

# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

*mc #294*  
RECEIVED ..... 12 1972

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-HR

APR 21 1972

Mr. Frank F. Blas  
Director of Commerce  
Department of Commerce  
Post Office Box 682  
Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Mr. Blas:

We are pleased to reply to your letter concerning Guam's participation in the historic preservation grants-in-aid program of the National Park Service, administered by the National Register of Historic Places.

Under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, Guam is eligible to participate in the program. The listing of apportionments to which you refer is, I presume, the Fiscal Year 1972 apportionment. It shows the allocations for States that previously submitted to the National Park Service projections of their matching capabilities and needs for historic preservation. For any State that did not provide such projections, .5 of one percent, or \$29,900, of the Fiscal Year appropriation passed by Congress was put in reserve. You will be pleased to learn that the original stipulation that the State apply for its reserve by March 31, 1972, has been discontinued, and the funds are still being held in reserve for Guam.

You are doubtless anxious to know how you may receive funds from that reserve. Under the Act of 1966, a State is eligible to receive grants to assist in its survey and planning program and in acquiring or developing historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places only after it has submitted a State Historic Preservation Plan that has received National Park Service approval. An Historic Preservation Plan establishes the framework for protection and preservation of a State's cultural heritage and is therefore perhaps the most significant single activity of a State in the early establishment and subsequent evolution of its historic preservation program.



National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

Presently, as you are aware, no Plan exists for Guam. We are very anxious to see Guam benefit from the funds reserved under the Fiscal Year 1972 apportionment and offer, therefore, the following guidance.

The first order of business is to obtain National Park Service approval of Guam's historic preservation plan to become eligible to apply for reserve funds up to \$29,900. Since Guam is newly involved and we appreciate the fact that a finished Plan is not something that can be accomplished overnight, we will be willing to accept an outline of a preliminary plan, which, once approved, will give you a provisional eligibility to apply for funds. To prepare that outline you will want to refer to Section II of the enclosed draft Policies and Procedures manual, which deals with the State Historic Preservation Plan. The outline should address the topics specified for Volume I of the Plan; it should list some of the historic sites as a start toward the inventory (Volume II), and it should present ongoing efforts related to Volume III.

When the National Park Service approves this outline, Guam may then submit applications for grants, with the proviso that the priority must be given to its survey and planning effort, since funding under subsequent appropriations will be contingent upon evidence of substantive progress in Guam's Plan. Enclosed are application forms for survey and planning grants and acquisition and development grants. These forms are somewhat different from the samples shown in the draft manual, so you will want to ignore the draft's guidelines for completing applications and use the enclosed guidelines instead. For your information, the final manual will be published and distributed later this spring. It will have some changes, but for the time being we hope the draft will help to familiarize you with the program and establish a direction for Guam's participation.

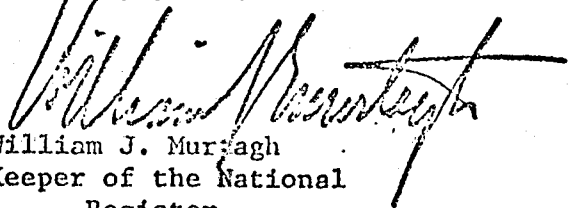
You will understand that any grant application must give assurance of the State's capability to match Federal funds on a 50-50 basis.

You should also be informed that the deadline for State submissions of Volume III (The Annual Preservation Program) of the State Plan for the Fiscal Year 1973 apportionment is June 1, 1972. Although I infer from your letter that you would find it difficult to do so, I

strongly urge you to make every effort to meet the deadline and submit an annual preservation program for Fiscal Year 1973 conforming as much as possible to the requirements specified in the manual. The historic preservation needs and matching capabilities that the States show in their apportionment warrants, which are part of that annual preservation program, are taken into account when the apportionment is calculated, with the effect of supplementing the basic sum automatically reserved for each State. Two kinds of forms are involved as parts of an annual program, as you will note from the manual. These are an apportionment warrant, of which we enclose a copy for your convenience, and summary charts, a sample of which can be found in the appendices of the manual.

Rest assured that we will be delighted to render all assistance we can. Please feel free to call for advice at any time.

Sincerely yours,



William J. Murragh  
Keeper of the National  
Register

Enclosures

*\*\* Considering the mail time involved for this to get to you & you to reply, let us work under a July 1 deadline in lieu of a June 1 deadline. I hope this would be helpful.*

TERRITORY OF GUAM  
PRELIMINARY  
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION PLAN

Submitted by

Parks and Recreation Resources Division  
Department of Commerce  
Government of Guam  
Agana, Guam

June 30, 1972



CARLOS G. CAMACHO  
Governor of Guam

FRANK F. BLAS  
Director of Commerce  
State Liaison Officer for Historic Preservation

5 JUL 1972

## INTRODUCTION

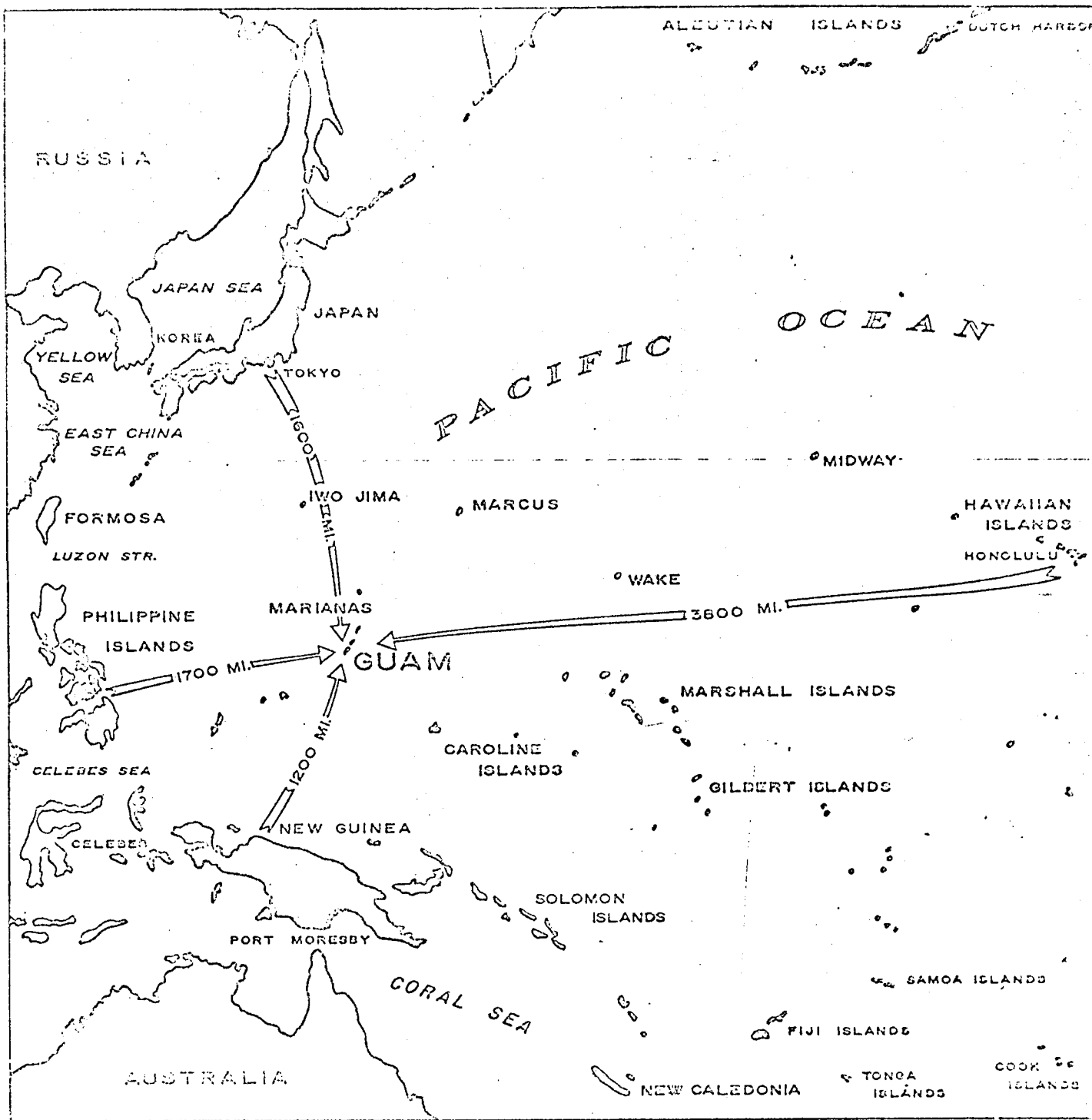
On June 12, 1972, Guam received notification of the possibility of a federal grant-in-aid from the National Park Service under the Historical Preservation Act of 1966. With a deadline of July 1, 1972 to submit a preliminary draft of our historical preservation program, this work is, therefore, by no means completed. We expect to revise the plan greatly, and thus do not wish this draft to be construed as an indication of the eventual quality we will expect our final program to have. Major revision is necessary to meet even our own standards, much less those of the National Park Service.

The assistance of two members of our Parks and Monuments Committee, historian Paul Carano and archaeologist Terje Birkedal, and of Mrs. Emily Johnston of the University of Guam proved invaluable in the preparation of this draft. Additionally, the assistance of all members of the Department of Commerce in the preparation of this draft is kindly acknowledged.

Many portions of this plan were taken from other works. Among these were the National Park Services master plans for the Guam National Seashore, and the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Johnsrud's Outdoor Recreation on Guam, and Beaty's Discovering Guam, among others the fine illustrations were from the Pacific Vision, and Alec Stern's Guam, U.S.A. we are certain that all persons whose works were used as references in this program plan would support this effort at a beginning of a historical preservation program for Guam.

Finally, Guam is indebted to Governor Carlos G. Camacho, Frank F. Blas, the Director of Commerce and State Liaison Officer for Historic Preservation, Jose D. Diego, Deputy Director, Department of Commerce, and to Ralph Reyes, Chief of Parks and Recreation Resources for providing the drive to make this historic preservation program a possibility.

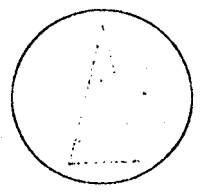
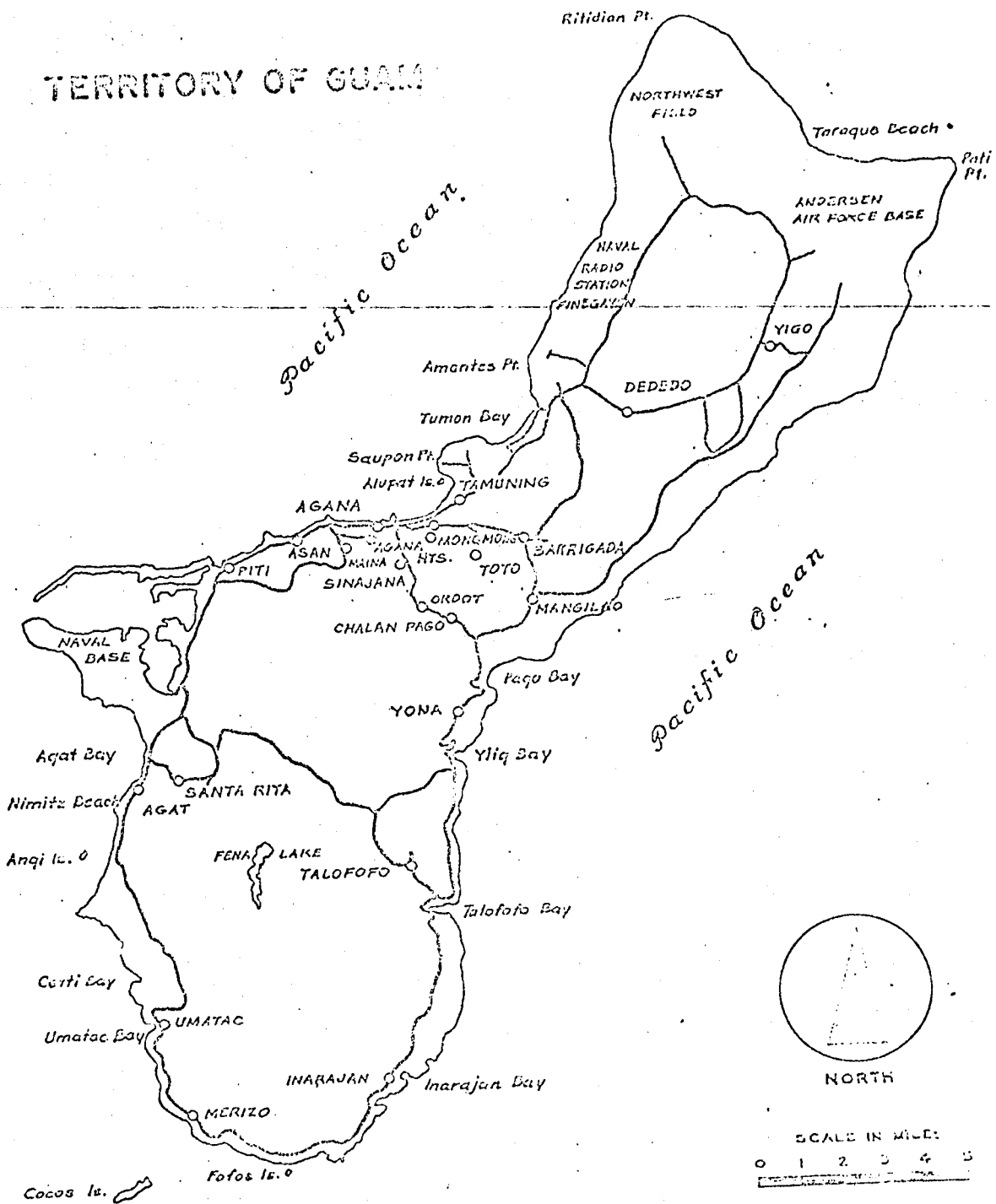
ROBERT G.P. CRUZ  
Parks and Recreation Resources  
Division  
Department of Commerce  
June 30, 1972



