

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



916

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Afao

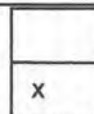
other names/site number Afao Beach (AS-12-053), Tutuila Island, American Samoa.

2. Location

street & number Afao Beach

city or town Afao

State American Samoa code AS county Lealataua code 003 zip code 96799



not for publication

vicinity of Afao

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☒ statewide ☒ local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Afao Beach, Western Tutuila
Name of Property

Lealataua
American Samoa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	District
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
	buildings
1	Sites
2	Structures
33	Objects
36	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE / fortification

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

Other: World War II Fortification

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE, METAL

walls: CONCRETE, METAL

roof: CONCRETE, METAL

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Afao Site is located along the coast at the village of Afao in Western Tutuila, the largest island in American Samoa. The site is associated with multiple features comprising a range of prehistoric grinding stones including a unique tripartite specimen. World War II features at Afao include two pillboxes and the remains of a broken granite shelf where servicemen carved inscriptions into the rocks. These inscriptions include Western and Samoan personal names, service designations, and possibly unit designations and the name of a construction company. The site borders Visigano Point, adjacent to the village of Asili, where United States Marine Corps units camped during World War II.

Narrative Description

The Afao Site (AS-12-053) comprises a range of prehistoric and historic features including artifacts from prehistoric Polynesian inhabitants to features and inscriptions from World War II. The site is located along the coast at the village of Afao in Western Tutuila, the largest island in American Samoa. The site includes multiple features from prehistoric Polynesia periods and World War II.

Prehistoric and historic features are spaced throughout Afao site with the best preserved specimens being located near the modern concrete road providing the interior border of the beach. The expanse of the site is located between 841556 N, 521446 E and 8415473 N, 521629 E using WGS-84, NAD 83, Zone 2L and measures approximately 40 meters north/south and around 400 meters east/west at an elevation from the shoreline to 2 meters above sea level.

The archaeological assemblage at Afao includes sixteen (16) lithic artifacts with parallels to other Samoan sites, remains of potential cultural use, and a unique feature. Most of the artifacts represent grinding stones (or *foaga*) for smoothing and polishing adzes, "bait cups", and possible "preform" artifacts (Kikuchi 1963:157-164; Moore & Kennedy 1996). The preform artifacts exhibit peck marks on the surface of the basalt artifacts. It is unknown if these features represent grinding stones that are in the early stages of formation or items of an unidentified function that were sporadically used. One stone feature, however, is unique and evidences a tripartite design that has to date not been evidenced in Samoan prehistoric cultures (see Continuation Sheet, Feature #15, page 21). The artifact comprises a centralized roundish pecked depression that is connected to a shallow groove. This shallow depression becomes a deeper and broader channel that opens at a base and laterally flares outward away from the central furrow. The function of the feature is unknown. A range of suggestions proffered by Professor Felicia Beardsley, from Laverne University, includes similarities between the Afao feature and *sakau* sitting stones in Kosrae. Beardsley states, "On Kosrae, a young girl selected by the local chief would be asked to sit astride the stone, with her feet placed on some sort of footrest. Then the juice from the *sakau* [or kava plant (*Piper methysticum*)] would be drizzled over her chest and proceed to cascade down her belly and front, until it landed in the pecked depression and then made its way down the groove, where a bowl would capture the now 'purified' liquid. This was considered the strongest and purest kind of *sakau*." Another possibility is that the artifact represents a "birthing stone." It is noteworthy that German explorer Kraemer (1902:349) records the story of the cultural hero, Tuioavalalo, who was named after a beach rock, born on the coast, and suckled by fish.

Many of the features from the Afao site are from World War II as evidenced by their proximity to a Marine Corps camp and air station from this era; two World War II defensive fortifications at the site, subject matter of the inscriptions, and the testimony of local villagers. The inscriptions from World War II were carved into a naturally occurring flat rock whose gravel interior was undercut by beach erosion. This basaltic promontory collapsed and was subject to further wave activity. Due to these environmental processes some of the inscriptions are barely visible and undecipherable while others portray clearer verbiage. According to Mr. Aveau Noa, a *matai* or local chief, and Mr. Joseph Fuamatu, a member of the *Fono* or legislative assemblage of American Samoa, and other local villagers from Afao, the inscriptions originate from World War II. During the conflict, the United States Marine Corps had units bivouacked in Asili, a town less than a mile away to the east. To the east of Asili resided the town of Leone, a U.S. medical dispensary, and the Leone Fighter Airstrip, a U.S. naval air station constructed during World War II (see Continuation Sheet, N.A.C.I. Map of 1943 and former "Secret" Map of 1944, pages 3-4). Further, two pillboxes from World War II are evidenced at Afao. Inscriptions appear in the rocks in close proximity to the pillboxes and denote "USMC" [United States Marine Corps], "Sap Con" and a range of personal names of Western and Samoan derivation. During World War II, interactions between U.S. servicemen and native

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Samoans remained friendly as both populations took part in recreational activities, particularly dances and boxing matches termed "smokers" (Denfeld 1988: 49). Other inscriptions with names were discovered on a concrete foundation at Blunts Point, a site with fortifications and gun platforms build during World War II (Kennedy *et al.*, 2012b: 68). Also, from fortifications on a ridge at Poloa, Marines scratched into the concrete or wrote in pencil their names, ranks, and dates (Hudson and Hudson 1994: 65).

The two two-tiered fortifications at Afao are approximately 237 cm wide at the base structure and 193 cm wide for the upper cupola. The structure exhibits apertures 29 cm high and 132 cm wide for crew served weapons and rifles with walls measuring from 29 to 73 cm in width. The construction material comprises concrete mixed with crushed aggregate made from local fine grain basalt and reinforced by iron beams. The foundations of both structures are buried in sand as are their small exits at the base of these fortifications. The interior of the structures measure 147 cm in width.

The pill boxes are tactically placed with one located directly in the center of the beach and the other positioned to the east further away from the coastline in heavy vegetation. The placement of these fortifications would have permitted cross fires on attacking enemy and mutual defense along an expanse of shoreline that was very shallow at low tide. During World War II, Japanese landing craft would be blocked by the sudden elevation of the basaltic shelf several hundred meters from the shoreline and then confront crew-served weapons fire from an initial visible fortification and then another well-hidden pillbox toward the eastern edge of the shore.

The Afao site is partly enveloped by thick vegetation, leaf litter and canopy that most likely covered the area during World War II. The site incorporates a blending of ecological zones from a barren rocky coastline with large sand granules to a mixed disturbed upland forest consisting primarily of tropical plant life including *Barringtonia* spp., *Rhus taitensis*, *Adenanthera pavonina*, *Cordyline frutcosa*, and other species.

The excellent preservation of the defensive fortifications, which remain in their original positions, provides compelling evidence of the characteristics and tactical considerations of Marine Corps and Navy defensive structures during World War II. Further, the prehistoric stone artifacts exhibit a range of typologies and possible functions and include a unique and heretofore undocumented archaeological feature.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MILITARY

ARCHEOLOGY / PREHISTORIC

Period of Significance

World War II

Prehistory

Significant Dates

1941 – 1945

1000 B.C. – 1600

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Polynesian / Samoan

Architect/Builder

United States Marine Corps, Utah Construction

Period of Significance (justification)

Afao Beach features a unique range of prehistoric grinding stones and the only recorded instance of World War II era iconography combined with defensive fortifications in American Samoa.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Afao Beach Site is an excellent nominee for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. The site qualifies due to three criteria of significance (A, C, and D). There are very few, if any, complexes of this kind that still exist in the Pacific Theater of World War II and the comprehensive range of prehistoric artifacts further increases the import of this locale.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Afao Site satisfies **Criteria A** because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. The site is one of the few existing American defensive positions from World War II with intact pillboxes and inscriptions deriving from the period.

