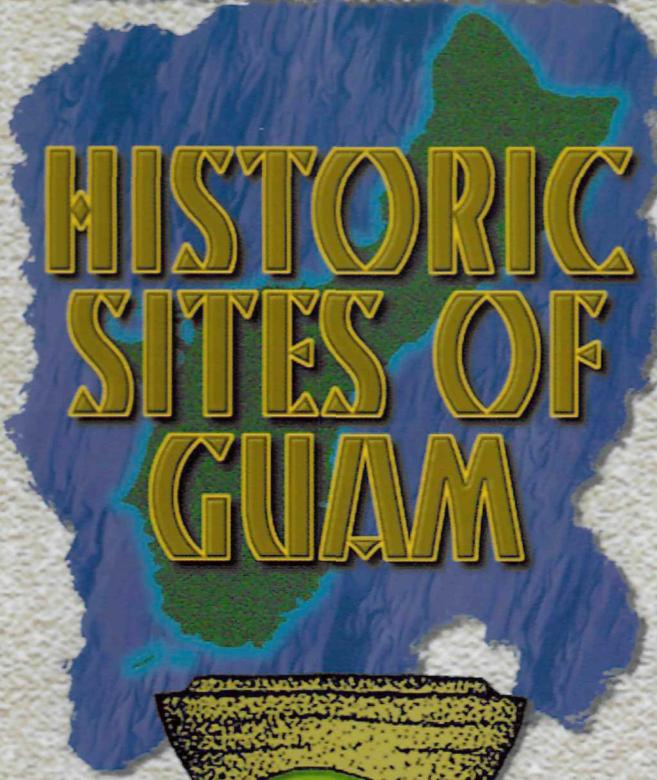


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Agaña Historic District (Hagatña)

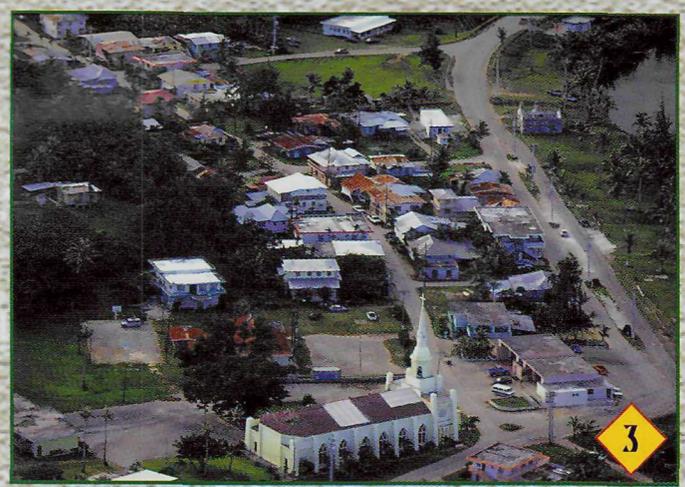


The Agaña Historic District takes in only four houses in close proximity, with the Lujan House as the most visible. The village of Agaña was bombed intensively as part of the American campaign to disrupt the Japanese defenses prior to the battle to recapture Guam in 1944. That bombing and subsequent clearing of rubble destroyed most of the pre-war structures. While other isolated struc-

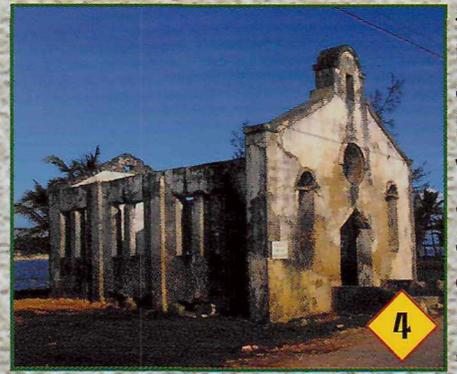


tures from the pre-war village can be found, these four are the only ones which can be found close enough to each other to envision some sense of the crowded and vibrant village that pre-war Agaña had been.

