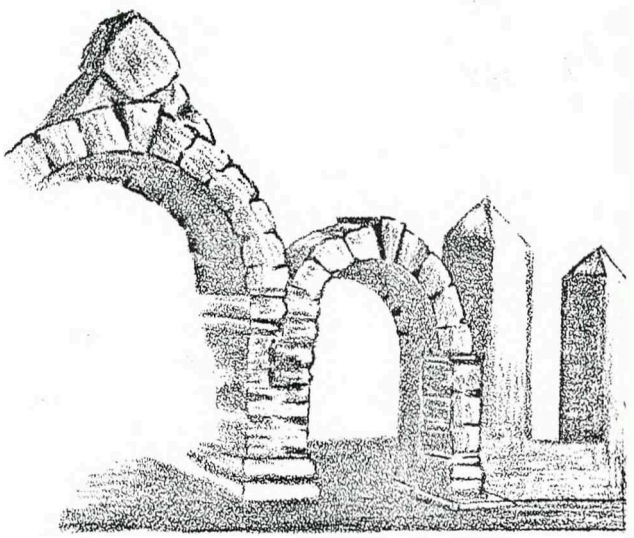
GUAM

Historic Preservation Plan

VOLUME I THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
VOLUME II THE INVENTORY
EXHIBIT A PHYSICAL PRESERVATION PLAN
EXHIBIT B PLANNING TOOLS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IMPLEMENTATION

RELATED PROGRAM: OUTDOOR RECREATION ON GUAM, 1973

PARKS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
P.O. BOX 682, AGANA, GUAM 96910



DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM, HONOLULU

BELT, COLLINS & ASSOCIATES, LTD., HONOLULU

JANUARY 1976

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PREFACE

This report is the end product of the historic and prehistoric survey conducted on the Island of Guam from April through December 1974, by a team of archaeologists and historians from Bernice P. Bishop Museum for the Government of Guam. As part of the same contract, personnel of Belt, Collins & Associates, Ltd. collaborated in the subsequent planning for preservation, display, and interpretation of selected sites for the cultural appreciation of Guam's citizens, and their increased knowledge of their island's rich and varied heritage.

Many individuals contributed significantly to the success of this project. The Bishop Museum survey team consisted of: Dr. Fred M. Reinman, Survey Project Director; Mr. Akihiko Sinoto, Archaeologist; Mr. Elliot Dreger, Historian; Mr. Michael Quinn and Mr. L. David Hovland, Historican Assistants, and Mrs. Sandra L. Yee, Office Manager. Dr. Yosihiko H. Sinoto, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, Bishop Museum, carried out the initial planning and maintained overall supervision and coordination of activities throughout the project.

In the second phase of the project, Mr. Richard Van Horn, Planner, of Belt, Collins & Associates, Ltd., conducted the preservation-planning study in Guam, under the direction of Mr. Larry E. Helber, also of Belt, Collins.

The work on Guam was facilitated by invaluable cooperation and assistance on the part of a number of Government of Guam personnel, to whom we express our deep appreciation: Mr. Jose D. Diego, Director, Department of Commerce, at the time of the project; Mrs. Emilie Johnston, Librarian, Micronesian Area Research Center; and the following in the then Parks and Recreation Resources Division--Mr. Ralph J. M. Reyes, Chief; Mr. Robert G. P. Cruz, Assistant Chief; Mr. David T. Lotz, Planner and Project Coordinator; Mr. Alejandro Lizama, Field Archaeologist; and Mrs. Fabiola Calkins, Research Assistant.

The then Commanding Officer of the U. S. Navy on Guam Admiral G. S. Morrison, was most helpful in granting permission for the Museum team to examine sites on Navy-controlled property; and Lt. General George M. McKee of the U. S. Air Force was similarly cooperative with regard to sites on Air Force-controlled lands.

Interested and concerned citizens of Guam also contributed their time and knowledge, for which we are grateful. Particularly helpful during the Pagat excavation were: Owen Narikawa, Takeshi Ueki, Don Caan, Susan Sajnousky, Ann Moore, Pat McMakin, Dave Walden, Emilie Johnston, and Alex and Bette Shaw. Jose C. Artero of Agana served as guide to locate Tweed's cave and sites on his own property on the north coast, and Juan C. Taijeron guided the crew on other site-locating forays. Sergeant Dave Krupa (USAF) devoted time to assisting the crew on several occasions.

The Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation proved to be a group of dedicated individuals who took their responsibility seriously and with great interest. It was a pleasure to work with the members of the Board: Jack Jones, Architect; Terje Birkedal, Archaeologist; Paul Carano, Historian; Gerald S. A. Perez, Planner, and Bert Unpingco, Tourism. The military liaison personnel, Lt. David Brown of the Navy and Lt. James L. Reed of the Air Force, were also of assistance.

Personnel of both Bishop Museum and Belt, Collins & Associates, Ltd. collaborated in the preparation of this report: Dr. Fred Reinman, Aki Sinoto, and Elliot Dreger of Bishop Museum, and Richard Van Horn and Larry Helber of Belt, Collins, wrote portions of the material; Ms. Janet Gordon of Bishop Museum was editor; Gordon Senner of Belt, Collins, graphic designer, Adalin Salbosa, typist, and Carol Hubbard, layout artist.

The cover was designed by Gordon Senner using photos by Dave Lotz and Richard Van Horn and a sketch by Stephen Lander, Planner, Parks Division.

This plan was approved by the Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation during their meeting of May 22, 1975, and the Governor was afforded forty-

five days from June 4, 1975 to July 19, 1975 for his review. The National interim approval until De

The National Park Service approval of the plan base the evaluation criteria a resources. The plan as i lengthy explanation, howe moratorium on considerati and is undergoing a three requirements. Due to the in requirement alteration plan is published as foll

This plan will be submitt Council of the Government Law 12-200 plan approval a public hearing, legisla approval by the Governor.



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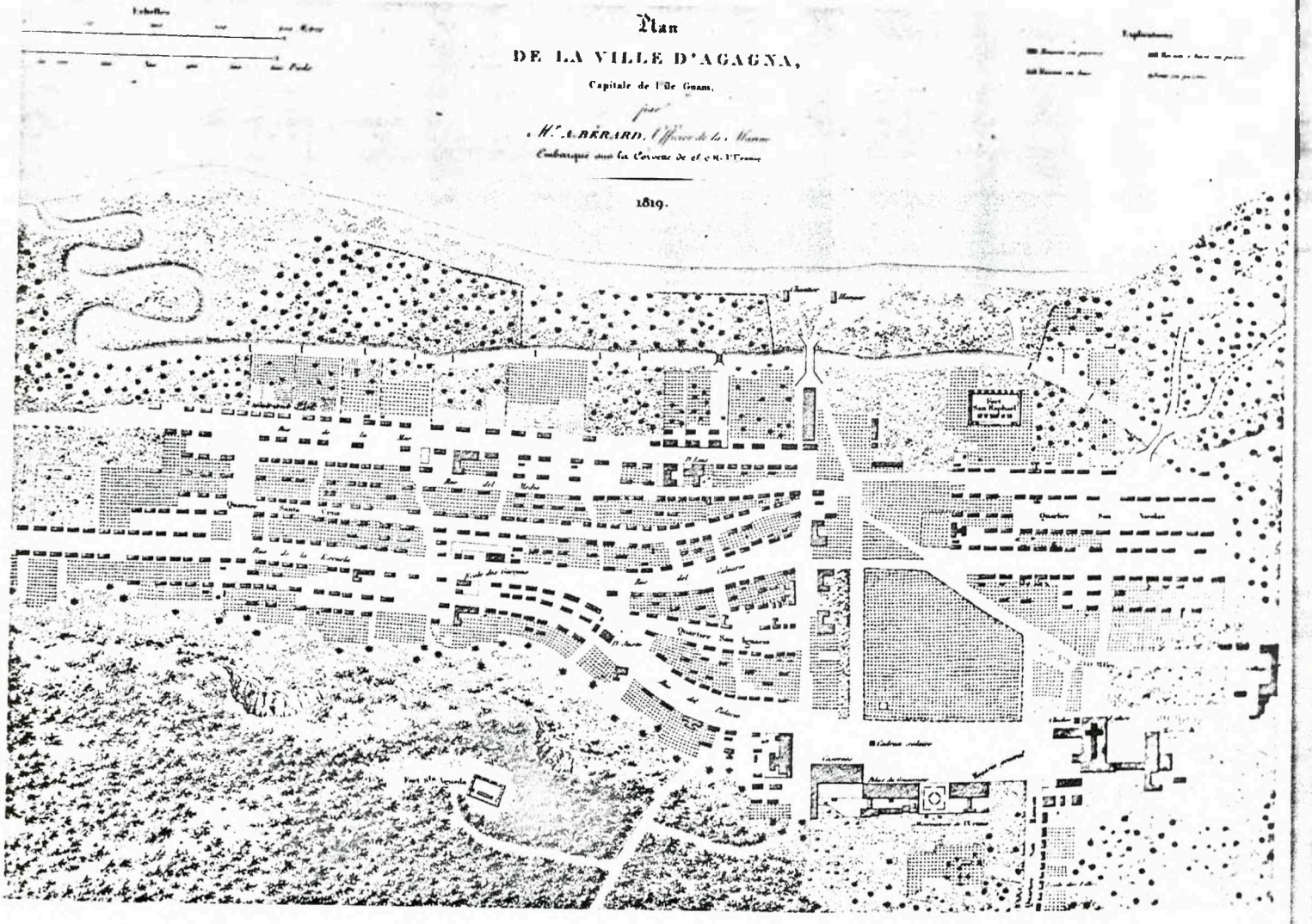
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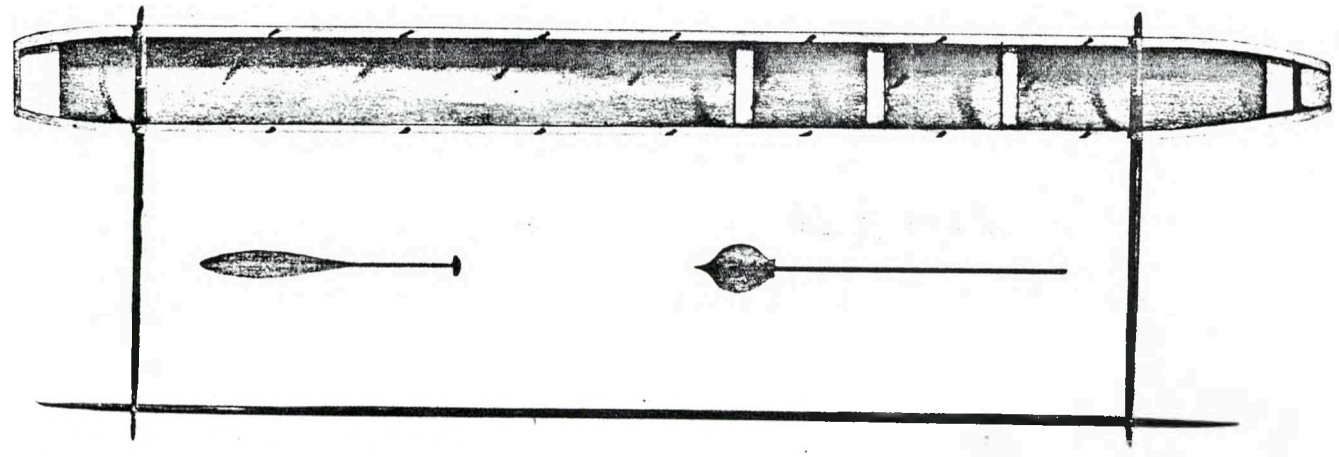
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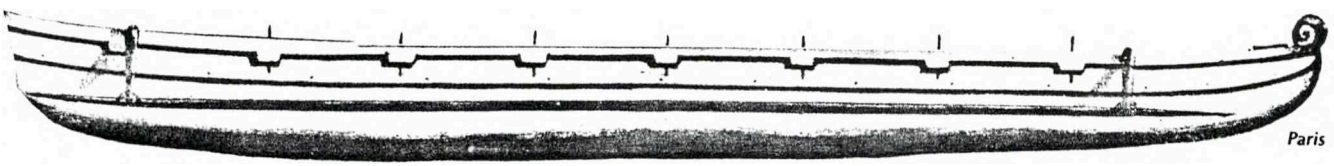
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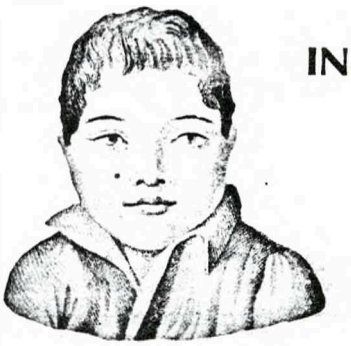
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Paris