The Afao Site satisfies **Criteria C** because the prehistoric features and World War II iconography embody distinctive characteristics of Polynesian culture and United States history. The prehistoric tripartite lithic feature at Afao is a unique feature that has no parallel throughout Polynesia. The range of stone artifacts at Afao comprises a breadth of styles that is exceptional from a singular locale.

The Afao Site satisfies **Criteria D** because of its research potential. The range of prehistoric Polynesian artifacts and World War II structures and inscriptions proffers singular insights to both the prehistory of American Samoa and historic information from World War II. Further studies of the stone features will add to the corpus of styles evidenced at Polynesian sites and prompt new discussions about their functions. Research on the inscriptions at Afao will facilitate questions as to the stationing of smaller Marine Corps units throughout Tutuila, comparisons between the names and unit rosters in American Samoa during World War II, and create a new impetus to look for similar written communications at other sites originating from this War.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In the months following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, a large part of the American war effort in the Pacific centered on defense preparations, especially in American Samoa, which was seen as a crucial link between America and its allies in New Zealand and Australia.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Caldwell, K. 2006. *9th Regional Readiness Command Properties in American Samoa – Te'o United States Army Reserve, U.S. Army Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, First Five Year Update.* Honolulu, HI: 9th Regional Readiness Command.

Coletta, P.E. (ed.). 1985. *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases Overseas.* Westport, CT: Greenwood Press

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Kennedy, J., A. Bevan, and M. Elmore. 2005. *Results of an Archaeological Survey and Archival Research of WWII Coastal Defenses on Tutuila Island, American Samoa.* Haleiwa, Hawaii: Archaeological Consultants of the Pacific, Inc.

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Kennedy, J., A. Amira, S. Ireland, C. Liebhadt, and E. Yoshifuku. 2010b. *An Archaeological Phase I Inventory Level Survey For The Fagatogo/Utulei Ridge Project Area, Ma'Oputasi County, Island of Tutuila, American Samoa, Volume II.* Haleiwa, Hawaii: Archaeological Consultants of Hawaii.

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Sherrod, R. 1952. *History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II*. Washington, D.C.: Combat Forces Press.

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Woodbury, D.O. 1946. *Builders for Battle: How the Pacific Naval Air Bases Were Constructed*. New York: E.P. Dutton.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): AS-12-053

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.02 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	2L	521446	8415556	3	2L	521448	8415564
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	2L	521482	8415528	4	2L	521629	8415473
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The site comprising thirty-three (33) features and two (2) structures, which span an area of approximately 40 meters N/S and 400 meters E/W along Afao Beach.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Acreage incorporates the prehistoric grinding stones in addition to the defensive fortifications and inscriptions for World War II.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Joel D. Klenck, Principal Investigator & Territorial Archaeologist
Organization American Samoa Historic Preservation Office / PRC, Inc. Date September 18, 2012
street & number 6800 Bird Road, #381 telephone (786) 277-4844
city or town Miami, FL 33155 state Am. Samoa zip code 96799
e-mail jklenck@paleorc.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets:** (See attached Continuation Sheets).
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items).

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Afao Beach

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Name of Property

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City or Vicinity: Afao

County: Lealataua

State: American Samoa

Photographer: Joel D. Klenck

Date Photographed: 2012

Description of photograph(s) and number: 42 photographs comprising site plan (sketch map) of site, World War II maps and previously known defensive fortifications, and exhibits of historic features and two structures.

See Attached

- 1 of 42: Site Plan of Afao Beach Site, Western Tutuila, American Samoa
- 2 of 42: Afao Beach Site, Western Tutuila, American Samoa
- 3 of 42: Map of Tutuila exhibiting proximity of Afao to the Leone Fighter Airstrip (N.A.C.I. Hydrographic Office, 1943).
- 4 of 42: Map of Tutuila exhibiting U.S. Marine Corps and Navy locations during World War II and previously recorded defensive fortifications (U.S. Navy Map 16, 1944).
- 5 of 42: Map of Tutuila exhibiting U.S. Marine Corps and Navy locations during World War II and previously recorded defensive fortifications (U.S. Navy Map 21, 1944).
- 6 of 42: Map of Tutuila exhibiting U.S. Marine Corps and Navy locations during World War II and previously recorded defensive fortifications (from Kennedy *et al.*, 2005: 2, Figure 1).
- 7 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 1, basalt grinding stone with concave surface.
- 8 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 2, volcanic tuff with three (3) parallel grooves.
- 9 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 3, basalt grinding stone with concave surface.
- 10 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 4, basalt grinding stone with concave surface.
- 11 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 5, basalt grinding stone with concave surface in preparatory stage.
- 12 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 6, sandstone grinding feature with ovular surface.
- 13 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 7, basalt grinding stone with shallow concave surface.
- 14 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 8, small circular grinding stone in mudstone aggregate.
- 15 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 9, triangular area at corner of basalt rock with small oval depression.
- 16 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 10, volcanic tuff with three (3) parallel grooves.
- 17 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 11, basalt rock exhibiting circular grinding surface with adjacent semi-circular feature.
- 18 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 12, basalt rock with oval grinding surface.
- 19 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 13, basalt rock with concave surface.
- 20 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 14, circular basalt grinding surface.
- 21 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 15, tripartite lithic feature exhibiting peck marks in central depression of structure.
- 22 of 42: Prehistoric Feature 16, basalt grinding stone with concave surface.
- 23 of 42: Diagram of Round, Domed Top Pillbox with Gunslit (from Kennedy *et al.*, 2005: 130, Figure 110).
- 24 of 42: World War II Defensive Fortification 1, round domed-top pillbox.
- 25 of 42: World War II Defensive Fortification 2, round domed-top pillbox.
- 26 of 42: Inscription 1, undecipherable.
- 27 of 42: Inscription 2, denoting "MARINE".
- 28 of 42: Inscription 3, undecipherable.
- 29 of 42: Inscription 4, denoting "USMC".
- 30 of 42: Inscription 5, undecipherable.
- 31 of 42: Inscription 6, exhibiting "DIANA".
- 32 of 42: Inscription 7, exhibiting "SAP CON."
- 33 of 42: Inscription 8, exhibiting the name "JOHN".
- 34 of 42: Inscription 9, showing two instances of the letter "M". The remaining inscription is undecipherable.
- 35 of 42: Inscription 10, exhibiting the name "VITIA" above "DAVID".
- 36 of 42: Inscription 11, portraying the letter "D" followed by a period.
- 37 of 42: Inscription 12, exhibiting "VIO".
- 38 of 42: Inscription 13, portraying "22 UID" and "TK".
- 39 of 42: Inscription 14, undecipherable.

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40 of 42: Inscription 15, undecipherable.

41 of 42: Inscription 16, exhibiting "DAN" and "SALO".

42 of 42: Inscription 17, exhibiting "M.C."