Inarajan Historic District (Inalajan)



The Inarajan Architectural Historic District has the largest number of historic buildings of any village on Guam. Most of the houses within the district were built after a typhoon in 1902, and before World War II. The narrow streets, closely packed lots, and houses using architectural motifs popular in those years still give a sense of the living style once common in all villages on the island. The vernacular style used here includes massive outside stairs,

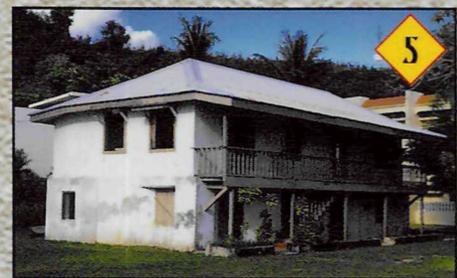


semi-subterranean storage areas called bodegas, flit wood flooring and framing, and other details in common. The Community Center was originally a school built during the U.S. Naval administration. Many of the homes have been recently rehabilitated through the support of the Guam Preservation Trust.

Hagatña Historic District



The Lujan House (Jose P. Lujan House)



was built by the owner between 1908 and 1911. Mr. Jose Lujan and his bride lived in the house for a short time before converting the ground floor into a general store and

the upstairs into an apartment. The building was later rented by the Guam Institute, a private school established in 1922 by Mr. Nieves Flores. Many of the students at this institute later became prominent political and civic leaders after the war.

San Antonio Bridge



This single arch stone bridge was built in 1800 during the administration of Governor Manuel Muro. It was dedicated to Saint Anthony of

Padua, who is depicted in a relief sculpture above the keystone. The bridge connected the barrios, or neighborhoods, of San Ignacio and Bilibic. The Agaña River was diverted from its course through Agaña during the clean-up and reconstruction after the war, leaving the bridge with out a river.

Latte Stone Park



The eight stone pillars and capstones of a prehistoric building foundation were brought to the park by the U.S. Navy. They were displaced from their

original site at Mepo during construction of magazines and the Fena reservoir in the late 1940's. Foundations made of sets of stones like these are characteristic of the last several centuries of prehistoric culture, and are mentioned in several early historic accounts. Latte Stones are now used as symbols of Guam's culture and heritage.

Fort Santa Agueda



was built in 1800 under Governor Muro. It is the only remaining fortification of the Spanish era left near Agaña. One historical report lists this fort as being equipped with seven guns and ten men. Under American

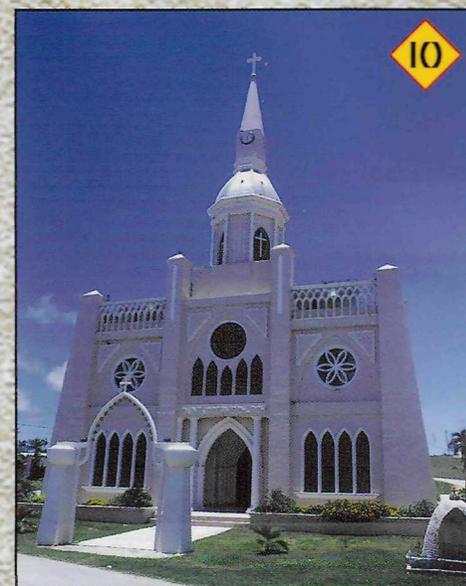
Naval government, it was used as a signal station and later a park. During World War II, Japanese troops placed defensive guns there.

Plaza De Espana

has been an important civic and administrative center since the first of several residences for the governor was built here in 1736. The last Spanish Governor's residence or "palace" was built in 1885 and also became the residence of U.S. Naval Governors until World War II. The building was also a headquarters for Japanese forces on Guam from 1941 to 1944. U.S. bombing during the battle to recapture Guam heavily damaged the main structure, but the Azotea, or rear porch was left standing. Other historical structures within the Plaza include the Chocolate House, the Arches which mark the entrance to the Almacen or arsenal which no longer stands, and the Kiosko, once used for concerts by the U.S. Navy Band.