INTRODUCTION





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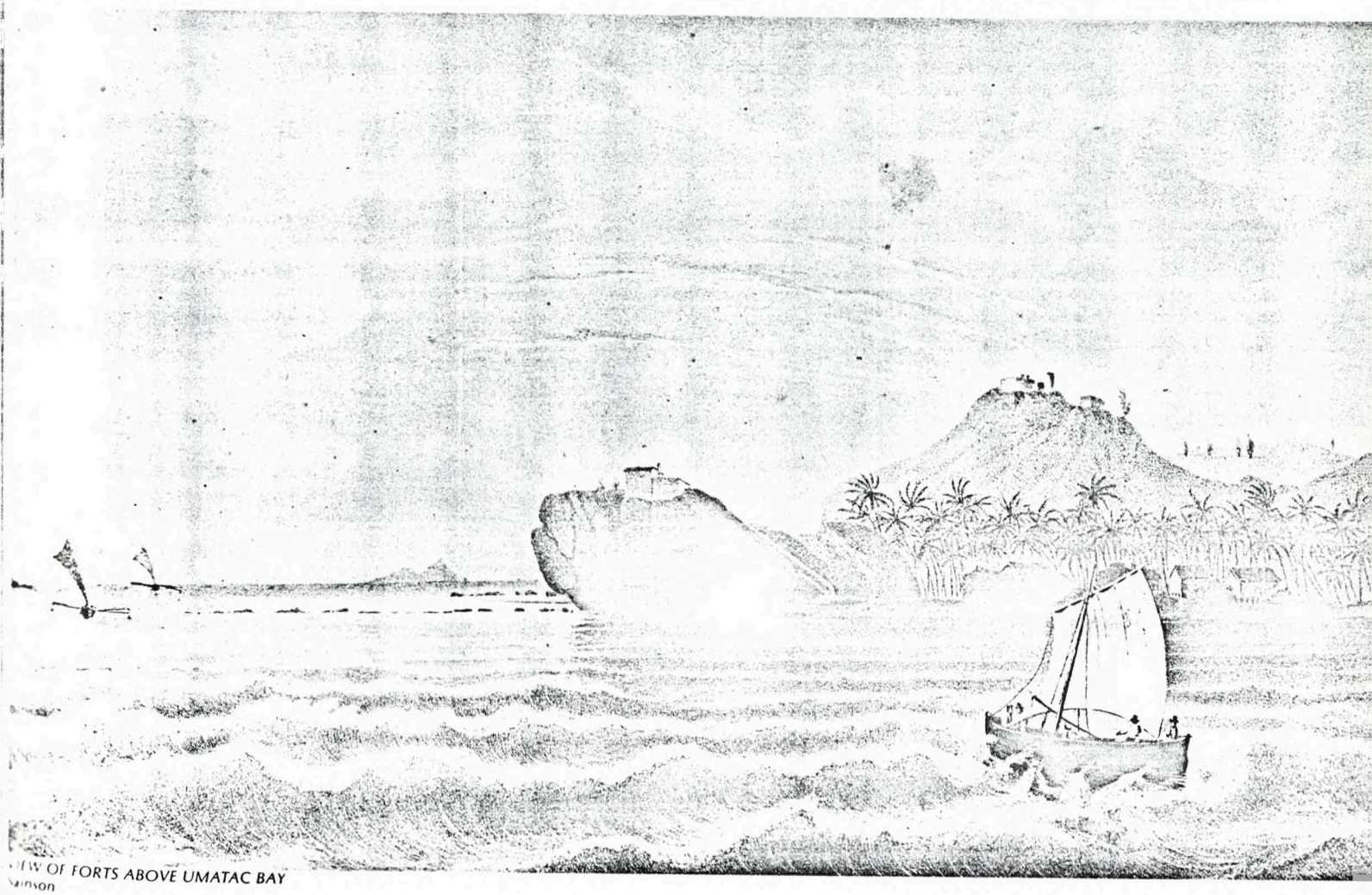
The principal objective of this study was to conduct a historic-sites inventory and establish a comprehensive plan to ensure: 1) the preservation and 2) the appropriate presentation and interpretation of significant historic sites on Guam. The plan has been formulated to meet the requirements outlined by the National Park Service (NPS) in its Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid Program and to include specific items as outlined below:

1. Preservation Objectives, Philosophy, and Thematic Framework
   a. Identify the principal preservation objectives for Guam and develop the underlying preservation philosophy
   b. Define the thematic framework for presentation and interpretation
2. Comprehensive Inventory of Historic and Prehistoric Sites
   a. Conduct a field survey of known sites
   b. Evaluate each site
   c. Prepare an overall inventory map
3. Preservation Legislation and Incentives
   a. Review present Territorial legislation applicable to historic preservation and antiquities
   b. Recommend appropriate legislation for preservation of sites under private and public ownership
   c. Recommend the principal mission and functions of a Historic Review Board
4. Role of Government in Historic Preservation
   a. Delineate the roles and responsibilities of the Territorial Government
   b. Recommend an effective organizational structure for implementing the Historic Preservation Plan
   c. Involve the public in historic preservation planning and implementation
   d. Formulate policies on the security and public use of historic sites
5. Specific Site Development Plan for Fort San Jose and Pagat

The organization of this report incorporates the Volumes I and II as specified in the NPS requirements, and adds two exhibits. Exhibit A presents a preservation and implementation plan for the entire island plus specific district and site plans. Exhibit B discusses planning tools and strategies for implementing both the overall historic preservation program and specific site plans.

I

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



VIEW OF FORTS ABOVE UMATAC BAY
Samson

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

PHYSICAL SETTING

Guam, the largest and southernmost island of the Mariana Islands, is 1,550 miles south-southeast of Tokyo, 2,100 miles east-southeast of Hong Kong, 1,500 miles east of Manila, 3,700 miles west of Honolulu, and 3,100 miles north-northwest of Sydney. Just to the south and east of Guam lies the Marianas Trench, a 31,614-ft depression in the ocean floor, separating the Mariana group from the Caroline Islands, which lie some 300 miles to the southeast. The geographic and regional relationship of Guam is shown in Fig. 1.