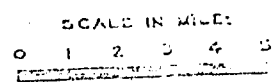
# LOCATION MAP



# TERRITORY OF GUAM

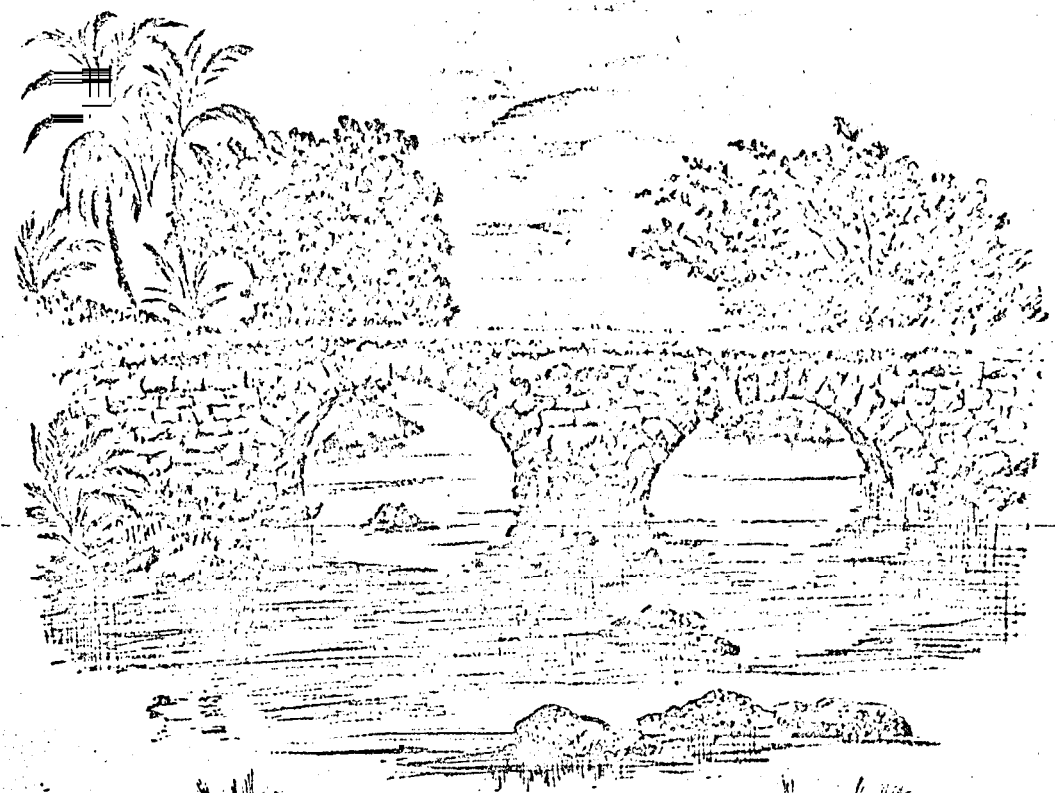


NORTH



LEGEND  
— EXISTING GENERAL CIRCULATION

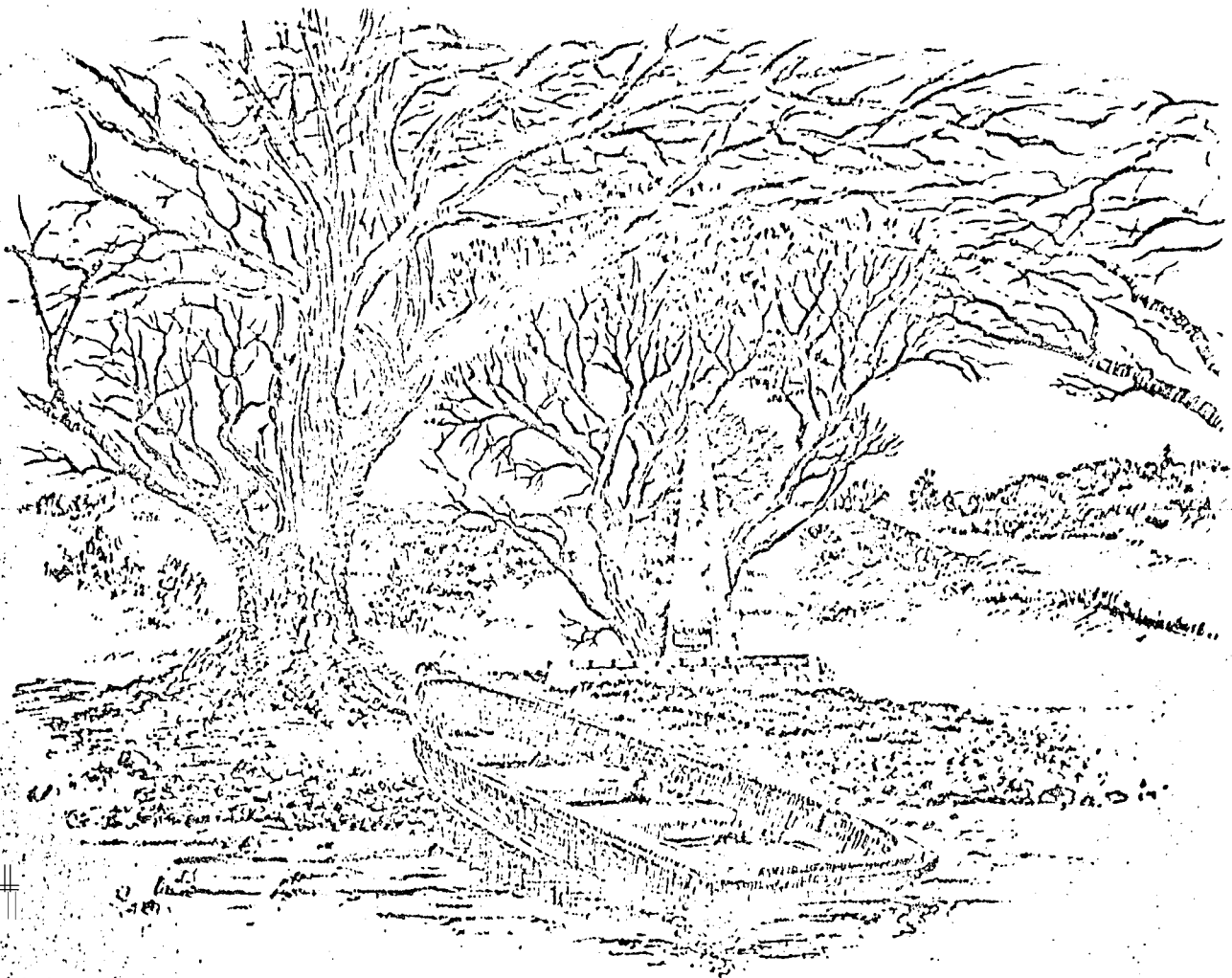




*SPANISH BRIDGE  
- A PICTURESQUE RELIC  
OF THE SPANISH OCCUPATION*



*LATITE STONES  
THE ANCIENT CHANDROS BUILT THEIR LARGER HOMES AND  
WAREHOUSES ON THESE PILLARS OF LIMESTONE AND MASONRY.*



*MAGELLAN MONUMENT*

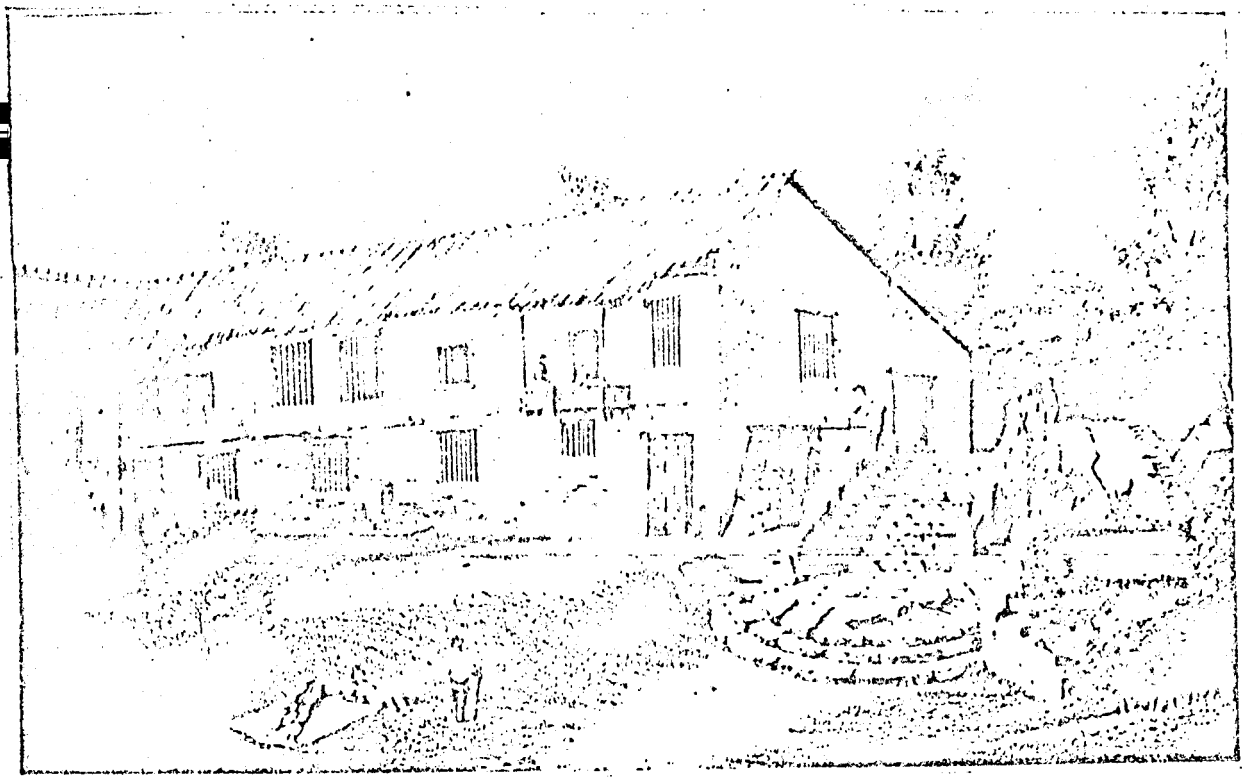
*IT WAS INTO UMATAC BAY THAT THE SPANIARD FERDINAND MAGELLAN SAILED ON HIS ROUND-THE-WORLD VOYAGE IN 1521. A COLORFUL GUAM-STYLE CARNIVAL IN UMATAC CELEBRATES THE MARCH OF FLEET ANNUALLY.*

*THE SPANISH TOWER  
~ RUINS OF AN  
18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY FORT  
OVERLOOKING THE  
BAY AT UMATAC*

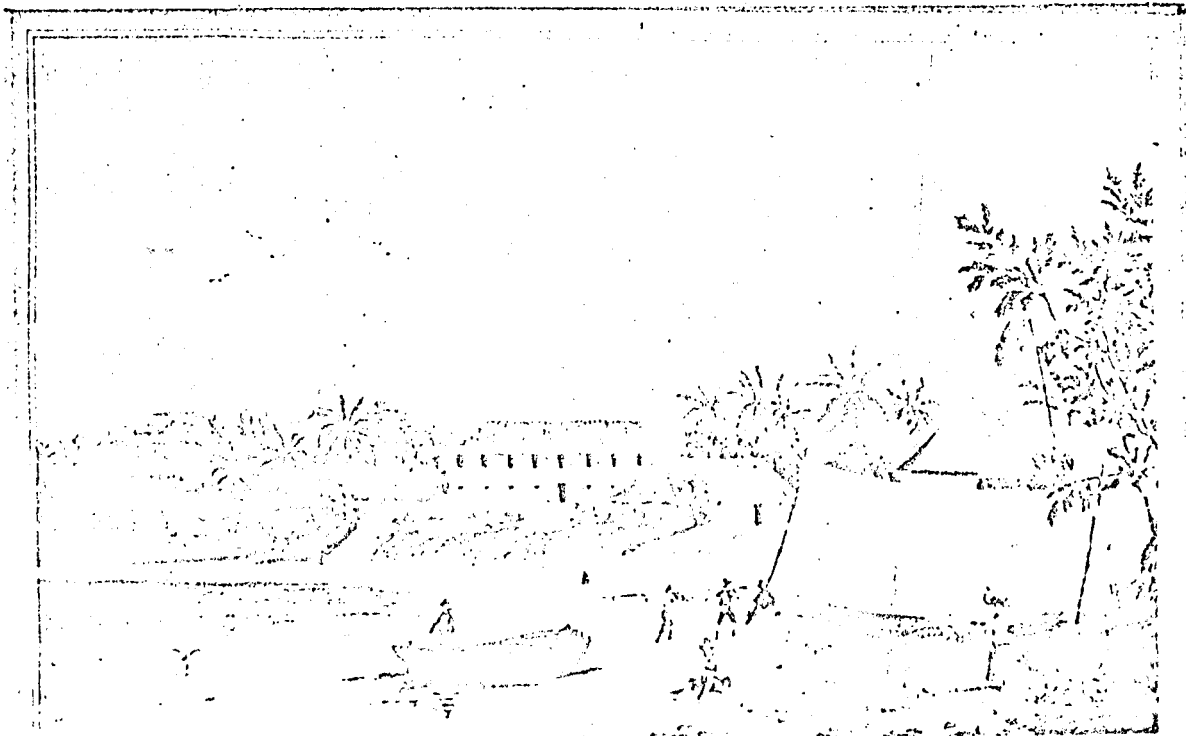




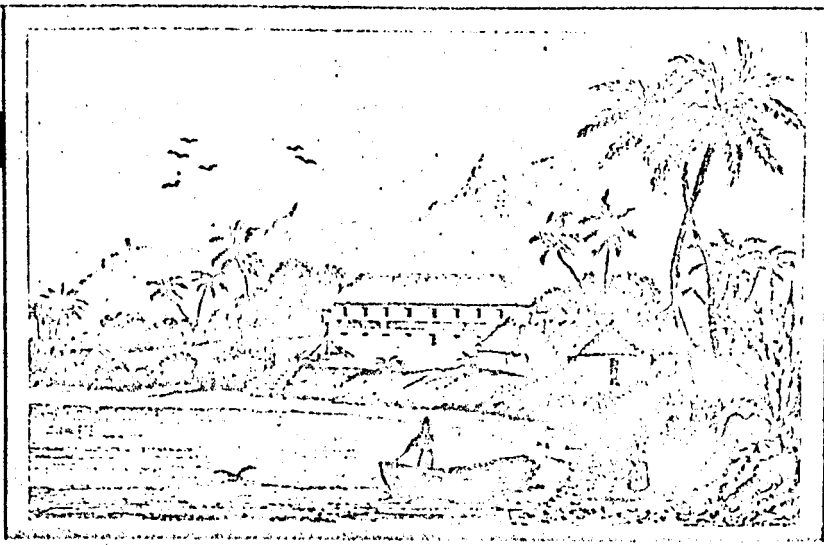
*CASTLE ROCK, UMATAC BAY  
REMNANTS OF MASONRY LEADING UP TO AND ATOP  
THIS PROMINENCE SUGGESTS IT MAY HAVE BEEN  
A WATCHTOWER IN THE DAYS OF THE SPANIARDS*



*The Convent at Umatac*  
Lithograph by Aulaire and Adam after Sainson, 1830.



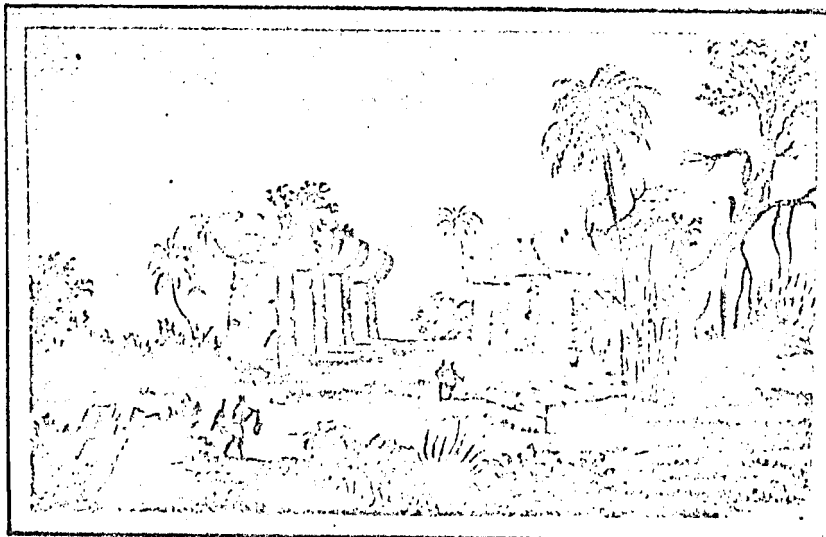
*Vue de la Casa Real A Umata*  
Lithograph by Hostein after Sainson, 1830.



*The Bay at Umatac*  
Etching from *Oceania*,  
1834.



*Agriculture in the Marianas*  
Etching from *Oceania*,  
1834.