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Village of Afao

street & number N/A

Telephone (684) 770-9512

city or town Village of Afao Island of Tutuila

state Am. Samo zip code 96799

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET 1**

European influence in the Samoa Islands began in the nineteenth century, with the arrival of the Reverend John Williams of the London Missionary Society at Sapapali'i, Savai'i (now in Western Samoa), on August 24, 1830. Nine years later, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, USN, commanding the United States Exploring Expedition, arrived in Pago Pago Harbor aboard *USS Vincennes*, and reported on the excellence of the harbor as a suitable deep-water, protected refuge for ships. Three decades later, in 1872, Commander Richard Meade, USN, arrived in Pago Pago aboard *USS Narragansett*, seeking rights for a coaling station. On March 2 of that year, he and Paramount Chief Mauga Manuma signed the first American-Samoan treaty at Gagamoe, at the western end of Pago Pago Harbor. The US Congress failed to ratify this treaty; subsequently, clashes occurred between American landing forces and Samoans.

England and Germany were also interested in acquiring rights in the Samoas. Tensions grew among three nations; war was a strong possibility, and might have occurred had it not been for the "Great Apia Hurricane of 1889", which destroyed several American, German and English warships in Apia Harbor, in Western Samoa. Ten years later, the Treaty of Berlin was signed, recognizing German control of 'Upolu, Savai'i and adjacent western islands, and American hegemony in Tutuila and Manu'a Islands. In return for this, Germany recognized Britain's suzerainty in the Solomon Islands and relinquished their interest in Tonga.

On April 17, 1900, the principal chiefs of Tutuila signed the Deed of Cession, which recognized American control over their island. Four year later, on July 16, 1904, the Manu'a Islands, located to the east of Tutuila, were similarly ceded. Tutuila and Manu'a then became known as "American Samoa." The U.S. Navy had earlier established the "U.S. Naval Station Tutuila" in Pago Pago Harbor, and its commanding officer was designated Governor of American Samoa. The first land defenses for the Naval station were built during World War I, when fears of German raiders in the Pacific led to the installation of a 3-pounder and 3-inch gun. Both guns were emplaced on Blunts Point, on the south side of Pago Pago Harbor, across from Breakers Point.

The 1920s were peaceful in American Samoa, but tensions began to grow between the United States and the Empire of Japan in the 1930s. Japan annexed Manchuria in 1931 and invaded China proper in 1937. By the early 1940s, the situation had worsened to such a degree that the Marine Corps' 7th Defense Battalion, a composite infantry-artillery unit with an initial strength of only 25 officers and 392 men, was dispatched to American Samoa, arriving in Pago Pago Harbor on March 1, 1941. Later that year, a detachment of the Utah Construction Company arrived to begin construction of the concrete fortifications for the defense of Tutuila, as part of the Pacific Naval Air Bases (PNAB) program. These defenses were constructed in accordance with a plan written in 1940 by Marine Corps Captain Alfred R. Pefley, and were completed

Afao Beach, Western Tutuila

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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in December, 1941. Due to these measures, American Samoa was much better prepared for defense than other American Pacific possessions such as Guam and Wake Island, which were captured by the Japanese in December of 1941 following their attack on Pearl Harbor.

After striking Pearl Harbor, Japan occupied Guam, Wake Island and the Gilbert Islands, and invaded the Philippines, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Java, and New Britain. By early 1942, only the supply route through the South Pacific to Australia remained in Allied control. Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, ordered Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, to maintain communications with Australia "at all costs", by protecting the Hawaii-Samoa line. The concern was that Japanese forces would affect this route from their newly captured bases in the proximate Gilbert Islands.

The United States responded to this crisis by organizing the 2nd Marine Brigade at Camp Pendleton, California. The brigade comprised the 8th Marine Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the 10th Marines, and the 2nd Defense Battalion. The Brigade sailed from San Diego on January 6, 1942, aboard Matson liners *Lurline*, *Matsonia*, and *Monterey*, escorted by the aircraft carriers *USS Enterprise* and *USS Yorktown*. Meanwhile, the 7th Defense Battalion maintained its defensive positions on Tutuila. During this period, the First Samoan Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, was ordered into active duty. The extent of the Japanese threat was evidenced on January 11, 1942, when a Japanese submarine surfaced in Fagasa Bay, of the north coast of Tutuila, and fired fifteen 5.5 inch projectiles into the Naval Station. Two people were wounded and the material damage was not pronounced except for the destruction of the only Japanese owned store in American Samoa.

The 2nd Marine Brigade arrived in Pago Pago Harbor on January 23. The aircraft carrier task force, under the command of Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., continued on to conduct America's first carrier strike against the Japanese, raiding airfields in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. The Brigade's Commanding Officer, Colonel (soon to be Brigadier General) Henry L. Larsen, was appointed as military governor of American Samoa. Navy *PBY Catalina* flying boats were attached to the Brigade, and flew reconnaissance and antisubmarine missions. By keeping lights on and working 'round-the-clock shifts, the first runway of the Tafuna Air Base was completed on April 6, 1942, and received its first aircraft a few days later. The air element consisted of one Marine fighter squadron (VMF-111, flying Grumman F4F Wildcats) and one scout bomber squadron (VMSB-151, using obsolete Curtiss SBC-4 Helldivers). To date, 103 concrete pillboxes have been recorded by archaeologists at potential landing beaches, in Tutuila's valleys and hills, and in Aunu'u. The Brigade's first three months in Samoa were spent building these fortifications limiting the time spent on combat training.

While the 2nd Marine Brigade landed at Pago Pago, Japanese troops captured the port of Rabaul, on the island of New Britain, in the Bismarck Archipelago. This occupation heightened the threat to American Samoa. Japanese martial strategies against Australia relied on an interruption of logistical routes from the United States. New Zealand appealed to the Americans for aid in defending Western Samoa, which they received as a League of Nations mandate territory after World War I. New Zealand's garrison in Western Samoa numbered less than 160; yet, they were charged with defending 1,120 square miles, in contrast to American Samoa's 76 square miles, of which Tutuila comprised the majority of the area (52 square miles).

Agreements were signed with New Zealand regarding Western Samoa, and with the Free French concerning the defense of the Wallis Islands, which are geographically near, and linguistically related to Samoa. The United States was given responsibility for the defense of all these islands. The 7th Defense Battalion transferred to Western Samoa and the 8th Battalion established defenses at Wallis. The 3rd Marine Brigade, comprising the 7th Marine Regiment and the 1st Battalion of the 11th Marines, was organized in March, 1942. This Brigade arrived in Western Samoa on May 8. American Samoa became the headquarters of the Samoan Defense Group, which eventually included the Ellice Islands, French Polynesia, Tonga, and the aforementioned island groups. As such, it was the largest of the Pacific defense groups, and the largest area command in the South Pacific. Major General Charles F.B. Price, USMC, who relieved Brigadier General Henry L. Larsen on April 24, 1942, became the Group's first commander, in addition to his duties as military governor of American Samoa. Tutuila's garrison expanded again in April, with the arrival of the Marine Corps' 1st Raider Battalion. Later, a barrage balloon squadron arrived for the protection of the harbor in Pago Pago and at Tafuna Airbase. On May 31, 1942, an inspection team, commanded by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd (the famous Antarctic explorer), found that 8,000

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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U.S. Navy and Marine Corps personnel were stationed in American Samoa, more than 5,000 in Western Samoa, and 2,600 in the Wallis Islands.