The Marianas lie in the northeast and east trade-winds belt. The prevailing tradewinds are interrupted from July to November by the southwest monsoon, which often brings damaging typhoons.

All the Mariana Islands are volcanic in origin. The southern islands are surrounded by reefs lying close to shore. One of the northern islands, Pagan, still retains some vestiges of volcanic activity and only one of these islands lacks a development of coralline growth.

A map of Guam is shown in Fig. 2. The island is approximately 30 miles long and 4 to 8 miles wide, with a total area of about 212 square miles. Physically and geologically, Guam is divisible into two areas. During ancient phases of the island's existence these areas were probably two separate islands. The southwestern geologic zone is highly mountainous and largely volcanic, ringed on the west by a mountain range which reaches an elevation of 1,336 ft (Mt. Lamlam). The coastal plain varies in width but is generally narrow. The interior of this zone is a high savannah plateau with steep-sided valleys covered predominately with sword grass.

Evidences of recent volcanism, lava flows, etc., are not uncommon on the southwest and south coasts. On the high plateau and in the mountain range can be found deposits of fine-banded and varicolored clays, which give evidence that this portion of the island was once submerged.

In contrast, the northeastern half of Guam is characterized by an expansive coralline-limestone plateau. Mt. Santa Rosa, rising 850 ft above sea level, is the only principal relief on an otherwise flat surface. This plateau is poorly supplied with surface water and its soil mantle is generally thin, but fertile.

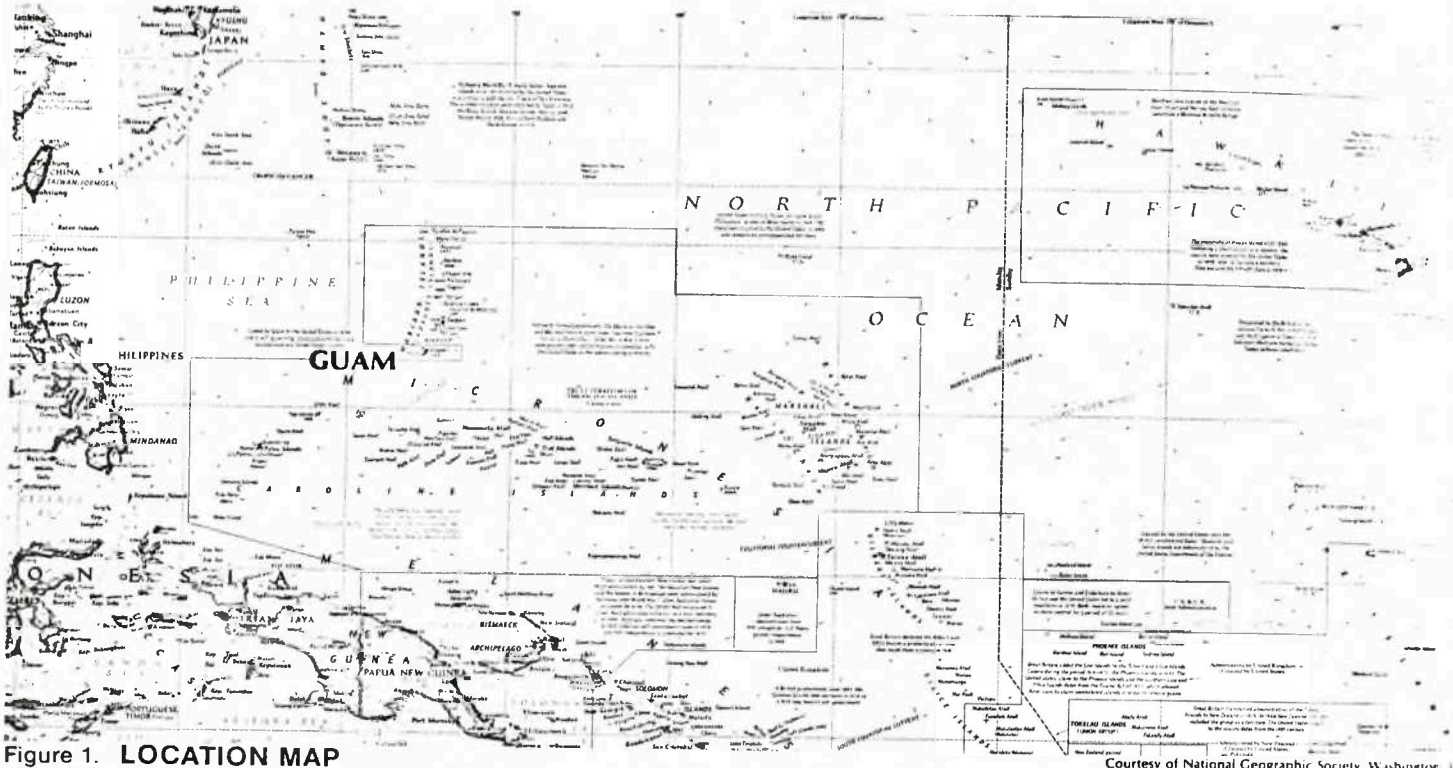


Figure 1. **LOCATION MAP**

Courtesy of National Geographic Society, Washington

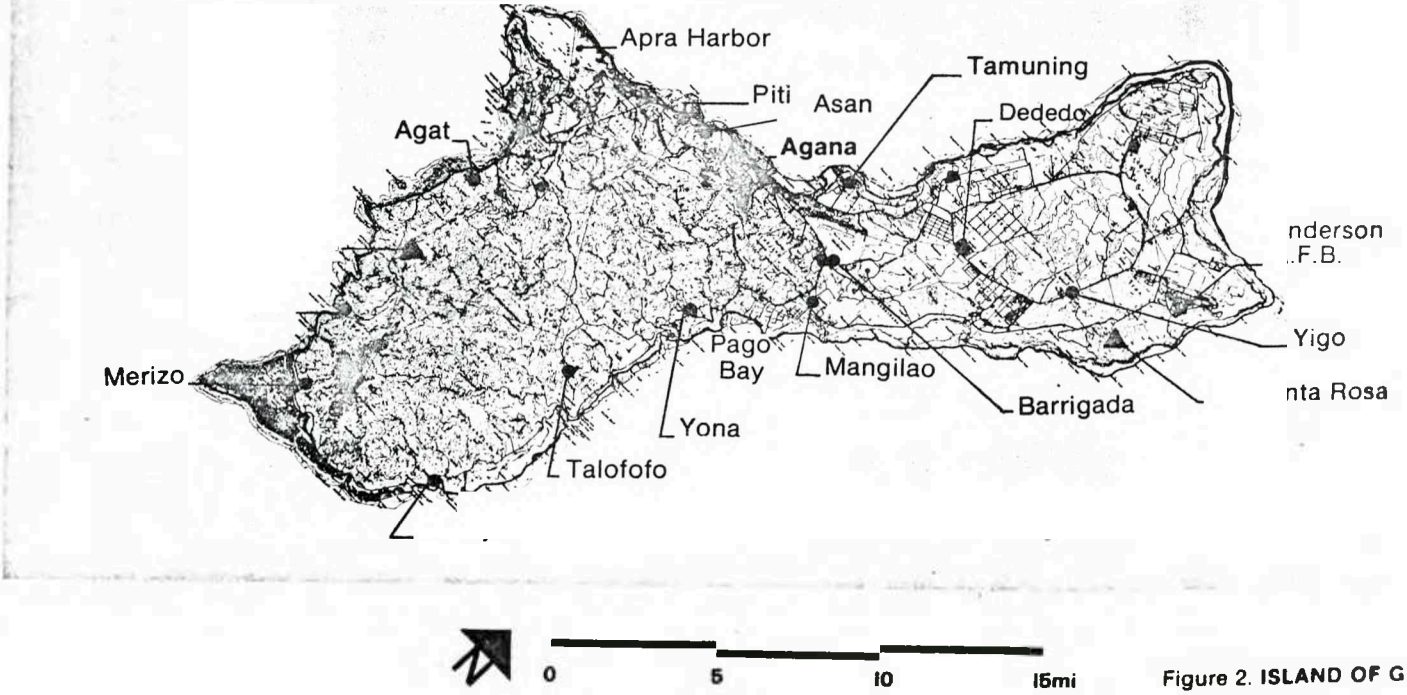
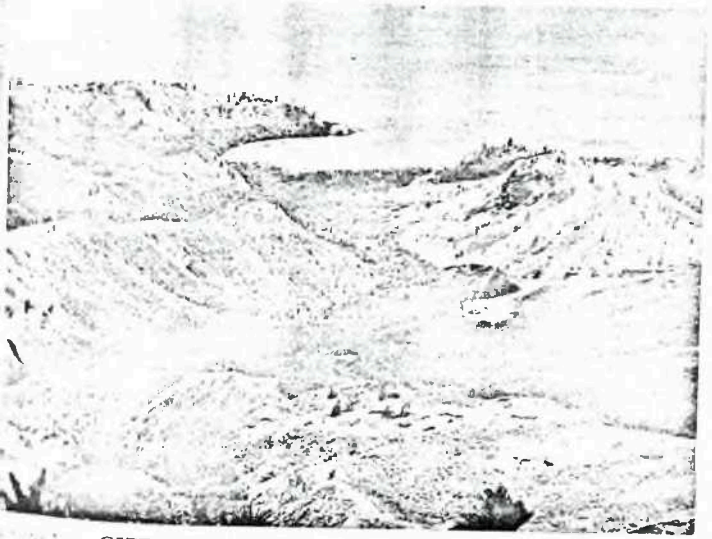


Figure 2. **ISLAND OF GUAM**

The plateau extends around and out from Mt. Santa Rosa, which protrudes its volcanic red-clay mass through the limestone. The cliffs, which extend from the plateau to the shoreline, are high and massive; along the northeast and northwest coastal areas, a height of 600 ft is not uncommon. Trails lead from the plateau to the lower coastal and reef areas, which are rich in fishing and crab-hunting grounds. This coastal plain has in the past supported large coconut plantations.