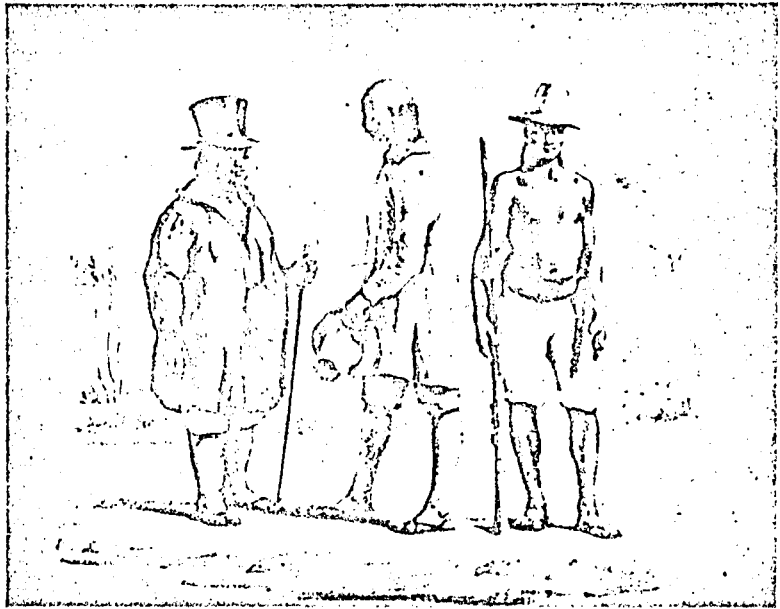


*Latte Stones*  
Etching from *Oceania*,  
1834.

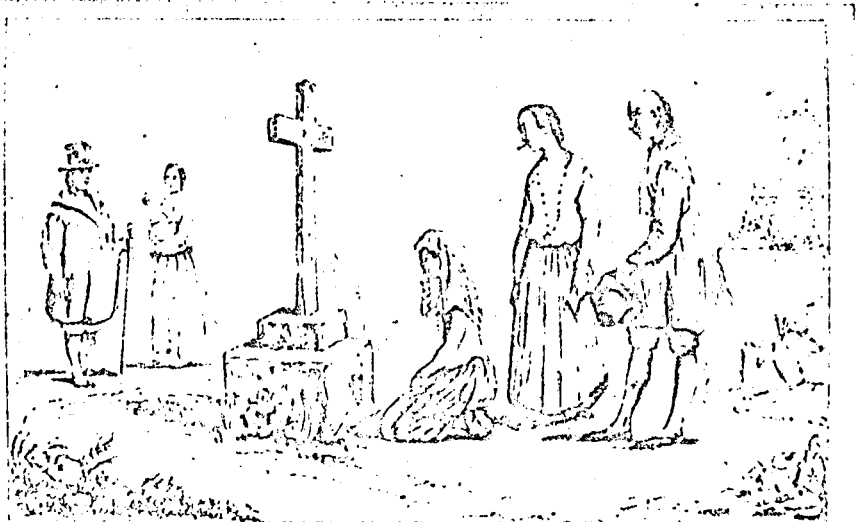
Women of Umatac  
Engraving by Midy after Sainson,  
1830.



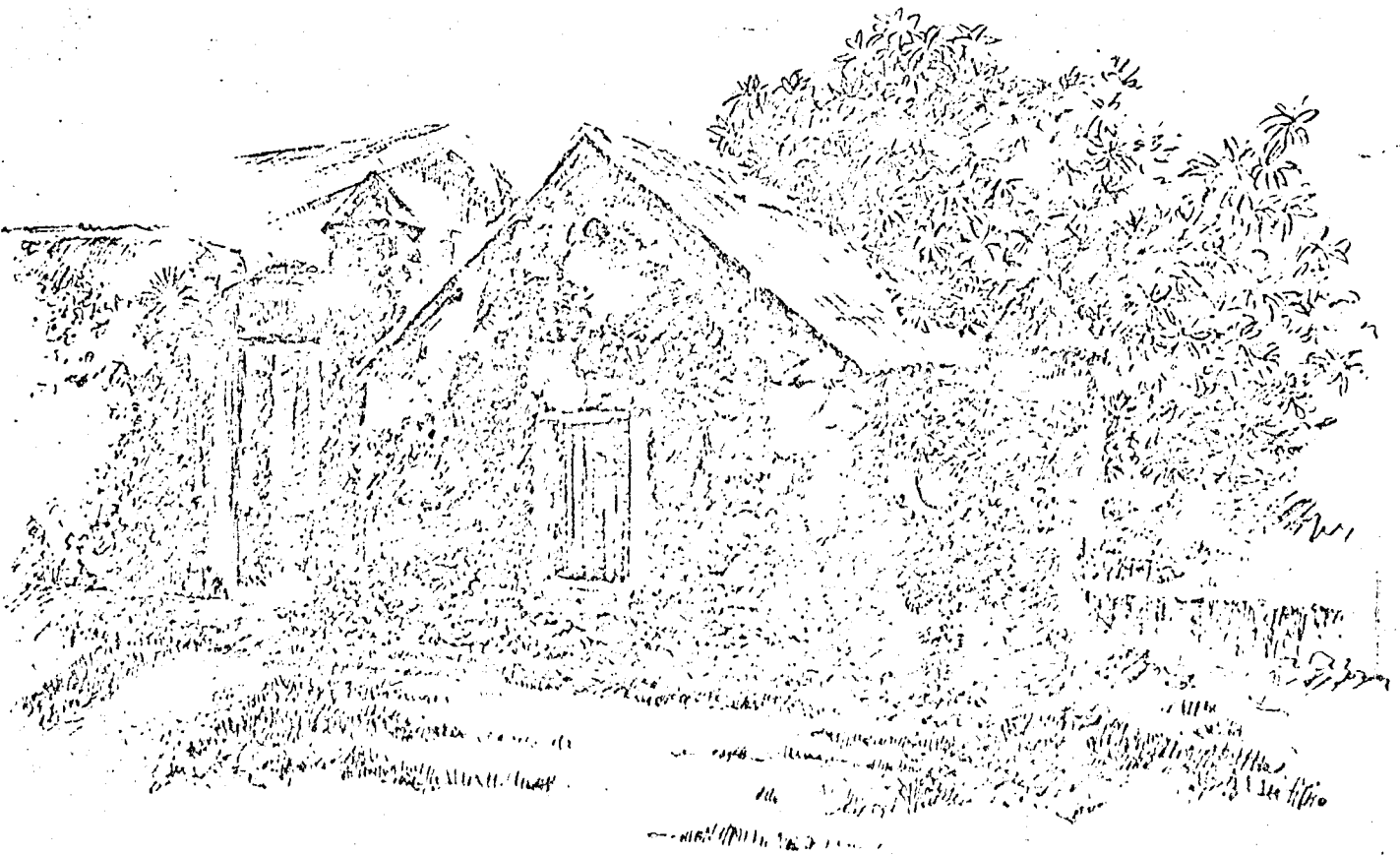
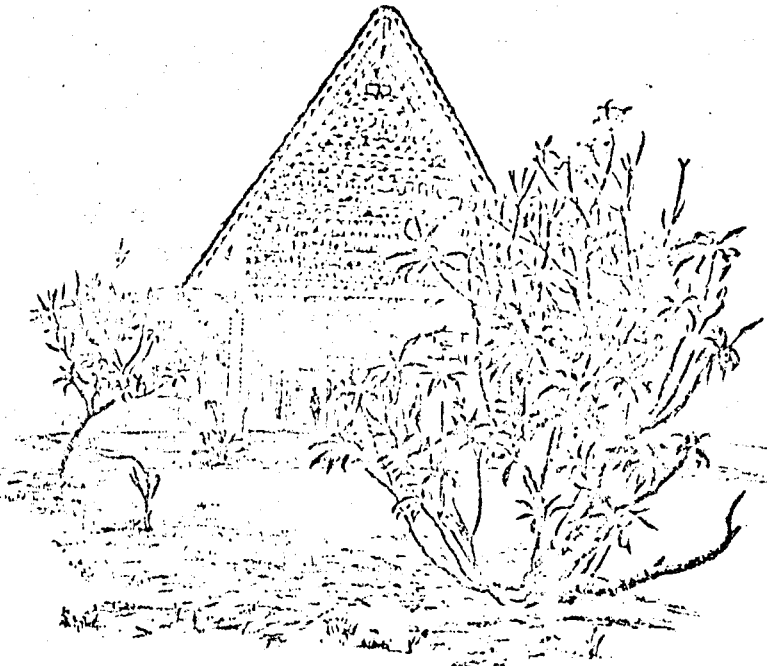
Men of Umatac  
Engraving by Midy after Sainson,  
1830.



Engraving of Marianas Islands  
from *Oceanic*, 1834.



ONE OF THE FINE  
EXOTIC HOTELS AT  
MAGNIFICENT TOMON BAY.



GUAM'S OLDEST BUILDING  
THE WEATHER BEATEN STONES AND CRUMBLING MORTAR OF THE OLD  
STRUCTURE HAVE CLUNG TOGETHER SINCE THE SPAINARDS OCCUPATION.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Guam Historian Paul Carano has stated that "the history of Guam has been determined largely by events and movements that occurred in other parts of the world." Among these were the Renaissance interest in the Far East generated by Marco Polo's travels and the Holy Crusades; the global discoveries of European navigators; the struggle among European powers for commercial dominance in the Orient; the Spanish trade between Mexico and the Philippines; the outreach of Roman Catholicism through the Spanish Jesuits; and the succession of modern wars from 1898 to the present.

The distinctive historical background of Guam is the long history of Spanish influence, 1521 to 1898. Although evidences of early Hispanic culture are not together lacking in the continental United States, as in Florida, Texas, the Southwest, and California, Guam is the only United States possession which bears the imprint of Spain for so long a period—over 375 years.

Agana contains a few remaining traces of Spanish occupation, notably a stone bridge, a remnant of the hilltop Fort Santa Agueda, and arch fragments of the 19th century government buildings; however, most of the early definable traces of Spanish influence are to be found in southwestern Guam. There are two reasons for this: (1) southern Guam, particularly the vicinity of Umatac, was the earlier focus of Spanish



activity, with greater resultant interest to antiquarians; and (2) 20th century civilization has not yet made a heavy imprint on southern Guam, thus sparing the few ancient ruins.

In November 1519, Ferdinand Magellan, Portuguese navigator sponsored by the Spanish Crown, sailed from Spain with five small wooden sailing ships and 237 men with the object of making the first voyage around the world. In November 1520, he succeeded in taking three vessels through the straits at the tip of South America and entered the waters of the vast unchartered Pacific Ocean. Suffering cruelly from scurvy, Magellan's emaciated crews did not reach land for 98 days or until March 6, 1521. According to tradition, this land was Guam and the safe harbor was Umatac Bay. (Firmly adhering to this belief, the citizens of Guam have erected a monument to the great circumnavigator at Umatac and annually celebrate March 6 as Magellan Day.)

Magellan's men refreshed themselves with food and water, and were treated hospitably by the natives. The event was marred, however, by the alleged thievery of the islanders, and in retaliation the captain led an armed party ashore to burn villages and kill a random number of inhabitants, thus introducing western civilization to this island paradise. Naming these islands the Ladrones (Spanish for robbers), he set sail after 3 days for the Philippines. The famous captain himself was killed on the island of Mactin (Philippines). The great significance of Guam in this epoch-making event is not merely that Magellan stopped

here, but that without this particular lifesaving stop the encirclement of the globe by his expedition would probably have been impossible.

Although the original intention was benevolent, the clash of European and Chamorro culture led to the inevitable bloodshed. After a few decades of strife and epidemic diseases the original population of some 50,000 Chamorros was reduced to less than 5,000; this led to the wholesale importation of laborers from elsewhere; primarily the Philippines, with the result that true native pre-Magellan Chamorro blood can no longer be readily identified.

The first seat of Government of Guam was at the southern village of Umatac; later it was moved to Hagatna (or Agana), further north, where the harbor, though less picturesque, was much larger. Nevertheless, Umatac was the traditional landing place for Magellan and the Manila galleons, the Spanish treasure ships laden with Mexican silver for the Philippines, which stopped here annually to replenish water and food supplies and leave provisions, royal dispatches and personnel typically soldiers, priests and convict labor. The annual galleon was an institution which thrived from 1565 to 1815, an astounding period of 250 years. The same cannot be said, however of Guam itself, which under lethargic Spanish rule, languished through the centuries.

After Magellan, the most significant visitor to Guam was Legazpi who, after helping Cortez conquer Mexico, in 1564 sailed to the island where

in their usual manner the natives came out to greet the vessels in their praus or praos (outrigger boats) and to trade food and water for coveted iron. On January 26, 1565, Legazpi took formal possession of this island in the name of the king. The occasion was soon marred by senseless killings and reprisals, and another 100 years would elapse before Spain would formally occupy the island. However, Legazpi put Guam on the maritime charts; lying athwart the most favorable ocean passage east to west, it henceforward would be a navigational magnet, and the indispensable rest-stop for Pacific voyagers. From Guam, Legazpi went on to the Philippines and laid the foundations there for a permanent Spanish colony. At the same time, returning to Mexico from the Philippines, the navigator Urdaneta made the momentous discovery of "the Northern Passage," where the wind system called the Prevailing Westerlies made the only eastward crossings possible for the clumsy sailing ships of that day.

Legazpi's colonization and Urdaneta's discovery, making a round trip from South America to the Orient feasible, led directly to a unique maritime institution. This was "the Manila galleon," comprising one or more ships that would set forth annually from Acapulco, Mexico, laden with silver for Manila; then return laden with exotic items from China and southeast Asia. The eastward passage from the Philippines was far to the north, between 35 and 40 degrees of latitude, arching from the Bonins near the tip of Japan to Cape Mendocino on the northern California coast, thence 3,000 miles south. The westward route took

advantage of the northwest trade winds, dropping down from Acapulco at 15 degrees along the South American coast, to about 10 degrees, then rising to 13 degrees latitude and over 7,000 miles to intercept the Ladrões.

The galleons began their run shortly after Lagazpi's settlement in 1568 and, despite vicissitudes of monsoons, shipwreck, fire, English privateers, chronic thirst and starvation, continued amazingly on their epic run for 250 years or until about 1815. Guam's role in this lengthy drama was, of course, as a stop on the southern leg, to supply desperately needed food, water, and other refreshments to the voyagers. While the great treasure-laden Spanish galleons were the principal visitors, Guam was not neglected by voyagers of other nationalities. In 1579 Sir Francis Drake aboard the Golden Hind landed at "the island of thieves" after raiding and plundering along the South American coast.

The brief but meteoric rise of Holland as a maritime power resulted in at least three notable visits by Dutch fleets at Guam, to trade iron with the natives in exchange for water and fuel stores; Olivier Van Noort in 1600, Admiral Spilberber, in 1616 and Admiral I'Heremite in 1625 all laid by in the Umatac roadstead. The latter, standing by "a cannon shot and a half from shore," commanded the famous Nassau Fleet of 1,260 men, the largest single group of white men to visit Guam before the 19th century.

It was not commerce but religion that resulted in eventual Spanish occupation. In 1668 Father Sanvitores, 5 priests and 33 soldiers, after landing at Umatac, established a mission at Hagatna (or Agana), and renamed the islands the Marianas after his patroness, Mariana of Austria, Queen Regent and widow of Philip IV. Later the first Spanish governor appeared to take actual charge of an island over which only nominal control had been exercised by the Viceroy of Mexico since 1565. Sanvitores himself was martyred by natives who resisted Christian baptism. There followed a lengthy succession of wars, epidemics, and natural disasters in the course of which, by 1695, the native Chamorro population was reportedly reduced from 50,000 to 4,000. Thus, by something resembling genocide, a succession of royal governors managed to achieve a sterile peace.

One of the most famous buccaneers to visit Guam was Captain Woodes Rogers, who hove into view with two frigates in 1710, and was received by the governor like visiting royalty. On his passenger list were three of the most fascinating figures in English literary history: William Dampier, historian-adventurer, who had visited Guam also in 1686 and 1699; Alexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe who had been rescued by Rogers off Juan Fernandez island near South America; and Simon Hatley, the original killer of the albatross who achieved immortality in Coleridge's classic poem, "The Ancient Mariner."