Encourage by the successes of early 1942, Japanese leadership decided to accelerate their timetable for further military operations in the Pacific by capturing Port Moresby on New Guinea's south coast. This maneuver secured aerial supremacy of the Coral Sea and was followed by the capture of Midway Island, east of Hawaii. Japanese martial leadership envisioned a newly created perimeter of defensive islands to degrade offensives by the U.S. Pacific Fleet; the occupation of Samoa, Fiji, and New Caledonia, and the termination of supply routes to Australia.

Japanese efforts were complicated at Port Moresby by their strategic defeat in the Battle of the Coral Sea, from May 7 to 9, 1942. Japan's defeat at the Battle of Midway and subsequent losses, beginning in June of 1942, ended the threat to American Samoa.

Following these battles, American Samoa became an Advanced Jungle Warfare Training Center for replacements and reinforcements of Marine Corps units being forwarded to amphibious operations in the Solomon and Gilbert Islands, and elsewhere. For a seven-month period ending in July, 1943, Marine replacement battalions from the east coast of the United States trained in Samoa. However, the high incidence of filariasis compelled the Marine Corps to close the training center. MOB 3 left Tutuila on April 1, 1944, but the importance of Pago Harbor, as a destroyer repair facility, completed on February 17, 1944, continued until the end of the War. In this milieu, the features at Afao evidence defensive preparations and tactical considerations during the early days of World War II and demonstrate America's protection of its territory in the South Pacific.

To sum, the material assemblage at Afao Beach presents a comprehensive array of prehistory Polynesian features and structures and artifacts from World War II that elucidate cultural interactions between populations from the United States and American Samoa and martial strategies designed to defend against a potential invasion.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 12000916

Date Listed: 11/14/2012

Afao Beach Site
Property Name

Western AS
County State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

11/14/12
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Name:

The Historic name is revised to read: *Afao Beach Site*
[The name better describes the physical nature and character of the nominated resources.]

Description:

The descriptions of the two, WW II military fortifications are brief but sufficient when viewed along with the visual sketch plans and map. The 33 identified objects, on the other hand, are not described in any detail and are better considered as components of a single contributing archeological site. The sketch map provides the location of the features, but there is no inventory log or detailed description for these contributing objects. The Resource Count is therefore revised to read: one (1) contributing site and two (2) contributing structures. [When resources are specifically called out in the resource count there is an expectation that they will be identified by citation in either an inventory log/data spreadsheet or narrative statement. An alternative is to treat the items or artifacts as features comprising a single, significant collection or site.]

Significance:

The nomination is amended to add *Engineering* as an Area of Significance under Criterion C.
[Properties nominated under NR Criterion C, as embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, are usually listed either under the area of Architecture or Engineering.]

The Period of Significance is amended to read: *1941—1945 and 1000 BC—1600*, and the Significant Dates are deleted. [The period of significance refers to the specific year or span of dates in which a property attained the significance qualifying it for listing. In order to correspond to the NRIS database format these must reflect specific dates rather than general terms like "WWII" or "Prehistory." Significant Dates usually mark specific events or construction activities. Properties with a period of significance spanning many years may not have any specific dates of significance.]

continued

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

Afao Beach Site
American Samoa

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Continued

Significance:

The current nomination, while identifying features and sites of unique archeological character, provides almost no context for the prehistoric period of activity in American Samoa related to these resources. In the future, please provide a prehistoric context (1000 BC-1600) along with the historic context in order to better comprehend the significant nature of these resources and the potential information likely to be provided by their study. Reference to specific citations or past field studies that contain such contextual material in the bibliography also serve as useful documentation.

Geographical Data:

The verbal boundary description is revised to add a reference to the attached (revised) sketch map. *The site comprises 33 features and two (2) structures within a site spanning approximately 40 meters N/S and 400 meters E/W along Afao Beach. The area is demarcated on the attached sketch marked as running from Point A to Point B. The nominated site is confined to the extent of the physical remains associated with the prehistoric and historic contexts and does not include any standing buildings or beachfront properties.* [The original verbal boundary description provided no geographical reference points with which to pinpoint the bounded 40m x 400m beach area, while the current site plan was obviously intended for a different purpose and offers confusing information on the project site and includes non-historic resources.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the AS HPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Afao

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: AMERICAN SAMOA, Western

DATE RECEIVED: 9/28/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/26/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/13/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/14/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000916

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Afao Beach Site is of local and statewide (American Samoa) significance under National Register Criterion A, C, and D in the areas of Military History, Engineering, and Archeology (Prehistoric & Historic/Non-aboriginal). Completed in 1941, in anticipation of a Japanese amphibious invasion of the islands, the defensive installations at Afao were part of a comprehensive, island-wide buildup of coastal fortifications by the U. S. Marines during World War II. Study of the intact structures can reveal new data regarding the distinctive characteristics of historic period engineering and the adaptation of different design forms to the unique functions and locations of these installations. In addition to the extant defensive fortification, the site contains artifacts relating to the military occupation of the area in the form of carved inscriptions, assumed to be by local Marine personnel and perhaps local Samoan residents. Additional prehistoric artifacts along the beachfront convey significant information relevant to the prehistoric settlement and cultural practices of the region.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria AC+D

REVIEWER Paul Lusignea / Erika Sewer DISCIPLINE Historian / Archeologist

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 11/14/12

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

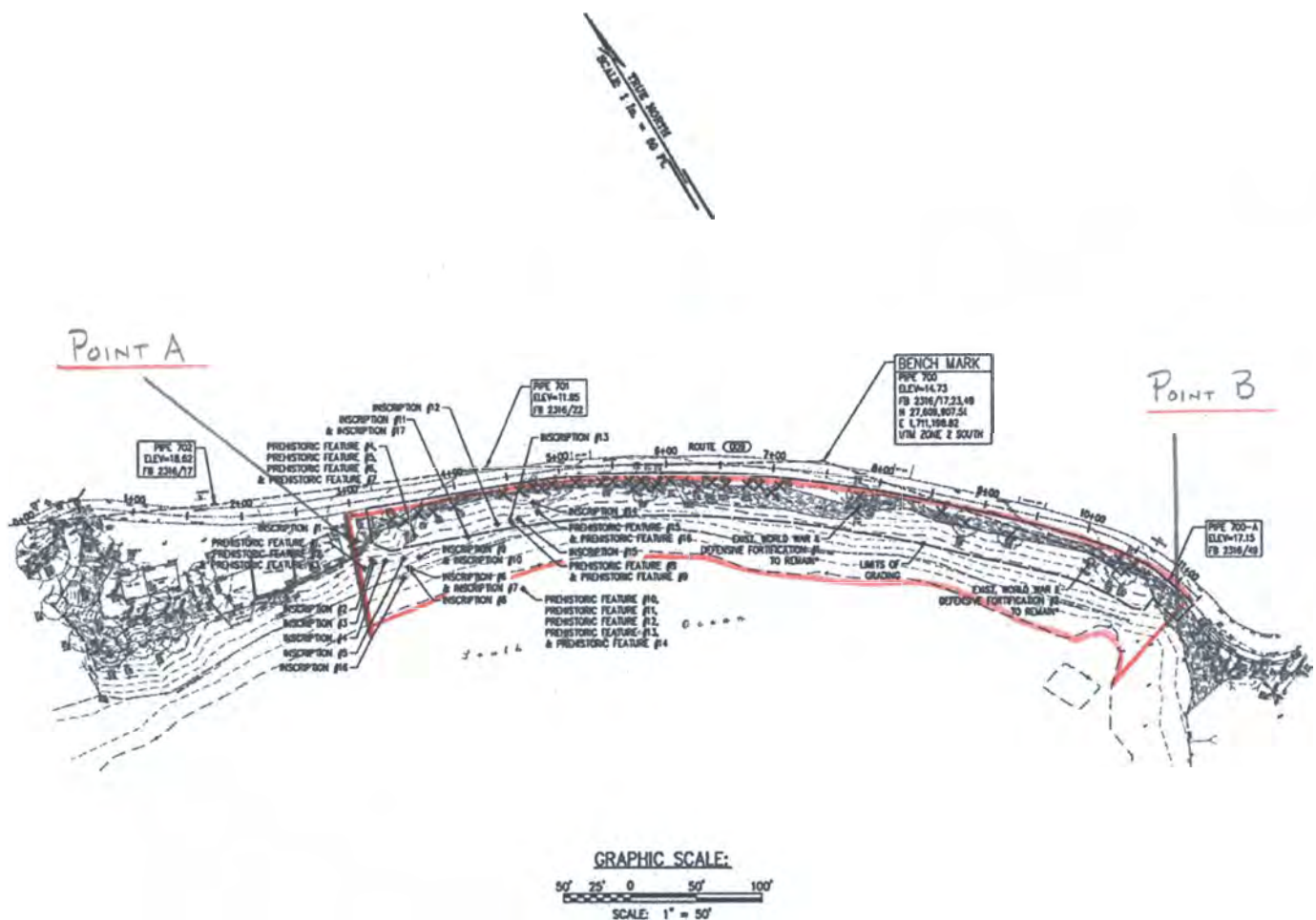
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 1