The northern plateau is typically covered with a dense jungle growth that is virtually impenetrable. The ground surface is often characterized by extensively eroded limestone that is jagged and difficult to traverse.

Between the southwest and northeast geological zones is a low connecting neck that tapers to about 4 miles at its narrowest point. This neck has been the center of population since historical times; Guam's capital city, Agana, is situated in this area.



CETTI BAY 66-02-0127
ocated on the southwest coast in the Umatac District, is an important te from both the archaeological and historic point of view. Large eas of midden deposits (pottery, basalt artifacts, charcoal, etc) dicate a long term occupation extending from prehistoric times nto the Spanish period.

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 Chamorro Period

The Chamorros, earliest-known settlers of Guam, were of Malayo-Polynesian stock and, probably originating in Southeast Asia, are believed to have migrated across the Pacific Ocean, sailing from island to island, between 2000 B.C. and A.D. 500. Little knowledge of the history and culture of the original Chamorro settlers remains--there are no written records of the pre-Spanish-contact Chamorro era, the Chamorro population was decimated, and their traditions were overthrown by the early Spanish missionary efforts.

Although most of the culture and history of the ancient Chamorros has thus been lost, some second-hand information is available from written accounts by the early Spanish explorers. Most of the following account of the ancient Chamorros comes from a compendium of these sources (Thompson 1932). Additional information is being gained through the ongoing archaeological studies of the physical remains of the Chamorro culture being conducted by Dr. Fred Reinman. Some of these historic records are located at the University of Guam, Micronesian Area Research Center; other collections are at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu and the Field Museum in Chicago.

The following description of the Chamorro culture is taken from both the historical accounts collected by Laura Thompson (1932) and from the archaeological accounts by Dr. Reinman. The occasional quotations are from Thompson.

At the time of their first contact with European civilization in 1521, the Chamorros appear to have been a tall, big-boned, robust people of probable Southeast Asian stock, with tawny skin and long black hair. Archaeological evidence indicates that



oto 2 *NOMNA BAY COMPLEX 66-05-0092-02*
is latte structure is part of one of the important sites on Guam.
rly radiocarbon dates and the absence of Spanish artifacts
dicate a pre-Spanish occupation and abandonment of the site.
e 10-stone latte is the largest restorable one in the complex
nsisting of large, thick limestone uprights and massive basalt
pstones. The components are crudely cut and show no other
gns of modification or dressing. This is one example of several
tte types present on Guam.



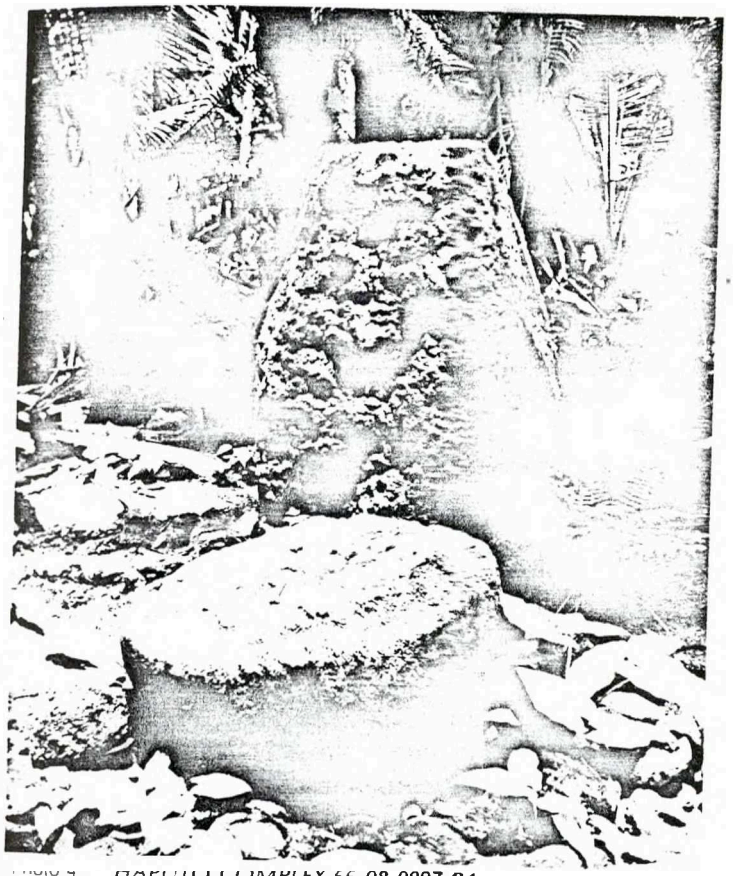
Photo 3 *SOUTH PULANTAT COMPLEX 66-09-0037B-01*
The utilization of tuffaceous conglomerate stone instead of limestone for the components of this large 10-stone latte characterizes an inland site. The angular dressed uprights and semi-spherical capstones exemplify one of the several latte types.

eir teeth were often stained from betel nut and re sometimes filed on the labial surface. Women leached their hair. The men wore no clothes except or pandanus-leaf hats and sandals, but often carried walking stick. The women wore only a fringed apron r belt; during special ceremonies they also wore reaths of flowers, shells, coconuts, and roots.

uring the period between the first arrival of the amorros and the first contact with the Western rld, the population was estimated to have reached ,000 to 100,000 persons, scattered in numerous illages (*songsong*) along the seashore and in some f the interior valleys where water was abundant. e island was divided into numerous districts mposed of several villages each. Each district was ruled by a leader or *maga* whose power rested n inherited control over productive lands and ishing grounds. His successor was usually the ighest-ranking male relative in the same clan. remonial exchanges took place between the districts; however, clashes between the districts were frequent.

Within each village were numerous houses, situated by classes and clans. The *matua* (ruling class) had the better locations and their houses were generally built on *latte* stones, which consisted of eight, ten, or twelve stone shafts and capstones, upon which wooden floor beams and uprights were placed. Thatching was installed for the roof and walls. Some large houses are thought to have had up to four rooms. Some *latte* structures were also utilized as boat houses. The stone remains of these houses form the *latte* structures that still remain in the more isolated rural areas of Guam. Houses of the other classes were usually constructed of the same material but on a smaller scale and sometimes with fewer and smaller *latte* stones, or none. Each village also had its bachelor clubhouse.

ECONOMY The economy of the early Chamorros was probably based on an above-adequate level of subsistence farming. The crops usually raised in the gardens included rice, yams, bananas, sugarcane ginger, and taro; coconuts and breadfruit were



HAPUTO COMPLEX 66-08-0007-04
The symmetrically dressed limestone conglomerate upright and a brain coral capstone utilized here indicates a coastal latte.

also cultivated. Fishing was done by hooks, nets, spears, and stupifying poison; fishponds and weirs were also utilized. Hunting was limited to fruit bats and birds prior to the Spanish introduction of additional wildlife. Cooking was done in earth ovens, boiling in pots, and roasting on embers; thus, many items made of wood, stone, shell, bone, clay, and pottery were utilized in these activities. Household tasks were usually assigned by sex--women were usually alloted the jobs directly associated with the house, such as weaving and cooking, food collecting in the forest, and reef fishing with nets. Men generally performed the gardening, fishing, hunting, and house and canoe building tasks.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE The people were divided into three classes--the high or *matua*, middle or *atchaot*, and low or *mangatchang*. The *matua* were the rulers and were the only ones allowed to be warriors, sailors, deep-sea fishermen, canoe builders, and traders; the *atchaot* were usually delegated to assisting the *matua*, while the *mangatchang* were strictly prohibited from certain occupations such as fisherman, canoe builder, or sailor. Strict rules of etiquette governed the relationships of these three classes. One's position in the class system was usually determined by the relative rank of the matrilineal clan to which one belonged.

Women held a high position in Chamorro culture. Bride service, bride price, and lengthy diplomatic negotiations between clans were typical prior to marriage. Land was owned by the clans and passed down via the matrilineal lineage. These clans were composed of many extended families tied together by mutual obligations. Each clan member had certain obligations to other clan members which occurred at death, marriage, or birth in the group, which included the building of houses, large canoe sheds, or canoes, the cultivating or harvesting of crops, or the taking part in sailing or communal fishing expeditions. Most of these were undoubtedly obligations that involved the exchanges of labor or food, or the use of land, or the acting out of ceremonial obligations (ritual presentations of food, work or simply the required presence of members at a given function).

Marriage was monogamous, but premarital affairs were common; unmarried girls were usually kept in the bachelor clubhouses. These girls were rented from their parents and their value as wives was in part judged by their service in the clubhouses. Marriage was never permitted across class lines.

It appears that there was no written history prior to the arrival of the Spanish. All knowledge--history, legends, customs, laws--were handed down by word-of-mouth. The Malayo-Polynesian background is still evident in the Chamorro language, which is spoken in present-day Guam.

As in other parts of Oceania, native warfare in the Marianas was a sort of game in which rival groups would test their strength against one another. There was a great show of bravado, but as soon as one side had lost two or three men, a



Photo 5 *HAPUTO COMPLEX 66-08-0007-05*
Two kinds of capstones were utilized in this 8-stone latte, brain coral and limestone conglomerate, the latter carved to resemble the coral. (Note the carved depression in the capstone for placement atop upright.)