A few enlightened Spanish governors tried to improve the lot of the natives by introducing agriculture and commerce, but little was accomplished; greed and apathy marked the respective attitudes of conquerors and the conquered. Things became worse when, by Royal edict, the conscientious Jesuits were expelled from the island in 1769. Smallpox further reduced the population until only some 1,300 Chamorros were accounted for in 1786. In 1817 a Russian visitor, Lotzbue, said that only two bona fide original natives were then left and "soon the race of old Ladrones will be extinguished." Filipinos, Japanese and other Micronesian Islanders were imported to repopulate the island.

Dislocations resulting from the Napoleonic Wars shook the Spanish Empire. The famed Manila galleon gradually faded away. The exact date of "the last galleon" is disputed; the 1807 galleon reputedly sank in Apra Harbor! By 1824 the Central and South American colonies had thrown off the Spanish yoke, and control of Guam shifted from Mexico to the Philippines. In that year, the population was given as 6,000 with Agana, Umatac, Inarajan, and Merizo among the principal towns.

The first half of the 19th century was the era of whaling. British and American ships, away from home ports for as much as 3 to 4 years, found Guam a welcome haven, rivalling in this respect the more famous Sandwich Islands, which became Hawaii. There were so many Americans entering Guamanian ports, with accompanying problems of desertion and jurisdiction, that in 1855 Captain Samuel J. Masters was appointed U.S. Consul in Guam.

The history of Guam as "monotony relieved by an occasional disaster" is pointed up by a succession of mid-19th century typhoons, earthquakes, and smallpox epidemics. When the USS Charleston anchored off Apra Harbor in June 1898 and Captain Glass startled Governor Marina with the announcement that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States, the governor surrendered without fuss.

The Spanish-American War and the fall of the Philippines resulted in the peaceful conquest of Guam by a United States naval vessel which entered Apra Harbor in June 1898. By the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, the United States obtained outright possession of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam, the chief virtue of the latter being its utility as a coaling station. By the order of President McKinley dated December 23, 1898, "the Island of Guam in the Ladrone" was placed under the control of the United States Navy, a status which (except for the period of Japanese occupation, 1941-1944) prevailed until July 21, 1950.

Except for the scuttling of the German ship Cormoran in Apra Harbor and the descendants of some of the crewmen who settled in Guam as the result of their internment, World War I left little impression in Guam. About the only significant change was that Saipan and the other northern

Marianas which had been German since 1898 went under a Japanese mandate and it became difficult to visit friends and families in the neighboring island; also, the Chamorro-Spanish culture in the other islands added Japanese to its German overtones.

The story of World War II in the Pacific Theater, 1941-1945, leading from Pearl Harbor to the Japanese surrender on the battleship Missouri, is one of the great military epics of all time. When Japan bombed Pearl Harbor and quickly occupied Guam and the Philippines, the United States was confronted with the colossal task of conducting a truly global war, not only in Europe against Hitler's aggression, but in the vast reaches of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of Japan. The courageous U.S. Navy, Marine and Army units assigned to this staggering task, backed by our industrial might and a patriotic citizenry, achieved their goals with surprising speed, but at a tragic cost in American lives and bloodshed.

The road to victory in the Pacific was the capture of island stepping-stones, in the south and west central ocean areas, and names like Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa will be forever engraved in the nation's memory. While Guam was perhaps no more or less important than certain other islands in the comeback campaign, it is the only major battleground in the Western Pacific Theater in American ownership. (Saipan, Kwajalein and other significant islands are in the Trust Territories of the Pacific, under American management only through United Nations agreement. The campaign to recapture Attu and Kiska at the end of the Aleutain chain in Alaska was an isolated action.)



Although Guam affords the only opportunity to preserve a Pacific island battlefield, this does not mean that it lacks distinctive features. On the contrary, the history of Guam in World War II is nationally significant in its own right for several reasons:

Guam was the westernmost American-owned territory to be attacked or occupied by Japan.

The easy Japanese capture of Guam, following Pearl Harbor, provided the historical tombstone to the American foreign policy of the 1920's, predicated unrealistically on vague aspirations for "peace" rather than the requirements of national security.

The American recapture of Guam involved the largest amphibious assault in the Pacific up to that time and, based on efficiency of preparation and the comparatively low American morality ratio, it was in many ways the most successful.

The recapture of Guam, following the Japanese loss of Saipan and the great Philippine Sea navy-air victory, finally convinced the Japanese they had lost the sea war, and would now have to concentrate on defending their homeland.

Guam became a major base for air reconnaissance and bombardment of Japan, thus contributing to the final victory. (However, the planes over Nagasaki and Hiroshima flew from neighboring Tinian.)

Guam is today, as U.S. Naval headquarters for the Marianas and the site of Andersen Air Force Base, of the greatest strategic importance in our current foreign policy in the Asian half of the free world.

Today, over 25 years after the American recapture of the island, Guam retains the essential features of the battlefield terrain and also a surprisingly large number of physical reminders of the struggle-caves,

fortifications, etc. Thus there is a high degree of historical integrity.

With the Liberation - still celebrated each July 21 - the modern era began for Guam. Trade and contacts with America and the nations of Asia resumed and greatly increased. The push for some sort of political autonomy within the American system, which had begun in the thirties, was resumed and resulted, in 1950, with the passage by Congress of the Organic Act of Guam which replaced Naval Government with an appointed civilian governor and established the 21-seat Legislature of Guam as well as a civilian courts system.

The next big break-through came in 1961, when the requirement of security clearances for entry into Guam was abolished. This made possible the boom in expanding business and tourism which has continued ever since in Guam.

There was, however, one giant catastrophe to follow closely. On November 11, 1962, Typhoon Karen destroyed 90 per cent of the island's buildings and most of the vegetation. In the aftermath of that calamity, Guam can be said to have really come into its own. A vast program of rehabilitation, literally changed the face and the skyline of the island and commerce and industry came back as never before.

As part of the rapid self-sufficiency Guam has attained Carlos G. Camacho was inaugurated as the first elected Governor of Guam in January of 1971. He was the last appointed governor to serve and was the third of Guamanian birth.

## 1B PRESERVATION HISTORY

In 1952, the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, asked the National Park Service to assist archeological and recreational studies on Guam. Dr. Erik K. Reed submitted a report entitled The Archeology and History of Guam, primarily an inventory of resources related to prehistoric peoples and the period of Spanish influence. 1521-1898. Irving C. Root wrote a report on Park and Recreation areas, Territory of Guam.

In 1959, under Executive Order 59-6, Governor Richard Barret Lowe created the Parks and Monuments Committee to act as an advisory group to the Government of Guam on matters relating to recreational and historical parks and monuments.

In 1965, Governor Manuel F.L. Guerrero and the Office of Territories requested the National Park Service to study the sites on Guam for their historical significance. The subsequent report recommended two areas as units of the National Park System. The first area was a Guam National Seashore. The second area, identified as a War in the Pacific National Historical Park, interprets World War II in the Pacific from Pearl Harbor to the Japanese surrender, emphasizing the capture and liberation of Guam. A more intensive field study has resulted in master plans for the two parks.

In January, 1972, the House of Representatives Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation visited Guam to tour the proposed National Park Seashore. A Congressional hearing was held on January 15, at which the community expressed its support for the two parks.

In response to the 1966 National Historical Preservation Act (P.L. 89665), the Governor of Guam designated Paul B. Souder, Director of Tourism as the State Liaison Officer.

On August 23, 1967, the Micronesian Area Research Center was established at the University of Guam through Public Law, 9-106. The center has compiled an impressive collection of historical documents and literature from all over the world pertinent to Guam and Micronesia and is cognizant of important historical sites in the area.

A comprehensive recreation study was done in 1966 for the Territorial Planning Commission through a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The work, Outdoor Recreation on Guam, included a large number of historic sites in its action program plan.

The Parks and Monuments Committee was reactivated by Governor Carlos G. Camacho through Executive Order 72-5 in January of 1972, and Mr. Frank F. Blas, Director of Commerce, was appointed State Liaison Officer to replace Mr. Paul Souder who had left government service.

Guam is now in the process of placing her historic sites on the Federal Register.

7-1-72

## 1C PRESERVATION PHILOSOPHY

Why preserve remnants of Guam's history? This rapidly changing island society, mainly people appear to have lost sight of the meaning or significance of their culture in the background of the modern world they have recently entered. There are enormous cultural educational and economic values to be gained from historic preservation.

For a people to lose their ties to such an historically rich background as Guam's would indeed be tragic. And yet it is almost a daily occurrence that some little bit of Guam's culture or history is lost: an ancient latte stone is destroyed by bull dozers during construction of a subdivision.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the people who inhabit the islands of Micronesia (the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Guam) must take steps to orient themselves so as to be better equipped to meet the demands of the modern world. It is recognized that they can no longer remain "islands unto themselves." However, rapid advances in the fields of transportation and communication bring them into daily contact with cultures of greater magnitude, urban living, cash economies, and similar conditions, knowledge of which is necessary for survival in a competitive world. To meet the stresses being imposed on the people of Micronesia and to implement the concerns and responsibilities of our government in this area, it seems evident that preservation of cultural and historical values must be emphasized.

And yet this effort must be more than simply reminiscent of the "colonial paternalism" that has been so characteristic of the American and Spanish presence in Micronesia. The people of Guam, as well as all Micronesians must be made aware of the worthiness and uniqueness of their cultural experience.

This, however, cannot be accomplished unless there is a concerted effort to preserve, restore and interpret the remnants of their ancient culture. The people of Guam and all of Micronesia must be educated in their history and made to feel as proud and worthy as any man on the face of this earth. It is toward these goals that our plan for historic preservation is directed, not simply to please the droves of tourists that are swarming to our shores.

1-D HISTORICAL SURVEY

Guam's historical survey effort was the result of a number of works. One of these was the work done in the preparation of study done for the Territorial Planning Commission in 1966 by Johnsrud and Associates and Winnacker and Associates in preparation of a comprehensive study completed in 1966 and entitled Outdoor Recreation on Guam. This basic work included 7 sites of legendary importance to Guam 24 sites significant to the Spanish regime, 5 sites of the pre-World War II American era, and 23 World War II sites.

Another comprehensive listings of Guam's historical sites was in Discovering Guam, a guide book to Guam. In this work was listed 17 sites of the Spanish period, and 19 monuments or historical markers.

For the pre-Spanish period, The Archeology and The History of Guam 1952, work of Erik K. Reed, regional archaeologist with the Region 3 office of the National Park Service in Santa Fe, New Mexico, was referred to, as well. Bulletin No. 100 of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, Laura M. Thompson's 1932, Archaeology of the Marianas Islands, based on the archæological excavation of Commander Joseph C. Thompson and Hans G. Hornbostel. Other references were History of Guam by Paul Carano (recent) and Pedro Sanchez, and Charles Beardsley's Guam: Past and Present. (recent)

The above cited material, as well as hundreds of other works are available in the Micronesian Area Research Center of the University of Guam, the site of the world's best collection of material on Guam and Micronesia.

This survey was by no means as complete as it could have been and the volume of untranslated manuscript in the original Spanish stored at the Micronesian Research Center will no doubt uncover numerous other sites of historic significance.

Guam and the Mariana Islands have been found to be exceeding rich archaeologically. The latte sites, or casas de los antiguos as they are also called, are ancient store curiosities that served as supports for aboriginal houses. Prior to World War II, over 270 latte sites were known. Today the condition of many of these are unknown. A great number of them have been destroyed. A few of the sites have been included in this survey, and more will be added later as they are rescued from the jungle growth or from construction activities.

At this time, non<sup>o</sup> of Guam's historical sites or districts are included in the National Register of Historic Places, however, a number of them will be submitted for inclusion shortly.

Guam is anxious to begin a program of historical preservation and interest in such activities is a matter of growing interest. Governor Carlos G. Camacho, in a recent statement said,

"Guam is an area that has few equals in the richness of its culture and historical background and our history is replete with interesting people and events: The Chamorro warrior, the Spanish adventurer, the Jesuit priest, the political prisoner, the Spanish-American War, World War I and II, Legaspi, Magellan, Sanvitores, Tweed, and Yokoi, to name but a few, are all a part of our heritage.

Guam is experiencing a rate of growth that threaten our historical areas, such as latte stone sites and the remnants of the Spanish period. To maximize our capabilities in preservation/restoration activities, the Parks and Recreation Resources Division of the Department of Commerce has been attempting to get Guam qualified for federal grants under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. However, it is a prerequisite that Guam's historical landmarks be entered into the National Register of Historic Places.

Toward this end, I have taken two recent actions. The first was in the issuing of Executive Order 72-5 which reactivated the long-defunct Parks and Monuments Committee. The second action was the appointment of Mr. Frank F. Blas, the Director of the Department of Commerce as State



Liaison Officer for Historic Preservation. Mr. Blas takes the place of Mr. Paul Souder who has left government service."

The impetus of our program is the firm desire of the people of Guam to see that the long and rich history is emphasized in a manner befitting its significance both to the populace of Guam and to the world.

1-E PRESERVATION PLANNING'S RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER STATE PLANNING

Historic preservation should contribute to, benefit from and be coordinated with other aspects of State planning. The necessity for this is becoming clear on Guam where an extremely high population growth rate, and an economy in a boom threaten historic preservation.

At this time, the Guam Historic Site Commission is also the Territorial Planning Commission. This body, aware of the tremendous activity, especially, in construction, on Guam ideally has the power to prevent artifact and site degradation. Guam is in the process of revising its territorial master plan. This finished work will be crucial to Guam's efforts in preservation.

Any efforts in historical preservation restoration or interpretation will have a positive effect on the economy of Guam. Tourism, Guam's second most important industry which is directly benefited by such action.

Guam can offer an ancient, aboriginal, civilization, a 3-century Spanish influence, American colonialism and Japanese expansionism to its visitors. This history with a lush tropical island setting make Guam a potential tourist mecca.

At present Guam is receiving funds from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. As alternate BOR Liaison Officer, and by controlling matching funds for BOR projects, the Director of Commerce is in an excellent position to insure minimal duplication of effort.

## 1-F MAJOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROBLEMS

The major problem at this point is the fact that most of Guam's historical and archaeological sites lie within private property and are unmarked. This fact coupled with a real estate boom that has raised property values ten times over in ten years is causing many artifacts to be lost to bulldozers. The Government of Guam simply does not have the financial resources to acquire every site that has historical or archaeological value.

What can be done to resolve this problem? Our first should be to work out a system of identifying archaeological sites and artifacts. All bulldozer operators, for instance, could be shown what an artifact might look like to prevent needless destruction, done to ignorance.

Persons should be educated in the priceless nature of artifacts such as latte stones. Recently, the Sobu Development Co., a Japanese firm, came across latte sites while clearing jungle for a golf course. The company was convinced that preservation and display of the artifacts would be an attraction and thus be beneficial to their business. This practice of incorporation of latte stones is perhaps not the preferred practice, but it is most likely the most practical.

Another difficulty lies in the storage of artifacts. Neither the Guam Museum nor the Micronesian Area Research Center, nor the Pacific Room of the University Library have adequate facilities to store the latte stones that potentially may be donated by land-owners contemplating development of their property. The solution to this may be forth coming with the possible storage of latte at one of the parks under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

There is a shocking lack of knowledge of the historical significance of Guam by the local residents. Few persons have a really, accurate conception of the island's history. It is not uncommon, for instance, for a site to be known by an inaccurate name. Two of the Spanish forts, Fort San Jose and Fort Santa Agueda, have suffered in this manner. The answer to this problem is, of course, the education of the public. To an extent this is being accomplished by Guam history courses being taught in our schools. The efforts of the Micronesian Area Research Center is also an excellent historical resource center for local residents. However, the publication of informative and attractive brochures would be an invaluable step in resolution of this matter. Another beneficial action would be in the erection of interpretive displays that would explain the historical significance of the area being visited. The most basic directional signs are often lacking at present, but the Guam Scenic Route project earmarked for fiscal year 1973 will alleviate this condition somewhat.