St Joseph's Church



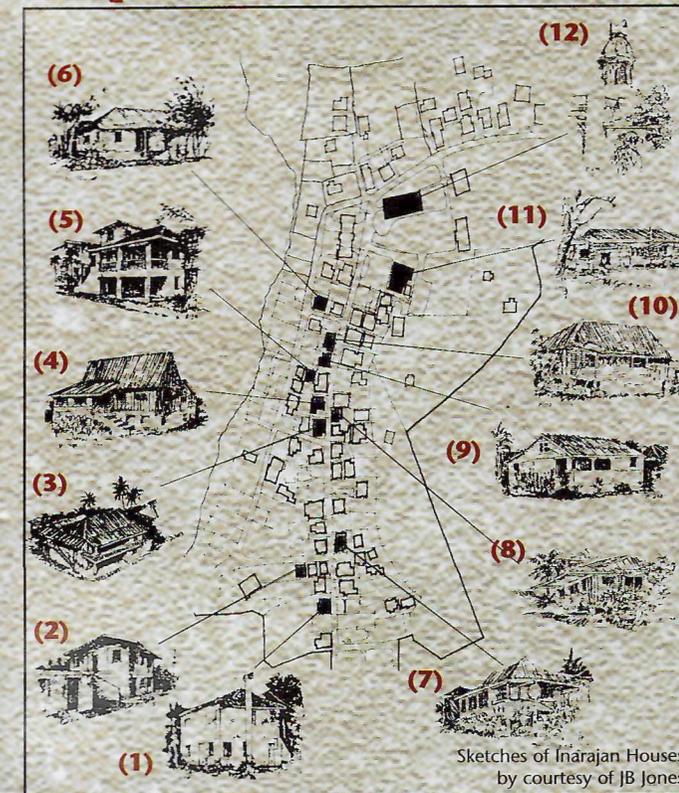
is one of two pre-war II churches still in use on Guam. St. Joseph's was built by the people of Inarajan under guidance of Father Bernabe de Caseda. Father Jesus Baza Dueñas, tortured and executed in the last days of the Japanese occupation, is buried in the sanctuary. In 1951 the seabees enlarged and strengthened the original structure. The Guam Preservation Trust funded and managed a major rehabilitation in 1996.

Preservation of Inarajan Buildings



The many of the historic buildings in Inarajan have been repaired or rehabilitated with assistance from the Guam Preservation Trust. This program of assistance helps maintain the character of the entire village. GPT assisted buildings include: (1) Augustine San Nicolas House; (2) Francisco Asanoma House; (3) George Flores House; (4) **Mariano Leon Guerrero House**; (5) Jose Duenas Cruz House; (6) Charles Turosik House; (7) Josefina Flores House; (8) Paulino/Dela Rosa House; (9) Jesus Aguon Flores House; (10) Manuel San Nicolas House; (11) Inarajan Community Center; (12) St. Joseph's Church

Inarajan Historic District



Sketches of Inarajan Houses by courtesy of JB Jones



Gadao's Cave

is one of the few sites containing prehistoric pictographs. The cave is near important prehistoric residential sites around Inarajan Bay. Some of the designs found here have been widely copied or adapted in contemporary folk and popular art.

