



Governor's Garden

SPANNING NEARLY FOUR CENTURIES, THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD BROUGHT THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC, RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL CHANGES IN THE MARIANA ISLANDS (MARIANA ISLANDS MAP, BERLIN) 1668 - 1700.

SPANISH PERIOD

1700 A.D. — 1898 A.D.

Empire & Christianity

Located in the heart of Hagåtña, the *Plaza de España* is the most significant landmark of both the religious and colonial government of Spain's presence. Listed on the Guam Register in 1974 and on the National Register in 1975 (Governor's Garden, Freycinet Collection), several Plaza structures mark the second major timeline of the island's history.

Kampanayun Malessu (Merizo Bell Tower) was built in 1910. Located adjacent to the coast of the Merizo Lagoon and the prewar Spanish Mission of San Dimas, the "Kampayun" was listed on the Guam and National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The Merizo Bell Tower once served both religious and social functions.

Fuerte Nuestra Señora de Soledad (Our Lady of Solitude) was one of several principal forts that protected Humåtak (Umatac) Bay. Located on the southern hillside of the bay, the fort was listed on the Guam Register in 1974 and on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. Humåtak Bay was once the Port of Call of the Spanish Transpacific Galleon Trade.

The *Taleyfac* (Talefac) Bridge, built in the 1800s, is one of two double arch bridges that connected the former "El Camino Real" (The Royal Way). During the Spanish Colonial Period, the "El Camino Real" connected Humåtak (Umatac), the island's Port of Call and Hagåtña (Agaña), the capital of the Mariana Islands. Located in Hagat (Agat) Village, the bridge was listed on both the Guam and National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

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Malesso Bell Tower



Fuerte Nuestra Señora de Soledad



Taleyfac Bridge