The final, and probably the most crucial problem facing the territory of Guam today is the enactment of tough, comprehensive historical preservation laws to deter the wanton destruction and loss of artifacts to the people of Guam. Toward this end, this department of the Government of Guam will strive to produce such legislation for consideration by the Guam Legislature. Recent measures passed lend hope that there is adequate support for such enabling and protective laws.

VOLUME II

THE INVENTORY

The following inventory is an attempt to compile a few of the major historical and archaeological sites of the Territory. We do not look upon this collection as by any means complete. Rather, it is to be considered only a very preliminary draft of those sites we hope to include in our effort. The incomplete nature of the inventory is reflected in the narratives which in many cases, only scratches the surface of the significance or body of knowledge surrounding the particular site. These will no doubt be much refinement of this section.

The major eras that are included in this compilation are (1) the aboriginal period, including legendary sties, (2) the Spanish period, (3) the pre-World War II, American period, and (4) the World War II.

The most unique, and yet, the least comprehensive section, is the listing of latte sites. The ancient stone carvings are artifacts of the early inhabitants of the Mariana Islands. Over 270 latte sites were recorded by various archaeologists prior to World War II, and yet the listing herewith includes only eleven. Little remains of the sites except for the strange parallel rows of latte stones along with their capstons which have usually tumbled to the ground nearby, and a fascinating debris of pottery sherds, stone tools, shell implements and human burials. These sites, also know as "casas de los antiguos" and "gima taotaomona" (house of the ancient) by local folks, and are believed to be haunted. They can be found in the jungle behind almost every undisturbed beach.

Dr. Fred M. Reinman the archaeologist who compiled the data on the 270 latte house remains, believes that there are many more still undiscovered.

The Spanish period, over 375 years, is also a major portion in this inventory. Guam is the only United States possession which bears the imprint of Spain for so long a period. This Spanish influence is more characteristic of present day Guam than the ancient Chamorro culture.

The American period is divided into two segments pre-World War II and World War II. Guam's history in World War II makes her nationally significant in its own right, and the island is the only opportunity to preserve a Pacific Island Battle Field.

PRE-SPANISH ERA

7-1-16

TE NAME: Agana Latte Park

ADDRESS: Agana

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Located across O'Brien Drive from the Administration Building, this reconstructed latte site is a good place for the interested explorer to begin. Here he will see eight large latte pillars taken from a twelve-pillar house found at Mepo in what is now the Naval Magazine area. Also in the park is a heavy basalt mortar used by the ancient people for hulling rice and grinding herbs.

The latte stones in this park are typical of those found at interior village sites on Guam, but not at all typical of the more numerous coastal sites. The interior sites thus far discovered, have contained larger pillars than those on the coast, and are made of island rock rather than coral limestone. The shallow depth of the surrounding "midden" (soil containing artifacts) at interior sites seems to indicate that these were not occupied for very long.

|||| The reason for the separate capstone ("tasa") on top of every pillar ("halege") never been satisfactorily explained. One theory speculates that the floors of the ancient houses were lashed to the capstones, which in turn were set upon the pillars in a sort of ball-and-socket arrangement to allow a certain amount of play during earthquakes and typhoons. Another observer believe that the capstones were originally installed to prevent rats from entering the raised homes to eat the stored rice. This theory is based on the fact that the Chamorro capstones are identical to rat preventers used in the same way by the mountain tribes of norther Luzon in the Philippines. Then, again they may have been merely a building style developed over the years and passed down from generation to generation.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration



ITE NAME: Gongna Cove Latte Stone Site

ADDRESS: Tumon

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1945-1946 Douglas Osborne, archeologist, reconstructed and cleared this site.

BRIEF SIGNIFICANT:

Although all of Guam's ancient village sites are at present on uncleared private land, it is nevertheless possible for the more adventurous explorer to visit them. The Gongna Cove Site is somewhat more accessible than the rest, being at the extreme north end of Tumon Bay on Gun Beach. The road to Gun Beach branches north off the main Tumon Road just below the Australian Cable Station. The latte are in the thick boondocks back against the cliff toward the south end of the beach. A guide is helpful in finding the exact location.

This site was cleared and reconstructed by archeologist Douglas Osborne in 1945-46. Ten or more latte house remains are still standing. Other artifacts include a concentration of mortar stones at one spot. Osborne's sign posts are still there, although overgrown with jungle....as is the entire site.

Explorers in uncleared jungle areas like this would be wise to use an insect repellent for protection against mosquitoes, and to carry a bottle of spirits of ammonia to be rubbed on possible stings from the black bush wasps which are sometimes encountered.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

**SITE NAME:** Faifai Beach Site

**ADDRESS:** Tumon

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

This small beach immediately north of Gongna and closest to Two Lovers' Point contains the remains of at least eight latte houses concealed in the undergrowth. Three of these are 10-stone sets relatively undisturbed. At the base of the cliff are several rockshelters containing artifacts such as pottery sherds, shell and stone tool fragments. In the center of the site is a very large cave containing fresh water pools. In front of the cave is a depression with a heavy concentration of pottery sherds. To reach the area, you must walk north from Gun Beach around Bijia Point at low tide.

**OWNERSHIP STATUS:** Private

**NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:** Pending Registration

**SITE NAME:** Talofofu River Latte Stone Site

**ADDRESS:** Talofofu

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

Along the south bank of the Talofofu River, upriver from the main highway lies a small latte area of about nine houses, which was once a part of the old Chamorro village of Talofofu, destroyed by the Spanish in 1678. Dr. Reinman also excavated here because of the interesting rock shelters against the base of the cliff. He found a very deep cultural deposit at the rock shelters composed of layers containing shells, pot-sherds and ashes. Artifacts discovered included pedalion shell fishhooks, shell adzes, a drilled bead and a pinkish shell pendant. The earliest date from this site was 270 B.C. and the most recent one, 1570 A.D. The road and trail to this site are also private, and permission to use them must be secured from the owner.

**OWNERSHIP STATUS:** Private

**NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:** Pending Registration

||ITE NAME: Dandan Site

ADDRESS: Malojloj

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

On the hills overlooking the Ugum River northwest of the NASA installation, is a small site containing fragments of stone bowls, mortars, pounders and adzes. It may have been a workshop for maing these implements. South of this site across the bowl-shaped Dandan area, are at least three spots where a number of slingstones can be found. It may have been a battlefield or perhaps a sling-stone workshop. The stones are nearly all of the same kind of rock, which is found nearby.

\*\*\*\*\*

In addition to these sites, there are many more hidden in the jungle along the beaches or inland along the rivers. Dr. Reinman found 138 sites containing approximately 270 latte house remains. He believes there are many more still undiscovered. Previous archeological dates obtained in the Marianas by Dr. Alexander Spoehr in 1949-50 include: the date of 1527 B.C., the earliest so far in any of the Pacific islands, from a non-latte site at Chalan Piao, Saipan; and the date of 845 A.D. from a latte site at Blue Beach, Tinian.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

—TE NAME: Pulantat site

ADDRESS: Yona

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

This large inland site northwest of Yona is on high rolling land. At one time about 35 latte houses were scattered across 50 hectares of land. Now all but eight have been pushed over or cleared away. One of the largest is made of a soft stone quarried from nearby rock outcroppings. Another larger latte structure was standing when Osborne visited the site in 1945, but has since been pushed over a bank, and lies in a heap half way down a slope. It contains the most unusual latte stone on Guam, with Spanish crosses engraved on its side... carved perhaps by the soldiers who destroyed the village. Several smooth stone adzes were found here, and many large mortars remain. Dr. Reinman's excavations in 1966 revealed that the site was occupied for only a short time. Its earliest date was 1770 A.D.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

—TE NAME: Tumhun Site

ADDRESS: Tumon

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

South of Gun Beach in the area surrounding the Sanvitores Shrine on Tumon Bay, the ancient village of Tumhun once stood. (See Sanvitores Shrine). No latte stones remain today, but a great many bits and pieces of artifacts can be found on the surface here every time the area is bulldozed. It takes patience, a pair of sharp eyes, and a knowledge of what to look for, before you will spot many of the ancient implements. Modern buildings rising around this site are rapidly destroying it.

Most numerous are the red clay pottery sherds. Thick rim pieces and charred sides of pots dot the ground. Many can be found where the soil is blackes.... evidence of an ancient cooking pit. Most of these thick sherds are either undecorated or marked with parallel lines, and are classified by archeologists | "Marianas Plain Ware." A rarer, earlier form is the "Marianas Red Ware": —inner, harder and glossier. Rarest of all are the pottery pieces with incised decorations showing a human stick-figure or geometric design. Less than half a dozen of these have been found. Very few whole pots have ever turned up.

Another common artifact at the Tumhun Site is the Tridacna clam shell adz. Whole adzes or broken halves of various sizes are scattered here and there. All were once lashed to stick handles for chopping and scraping.

Stone tools are the most exciting finds of all. Carefully chipped and polished basalt adzes are rare but usually in good condition. A few slingstones (the principal Chamorro weapon) of coral, basalt or red rock may even turn up. It is essential to visit the Guam Museum in Agana to become familiar with these and other artifacts before you start your search for them.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

NAME: Tarague-Jinapsan Beach Site

ADDRESS: Yigo

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

This particular site is one of the longest on Guam. In fact, the whole coast from Tarague to Ritidian might be considered as one extended site, for there are latte house remains and artifacts in the jungle along the entire coast. To reach it, start at Tarague Beach and walk north. You must first obtain permission from the base security office to enter the fenced-off area north of Tarague. An outstanding latte site here is the group of large pillars at Jinapsan in the jungle just north of Mergagan Point. Wherever you find dark gray sand and pieces of pottery in the jungle, you are on an ancient site. The latte stand back in the jungle parallel to the shore, and it takes sharp eyes to spot them.

There is also a depression in the reef at Jinapsan resembling a giant footprint. This is the locale of the legendary child who leaped from Guam to Rota in the ancient days. He was the son of the strongest man on Guam, so the story goes. At first his father was proud of him, but soon he became jealous of the boy's growing strength. One day when the lad was only three years old he found a little crab to play with. Suddenly the crab scuttled away into a hole under a coconut tree. The boy put his arms around the tree and pulled it up, roots and all, to retrieve his little playmate. This so unnerved the father that he leaped on his son and might have killed him, had not the child run to the beach and made a tremendous leap all the way to Rota, forty miles away. His "footprint" is visible here and also on the reef at Rota.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Military

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

THE NAME: Uruno Beach Site

ADDRESS: Yigo

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Just south of Uruno Point on the northwest coast of Guam is another ancient Chamorro locality. It was first excavated by Hans G. Hornbostel, a pioneer archeological collector, who worked on Guam for six years during the 1920's under the auspices of Hawaii's Bishop Museum. His excavations at an eight-stone latte house near Uruno Point are still evident today. Hornbostel sent a seven-foot latte sample from Uruno to the Bishop Museum where it is today. All the halege were carefully cut slabs of conglomerate coral, while the tasa were of brain coral made with a groove to fit the posts. The area can be entered by hiking down to the beach from the cliffs above on a steep but well-marked trail. Permission to enter the area must be obtained from the Naval Communications Station, and a guide is necessary. There are six latte houses in the jungle and the beach. There are also several rockshelters along the base of the cliff.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration



**SITE NAME:** Gadao's Cave

**ADDRESS:** Inarajan

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

One of the easiest to reach of Guam's seaside caves is the well-known Gadao's Cave or Asgadao Cave, as it is sometimes called, on the north shore of Inarajan Bay.

From Agana, drive south to the first Inarajan store just before you cross the bridge into the village. Across the road from the store is a dirt road leading into the boondocks along the north shore of Inarajan Bay. Follow this road for about 1/2 mile until you come to the first house where the road turns north. Park off the road near the beach and follow a trail north along the shore. It will lead you about a quarter of a mile to a spot where the cliff comes down to the sea.

The cave is not visible from the trail until you mount a high rock ledge and follow it around the cliff. In this rocky path you will see round mortar holes made by the ancient Chamorros for pounding or grinding. The cave entrance is large and easily accessible from here.

Enough light enters the small cave to make visible its main attraction: the rock writings or "petroglyphs" as they are known scientifically. Its walls have been engraved with numerous white stick-figures similar to those found throughout the world. All primitive men made rock inscriptions or paintings at one time or another. The ancient Chamorros were no exception, and this is only one of several such inscription caves on Guam.

The meanings of the symbols can only be guessed at. Similar petroglyphs around the world have been carved in connection with hunting, magic or other sacred rites. Guam's petroglyphs are very simple, almost like a child's doodlings. Still, they are the genuine thing made by the ancient people, and not some hoax as has been suggested. Human figures predominate here, the largest and most obvious being two stick men standing shoulder to shoulder.

They are supposed to represent Gadao of Inarajan and Malaguana of Tumon, the two ancient champions who battled here as previously related. Gadao was allegedly hurled into this cliff, forming the cave, and the drawings are his story of the great battle, it is said. Today "Gadao" is a taotaomona of this region. But the name is also applied in Inarajan to anyone who is....or thinks he is....a "big shot!"

Artifacts have been found within the cave, so you might look for pottery sherds, slingstones, etc., if this interests you. No date has been determined for the drawings, and perhaps none will ever be. The Gadao story may, in fact, be a recent interpretation of really ancient petroglyphs, for carbon-14 dates indicate that the man has been in Guam since 1320 B.C.

There are other interesting sea caves in the area, but none contains petroglyphs.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:

ITE NAME: Mochom Site

ADDRESS: Mangilao

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

On the east coast of Guam below Hawaiian Rock Products off the back road to Andersen Air Force Base is a small sandy beach which may have been the site of the old village of Nisichan. Today there are at least 20 latte houses in various stages of disrepair in the jungle behind the beach. Twenty stone mortars lie strewn across the area, along with pottery sherds and broken tools of shell and stone. The steep old road down to the area is blocked by debris, and descent is difficult. A visitor should always check with Hawaiian Rock Products before going into the area, as there is danger from flying rocks when they are blasting.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

—TE NAME: Nomna Bay Site

ADDRESS: Inarajan

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

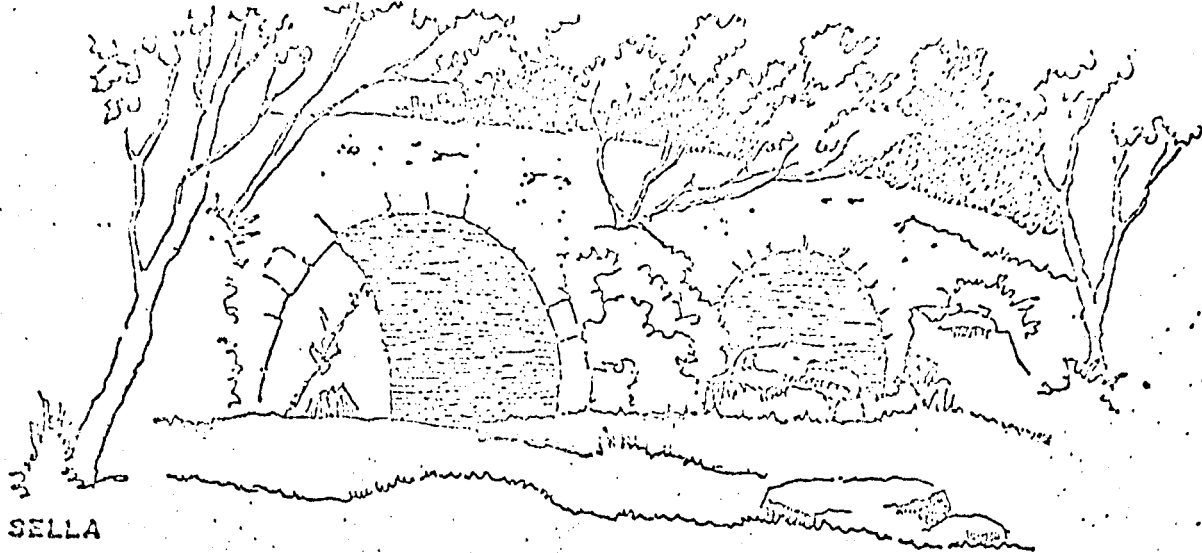
This beautiful secluded little bay on the east coast between Jalaigai Point and the Pauliluc River north of Inarajan is the site of the most recent and most extensive archeological work done on Guam. Dr. Fred Reinman, Assistant Curator of Oceanic Archeology at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, chose it as his major site of excavation during his 1965-66 expedition to Guam. A latte village of fourteen or more houses stands on a gently sloping rise overlooking the bay. It was completely concealed in lemoncito bushes until cleared by Reinman.