HISTORICAL SITES OF GUAM

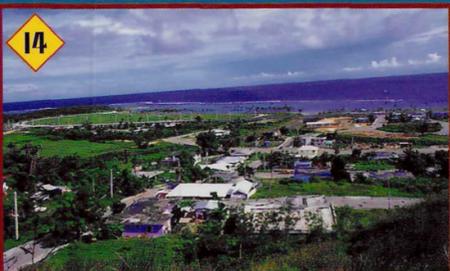
The Atantano Shrine

commemorates several notable achievements by past Spanish and U.S. Naval governors. Governor Cerain (1784-1785) completed a road through this difficult terrain. Later, Governor Villalobos (1832-1834) established productive rice fields. These accomplishments were commemorated by establishment of a shrine. Under the U.S. Navy, Governor Edward J. Dorn (1908-1909) restored the roads and added to the shrine. A shelter over the shrine was built in 1952 by the Seabees. The shrine, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation is still used for an annual novena by families in the area.



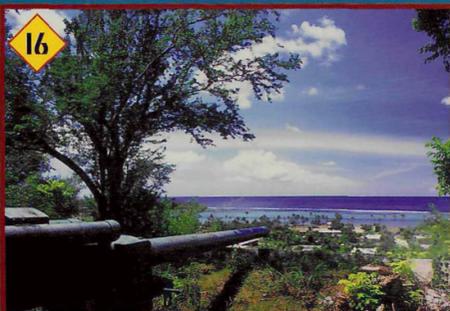
Hila'an

is the site of a large, nearly pristine archaeological site with many areas where Latte structures were evident. Hila'an is also mentioned in some historical accounts as a village in historic times, but it was apparently abandoned by 1852. A trail from the Tanguission Beach Park leads to the area and the "Lost Pond", a freshwater pool.



Asan Beach (Asan Invasion Beach)

was the location of one of the major American landings in the battle to re-capture Guam in 1944. The former battlefield serves as a park in memory of the war and its impacts here. Most of the beach is administered by the National Park Service, War in the Pacific National Historical Park and part of it is administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation.



Piti Guns

is a site administered by the National Park Service. The three defensive guns are excellent examples of Japanese-made Vickers type model 3 (1914) 140 mm. The gun site is located in the hills above Piti. The guns had a range of nearly ten miles and were intended for use against ships and landing craft. The incomplete Japanese fortification was not operational during the battle for Guam in 1944.



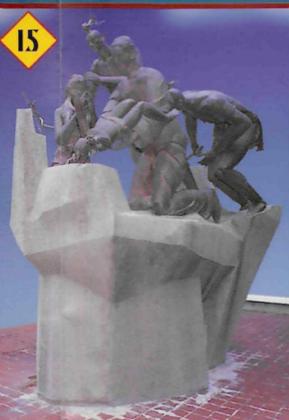
Sella Bay

is the site of a prehistoric settlement that continued into the Spanish times. Reminders of the historic period include a stone bridge with two masonry arches, an oven, and pottery from the historic period. There are also prehistoric archaeological deposits as yet not studied in detail.



The F. Q. Sanchez Elementary School

Internationally acclaimed architect Richard Neutra built this school in 1953 using the International Modern Style. Governor Carlton Skinner hired Neutra and his partner Robert Alexander to design and implement an urban master plan as part of the effort to rebuild Guam after the war. This elementary school was the first structure of only four from this plan to be built, and the only one to survive with much of the original design intact. The influence of the International Style include relating the site with nature, using a simple form to accomplish the function, and use of modern building materials.



The San Vitores Shrine and Monument

marks the location where Father Luis de San Vitores died as a martyr when two Chamorro chiefs, Matapang and Hurao killed him. Father San Vitores had arrived on Guam on June 15, 1668 as the head of a small mission. Dedicated to converting the islanders to Christianity. After initial successes, the mission faced resistance from many of the island leaders. On April 2, 1671 Father San Vitores insisted on baptizing an infant in the Tumon village after Chief Matapang had refused permission. Matapang, with assistance from Hurao killed San Vitores and his assistant. This incident marked the beginning of a period of intermittent warfare and conflict until the Spanish succeeded in forcing the remaining population to accept their authority.