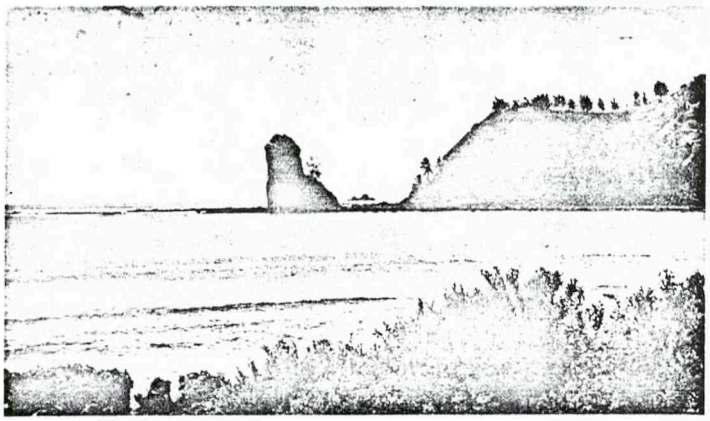


Photo 6 *LALAS ROCK*
According to ancient Chamorro mythology all life on earth was derived from a certain precious earth-substance found only in Guam. It goes on to say that the original human inhabitants of the earth emerged from this natural sea-stack located at Chalan Anite Point at the mouth of Fouha Bay. The phallic symbolism is certainly not coincidental, and there are many parallels in other oceanic mythologies.

turtle shell would be sent to the enemy as a sign of submission. The principal weapons of the ancient Chamorros, according to historical and archaeological evidence, were spears and sling stones (*atupat*), both of which they used with deadly precision and force. Wooden spears were either hardened by fire or tipped with human bone.

RELIGION AND TABOOS Before Catholicism became prevalent, it appears that the Chamorros practiced a "skull" cult form of ancestor worship. A class of professional sorcerers called *Makana*, and in more recent times *Kakahna*, served to invoke the *aniti* or spirits on behalf of the living to bring success in warfare and other endeavors. In post-contact times, people were often kept in order by the *taotaomona* or "the people of the aforetime," who were said to possess great physical strength and supernatural power.

Methods for caring for the dead were different depending on the person's sex or status. Three methods of burial have been found in archaeological sites: burial in *latte* or house sites with piled-stone foundations, in caves, and in earthenware urns. The Chamorros believed that the souls of those who died a natural death descended to an underworld paradise where there were "bananas, coconuts, sugarcane and other fruits of the earth." On the other hand, the souls of those who died a violent death went to a sort of hell called *sasalaguan*, the dwelling place of Chayfi, a demon, who cooked them in a caldron which he stirred continually.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY From archaeological excavations on Guam, it has been found that the Chamorros' technology was adequate for a highly developed subsistence culture. They had stone, bone, shell, and clay implements to catch fish, plant fields, grind grain, etc. One of their highest technological achievements was the "flying *proa*," an outrigger canoe whose sail design was more efficient than that of the conventional sail used by Europeans at that time.

Bows and arrows were unknown in the Marianas until painfully introduced by Magellan's sailors. One of the sailors wrote "when we wounded any of these people with our crossbow-shafts, which passed completely through their loins from one side to the other, they, looking at it, pulled on the shaft, now



Photo 7 *NOMNA BAY COMPLEX 66-05-0092-06*
Multiple cavity basalt mortars are generally food preparation tools used with a shaped basalt pestle. They were probably used to grind cycad seeds and/or rice, into flour.

on this end and now on that side, and then drew it out, with great astonishment, and so died." (Thompson 1932:20).

From time to time, the Chamorros had contact with the Carolinians, Japanese, and Chinese. At the time of initial contact with European explorers, Guam's technology included a wide variety of polished-stone, wood, shell, and stone tools--an efficient technology, given the limited natural resources of the island. Metal, when introduced by foreigners, was quickly recognized as a superior material, and metal tools were highly valued.

ARTS, LITERATURE, MUSIC The precontact Chamorros were a highly musical people, and among their other physical endeavors they enjoyed dancing and singing. Only one form of Chamorro poetry survives today, the ***Chamorita,*** which is a type of folksong in which there are two couplets; the second and fourth lines rhyme, but the couplets are not necessarily related. "The refrain is commonly used to taunt a rival in sport or to tease the object of unrequited love." Singers often gambled on who could sing the most verses. Singing was also the way that the history and folklore of the Chamorros were passed down through the generations. Unfortunately, the ancient Chamorro dances have been lost, but the bamboo flute, the bamboo free reed, and the musical bow are thought to be instruments left from precontact times.

Most of the art of Chamorro society was functional, but some decorative art appeared on articles that were used daily. Such art forms would be found on pottery, bone work, shell work, plaiting of woven mats, designs on "flying *proas,*" and shell currency. In addition, pictographs found on the walls of several caves around the island are still another form of early Chamorro art.

After more than 400 years of contact with the outside world and near annihilation of the Chamorro people, the ancient Chamorro culture has been altered almost beyond recognition.

The Spanish Period

The distinctive historical period and background of Guam is the long history of Spanish influence--generally from 1521 to 1898. Although evidences of early Hispanic culture are not altogether lacking in the continental United States (as in Florida, Texas, the Southwest, and California), Guam is the only United States possession that bears the imprint of Spanish occupation that lasted more than 375 years.

SPANISH CONTACT AND TRADE ROUTES (1521-1695)
In November 1519, Ferdinand Magellan, a 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



Photo 8 *GADAO'S CAVE 66-05-0142*
A group of 50 or more pictographs are present in a small limestone crevice on Inarajan Bay. The medium used is a type of lime applied directly on the cave wall. A marked lack of petroglyphs and pictographs on Guam makes this an interesting site. Some stylized figures and symbols are apparent and although their age is unknown—some like the cross can be relatively classified as historic (post-Spanish).



Photo 9 *INCISED CROSS ON A LATTE STONE 66-09-0037B-03*
This post-Christian "Petroglyph" appears on a fallen latte stone in the South Pulantat complex. It graphically portrays the transition from Chamorro to western culture.

crews did not reach land and a safe harbor for 98 days, or until March 6, 1521. According to local history, the island he reached was Guam and the 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 Discovery 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 theft of a ship's boat by the islanders. In retaliation, the captain led an armed party ashore to burn villages and kill a random number of inhabitants--this was the introduction of Western civilization to the Island of Guam. Naming these islands the Ladrones (Spanish for robbers), Magellan set sail after three days for the Philippines, where he was killed on the island of Mact

The great significance of Guam in this voyage is not merely that Magellan stopped here, but that without th particular lifesaving stop, the encirclement of the gl by his expedition would probably have failed.

The clash of European and Chamorro cultures led to inevitable bloodshed. After a few decades of strife and epidemic diseases, the original population of some 100,000 Chamorros was reduced to fewer than 5,000. This reduction led the Spanish to 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.

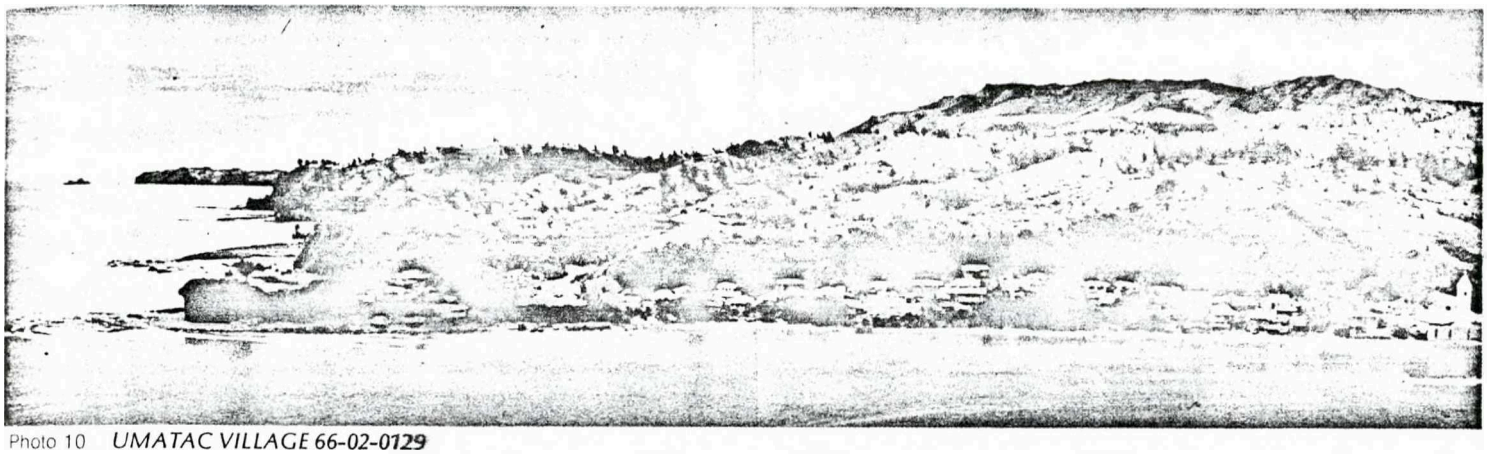


Photo 10 *UMATAC VILLAGE 66-02-0129*
This village has been continuously occupied since prehistoric times, and it was the seat of early Spanish influence on the southwestern coast. Today it remains as one of the villages still noted for its traditional community structure. Three forts, Fort Soledad, Fort San Jose, and Fort Santa Angel, still remain on promontories on both sides of the bay.

