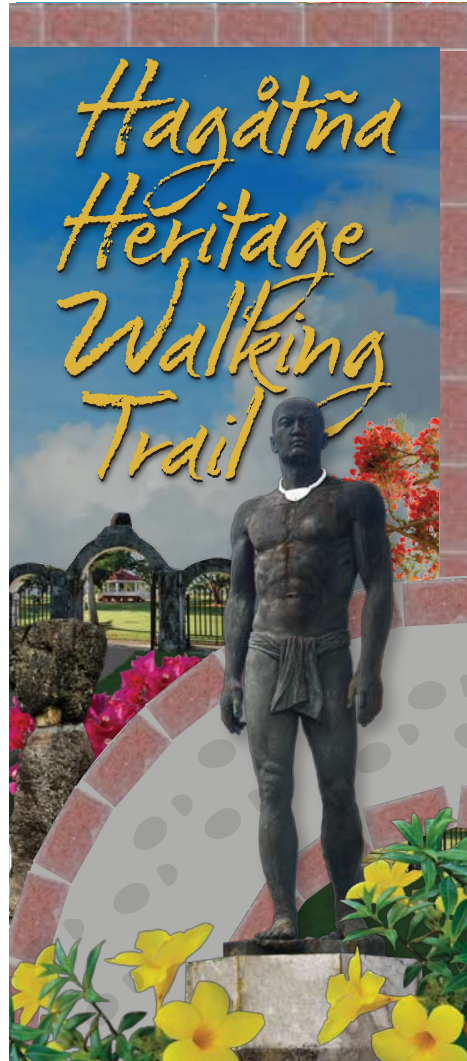


Folded Map: Cover



Inside Complete Trail & Map

Stands Alone for Poster



Upper Outside Close up of Plaza Section

Plåsan España / Plaza de España

This section of the trail covers the Plaza de España, the center of cultural, religious and governmental activities on Guam. Archaeological excavations confirm use of this location by ancient Chamorros as early as 1500 BC. In the 1660s, the Spanish colonial government chose this site as the Plaza Principal. Near the end of Spanish colonial times, it was renamed Plaza de Magallanes in honor of Ferdinand Magellan who visited Guam in 1521. Soon after Guam was ceded from Spain to the U.S. in 1898, the American administration honored Spain by renaming it the "Plaza de España."

Enter this section of the trail from the gate in the walls of the parking lot across from the last site.



Moñumenton/Guatdian Insulåt Siha / Guam Insular Force Guard Monument

This memorial honors the Guam Insular Force Guard whose members stood against an invading unit of Special Naval Landing Forces of the Imperial Japanese Navy on December 10, 1941. The members of the Insular Guard conducted the principal engagement in the "First Battle of Guam" in an heroic struggle to defend the Plaza de España. Four members of the Guam Insular Force Guards were killed and 22 were wounded in the action.



Dutse Nombre di Maria Katedråt-Basilika / Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica

The first Jesuit missionaries arrived in the Mariana Islands in 1668 and established the first Roman Catholic mission under the direction of the Venerable Padre Luis Diego de San Vitores. The present day Cathedral was completed in 1958 and elevated to the status of the Basilica after the 1981 visit of the Venerable Pope John Paul II.



Kiosko

Outside the arches is the *Kiosko*. A bandstand has been a central feature of the plaza since Spanish times. The present-day structure was built in the 1950s to replace one destroyed during World War II. Recently refurbished, it is used for concerts, social gatherings and official ceremonies.



Atkos Atmåsen / Almacén Arches

Guam's signature triple arches were once the entrance of the Almacén, the royal warehouse built in 1736. The entry arches were left standing in the 1930s when the Almacén was torn down due to its unsafe condition. A section of the Almacén's original flagstone floor can be seen near the **Plaza Garden Fountain** (which dates from 1933). Nearby is the **Guma'ramienta/Tool House** and **Guma'siesta/Siesta House**.



Guma'chokalåti / Chocolate House

The small round building was used by both the Spanish and American administrations to host *meriendas* where beverages and pastries were served. Two Spanish Coats of Arms dating from the late 1800s are displayed inside.