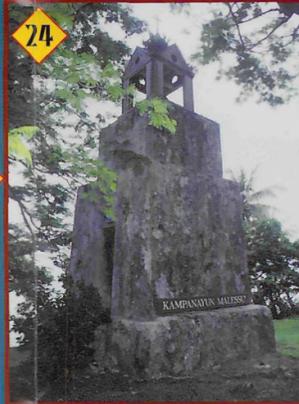
The Ypao Archaeological Site

lies within the Joseph Flores Memorial Beach Park. Despite many disturbances by other uses which have left no surviving features at the surface, construction of Park facilities in 1978 exposed numerous intact features including burials still within this site. Some of the deposits were dated to an age of 500 BC.



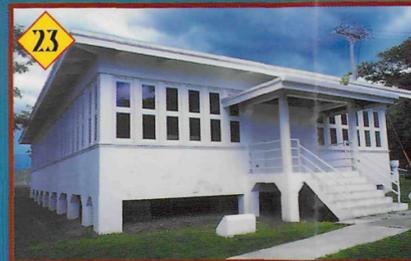
Merizo Bell Tower

Father Cristobal de Canals directed the people of Merizo in building this bell tower in 1910. There were three bells installed in the tower. Restoration of the tower was completed in 1981.



Merlyn G. Cook School

The first building dedicated as the M.G. Cook School was in a barracks converted for use as an elementary school. After a destructive typhoon in 1940, this building was built and dedicated as the new M.G. Cook School in August, 1941. After the war, the school was known as the Merizo Elementary School until its use was discontinued and it became a recreation center. The Guam Preservation Trust rehabilitated the building in 1995.



Merizo Conbento

This building was the official residence of the parish priest serving both Merizo and Umatac. It dates from approximately 1856. The primary building materials are the local hardwood, lit, and mamposteria, a concrete made from coral rubble and lime. In its long history, it has served as a center for many religious and social events. There have been several additions and alterations to the original plan, but it is a fine example of the style and materials used during the later Spanish administrations on Guam.

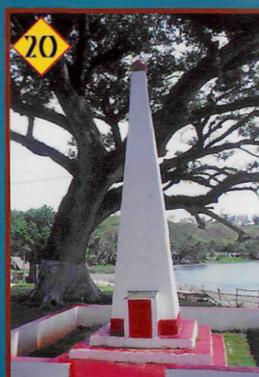
The San Dionisio Church Ruins

are the remains of a third church on the same site. After a typhoon destroyed the original wooden church in 1693, a stone church was built. This second building replaced after an earthquake in 1862, and the third was destroyed by another earthquake in 1902.



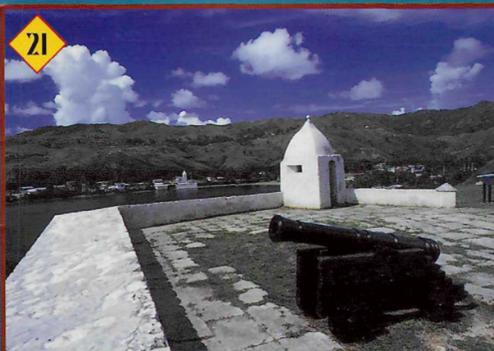
The Talefac Bridge

shows durable stone masonry in a double arch span. This bridge was part of a coastal road connecting Agaña with Umatac. Other streams along this route also were spanned with similar bridges.



The Magellan Monument

was erected by the Guam Teacher's Association. It commemorates the discovery of the Marianas Islands by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. The village of Umatac is identified in tradition as the site of Magellan's landing. This was the first contact between the islanders and European culture.



Fort Soledad

This battery was built between 1806 and 1813. It was the last of a series of fortifications built near Umatac Bay to protect the Manila Galleons. From its location overlooking Umatac Bay, it could protect the Galleons as they stopped here on their way from Acapulco to Manila. When Mexico revolted against Spain, the Galleon voyages stopped and the battery was abandoned and fell into ruin only a few years after it was finished.