The first seat of Spanish government of Guam was at the southern village of Umatac. Later it was moved to Hagatna (or Agana), farther north, where the harbor was much larger.

After Magellan, the most significant visitor to Guam was Legazpi, who, after helping Cortez conquer Mexico, sailed his fleet on to Guam. In their usual manner, the natives came out to greet the vessels in their *proas* and to trade food and water for coveted iron. On January 26, 1565, Legazpi took formal possession of Guam in the name of the Spanish King. The occasion was soon marred by senseless killings and reprisals, and another 100 years elapsed before Spain formally occupied the island. Lying across the most favorable east-to-west ocean passage, Guam became 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 about the same time, another Spanish navigator, Urdaneta, who was returning to Mexico from the Philippines, 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, which made 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 set forth annually from Acapulco, Mexico, laden with Mexican silver for Manila, then returned 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 Bonin Islands near the tip of Japan to Cape Mendocino on the northern California coast, thence 3,000 miles south. The westward route dropped from Acapulco at 15 degrees N latitude down along the Central American coast to about 10 degrees N; then, taking advantage of the northeast trade winds, the ships could sail back up to 13 degrees N latitude and intercept the Ladrones Islands, covering a distance of some 7,000 miles.

The galleons began their run shortly after Legazpi's settlement in the Philippines in 1568 and, despite vicissitudes of monsoons, shipwrecks, 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 as a stop on the southern leg to supply desperately needed food, water, and other refreshments to the voyagers. Umatac was the traditional landing place for the Manila galleons, which left provisions, royal dispatches and personnel--typically soldiers, priests, and convict labor.

While the great treasure-laden Spanish galleons were the principal visitors, Guam was not neglected by voyagers of other nationalities. The brief but meteoric rise of Holland as a maritime power resulted in at least three notable visits by Dutch fleets to trade iron with the natives in exchange for water and fuel stores--Olivier Van Noort in 1600, Admiral Spilbergen in 1616, and Admiral l'Heremite in 1625 all lay to in Umatac roadstead. The latter, standing by "a cannon shot and a half from shore," commanded the famous Nassau Fleet of 1260 men, the largest single group of Europeans to visit Guam before the 19th century. In spite of these contacts, however, Guam languished through the centuries under lethargic Spanish rule.

SPANISH MISSIONARY INFLUENCE (1668-1769) It was not commerce but religion that resulted in eventual Spanish occupation. In 1662, the galleon *San Damian,* bound from Acapulco to the Philippines with Jesuit missionaries, made a stop at Guam. One of the passengers on board was Father Diego Louis de Sanvitores. The native Chamorros so impressed him that, when he arrived in the Philippines, he wrote to the Spanish royalty for permission to establish a Jesuit Mission in Guam. In the interest of expanding Christianity, and the Spanish treasury, Queen Mariana gave her approval for this project. Sanvitores was named as the Superior of the Guam Mission, which was established at Hagatna on June 15, 1668. He also renamed the islands the Marianas after his patroness, Mariana of Austria, Queen Regent and widow of Philip IV of Spain. Later, the first Spanish governor arrived to take actual charge of an island, over which only nominal control had been exercised by the Viceroy of Mexico since 1565.

Initially the mission was successful, with 13,000 baptisms and religious instruction for 20,000 natives. This success did not last long, however, because of the insensitivity of the missionaries toward the Chamorro culture, particularly with respect to class structure, sexual mores, and burial customs. The Chamorros soon began to rebel openly and killed some of the intruding holy men. The first rebellion lasted from July to October, 1670. Father Sanvitores was killed in 1672, at the age of 45, for baptizing the child of the Chamorro chief, Matapang, against the chief's wishes.

On the whole, however, during the century from 1668 to 1769, the Jesuit fathers had great influence on the people of Guam. Although they were very strict and austere, the Jesuits became well-liked

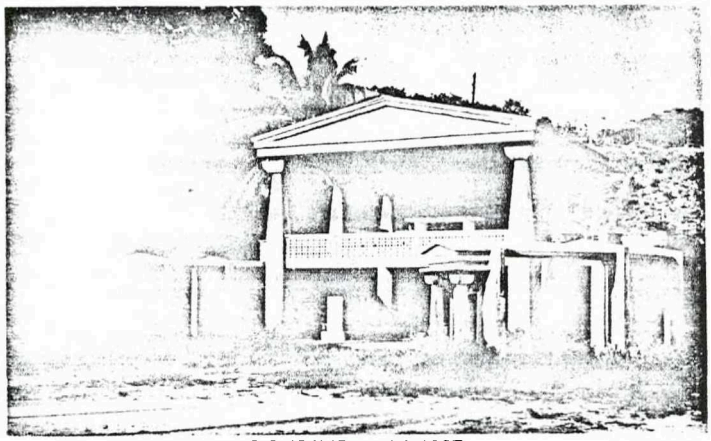


Photo 11 *SANVITORES SHRINE 66-04-1007*
Sanvitores was one of the first Jesuit missionaries on Guam. With his arrival in 1668 came the cultural changes demanded by Christianity. The Chamorros in their reluctance to accept these changes killed Sanvitores and an assistant in 1672 near Tumon. A wooden cross and a plaque located about 50 yards south of the shrine is said to mark the spot.

by the Guamanians. They protected natives, when necessary, against cruelty, injustice, and oppression by the Spanish military, and they always gave compensation for the work the natives did. They also exposed the Guamanians to ideas, products, plants, and animals from outside their immediate environment. For example, in the late 1600s, the Jesuit fathers introduced into Guam an important contribution--a stone "beehive" oven, used for baking breadfruit and firing clay pottery. One of these ovens still stands near the Sella Bay Spanish Bridge (constructed sometime during the 19th century) at the mouth of the Sella River.

Jesuit land holdings were extensive. Their major properties consisted of all churches and rectories in Guam and Rota (a neighbor island), the College of San Juan de Letran and all that pertained to it, an apothecary, and several ranches, which were well-kept and well-stocked.

Because of their expanding political power, influence, and wealth, the Jesuits were jealously feared by monarchs and other religious orders in Europe. As a consequence, the destruction of the order was planned by the European heads-of-state. The Jesuits were expelled from Portugal in 1759, from France in 1764, and on February 27, 1767, Charles III of Spain issued the proclamation of confiscation of all Spanish possessions of Jesuits and Jesuit land. All Spanish Jesuits were required to return to Spain.

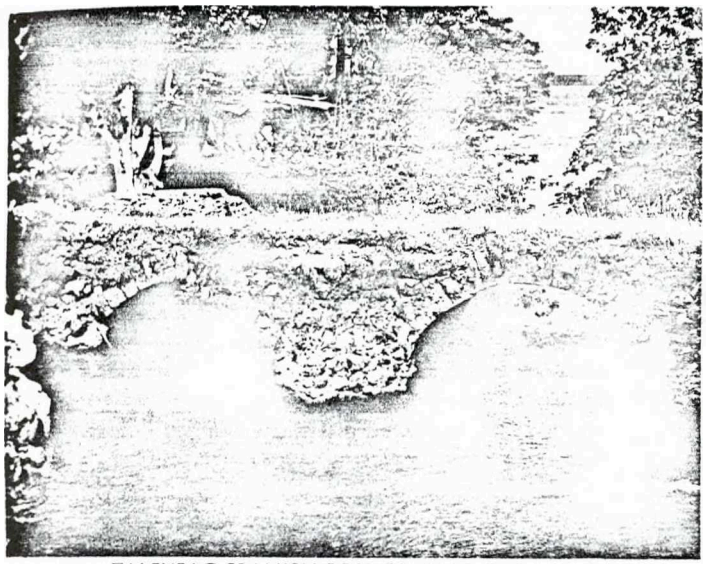


Photo 12 *TALEYFAC SPANISH BRIDGE 66-02-1071*
During the Spanish period a coastal road system linked Agana and Umatac. Stone bridges were built to replace older wooden ones sometime between 1866-1893. These bridges fell into disuse by 1917. Today only a few remain.

On November 2, 1769, the Jesuit fathers left Guam, leaving all possessions behind. The Jesuits left the spiritual responsibilities of Guam with the fathers of the Order of St. Augustine; their farms soon lay fallow and the animals ran wild.

SPANISH-CHAMORRO WARS (1670-1695) The severe and arbitrary treatment received from Military Governors Esplana and de Quiroga during the period between 1670 and 1675 fanned the animosity of the Chamorros toward their Spanish colonizers. As a result, continuing conflict lasted until July 1695, by which time the Chamorro population had been cut down from about 100,000 to fewer than 5,000, and there were no more men left to fight.

DISINTEGRATION AND DECLINE (1695-1771) After the Spanish-Chamorro wars, the population of the Chamorros continued to decrease. The combined factors of the annihilation of most Chamorro men by the Spanish, Chamorro women's refusal to bear children for fear that they would be taken into slavery, and widespread epidemics and disasters contributed to this decline. By 1783, the native population was estimated to be only 1,500. In 1817 a Russian visitor, Kotzebue, said that only two bona fide original natives were then left and "...soon the race of old Ladrones will be extinguished." The era of the Chamorros was over, since a pure Chamorro population no longer existed, and "Guamanian" became a more appropriate term to use in describing the natives of Guam. In the meantime, the population began to increase through intermarriage with the Spanish and by immigration of Japanese, Filipinos, and other nationalities. It should be noted, however, that the Chamorro language has shown an amazing resiliency in remaini the primary language of the Marianas through more than four centuries of contact and domination by outside nationalities and languages.