Guma'hatdin / Garden House

Among the structures of the Palace complex that survived World War II is the Garden House located just inside the walls closest to the cliff line. Built circa 1736, it is an example of a significant type of construction in Guam history. The thick walls are *mamposteria*, the lime mortar and stone construction introduced by the Spanish. The buildings of *mamposteria* were usually white washed and often topped with terra-cotta roof tiles.



Asotea / Azotea

To the left is the Azotea or terrace, the last remaining structural element of the **Palåsyon Maga'låhi/Governor's Palace**. The Palace, which is no longer standing, was the largest building on Guam for centuries. The *Palacio* served as the seat of Spanish colonial government and then of the pre-War American administration. The Japanese occupiers made it their headquarters until its destruction during the heavy U.S. military bombardment prior to the recapture of Guam in 1944.



Lower Half Outside



Back Cover Panel

Front Cover Panel

Cover Side • Reverse Side

Plăsan España /
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For more information, please contact the Department of Parks and Recreation, Guam Historic Resources Division, at (671) 475-6272, fax (671) 477-2822 or visit our website at www.historicguam.org.

Organizing History

The sites on this trail offer context for Guam's historical periods that may be divided as follows:

- Early PreColumbian, 1687 BC-500 BC
- Latte Period, 800 AD-1000 AD
- Mid-Latte, circa 1300 AD
- Late Latte/Early Historic Period, 1521-1700
- Establishment of Spanish Mission & Chamorro Spanish Wars, 1668-1699
- Spanish Colonial Period, 1700-1898
- Early American Colonial Period, 1898-1941
- World War II Japanese Military Occupation, 1941-1944
- Post World War II and Second American Colonial Period, 1944-1950
- Political and Economic Development Period, 1950-Present

Note:
Latto is a Chamorro term referring to the stone column and capstones that have been found at ancient sites in the Mariana Islands.

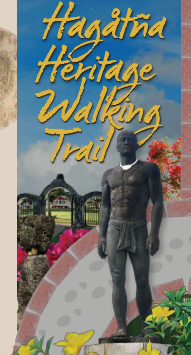
Acknowledgment of Support, Disclosure, and Nonfinancial Conflicts of Interest: This activity has been financially assisted by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP) and the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists (ASHP). The authors have no financial relationships with any of the organizations with whom they are affiliated, and no financial or other relationships that could appear to influence or bias the content of the activity. The authors have no financial or other relationships that could appear to influence or bias the content of the activity. The authors have no financial or other relationships that could appear to influence or bias the content of the activity.

Fansagāyan Historia Siha /

Historic Sites

Kastilyon Santa Agueda

- [illegible]



Hagåtña Heritage Walking Trail

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Hagåtña Heritage Walking Trail

Hafa Adai and Welcome

The Hagåtña Heritage Walking Trail may be experienced as a continuous 2.5 mile hike that begins on the hill over looking Hagåtña or you may choose to combine walking and driving to explore these touchstones of Guam history.

Begin the trail with a spectacular orientation to the Hagåtña district from Fort Santa Agueda. Located on Route 7 in Agaña Heights, the fort is well marked and offers ample parking.

1 Kastiyan Santa Agueda / Fort Santa Agueda
In 1800, Spanish Governor Manuel Muro built this fort to prevent an enemy attack on Hagåtña. The fortifications included 15-foot wide walls and battle emplacements for ten cannons. Today "Fort Apugan," as it is also called, still offers commanding views of Guam's capital city, the recreational activities that operate from the small boat marina and the expanse of ocean beyond.

Overlooking Hagåtña
An ancient Chamorro center and one of the oldest European-influenced and colonized cities in the Pacific, Hagåtña served as the Spanish capital of the Mariana Islands from 1668 to 1898. In 1898, it became the first American administration's capital until the Japanese invasion in 1941. After World War II, Hagåtña became capital of the U.S. Territory of Guam.