Several large basalt mortars stand among the latte. One has four cavities in its flat top, used in the old days for grinding federico nuts into flour, pounding puting fruit into a paste for fish poisoning, hulling rice, extracting conut oil and crushing medicinal herbs. Stone pestles were found nearby.

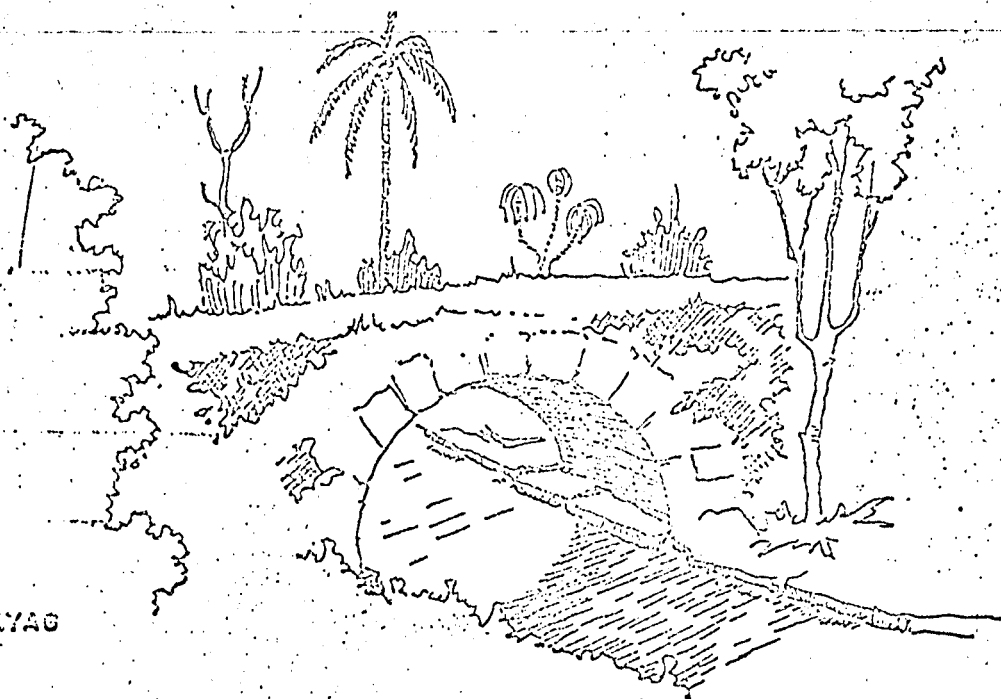
The halege at Nomna are all of coral and very badly weathered, whereas the fallen tasa of basalt and in perfect condition. One large capstone at the largest latte house was estimated to weigh five tons. Carbon-14 dates from this site indicate that it was occupied for thousands of years, the earliest date being 1320 B.C. and the most recent one, 1670 A.D. The Nomna site is on private property, and permission to use the road leading to it must be secured from the owner.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

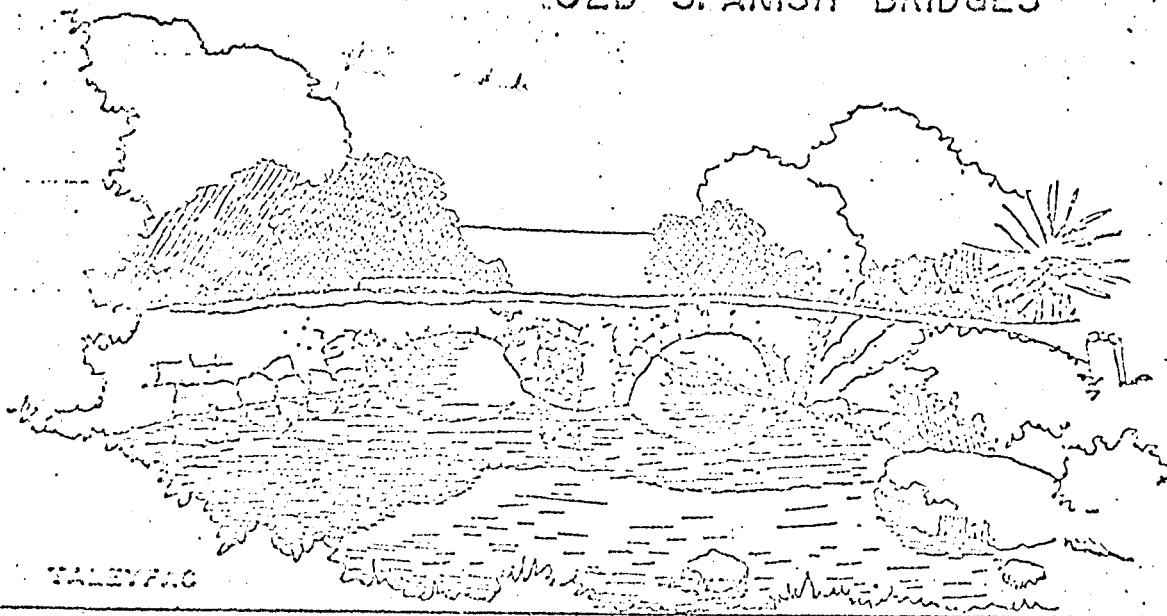


SELLA



TABLAYAG

### OLD SPANISH BRIDGES



TALEYPAC

SPANISH ERA

*Handwritten signature or mark*

≡ SITE NAME: Fort Santa Agueda

ADDRESS: Apugan, San Ramon Hill, (Lot 36), Agana Heights

SIGNIFICANT DATES: Approximately 1800--Fort built during the administration of Governor Don Manuel Muro (1794-1802)  
1802--First historical mention by William Haskell, first officer of the American Whaler Lydia, who witnessed the installation of a new Spanish governor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Agana's only remaining Spanish fort is commonly called "Fort Apugan" in English or the "Castillo" in Chamorro. Its original name was "Fort Santa Agueda." The name Apugan refers to the area where the fort is located and means "place of the ashes," for it was once the site of wood-burning to produce the ashes needed in soap-making.

The fort was built about 1800 during the administration of Gov. Don Manuel Muro (1794-1802). William Haswell called it the "Citadal" and the "Grand Fort," and told how it fired a salute when the new Governor entered the church in Agana for the first time. Haswell described the fort as having seven guns and ten men stationed there.

By 1817 when the Russian Otto von Kotzebue visited Guam, the fort had only a few guns and no powder at all. He surmised that it was built chiefly to restore peace in case of a riot. Such an occurrence was always possible while Guam was a penal colony for Filipinos. But most Spanish governors had a greater fear that English privateers might loot the colony or capture the annual galleon.

In early American days the fort was used as a flag signal station for ships. In 1933 the area was cleared and made accessible by a trail and a motor road. It was then declared a Naval Government Park.

The fort's defensive location on a hill behind Agana was still important enough for the Japanese to convert it in 1942 into a gun emplacement with steps as it is today. Japanese characters are still visible in its concrete.

Today it is again a government park, offering a most spectacular view of the city of Agana.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

**==ITE NAME:** Merizo Conbento

**ADDRESS:** Merizo

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** The conbento dates back over one hundred and fifteen years to 1856.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

The second oldest building on Guam still in use, this old rectory has walls that are three feet thick made of mamposteria, as were most of the walls of Spanish buildings on Guam. Being three feet thick, they have successfully withstood earthquakes and typhoons for more than a century.

Although the roof was carried away during Typhoon Karen in 1962, the ground floor rooms made a snug typhoon shelter. The main floor living quarters are reached by outside stone steps, typical in Guam's Spanish-style buildings.

At one side of the conbento is the shrine of Our Lady of Sorrow, maintained by the women of the village. Its statue is one of the earliest Spanish religious images brought to Guam perhaps in the 1600's.

**OWNERSHIP STATUS:** Catholic Church

**NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:** Pending Registration



SITE NAME: Fort San Jose

ADDRESS: Lot 237, Umatac. Registered, unsurveyed

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1680---Approximate year of construction.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Probably the oldest Spanish ruins on Guam. Fort San Jose was built about 1680 when Umatac Village was first established by Governor Quiroga. The name San Jose was taken from the first mission in this area, San Jose de Fuuna, established at Fouha Bay in 1672.

By 1850's the old fort was in ruins. Even its name was forgotten and it was not until 1965 that translated Spanish documents established its true name as San Jose and not Nuestra Senora del Carmen.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

TE NAME: Fort Santo Angel

ADDRESS: Lot 235, Umatac

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Next fort to be built at Umatac Bay was Santo Angel, perched on top of large rock at the north side of the bay entrance. To reach it, a visitor must proceed to the extreme north end of the village, park at the end of a dirt road and walk through a private yard to the stone stairs leading up to the fort.

This fort is a most interesting one to visit. You must climb its rather steep stone steps to appreciate it. At the top there is a sweeping view of Umatac Bay, the village and the mountains in the distance...quite different from the usual view at Fort Soledad. Then there is the fort itself. The top of the rock is much larger than you might expect. The fort contains guard rooms and a wide paved flagstone area with low walls from which its guns were once fired. In the 1700's it mounted five 8-pound cannons. To the north is another wonderful view of the southern coastline from Laso Fua Rock all the way to Facpi Island.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

SITE NAME: Fort Santa Cruz

ADDRESS: Apra Harbor

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Fort Santa Cruz was one of two old Spanish forts that protected Apra Harbor. No remains exist today.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Military

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

SITE NAME: Fort Santiago

ADDRESS: Lot 328-1, Apra Harbor

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Fort Santiago was one of two old Spanish forts that protected Apra Harbor. No remains exist today, but there is a plaque marking the area where it once stood. The site is now a U.S. Naval Ship Repair facility.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Military

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

SITE NAME: Plaza de Espana

ADDRESS: (Part of Block 28, Lot 1) Agana

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1737-1898 Seat of Government and Residence of Spanish Government.  
1898-1941 Seat of Government and Residence of American Government.  
1941-1944 Used by officials of the Japanese occupation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The area occupied by the Plaza is about 2-1/2 acres. It was the central square of Old Agana and includes remnants of the Spanish Governors' residence. Portions of the old structures that have been preserved include the three-arched gate (Arches of the Almacen), a tea house (The Chocolate House), a bandstand or kiosk (Kiosco), the Azotea and the wall surrounding the compound of the governor's residence, a building that houses the Guam Museum is also located in this compound, and is the oldest building on Guam still in use. This building was once used to store garden tools.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

**SITE NAME:** Sella Spanish Bridge (Tolai Acho)

**ADDRESS:** Umatac

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

Another interesting Spanish ruins is the Sella Bridge located at the end of Sella Bay at the mouth of the Sella River. Its remoteness, its good condition and its architectural beauty make it a prized goal for hikers interested in Guam's past. To reach it, see: Sella Bay (Chapter 3)

The bridge is similar to the Agat stone bridge, but longer and narrower, being 9 feet wide and 54 feet long. It also has double arches in good condition. This bridge was also a part of the Spanish coastal highway built to link the Capital of Agana with the anchorage at Umatac.

One other remnant of Spanish days at Sella Bay is the old stone "beehive" oven in the jungle just beyond the bridge on the south side of the Sella River. This type of oven was introduced to Guam by the Jesuit missionaries in the late 1600's and early 1700's. One of its principal uses on Guam was the slow baking of breadfruit into crisp slices that would keep indefinitely. It was also used to fire the Spanish clay pottery. The presence of this abandoned oven at remote Sella is especially intriguing, and invites further exploration for other relics of the early days.

**OWNERSHIP STATUS:** Government of Guam

**NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:** Pending Registration

SITE NAME: Taelayag Spanish Bridge (Tolai Acho)

ADDRESS: Agat

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

This second stone bridge south of Agat cannot be seen from the Agat-Umatac Road. Instead, you must hike south along the shore from Nimitz Beach to the Taelayag River, the second stream south of Nimitz. When you reach this stream, wade across and then walk upstream along its south bank a short distance to the bridge. It is a small, one-arched structure which was a part of the now-vanished Spanish coastal highway.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

**■**TE NAME: (Sagon I Tolai Acho) Spanish Bridge, Agana

ADDRESS: Block 6, Lot 1, Agana

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1800---Bridge built during the administration of Governor Manuel Muro.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

The Spanish Bridge in Agana was built in 1800 during the administration of Governor Manuel Muro. The Agana River had been diverted from its natural outlet at the boat basin, and made to flow through the town parallel to the shore and finally out to sea near present Atkins-Kroll. Padre Aniceto Street crossed the bridge and led to the landing place at the boat basin.

Governor Muro's administration was one of prosperity for the Spanish but near slave-labor for the local folks. He greatly feared the English privateers, and therefore kept everyone on Guam so busy building forts and roads that few crops could be raised, and he had to import rice. All local men who were unable to pay their taxes were forced to donate 40 days free labor to the government. Their share of rice was withheld until they complied. In this way Muro built **■**o stone forts, a school, several roads and two stone bridges in Agana. One was built in 1798 in the district of San Antonio but is no longer standing.

The present bridge was in use until the re-building of Agana in 1945 when the course of the Agana River was changed. Today it spans the reflecting pool and fountains of the new Sagon i Tolai Acho Park, a living reminder of Guam's Spanish past.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration



**■ SITE NAME:** Taleyfac Bridge; Agat Stone Bridge

**ADDRESS:** Agat

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

Another attractive Spanish ruins is the old stone bridge along the coast south of Agat near Nimitz Beach. It was built in the 1700's as a part of the old Spanish coastal road to Umatac. The Spanish governor in Agana traveled this road once a year when the galleon from Mexico anchored in Umatac Bay. The bridge is 36 feet long, 12 feet wide, double-arched and floored with heavy timbers, now covered with earth. It is no longer in use, but rates high as a subject for photographers. It can be seen from the Agat-Umatac Road just south of Nimitz Beach where it crosses the Taleyfac River.

**— OWNERSHIP STATUS:** Government of Guam

**NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:** Pending Registration

SITE NAME: Magellan Monument

ADDRESS: Umatac

SIGNIFICANT DATES: March 6, 1521---Date of Ferdinand Magellan's landing  
in the southern Marianas

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The Magellan Monument commemorates the discovery of the Marianas by the Spaniards by the fleet of Ferdinand Magellan.

One of the best known but also most controversial markers on Guam is the Magellan Monument at the end of Umatac Bay. No island visitor can miss the white stone pylon on the shaded strip of beach just across from the Umatac school. Its black marble plaque reads:

1480-1521

FERDINAND MAGELLAN

Landed near this place March 6, 1521

Erected by the Guam Teachers Association 1926

Plaque replaced by Circulo Cervantino de Guam 1962

The monument is controversial for two reasons: it is not certain that Magellan actually landed "near this place." In addition, it is not settled whether or not Guam should honor her discoverer.

In the first case, there is no doubt that Magellan brought his scurvy-ridden vessel into a bay one of the southern Marianas about March 6, 1521. But to date there has been no positive proof that the harbor he chose was Umatac Bay. Umatac came to be regarded as Magellan's landing site later because all Spanish galleons to follow landed there to take on water. Since the question may never be resolved, it seems that Umatac Bay is as good a site as any to honor, and may, of course, have been the original one.