RECONSTRUCTION (1771-1774) Don Mariano Tobias began his term as governor of Guam in September, 1771. He soon proved to be one of the best governo that Guam had during the period of Spanish coloni-zation, believing in the ethic that hard work reaps its rewards and advocating a strong agricultural economy. His term of office as the governor was a period of reconstruction and reform for colonial Guam.

Instituting many reforms to stimulate agricultural production, the governor first broke up large Spanis estates into small parcels and distributed this land to individual Guamanian families. He introduced European vegetables and fruits. Draft animals were brought to Guam--horses from Manila, and donkeys and mules from Acapulco. Various wild goats, pigs, and poultry were in abundance on Guam and the domesti-cation of these animals was encouraged by clearing areas in the woods to create savannahs for cattle raising and other forms of animal husbandry. Deer were also imported from the Philippines.

Governor Tobias established cotton mills and salt pans and brought in craftsmen to teach Guamanians blacksmithing, carpentry, wheelwrighting, masonry, and lime and brick making. Schools were established to teach the children reading, writing, and arith-matic, and how to sing and play music. A 200-man local militia was established in which the men were well-paid and had their own uniforms.

The governor's programs proved successful principall because of his fairness to all people--all of his reforms applied uniformly to Guamanians and Spanish on Guam. Because of this, the Augustinian fathers gave their full support to Governor Tobias. In June of 1774, however, Governor Tobias was relieved of hi duty, having served less than three years. It was

=peculated that this was due to jealousy on the part -f his peers in the Spanish court. The termination -f Governor Tobias' service as head official marked great setback for Guam.

18TH CENTURY VISITORS One of the most famous uccaneers to visit Guam was Captain Woodes Rogers, ho arrived with two frigates in 1710 and was re- ived by the governor as if Rogers had been visit- ng royalty. On his passenger list were three of he most fascinating figures in English literary istory: William Dampier, historian-adventurer, ho had previously visited Guam in 1686 and 1699; lexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe, ho had been rescued by Rogers off Juan Fernandez sland near South America; and Simon Hately, the riginal killer of the albatross, who achieved im- rtality in Coleridge's classic poem, "The Ancient riner."

wo expeditions came to Guam late in the 18th cen- ury. The first was the Crozet Expedition, a French roup sent out to discover new islands in the South as; they came to Guam in November, 1772, and stayed or approximately eight weeks. The second was the lapina Expedition, a Spanish scientific group that as engaged in plant classification and studies. his expedition, the first of four such expeditions hich were to make stops in Guam before 1828, arrived in February, 1792, and stayed 12 days. The visits -f both expeditions were similar in that the crews re suffering from malnutrition and disease and re in need of rest and recuperation. Both expe- itions were significant in that they left records -f their stay and impressions of Guam.

INAL CENTURY OF SPANISH RULE (19th CENTURY) The inal century of Spanish rule in Guam can be charac- erized as a period of stagnation or a deterioration -f the culture, accelerated by disasters and epi- mics. The decline was primarily due to an ineffec- al and greedy local Spanish government and a dis- interested Catholic clergy.

rly in the 19th century, under the direction of overnor Don Manuel Muro (governor from 1794 to 1802), ny forts were built in the vicinity of Agana, Apra rbor, and Umatac to defend Guam and Spanish galleons from English privateers. Some of the more noted forts were: Fort Santa Agueda at Agana Heights, Fort Santiago and Fort Santa Cruz at Apra Harbor, and Fort Nuestra Senora de la Soledad at Umatac Bay. Governor Muro was also responsible for the 1800 construction of two Spanish bridges in Agana--only one remains.

Trade with the neighboring Caroline Islands had ceased in 1799 because the Carolinians thought that the Chamorros had killed the last Carolinian trading party, which had actually perished in a storm at sea. In 1804, communications and trade were reestablished; trade, however, was minor because, by 1804, Guamanians had lost the Chamorro skill of making and sailing their flying *proas* across the open ocean and they could not reciprocate with the Carolinians.

Guam at this time was, for all practical purposes, an island colony in which the Spanish were ineffectual masters of low-ranking Guamanian "peasants." In 1808, Spain's defeat by the armies of Napoleon signaled the end to Spanish rule on the American continents. The famed Manila galleon gradually faded away. By 1824, the Central and South American colonies had thrown off the Spanish yoke, and Spanish 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 as the principal population centers. It is conceivable that these are the oldest, continuously occupied communities in the United States.

The decline of Spanish power hurt Guam because the annual grant to Guam was cut from 20,000 to 8,000 pesos and was finally discontinued. On December 17, 1828, a statute was enacted giving the Guam treasurer the power to collect taxes, distribute funds, nominate government employees for positions, control public works, and redistribute land. Royal Spanish estates were divided among the Guamanians and commerce was declared open to all, establishing free ports in Guam. In actuality, the economic power had only been shifted from the governor to the treasurer and Guam's economic situation continued to decline, principally because its trade and commerce were still dependent on an external source (Spain) and the distribution of goods was at the discretion of one outlet (the treasurer).

The first half of the 19th century was the era of whaling. In 1823, American whaling vessels began stopping in Guam to rest their crews and replenish supplies. Had some industrious, farsighted individual or group brought in supplies other than the bare necessities and started a store for the whalers, the income would have greatly benefited the economy of Guam. This opportunity, however, went by without anyone's initiative, and Guam experienced only marginal profits from the whalers' visits. This apparent lack of capitalization on the whaling industry,

however, may have lessened its impact on what remained of the native lifestyle.

British and American ships, away from home ports for as much as three to four years, found Guam a welcome haven, rivalling the more famous Sandwich Islands, which later 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.

On September 26, 1831, Governor Francisco Ramon de Villalobos came to office--the first man since Governor Tobias who was actively interested in stimulating the economy of Guam. Governor Villalobos believed that wealth was measured in terms of money in the treasury. He introduced port fees, encouraged the production of exportable goods, and stimulated improvements in crop cultivation and animal husbandry. He also established a leper hospital and initiated a smallpox-vaccination program. The Guam militia was reorganized under his administration. Governor Villalobos' governorship of Guam was terminated in 1837 and he returned to the Philippines, but he was remembered by Guamanians as a governor who tried to help them.

In the middle of the 19th century, Guam experienced a series of disasters. On August 10, 1848, Guam was hit by a devastating typhoon, and on January 25, 1849, it was rocked by a severe earthquake. These two events badly damaged or destroyed most of the buildings, bridges, and roads, and there were insufficient and inadequate tools to carry out repairs or iron with which to make new implements. In 1856, a smallpox epidemic raged rampant for nine months, during which time more than 3,600 Guamanians died. To replenish the population, the Spanish permitted Carolinians and Japanese to settle on Guam in fairly large numbers.

Agana today retains few traces of Spanish occupation--notably a stone bridge, a remnant of the hilltop Fort Santa Agueda, and archway, fragments of an armory and other parts of the Governor's Palace. Most of the early definable traces of Spanish influence are to be found in southwestern Guam, however, for two reasons: 1) southern Guam, particularly the vicinity of Umatac, was the early focus of Spanish activity and therefore of greater interest to antiquarians; and 2) 20th-century civilization has not yet made a heavy imprint on southern Guam, thus sparing the few ancient ruins.

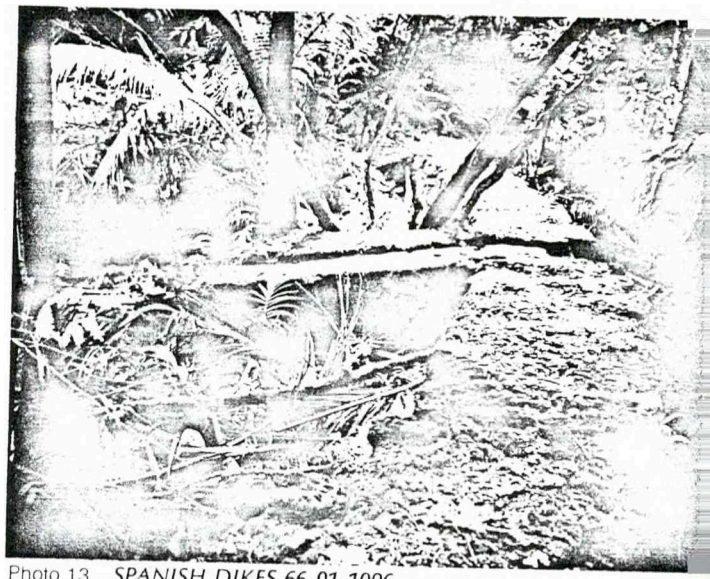
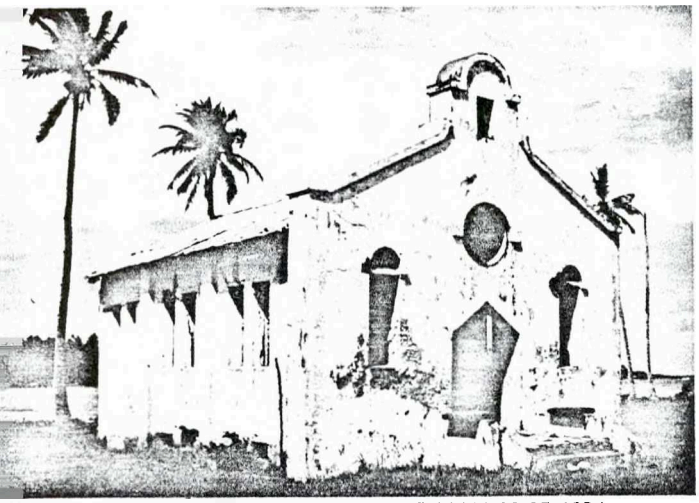


Photo 13 *SPANISH DIKES 66-01-1006*
These dikes are the remains of an unsuccessful attempt by the Spanish to make the Agana swamp into a productive wet rice growing area. When they were constructed is uncertain—although they appear in historic accounts c.1831.