DESCRIPTION: Site Plan of Afao Beach Site, Lealataua County, Western Tutuila, American Samoa exhibiting proveniences of prehistoric stone features, World War II fortifications, and inscriptions.



Sketch Map (Revised) 11/14/12

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National Park Service

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Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

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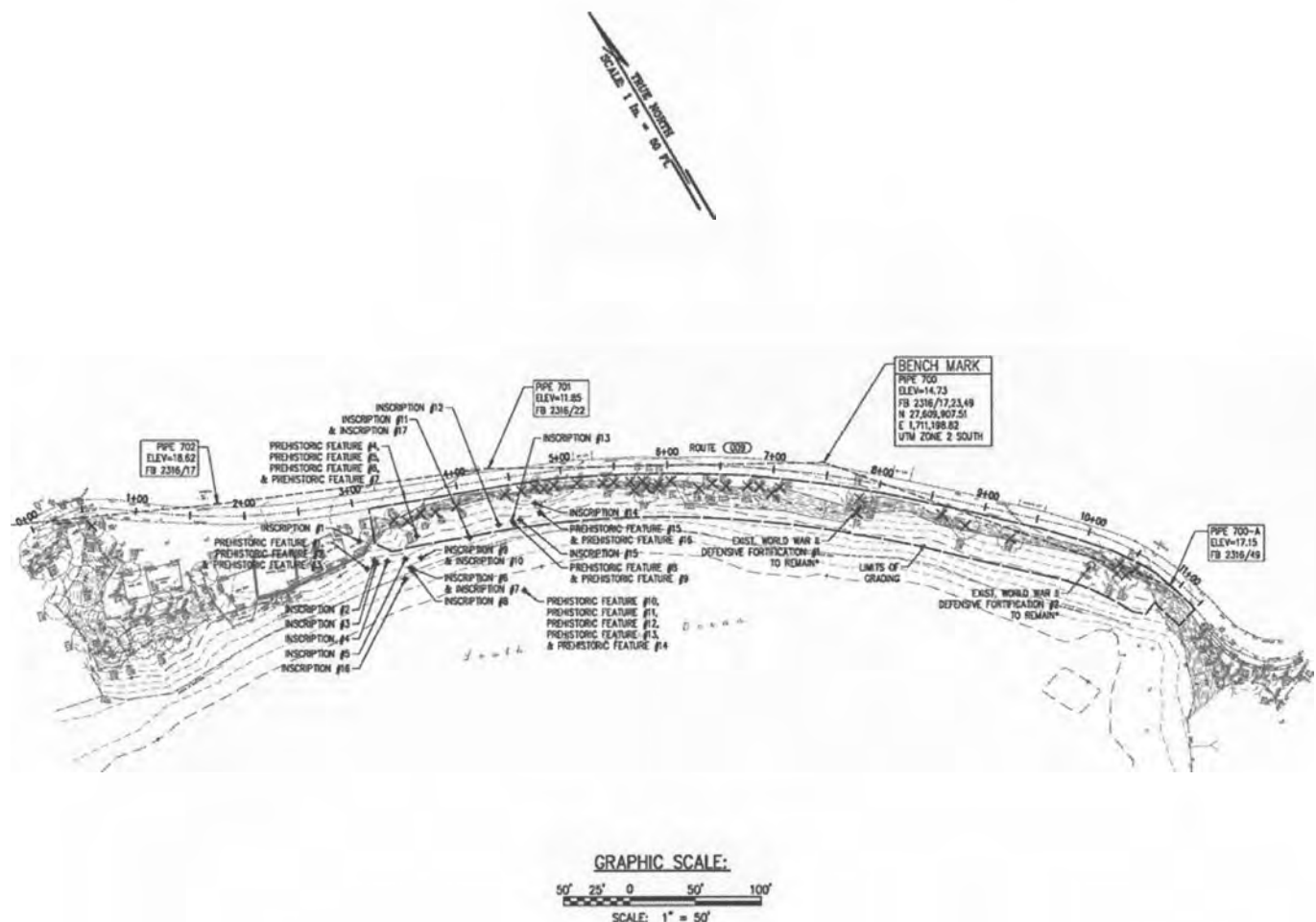
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 1

DESCRIPTION: Site Plan of Afao Beach Site, Lealataua County, Western Tutuila, American Samoa exhibiting proveniences of prehistoric stone features, World War II fortifications, and inscriptions.



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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 2

DESCRIPTION: Afao Beach Site, Lealataua County, Western Tutuila, American Samoa. View oriented to west along coast.