About Magellan himself: this first European discoverer of Guam was impressed with what he saw. He was met by a huge fleet of sailing canoes--- the Chamorro's famed "flying praos"---and thus named the islands "Las Islas de las Velas Latinas" (Islands of the Lateen Sails). Then, during his brief stay, one of his ship's boats disappeared and was presumed stolen by the natives. Thus, Magellan renamed the island: "Isla de los Ladrones" (Island of the Thieves). a name that stuck for several centuries.

In retaliation Magellan led forty men armed with crossbows ashore to burn 40 or 50 houses and kill seven island men. Thus, some people ask today: why should we honor a man who called us thieves and killed our people? nevertheless, Magellan Day has been celebrated annually on Guam for many years, for the fact remains that he did discover Guam; Guam became a Spanish colony and adopted a Spanish culture. So in the long run it seems only fitting that Magellan should be honored.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

**HITE NAME:** Fort Nuestra Senora de la Soledad

**ADDRESS:** Lot 236, Umatac Bay.

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1802-1815---Fort Soledad constructed.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

Most recent and best preserved of the Umatac forts is Fort Soledad, built between 1802 and 1815 on the south ridge overlooking the bay entrance. This fort was evidently built to correct the others' flaws (San Jose was too far from the bay; Santo Angel was too low).

The fort proper is a level area at the seaward corner of the hill, paved with flagged coral stones and partially encircled by a low stone wall. A guards' quarters stands just below the upper level of the fort with walls rising 9 feet to the main floor. Most distinctive feature of the ruins is the stone sentry box at the end of the wall overlooking the bay....the most popular spot for photographers, these days.

After the galleons ceased coming in 1815, there was not much reason to maintain Guam's forts, and Soledad like the others was allowed to crumble away. Treasure hunters added to its destruction by grubbing up its floor in search of an alleged fortune rumored to be buried there. One of the early American governors even participated in this treasure hunt. All he found were poker chips!

Following World War II, G.I. souvenir hunters and local builders began carrying away bits of the old fort. This damage was furthered by Typhoon Allyn in 1949. Finally, the Government of Guam put a halt to its complete disintegration by making the area a park. Today it is probably the most-visited tourist attraction on Guam, with unsurpassed views of picturesque Umatac Village below. Local boys bring their lumbering carabaos up to the fort every Sunday for visitors to ride and photograph.

**OWNERSHIP STATUS:** Government of Guam

**NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:** Pending Registration

SITE NAME: Atantano Shrine

ADDRESS: Piti

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS:

The Shrine is intended to honor Don Felipe Cerain, one of Guam's Spanish governors.

A Spanish roadside shrine that hundreds of motorists pass daily, completely unawares, is this unique monument on the original Piti-Agat Road. Today this road loops to the left of Marine Drive near the Agat turn-off as you approach it from Agana. To find this hidden loop of road, proceed toward the junction stoplight, but keep alert for the new Sumay Service Station on the left. Just to the right of this building is a dirt road leading into the boondocks. This is the little loop. Follow it and you will shortly come to the shrine under sturdy shelter.

The shrine is a memorial to men of three different periods of Guam's history, the earliest dating from 1784. Even today their memory is honored by fresh flowers, lighted candles or a kerosene lamp always found burning in the little shelter. Masses are also said here from time to time.

The shrine consists of three inscribed plaques, one above the other in a concrete monument with a cross on top. The highest one is oldest, with Spanish words which mean:

The Governor Don Felipe Cerain, R.I.P., had this Don Antonio Guerrero, Don Juan de Rivera, and Don Lucas de Castro, and all the district leaders of Agana, with the help of their fellow-citizens succeeded from 1832 to 1834 in establishing the first rice fields in this fertile meadow. They gratefully entreat the protection of the Virgin Mother of God, and in honor of the Sovereign Queen they wish to make its name. "Cienga de la Purisima."

The third plaque commemorates the rebuilding of the Piti-Agat Road in 1908-1909 by the American Governor E. J. Dorn. When Marine Drive was constructed following World War II, this portion of the Piti-Agat Road was by-passed. Later a shelter was built over the shrine to preserve it and the following words inscribed on the wall:

This shelter erected to commemorate the work of the  
5th Naval Construction Brigade 1944-1945  
103 NCB 1952.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

—SITE NAME: Sanvitores Shrine

ADDRESS: Tumon

SIGNIFICANT DATES: April 2, 1672--Death of Padre Diego Luis De Sanvitores

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Leader of the first Spanish Jesuit colony, Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores was killed on this site on April 2, 1672 by a native named matapang.

The crumbling white Sanvitores Shrine stands just back of the beaches at the north end of Tumon Bay where the ancient village of Tumhun was once located. A crushed-coral road leads past new apartment buildings down to this beach. The concrete shrine marks the spot where Padre Sanvitores was killed. During the Spanish days a cross marked the spot, and a superstition persisted that the waters of the bay where Sanvitores' body was thrown, turned red each year on the anniversary of his death.

The shrine was damaged during the fighting to retake Guam in 1944, and bullet marks are still visible. A plaque on it reads:

In this very place was martyred the venerable  
Father Diego Luis de Sanvitores, S.J., First  
Apostle of Marianas on April 2, 1672  
Mgr. Olano, Vic. Apostle dedicated this remembrance  
Being Governor of Guam, Capt. J.T. Alexander, USN, Jan. 1940

Padre Sanvitores and his little group of Jesuit missionaries were received with kindness by the Chamorros upon their arrival on Guam June 15, 1668. But in less than two years all this had changed. When the noble class learned that the common people could be baptized as their equals, they began having their doubts about the new religion. These were furthered by Choco, a Chinaman shipwrecked on Guam 20 years earlier and now jealous of the priests' influence.

Choco began turning the people against them by insinuating that the priests were using poisonous water for baptizing, because so many babies and old people died afterwards. It was true that people died, since the padres went out of their way to baptize the weak and dying in order to secure salvation for them. Soon villages that had received the Jesuits joyfully, began turning them away with threats and spears.

In April, 1672 Padre Sanvitores visited Tumhun Village to baptize the infant daughter of the chief, Matapang. The mother was willing, but the chief refused and warned Sanvitores against it. Nevertheless, after the chief left, Sanvitores re-entered his house and baptized the baby.

When Matapang heard of it, the angry chief and a companion way-laid the priest and killed him on the spot of the present monument. Legend has it, that Matapang attempted to sink the lifeless body in the bay nearby by tying stones to it, but that it rose to the surface three times with one arm up-raised, making the chief flee in terror.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Catholic Church

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration



PRE-WORLD WAR II AMERICAN ERA

SITE NAME: Cormoran Monument

ADDRESS: Agana

SIGNIFICANT DATES: April 7, 1917--German sailors blew up their ship, S.M.S. Cormoran, in Apra Harbor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

In the U.S. Naval Cemetery in downtown Agana on Marine Drive stands a monument erected during World War I to honor the German sailors killed when they blew up their ship, the S.M.S. Cormoran, in Apra Harbor on April 7, 1917. This vessel had been interned by the neutral United States three years earlier. Its crew of 33 officers and 340 sailors were allowed on shore and soon struck up friendship with the residents of Guam. Then in early 1917 when war between the United States and Germany became a distinct, the Germans were confined to their ship because they outnumbered the Marines on Guam. On the day war was declared, Governor Roy C. Smith demanded the Cormoran's complete surrender. Her captain would agree to surrender only his crew, but not his ship. No sooner had the American boarding party left to report this news to the Governor, than the Cormoran was rocked by a violent explosion. Crew members and officers leaped overboard and swam to shore. Two warrant officers and five crew members were drowned, with two more missing. The recovered bodies were buried with military honors in the naval cemetery.

The Cormoran sank to the bottom in 120 feet of water from a charge concealed in her coal bunkers for this very purpose. Her captain was committed to sinking his ship rather than allowing it to be captured.

An interesting sidelight on the story is the fact that the remaining crew members of the old Cormoran still gather in Germany every summer to hold a reunion. Guam SCUBA divers have located the ship at the bottom of the harbor, and have recovered a number of interesting articles from the wreck.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Military

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

■ SITE NAME: Presidio de Asan, Mabini Markers

ADDRESS: Asan Point

SIGNIFICANT DATES: February 1901-February 1903 Apolinardo Mabini inhabited a house on this spot.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Among the least known but most interesting monuments on Guam are the Mabini Markers on the beach at Asan Point just behind the military hospital facility. One was erected by the Philippine American Council of Guam, and the other by the Philippine Historical Committee. In 1964 representatives of the latter group journeyed to Guam to erect this memorial to honor one of the great heroes of the Philippines. The plaque reads:

Apolinaro Mabini 1804-1903  
Filipino Patriot, Nationalist, Statesman  
and Political Scientist, Prime Minister  
and Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the  
First Philippine Republic. Banished to  
Guam as "the most prominent irreconcilable  
among the Filipinos." He lived in a  
building on this site of Asan from  
February 1901 to February 1903. With him  
were the revolutionary Generals Artemio  
Ricarte, Pio del Pilar, Maximo Hizon and  
54 other Filipino political prisoners.

Spain had once used Guam as a Filipino penal colony. Now the United States, faced with the tragic Filipino Insurrection at the end of the Spanish-American War, also sent political exiles to the old presidio on Guam.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Military

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

**ITE NAME:** Merizo Bell Tower

**ADDRESS:** Merizo

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

The old stone bell tower in Merizo, frequently mistaken for a Spanish ruin, actually goes back only to 1919.

**OWNERSHIP STATUS:** Catholic Church

**NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:** Pending Registration

ITE NAME: Skinner Plaza Monument

ADDRESS: Agana

SIGNIFICANT DATES: Dedicated July 4, 1961 in honor of Carlton F. Skinner, first civilian Governor of Guam.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Another important monument is the Skinner Plaza column at the east end of the Plaza in Agana. Its inscription reads:

Skinner Plaza: Dedicated July 4, 1961 in honor of Carlton F. Skinner, first civilian Governor of Guam, Oct. 1949-Feb. 1953.

Toward the end of 1949 President Harry S. Truman transferred the administration of Guam from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, and appointed 39 year old Carlton F. Skinner to be the first civilian governor. Finally on July 21, 1950 the historic Organic Act became effective, granting U.S. citizenship to the inhabitants of Guam and giving them self-government.

Governor Skinner had the difficult job of completely reorganizing the government and replacing all naval personnel with civilians. He was given the wholehearted support of the local populace, for his appointment as first civilian governor was of great significance to them.

Gov. Skinner drew up a Ten-Year Plan for improvements in such varied fields as: hospitals, schools, community buildings, drainage, highways, water, power, sewers, agriculture, commercial port, housing, fire stations and boat harbor. He also established the Territorial College of Guam, a two-year institution and forerunner of the present College of Guam.

Guam was fortunate to have such an energetic and foresighted man at the helm during this difficult transition period, and it is fitting that he should be remembered in the Skinner Plaza name.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Government of Guam

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

WORLD WAR II PERIOD

*From ...*

SITE NAME: Asan Invasion Marker

ADDRESS: Asan

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Guam's World War II markers are perhaps more meaningful to island residents than any others. Of special note is the upright artillery shell and flagpole at the beach on Marine Drive in Asan. This is the Asan Invasion Beach Marker where U.S. Marines landed to begin the fight to recapture Guam from the Japanese on July 21, 1944.

July 21 dawned clear with a slight overcast, a light wind and a calm sea. The invasion fleet of troop transports lay six miles offshore, backed by six battleships, eight cruisers, three escort carriers and thirty-two destroyers. At 6 a.m. planes from the Wasp and Yorktown flew in for one last strike, while troop-filled landing craft began moving toward shore.

Navy frogmen had placed buoys and colored flags on the reef the night before to direct tanks and amphtracs through the easiest passages. The amphtracs rolled over the reef, discharged their passengers in the shallow reef flats, and returned to the waiting vessels for more Marines. The first wave landed at Asan at 8:29 a.m., and by early afternoon the entire Third Marine Division with 20,000 men, weapons and vehicles was on the beach along a 2,000-yard front. The landing was accomplished with ease and relatively few casualties. But now the Marines found themselves in an untenable position.

Their beachhead at Asan consisted of a semicircle of dry rice paddies which ran back for 1,200 yards to hills and cliffs, and was shut off on either side by Asan Point and Adelup Point. The Japanese held all the high ground and could lob mortar shells into the densely packed troops without aiming. To hold the beachhead it was necessary to advance up the heavily defended slopes...and quickly.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Military

NATIONAL REGISTER: Pending Registration

NAME: Japanese Memorial on Orote Peninsula

ADDRESS: Orote Peninsula

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A small memorial stone to the 3,000 Japanese troops of the 54th Independent Guard Unit who gave their lives defending Orote Peninsula, stands today on the south side of the road to Orote Point at the junction of the naval housing area road.

General Shepherd turned the defense of the Agat beachhead over to the 77th Infantry Division while his Marines pushed north to take important Orote Peninsula with its airstrip and command of Apra Harbor.

Although Japanese units on Orote had been cut off from their main force, they were determined to die fighting rather than surrender. Under the command of Air Group Commander Asaichi Tamai, the Orote defenders staged a banzai attack shortly before midnight on July 26. A band of Japanese charged into the Marine lines wielding rifles, sticks and even broken bottles, but the Marines held them off.

The Japanese survivors put up such a determined resistance, it was not until July 29 that the Peninsula could be secured. On that afternoon the Marines were assembled at the site of the pre-war Marine barracks for a flag-raising ceremony. Said General Shepherd:

On this hallowed ground, you officers and men of the First Marine Brigade have avenged the loss of our comrades who were overcome by a numerically superior enemy three days after Pearl Harbor. Under our flag this island again stands ready to fulfill its destiny as an American fortress in the Pacific.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Military

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration



■ SITE NAME: Japanese Memorial on Mataguac Hill

ADDRESS: Yigo

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A small wooden marker on a hill near Yigo commemorates the last Japanese stand on Guam. While the Battle of Yigo was the last large-scale resistance, the capture of General Obata's Command Post here on August 12 ended all formal hostilities. (However, the last Japanese "stragglers" in Guam's jungles were not captured until 1960).

Japanese Island Commander General Takeshi Takashina had been killed on Nimitz Hill by the Asan invasion forces. This left elderly General Hideyoshi Obata, over-all commander of the South Marianas Area Group, to take over command of Guam's Japanese defenders. Three bunkers dug in Mataguac Hill formed his command post. The general and all of his staff were killed during the storming of the post by U.S. Marines on August. 12.

To reach the site today, drive through Yigo past Our Lady of Lourdes Church and take the first turn to the left on a dirt road next to a school bus shelter. Do not follow the road when it turns right, but continue straight ahead to a dead end. Then walk straight ahead to a clearing. Follow a trail to the right. On this trail is the wooden marker. Continue on, turning right on a down-hill trail. At the bottom of the slope are the bunkers.

This area is the site for the proposed memorial park honoring both Japanese and American troops who died in the Pacific during World War II. Plans call for a shrine of modernistic design and chapels of various religious denominations. It is being sponsored by the South Pacific Memorial Association of Japan.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Private

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

—TE NAME: Battle of Yigo Monument

ADDRESS: Yigo

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

This concrete monument stands east along Marine Drive in Yigo. At one time a Japanese tank rested nearby.

The final battle against the Japanese on Guam took place at the northern end of the island where the enemy had retreated to make a last stand. The Army's 77th Infantry Division led the way north. Unknown to the American forces, the bulk of the Japanese were dug in at Yigo and around Mt. Santa Rosa. About 1,500 Army troops, 1,000 Navy men and 2,500 laborers lay in wait, with tank traps and spider pits blocking the road.