2 Guma'i Taotao / The People's House
The official residence of the Governor of Guam was originally called Government House. It was designed by an internationally known modernism architect, Richard Neutra. Built under the direction of Guam's first civilian governor, Carlton F. Skinner, the home was completed in 1954. Renamed *The People's House*, the residence has undergone expansions including the addition of a second floor and renovations necessitated by typhoon damage. Behind the two ancient latte to the right of the main entrance are vertical louvers, a feature of the original architecture. Proceed down the hill along the sidewalk. The entrance to the next site is just after the curve.

3 Plásan Memorial Latte-Si Senadot Angel Leon Guerrero Santos / Senator Angel Leon Guerrero Santos Latte Memorial Park
In 2003, the Guam Legislature renamed this park in honor of Senator Angel Leon Guerrero Santos (1959-2003), an indigenous rights advocate who was instrumental to the passage of the Chamorro Land Trust Act. Latte (stone columns) are unique to the Marianas Islands. They were used as foundations of ancient Chamorro structures. Dating from the Latte Period (900 to 1700 AD), these latte were removed from their original location near Fena Reservoir in 1956.

13 Paseo de Susana
This portion of the trail traces the shoreline of the peninsula from the Agaña Boat Basin around the tip to the other side. Near the beginning of the route are the Guam Major League Stadium, in the center of the park Hagåtña Japanese Fortifications, a "pillbox" on the shore near the boat basin; and the Guma'sakman/Canoe House, where traditional outrigger sailing canoes are built.

12 I Sengsong Chamorro / Chamorro Village
Everyone is welcome at the red-roofed Chamorro Village, a favorite gathering place to enjoy the fun of exploring the boutiques and crafts stalls, local and international foods, farmers' produce, music and cultural events.

Imaden Libettát / Statue of Liberty
The first statue at this location was erected in 1950 with funds raised by members Boy Scouts of America.

Plásan Sedulan Guahan / Guam Seal Park
The official Guam seal and the centerpiece of the territorial flag was adopted in 1950. The original design dates to 1917.

15 Plásan Monsiknot Jose Bernardo Palomo y de Torres / Monsignor Jose Bernardo Torres Palomo

The first Chamorro priest, "Padre Palomo," (1836-1919) served Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota. He was the "people's voice" during the transfer of Guam from Spain to the U.S. in 1898.

16 Seputturán / Marinun Estádos Unidos Giya Hagåtña / Agaña U.S. Naval Cemetery

The earliest grave marker is dated 1902 and the most recent burial was in 1955. On the beach nearby is a Japanese fortification dating from World War II.

17 Cormoran Monument
Seven crew members of the German merchant raider ship the SMS Cormoran II died in a World War I skirmish and were buried here in 1917.

Retroce your steps to the Paseo de Susana.

11 Tollai Acha' / Agaña Spanish Bridge
The stone bridge was built in 1800. Until World War II, it spanned the Agaña River connecting the barrios of San Ignacio and Bilibik. It is one of several surviving Spanish bridges on the island.

Please use the traffic lights to cross Marine Corps Drive and then the side street.

9 Santo Papa Juan Pablo Dos Monumentu / Pope John Paul II Monument
During his 1981 visit to Guam, the Venerable Pope John Paul II (1920-2005) held mass at this site. It was the first papal visit to Guam.

8 Guma' Kongresun Guahan / Guam Legislature Building

The Guam Congress Building (now the Guam Legislature Building) was dedicated on Liberation Day, July 21, 1948, and housed one of the three branches of the newly formed Government of Guam. The first elected legislators on Guam were the 21 members of the 11th Guam Congress who in January 1951 acted to change its name to the 1st Guam Legislature.

The Plaza de España has been an important center of activity on Guam since as early as 1500 B.C.

(See reverse side for descriptions of the historic sites on the Plaza and a close-up map).

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6 Moñumenton/Guatdian Insulát Siha / Guam Insular Force Guard Monument

5 Plásan España / Plaza de España

4 Bokungo' Chapanes / Japanese Caves

Located beyond the latte' at the base of the cliff, these fortifications were used during the World War II occupation of Guam by the Japanese Imperial Forces as ammunition storage. During the Cold War, this fortification was designated as a nuclear bomb shelter.

The trail continues to the Plaza de España. Cross the street at the traffic light and enter at the small gate in the walls.

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MARINE CORPS DRIVE

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