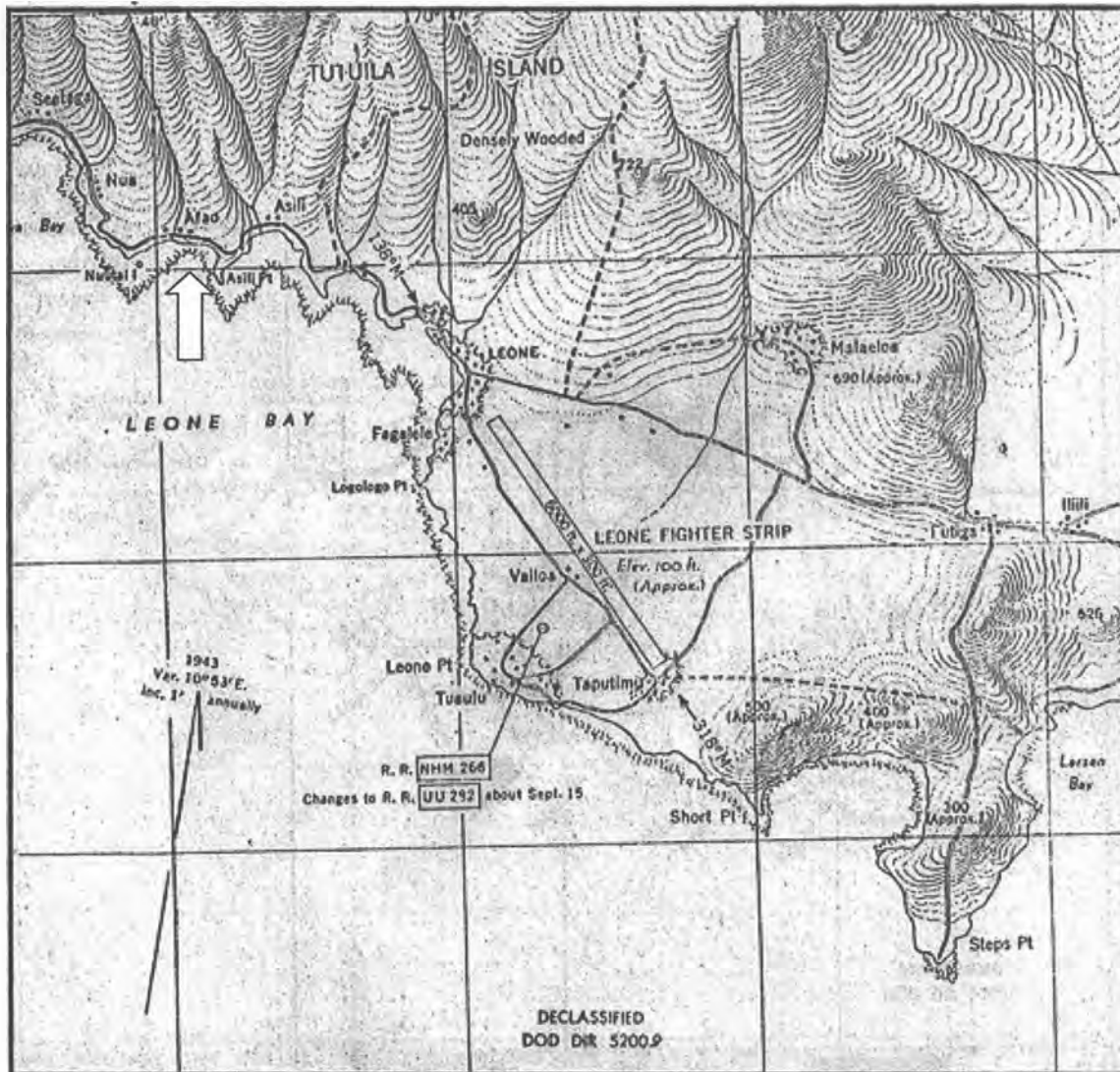
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Section number Photographs Page 3

DESCRIPTION: Map of Tutuila exhibiting proximity of Afao to the Leone Fighter Airstrip (N.A.C.I. Hydrographic Office, 1943). Location of Afao marked by arrow.



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National Park Service

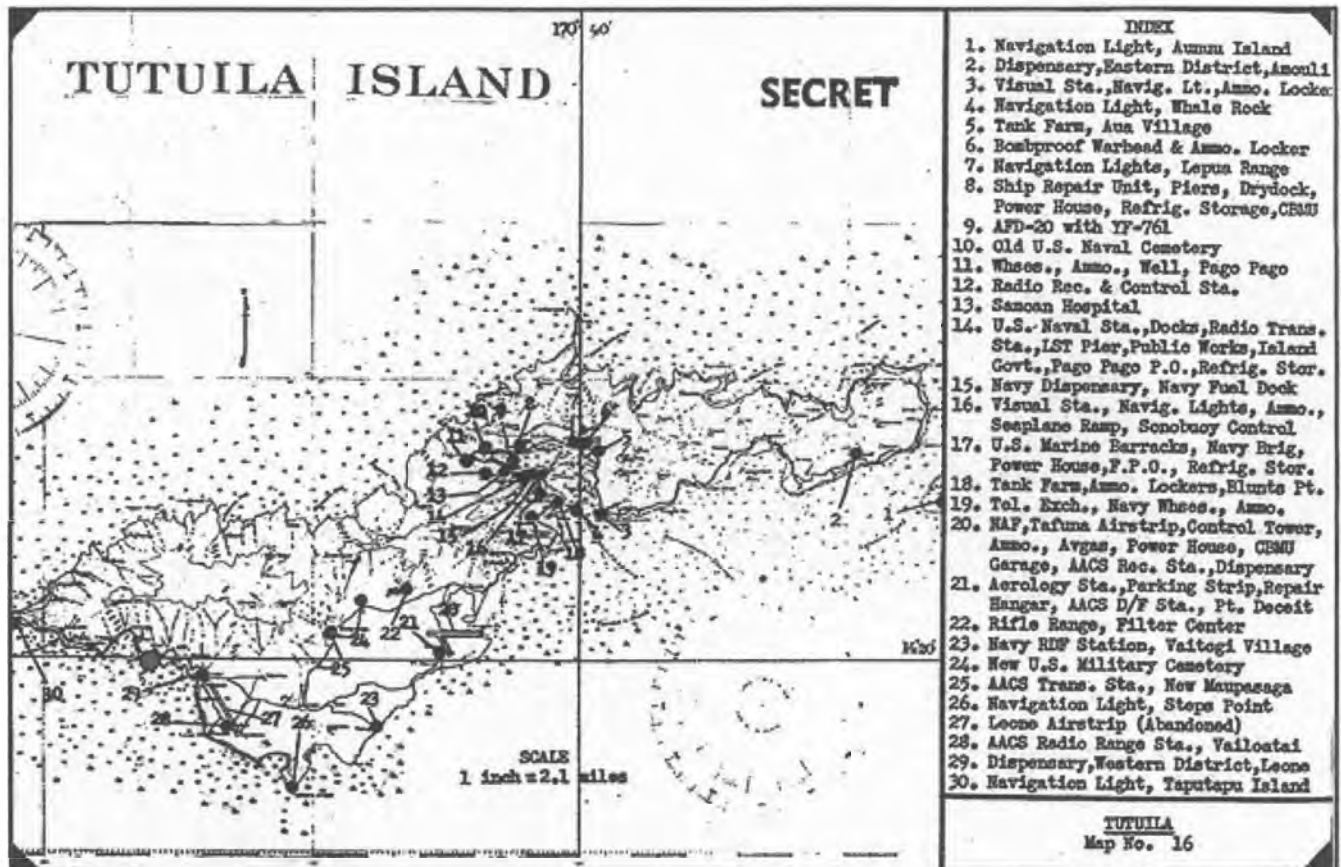
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Page 4

DESCRIPTION: Map of Tutuila exhibiting U.S. Marine Corps and Navy locations during World War II and previously recorded defensive fortifications (U.S. Navy Map 16, 1944). Afao denoted by red circle.



