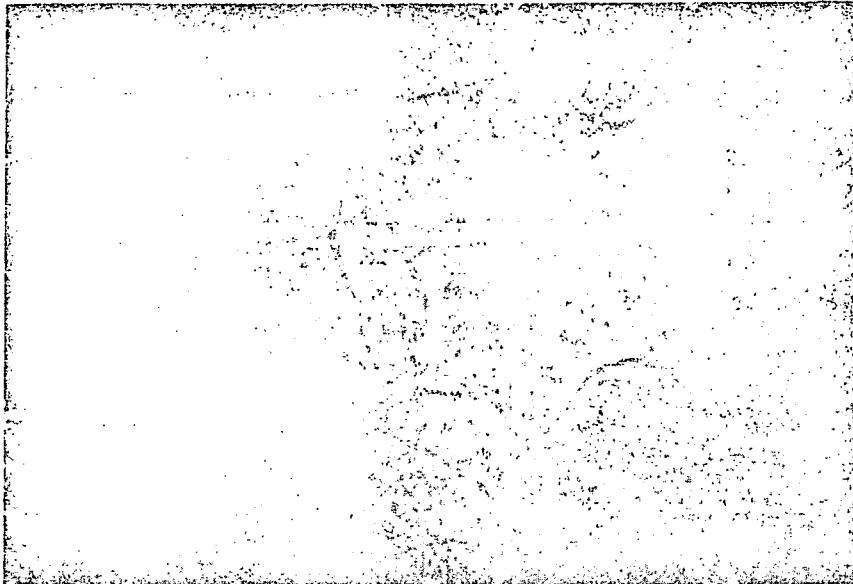
This report deals primarily with historical/cultural properties -- a third of the types of a typical national park system. As Micronesians become more mobile, and as more move to their own or distant district center communities, their native lands with their sacred and historic sites become more important as cultural anchors. A people without history is like a ship without an anchor. Micronesian youth need a cultural anchor to keep from drifting and running on a reef in a changing society.

If the Congress of Micronesia desires to establish a national park system which includes natural, historical/cultural and recreational properties of value primarily to Micronesians, these general recommendations are made:

1. The Congress of Micronesia consider legislation establishing an official Register of Micronesian Parklands as suggested on pages 82-85.
2. The Congress of Micronesia should consider the enactment of legislation which would define the broad policy and direction of a Micronesian park program, and enable the establishment of Micronesian National, District and Municipal parks including (1) the precepts set forth on page 21 of this report; as well as (2) natural areas; and (3) Recreational Parks.
3. That professional park planners, such as those available from the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, who specialize in natural and recreational parks be asked to review such potential parks on their sites and make recommendations to the Congress of Micronesia. A biologist familiar with Everglades National Park, for instance, should inspect the extensive mangrove swamps of Micronesia,



such as that in the Kiti district of Ponape island (picture of Dau en Pwok, Car. 4-18a).



A geologist should look at columnar jointing in basalt flows at such places as the quarry near the airport at Moen island, Truk lagoon (Car. 16-2c); and at Pwusehn Malek, at the future Community College of Micronesia site (Car. 4-ELc) on Ponape island. Such sites may have been sources for the basalt columns used at Nan Madol. There may also be columnar jointing on Tonawas island, Truk lagoon (Car. 16-D5).

4. That sources of matching funds from existing programs in the United States be sought. Existing legislation would have to be amended by the United States Congress to include Micronesia. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior,

administer such programs and have professional park planners and other specialists on their staffs.

5. That immediate technical advice be requested from the U. S. Department of the Interior on how to stabilize in their present conditions and prevent further deterioration from rust, such metal historic properties as the tanks offshore of Saipan; the tank on land at Peleliu; and the tramway towers on Rota.
6. That all historical/cultural parks established under Precepts 1 and 2 carry names in the appropriate Micronesian languages; that parks established under Precept 3 carry names in the languages appropriate to the foreign nations involved.