On August 5 Japanese artillery on Mt. Santa Rosa suddenly opened fire. These guns had surprisingly escaped destruction by naval bombardment because they had been fired only during rain storms or at night. The Battle of Yigo itself took place on August 7 and 8 when the 77th Infantry finally broke through the road blocks and entered Yigo. After two days of fierce fighting, the Americans gained the summit of Mt. Santa Rosa. Moving forward to Pati and Ritidian Points, U.S. troops finally stormed the last Japanese command post August 12. The island was now officially "secured." All that remained was the mopping up of the 7,000 scattered Japanese soldiers that remained behind in the jungle!

OWNERSHIP STATUS:

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

SITE NAME: General Turnage Command Post Marker

ADDRESS: Agana Heights

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

This marker stands just within the fence on the Naval Hospital grounds in Agana Heights. The Marines under Major General A. H. Turnage retaliated in the afternoon of Liberation Day by blasting the Asan hills with artillery. The next morning, July 22, the Japanese made their counterattack, but were repulsed by the determined Leathernecks. Soon combat units were able to push up the hills and over the cliffs. By July 24 almost every point of the ridge overlooking the Asan beachhead was in American hands.

General Turnage's first command post was in a hollow between the shore and the towering hills, just beyond the right flank of the original beachhead and out of range of Japanese mortar fire. Staff and mess tents were set up the area, and the division's field hospital was erected. This post is not —ked today.

The night of July 25 was the most uncomfortable one spent by the Marines on Guam. Weather stirred up by a distant typhoon brought drenching rains that lasted all night. Toward midnight the Japanese began infiltrating the lines. Mortar fire increased, and the first of the banzai charges took place. Isolated bands of Marines would suddenly find themselves overrun by Japanese who carried land mines around their belts and hurled grenades as they stormed in with their suicide charge. Their momentum carried them through the lines and down into command post area.

Suddenly cooks, bakers, clerks and mess attendants found themselves grabbing for rifles. Then the field hospital was overrun. Corpsmen flung themselves behind cots to fire at the charging enemy. Some of the patients hopped out of bed and dashed for the beach. Others found rifles and returned the enemy fire from under cots. A doctor in the midst of an operation paused for an instant, then directed the corpsmen to take up positions around his tent. When the operation was over, 16 Japanese lay dead outside the tent.

By noon of July 26 the attack had been repelled and the American lines were once more secure. The terrible price paid by the Japanese with their banzai attack was 3,500 dead. This was the turning point of the battle to liberate Guam. General Turnage was then able to direct his forces up and over Nimitz Hill to set up his main command post on the present Naval Hospital grounds.

OWNERSHIP STATUS:

—TIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

SITE NAME: General Shepherd Command Post Marker

ADDRESS: Agat

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

By early afternoon Brig. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Commander of the First Provisional Marine Brigade had landed and established his command post among coconut trees of the beach 200 yards southeast of Gaan Point. Today the Command Post marker stands along the beach side of Marine Drive just north of new Agat.

The Japanese blockhouse on Gaan Point caused a great deal of trouble until a tank attack from the rear finally knocked it out. Other pockets of resistance were the small hills not shown on American maps. But by now the Marine advance could not be stemmed. Sweeping across the cane-fields at the foot mt. Alifan, they had soon reached their first objective.

OWNERSHIP STATUS:

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

SITE NAME: Agat Invasion Beach Marker

ADDRESS: Agat

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

In a plant-filled plot on the beach side of Marine Drive in Agat Village stands the second invasion beach marker: an erect artillery shell and flagpole. This commemorates the other half of the two-pronged attack launched against the Japanese on July 21, 1944.

Marines at Agat faced their greatest threat from the Japanese guns on Orote Peninsula along their left flank. The battleship Pennsylvania had to steam in and bombard the cliffs with broadsides salvos to eliminate this hazard.

Although the Japanese had been driven from their trenches behind the beach by the preliminary bombardment, not all of their defenses had been destroyed. A row of 25 concealed coconut-log bunkers lined the four landing points between Agat Village and Bangi Point. A 75 mm gun on Yona Islet and a concrete blockhouse with two guns on Gaan Point added to the enemy firepower, making the Agat landing a more difficult one than at Asan.

Heavy mortar and artillery fire disabled a total of 24 landing vehicles which had to be abandoned on the reef. Men and supplies were finally ferried across the reef over a rubber boat causeway made from ships' life rafts. Troops were soon streaming ashore and advancing in short dashes across the beaches and into the coconut groves. By noon the First Battalion had fought its way through old Agat Village and had reached its first objective, the Harmon Road leading up Mt. Alifan.

OWNERSHIP STATUS:

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

—ITE NAME: Adelup Command Post Marker

ADDRESS: Adelup

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

This marker commemorates the Seabee's role on Guam after its liberation, and stands beside Marine Drive on the grounds of Adelup School. Immediately after the recapture of Guam, the Navy commenced its enormous task of converting the island into a forward base of operations against the Japanese. As the war moved closer to the home islands of Japan, bases within 1,000 miles of the action were desperately needed to store large stockpiles of equipment and to establish boat and barge pools. Guam was chosen and developed as one such base.

The Adelup Point Command Post was headquarters for the 5th Naval Construction Brigade under Com. W. O. Hiltabidle from July 1944 to August 1945. Nine Seabee battalions, three stevedore battalions, one Marine Engineer battalion and four Army Air Force battalions went to work day and night building airfields, roads and dredging the harbor. 80 miles of paved highways and 60 miles of unpaved roads were built at this time. Five air bases with eight airstrips were constructed, and Apra Harbor was developed into one of the largest in the western Pacific.

OWNERSHIP STATUS:

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

SITE NAME: 20TH AIR FORCE MEMORIAL

ADDRESS: Harmon

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A memorial to the 20th Air Force will be built on the foundation of the old 20th headquarters building just off the Harmon Village road near Cliff Line. After Guam's liberation in 1944, five air bases were developed on the island. Sumay, Agana, Harmon, North and Northwest Fields stepped up air attacks on Japanese-held islands, as well as the home islands of Japan.

The 20th Army Air Force operated out of Harmon Field, whose old runways are used nowadays for drag races. Guam's present Andersen Air Force Base was named for Gen. James Roy Andersen of the 20th Air Force, whose plane went down between Guam and Hawaii in 1945. Another commander, Gen. Curtis E. Lemay is heading the project to build the memorial.

OWNERSHIP STATUS: Military

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

TE NAME: Marine Drive Monument

ADDRESS: Agaña

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A final war marker that should not be overlooked is the concrete monument naming Marine Drive, located in the curb strip just north of the Bank of America in Agaña. Its inscription clearly states the reason behind the naming of Guam's main highway:

Marine Drive: Dedicated to living and dead of the First Provisional Marine Brigade and Third Marine Division who landed on this island July 21, 1944 and spearheaded an attack to liberate Guam, first Jap-conquered American territory of World War II. Maj. Gen. Henry L. Larsen, USMC Island Commander, 1945.

OWNERSHIP STATUS:

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration



**==ITE NAME: Guam Heroes Memorial**

**ADDRESS: Agana**

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:**

At the opposite end of Skinner Plaza Guam's newest memorial is scheduled to rise in 1968. It will honor residents of Guam who have given their lives for their country in all wars, including the Vietnam War. A large fountain will be set in the middle of the Plaza on a concrete walk-way, according to plans, and around it will be a series of enclosed pools and concrete benches. The project is being sponsored by the Filipino Community of Guam.

**OWNERSHIP STATUS:**

**NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration**

III  
SITE NAME: War Dog Cemetery

ADDRESS: Dededo

SIGNIFICANT DATES:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

One of the most unique war memorials on Guam is the famous War Dog Cemetery on a road leading west off Marine Drive just north of Dededo Village. A sign shows the way. There lie 23 dog heroes in a small fenced plot with plain white markers, showing a dog's head and the dog's name and rank.

This was the famous K-9 Corps, first employed by the Marines on Bougainville in the South Pacific, and thereafter used successfully in many jungle campaigns. LT. W. W. Taylor was the war dog officer on Guam during the invasion. He brought 60 dogs ashore to help rout out the dug-in enemy.

The dogs were used extensively for night patrols where their highly developed senses would alert Marine squads to the presence of the enemy. Only one animal was ever used as a messenger dog on Guam, as normal communications were quickly restored.

Perhaps their most important contribution was as sentinels. Wherever there were war dogs on the front lines, the morale of the men was higher, knowing alert canine senses would warn them of the enemy. This was especially true at night when the men felt they could sleep if a dog were on guard.

After the war three platoons of dogs were removed, but their value as scouts and sentinels was not forgotten. In the 1950's the dogs returned to Andersen Air Force Base for guard duty. Known today as "sentry dogs," they are highly-trained German Shepherds who make nightly patrols around the base perimeter with their handlers.

OWNERSHIP STATUS:

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Pending Registration

VOLUME III

THE ANNUAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Guam presently has no preservation program for historic preservation, although a number of historic sites have been programmed for improvements not related to historical preservation. Construction of restrooms, landscaping, and access improvements are the type of improvements to be made.

IMMEDIATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANS

1. Territorial Historical Preservation Plan

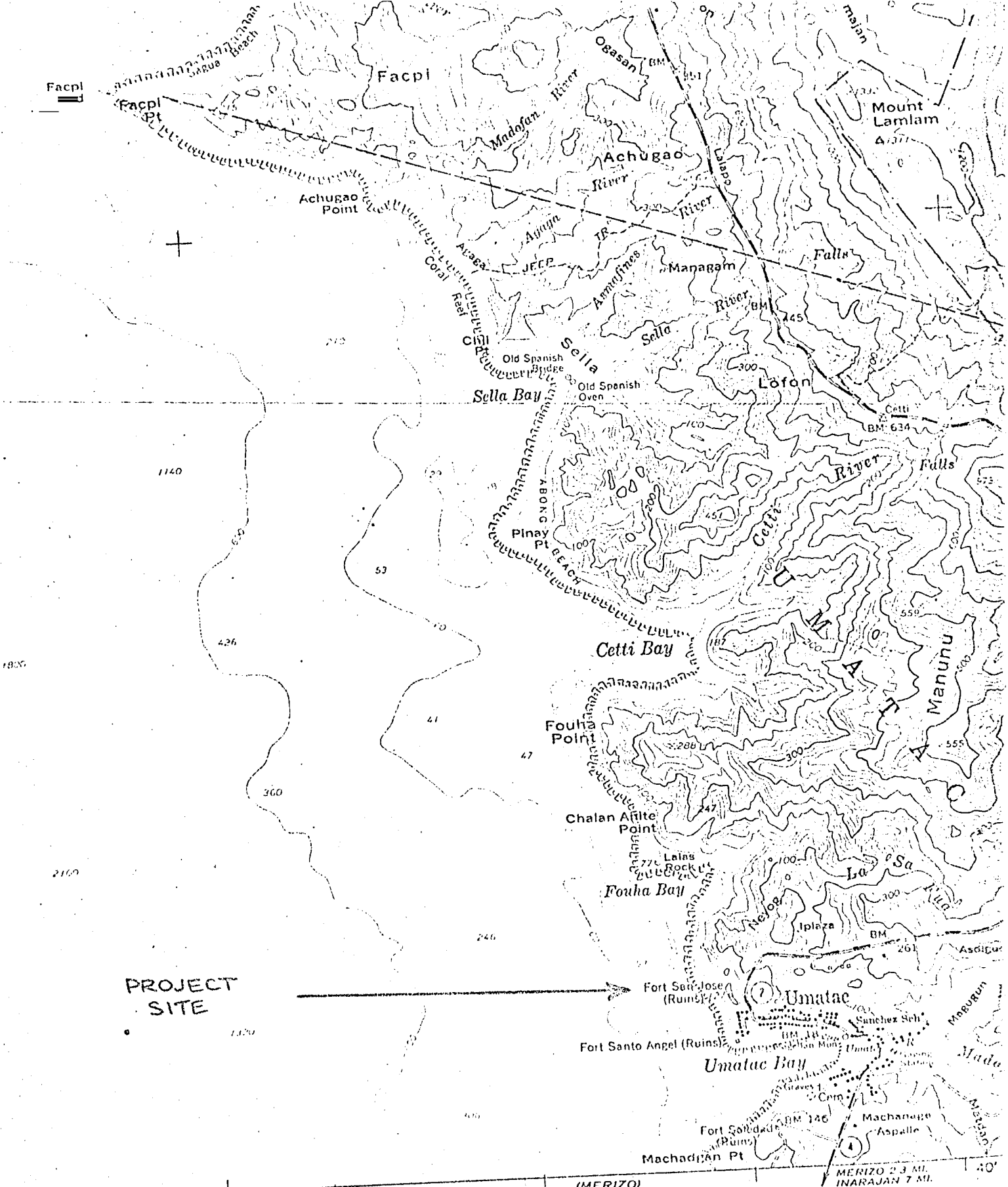
The first order of importance is the revision of this plan to better meet the guidelines and requirements of the Policies and Procedures Handbook, and to more realistically meet the needs of Guam.

2. Federal Register of Historic Places

Placing our historic sites and districts on the Federal Register will be done concurrently. The recently reactivated Parks and Monuments Committee will act in conjunction with the State Liaison Officer to accomplish this important step.

As a first project in our historical preservation program, we plan to preserve the remains of Fort San Jose, the oldest fort of the Spanish period.

A preliminary review of this area by Professor Paul Carano, Director of the Micronesian Area Research Center and co-author of A complete History of Guam, and Professor Terje Birkedal, an archaeologist of the Anthropology, Department of the University of Guam were impressed by the potential of the Umatac fort. Work in the area will include a survey of this registered,



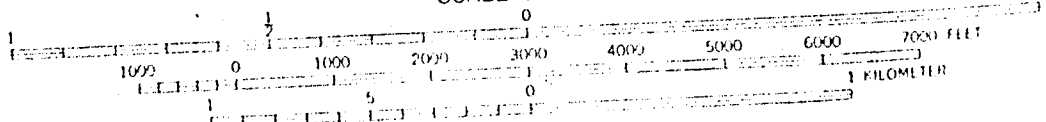
PROJECT SITE



(MERIZO)

MERIZO 2.3 MI.  
INARAJAN 7 MI.

SCALE 1:24 000



but unsurveyed, Government of Guam site, a stabilization treatment to stop further erosion of the fort, clearing of threatening brush, trees and shrubs. An access road to the site to allow preservation work will be put in. In addition, a minimal interpretive sign will be constructed.

Contractual services would include archaeological and historical surveys, archaeological excavation, and costs of publication.

Fort San Jose, the least known and least visible of the Umatac Forts, is on a hill above Fort Santo Angel where it overlooks both Umatac Bay and neighboring Fouha Bay. For decades it was the only protection for settlements in these two important bays. The fort proper which measured approximately 65 feet by 30 feet has existing walls up to 4 feet in height. A watch tower or magazine directly to the southeast of the fort (approximately 36 ft. away) measured 22-1/2 feet by 10-1/2 feet and has walls remaining as high as 5 feet. The fort proper is a wide semicircle with two foot thick walls. The flat portion of the semicircle apparently was lower than the curved portion and cannon mounted in the fort could effectively control both Umatac and Fouha bays.

Our estimate of the cost of preserving Fort San Jose is approximately \$60,000.

## LONG RANGE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANS

### GENERAL

Our plan will include the acquisition survey, preservation and restoration of as many of Guam's numerous historical and archaeological sites.

We will work toward the enactment of meaningful, stringent legislation in the field of historic preservation. Education of the public through the various media will be a keystone of Guam's overall historical preservation program.

The identification and interpretation of sites of our historical heritage will also be of foremost importance in our program.

Hand in hand with a physical program of historical preservation and interpretation must come a broad program of historical preservation directed at community participation and awareness. Toward this end, the establishment of a Guam Historical Society, historical conferences, endowment funds, exhibits, etc., would be the aim.

Joint programs in preservation or interpretation with our sister islands of the Marianas group might be possible.

These proposals and others will be the mainstay of our long range historical preservation program.