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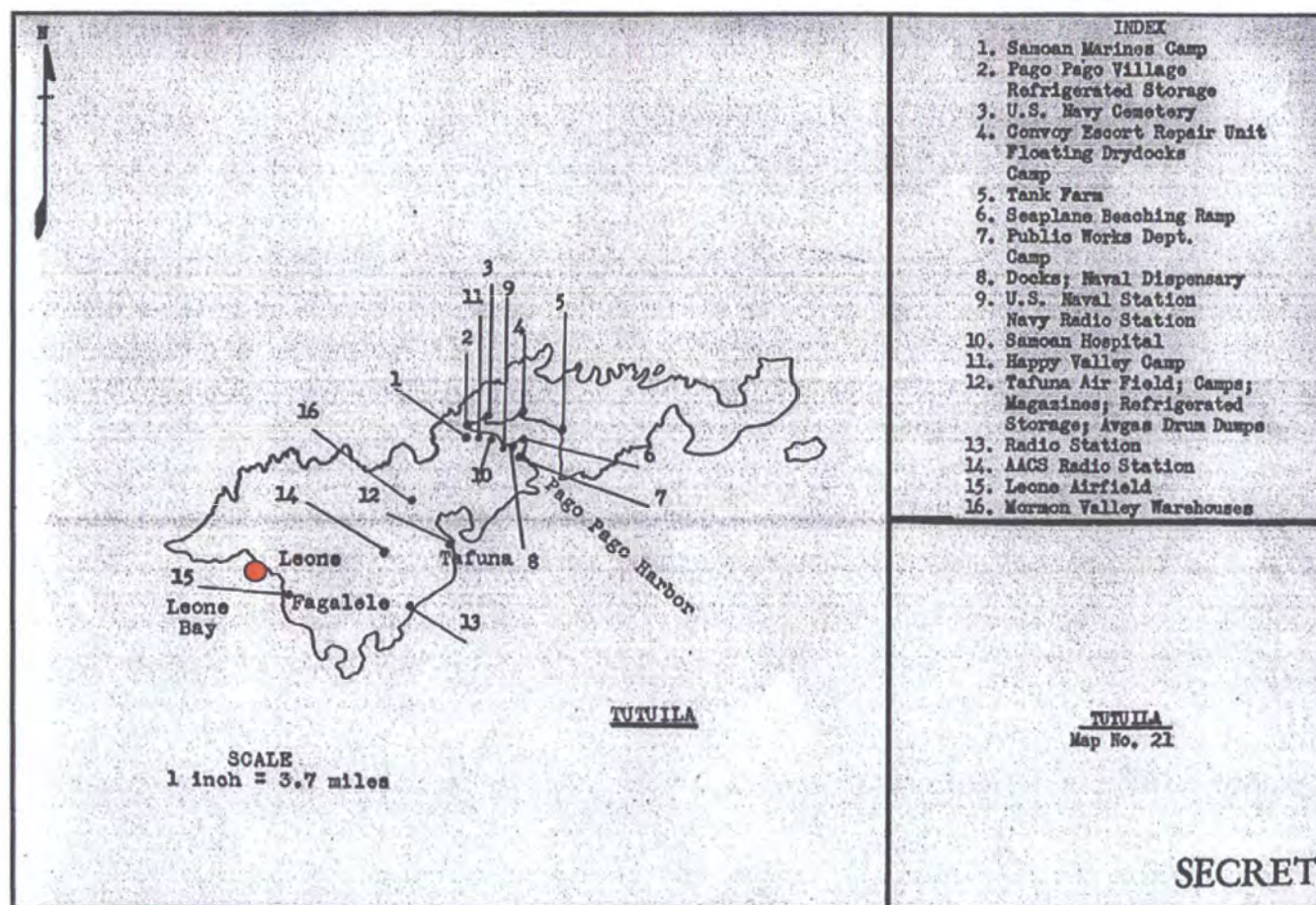
National Register of Historic Places
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Name of Property
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Page 5

DESCRIPTION: Map of Tutuila exhibiting U.S. Marine Corps and Navy locations during World War II and previously recorded defensive fortifications (U.S. Navy Map 21, 1944). Approximate location of Afao marked with red circle.



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Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

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Page 6

DESCRIPTION: Map of Tutuila exhibiting U.S. Marine Corps and Navy locations during World War II and previously recorded defensive fortifications (from Kennedy et al., 2005: 2, Figure 1). Location of fortifications and features at Afao were not reported until 2012 and are noted with arrow.



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Section number Photographs

Page 7

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #1, basalt grinding stone with concave surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415556 N, 521446 E, Zone 2L.

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Section number Photographs Page 8

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #2, volcanic tuff with three (3) parallel grooves.



UTM Coordinates: 8415556 N, 521446 E, Zone 2L.

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Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

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Section number Photographs

Page 9

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #3, basalt grinding stone with concave surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415556 N, 521446 E, Zone 2L.

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Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

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Section number Photographs

Page 10

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #4, basalt grinding stone with concave surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415557 N, 521463 E, Zone 2L.

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Page 11

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #5, basalt grinding stone with concave surface in preparatory stage. Surface is not smooth and pit marks are visible on the grinding surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415557 N, 521463 E, Zone 2L.

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Page 12

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #6, sandstone grinding feature with ovular surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415557 N, 521463 E, Zone 2L.

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Section number Photographs

Page 13

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #7, basalt grinding stone with shallow concave surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415557 N, 521463 E, Zone 2L.

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Section number Photographs Page 14

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #8, small circular grinding surface is mudstone aggregate.



UTM Coordinates: 8415546 N, 521489 E, Zone 2L.

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Name of Property

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Section number Photographs Page 15

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #9, triangular area at corner of basalt rock with small oval depression.



UTM Coordinates: 8415546 N, 521489 E, Zone 2L.

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Section number Photographs

Page 16

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #10, volcanic tuff with three (3) parallel grooves.



UTM Coordinates: 8415528 N, 521482 E, Zone 2L.

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Section number Photographs

Page 17

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #11, basalt rock exhibiting circular grinding surface with adjacent semi-circular feature.



UTM Coordinates: 8415528 N, 521482 E, Zone 2L.

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Page 18

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #12, basalt rock with oval grinding surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415528 N, 521482 E, Zone 2L.

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Page 19

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #13, basalt rock with concave surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415528 N, 521482 E, Zone 2L.

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Page 20

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #14, circular basalt grinding surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415528 N, 521482 E, Zone 2L.

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Section number PhotographsPage 21

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #15, tripartite lithic feature exhibiting peck marks in central depression of structure.



UTM Coordinates: 8415545 N, 521497 E, Zone 2L.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 22

DESCRIPTION: Prehistoric Feature #16, basalt grinding stone with concave surface.



UTM Coordinates: 8415545 N, 521497 E, Zone 2L.

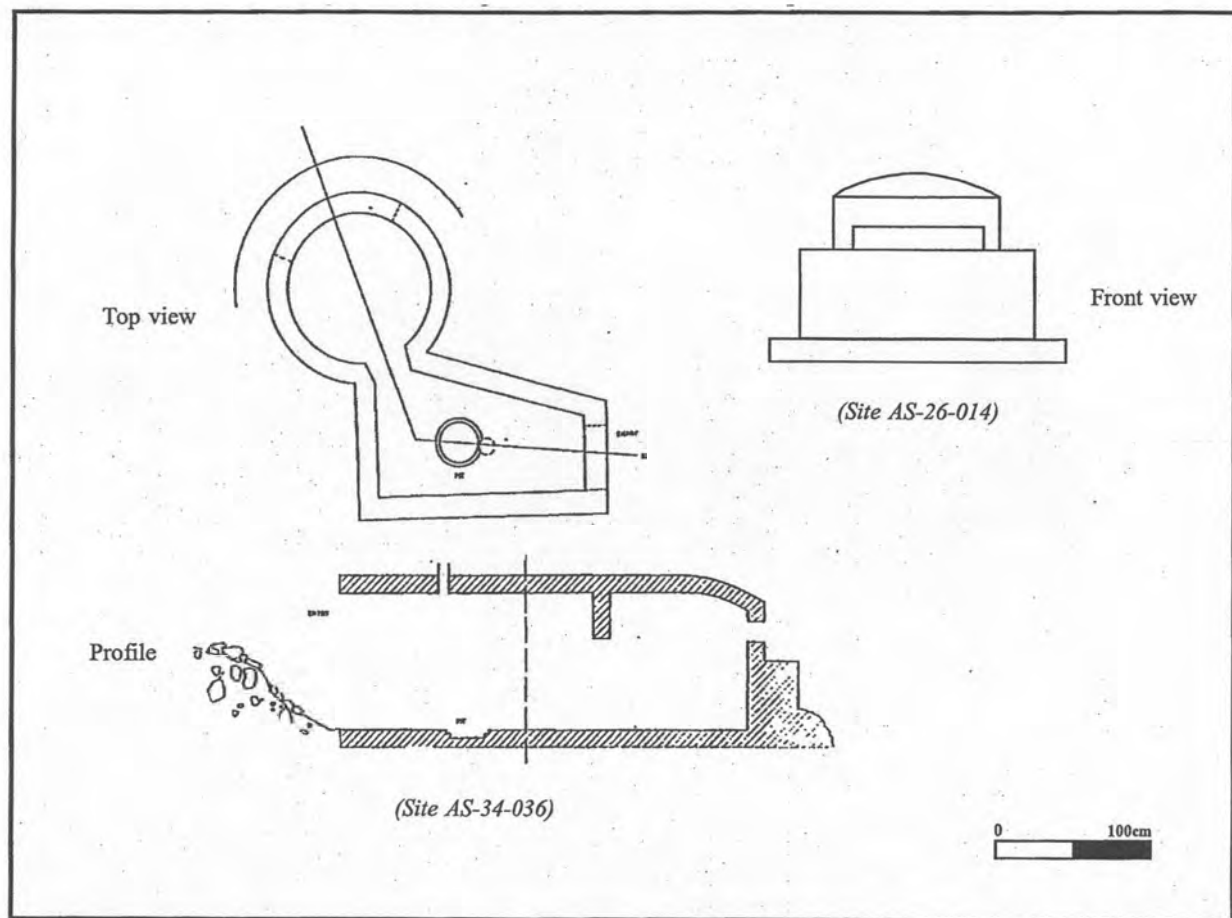
United States Department of the Interior
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Name of Property
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Section number PhotographsPage 23

DESCRIPTION: Diagram of Round, Domed Top Pillbox with Gunslit (from Kennedy *et al.*, 2005: 130, Figure 110).



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Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

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Page 24

DESCRIPTION: World War II Defensive Fortification #1, round domed-top pillbox.



UTM Coordinates: 8415481 N, 521577 E, Zone 2L.

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Page 25

DESCRIPTION: World War II Defensive Fortification #2, round domed-top pillbox.



UTM Coordinates: 8415473 N, 521629 E, Zone 2L.

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DESCRIPTION: Inscription #1, undecipherable.



UTM Coordinates: 8415564 N, 521448 E, Zone 2L.

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DESCRIPTION: Inscription #2, denoting "MARINE".



UTM Coordinates: 8415557 N, 521449 E, Zone 2L.

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DESCRIPTION: Inscription #3, undecipherable.



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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 29

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #4, denoting "USMC".



UTM Coordinates: 8415555 N, 521452 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site
Name of Property
Lealataua County, American Samoa
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number PhotographsPage 30

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #5, undecipherable.



UTM Coordinates: 8415553 N, 521457 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site
Name of Property
Lealataua County, American Samoa
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 31

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #6 exhibiting "DIANA".



UTM Coordinates: 8415550 N, 521457 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 32

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #7 exhibiting "SAP CON."



UTM Coordinates: 8415550 N, 521457 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 33

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #8 exhibiting the name "JOHN".



UTM Coordinates: 8415549 N, 521457 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site
Name of Property
Lealataua County, American Samoa
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 34

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #9 showing two instances of the letter "M". The remaining inscription is undecipherable.



UTM Coordinates: 8415551 N, 521461 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 35

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #10 exhibiting the name "VITIA" above "DAVID".



UTM Coordinates: 8415551 N, 521461 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 36

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #11 portraying the letter "D" followed by a period.



UTM Coordinates: 8415549 N, 521476 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 37

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #12 exhibiting "TOVIO".



UTM Coordinates: 8415548 N, 521485 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 38

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #13 portraying "22 UID" and "TK".



UTM Coordinates: 8415547 N, 521489 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 39

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #14, undecipherable.



UTM Coordinates: 8415548 N, 521497 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 40

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #15, undecipherable.



UTM Coordinates: 8415546 N, 521491 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 41

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #16 exhibiting "DAN" and "SALO".



UTM Coordinates: 8415548 N, 521454 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Afao Beach, World War II & Prehistoric Site

Name of Property

Lealataua County, American Samoa

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 42

DESCRIPTION: Inscription #17, exhibiting "M.C."



UTM Coordinates: 8415549 N, 521476 E, Zone 2L.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

Afao Beach Site
American Samoa

Sketch Map



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
OF THE
TUTUILA ISLAND WEST
AMERICAN SAMOA

SCALE 1:24 000

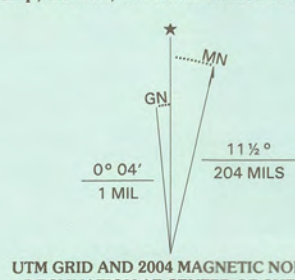
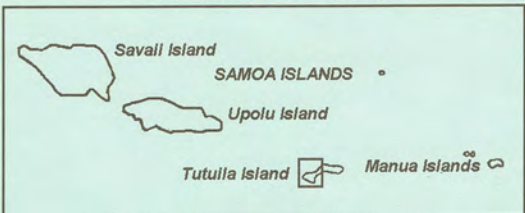


CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3 FEET
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with the National Imagery and Mapping Agency
Topography compiled 1961. Boundaries derived from imagery
taken 2001 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1967
Selected hydrographic data compiled from
NIMA chart 4190 (1962)

This information is not intended for navigational purposes
North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System of 1984
Projection and 1 000-meter grid). Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 2
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Underwater contour gaps near edges are due to NAD83 shift
Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1980

LOCATION DIAGRAM



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Secondary highway,
hard surface
Unimproved road
Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface
Trail

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2001

NIMA 7945 II NW-SERIES X866

Afao,
Afao Beach, Leialua,
County, American
Samoa,
UTM Reference:
21521577E415481



Hon. Togiola T. A. Tulafono
Governor

Faoa A. Sunia
Lieutenant Governor

**Executive Offices of the Governor
American Samoa Historic Preservation Office
American Samoa Government
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799**

David J. Herdrich
Historic Preservation Officer

Phone: (684) 699-2316
Fax: (684) 699-2276

September 14, 2012

179-12-HP

Dr. Paul Lusignan - Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, Suite 800
1201 I "Eye" Street, NW (2280) -8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Lusignan:

Please find enclosed a National Register nomination submitted for review for Afao in American Samoa.

Thank you for your time and assistance in reviewing the nomination for this site and the associated structures and features for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination please do not hesitate to contact me at (684) 699-2316 or email me at tavita22@mac.com.

Sincerely,

Dr.  By
Joel D. Kleuck Direction

David J. Herdrich
Historic Preservation Officer