The First American Period

PRE-WORLD WAR I The American government, under President McKinley, entered the Spanish-American War in support of Cuba against Spain on April 25, 1898. This action was sparked by the sinking of the American battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor and the resulting death of 260 men. On May 1, 1898, in the Battle of Manila Bay, the U.S. Navy quickly destroyed the small Spanish naval squadron based there. Then on June 20, 1898, the *Charleston* and a convoy of three troop ships anchored just off Apra Harbor. Immediately, the Americans notified the Spanish authorities to surrender, but because of poor communication links, no one in Guam knew that there was a war between Spain and the United States. Nevertheless, the Spanish surrendered and on June 21, the United States flag was raised over Fort Santa Cruz. The next day, the convoy sailed for Manila carrying all Spanish government and military officials.

The Spanish-American War drew to a close on August 12, 1898, when Spain sued for peace. By the Treaty of Paris, Cuba became a protectorate of the



oto 14 *OLD BAPTIST CHURCH, INARAJAN 66-05-1034*
is church built around 1925 of cast cement, sustained heavy
mage from Typhoon Karen. The church has been in disuse
ce 1960.

nited States on December 10, 1898, and the Phil-
ppines, Puerto Rico, and Guam became possessions.
the order of President McKinley dated December
3, 1898, "the Island of Guam in the Ladrones" was
laced under the control of the United States Navy,
status that (except for the period of Japanese
cupation, 1941-1944) prevailed until July 21, 1950.

n 1899, Capt. Richard Leary became the first
aval governor of American Guam. Though his term
f office was less than one year, his administration
t the tone of the naval governments to follow by
he widespread reforms that were mandated. His first
quirement was that every Guamanian should be capa-
le of signing his own name. He encouraged all to
earn to speak, read, and write English. Large es-
tes and land holdings were broken up. He estab-
ished an island-wide land-tax reform, whereby land
s taxed on the basis of its use. Concubinage was
bolished and divorce was made legal. Economic
eonage, in which a man was made a virtual slave to
ork off accumulated debts, was abolished, and badly
eded health and sanitation reforms were initiated.

veral naval governors who served in Guam prior to
he participation of the United States in World War I
tood out because of their efforts to advance Guam.

- Cdr. Seaton Schroeder (Governor from July, 1900 - August, 1901, and November 1901 - February, 1903) had a sincere interest in the Guamanians and made many friends through his administrative efforts. On November 13, 1900, Guam was hit by a disastrous typhoon; Schroeder rationed out available food to starving Guamanians, then expended nearly $10,000 toward their relief. He established a sanitary slaughterhouse and market in Agana. A leper colony was built on Tumon Bay so that lepers could receive proper attention.

- Cdr. G. L. Dyer (Governor from May 1904 - November 1905) chose to stimulate Guamanian economic self-sufficiency. He ordered the establishment of an apprenticeship system that applied to all jobs held by Americans, including carpentry, masonry, mechanics, plumbing, printing, and clerical work. Laws to define the functions of the Department of Public Health and to mandate education were passed. The Maria Schroeder Hospital was completed under his term, as well as a post office and a government warehouse. Apra Harbor was dredged to deepen and widen the channels and, in 1905, a trans-Pacific cable was laid and a weather observatory was set up at the cable station to better alert Guam to oncoming typhoons.

- By the time Capt. E.J. Dorn (Governor from December, 1907 - November, 1910) came to the governorship, the Guamanians had adapted to life under the American rule, but their agricultural methods remained primitive. He addressed himself to agricultural reforms to insure that Guam could become self-sufficient with respect to food. Further, prices on imported foodstuffs were fixed so that food might be within the means of all people. American currency became the official medium of exchange during his term.

- Capt. Robert Coontz (Governor from April, 1912 - September, 1913) was a severe but fair man, who believed in hanging murderers. After one public execution, the rest of his term of office was peaceful. With his attention to public works, his main accomplishment was the construction of a reservoir on a cliff above Agana, which gave the Guamanians a supply of fresh, unpolluted water and improved health conditions immediately.

- Under Capt. William Maxwell (Governor from March, 1914 - April, 1916), the Insular Patrol was established as the police force of the island under the guidance of the U.S. Marine Corps. It also supervised the construction and repair of roads, bridges, systems of water, and municipal buildings, enforced health and sanitation standards, and worked closely with the people in planting trees and exterminating animal diseases. By executive order, Capt. Maxwell established the Bank of Guam on December 14, 1915; it opened for business on January 3, 1916.

GUAM IN WORLD WAR I Shortly after World War I started, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality for the United States. When Governor William Maxwell was informed of the President's action, he in turn issued a proclamation of neutrality for Guam; the date was August 11, 1914.

On December 14, 1914, the German auxiliary cruiser SMS *Cormoran* steamed into Apra Harbor in need of coal and food. Governor Maxwell ordered the ship to leave because its presence in a harbor of a neutral nation (the U.S.) was an international violation. Because the *Cormoran* lacked fuel, it was unable to leave and was promptly interned along with its officers and crew. The crew, 370 in all, endangered the security of Guam because they outnumbered the marine garrison that was responsible for the defense of the island. They also posed a problem because the food supply on Guam was limited. The war dragged on, and the *Cormoran* and its crew continued to be "guests" of the U.S. Navy for more than two years. Then on April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, and the new Governor, Roy Smith, demanded the surrender of the ship and crew. To avoid capture of the ship, the Germans blew it up with high explosives, losing several crewmen in the process. On April 30, 1917, the crew of the *Cormoran* was transferred to the United States to alleviate the strain on Guam's food supply.

The Guamanians demonstrated their loyalty and patriotism to the United States during World War I by purchasing $70,000 worth of war bonds, a great sum of money considering the total assets of the island at the time. Also, a 2,000-man militia of infantry was trained to go into combat if the need arose.

World War I left little impression on Guam. The only significant change was that Saipan and the other northern Mariana Islands that had been under German control since 1899 became a Japanese mandate, and it became difficult for Guamanians to visit friends and families in the neighboring islands. Further, the Chamorro-Spanish culture on the other islands added Japanese to its German overtones.

Under Governor Smith, the First Guam Congress was convened on February 3, 1917. It served as an advisory body to the governor but did not have the authority to enact laws. The most notable action of this congress was to petition the U.S. Congress for U.S. citizenship for Guamanians in June, 1925; however, the petition was denied. After 1925, the influence of the First Guam Congress was minimal and it was disbanded in 1930.

GUAM BETWEEN WORLD WARS I AND II On March 17, 1921 the first squadron of U.S. Marine aviators to serve west of San Francisco arrived in Guam. Between 1921 and 1922 an air base was constructed on the Orote Peninsula. In April, 1927, the squadron was reassigned to China and the base was closed. It was reopened in September, 1928, for a short period of use by another Marine patrol squadron, but was closed again in February 1931.

On June 11, 1929, Cdr. Willis Bradley became Guam's governor. He issued a proclamation defining who was a citizen of Guam and on December 24, 1930, instituted a Guam Bill of Rights patterned after the U.S. Bill of Rights. He began a program for the commemoration of outstanding people in Guam's history by naming various structures after them and established the Second Guam Congress, in which members of the two houses (Council and Assembly) were elected by the people. As with its predecessor however, the Second Guam Congress functioned only as an advisory body. The governor met with an executive committee from this legislative body on a monthly basis, a practice which continued until the beginning of World War II in 1941. In 1936, Guam again petitioned for citizenship for Guamanians and again was turned down.

On November 1, 1932, the Guam Museum in Agana was opened. Its purpose was to display artifacts of the Chamorro culture of Spanish times and even of early U.S. influences on Guam. In 1936, a museum committee was established and contacts were made with the Bishop Museum in Honolulu and museum authorities in Manila. Sadly, all of the artifacts and documents housed in the museum were lost in the bombardment and retaking of Guam by the United States in 1944. The museum itself was completely destroyed.

viation was making giant breakthroughs in the 1930s. he first trans-Pacific commercial flight to Guam curred on October 13, 1935. In November 1935, irmail service to Guam was inaugurated, and on tober 26, 1936, the first air passengers to Guam anded via Pan American World Airways.

apanese Occupation--World War II

December 8, 1941 (the same day as the Pearl rbor attack because of the International Date ine), the Japanese attacked Guam from Saipan. am was surrendered to Japan on December 10, 941, and was immediately incorporated into the reater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Guam was named Omiyajima (Great Shrine Island) and Agana as renamed Akashi (Red or Bright Stone). The apanese Army controlled Guam until March 1942, hen jurisdiction was turned over to the Japanese vy, which was relentless in its search for negade Americans in the Guam jungles. Only one erican, Navy Radioman George Tweed, is known to ve survived the war in the jungle; all others re captured or executed by the Japanese.

ropaganda was the steady diet of information re- ived by Guamanians during that period. A "peace" lub was formed by the Japanese and meetings were lled regularly to tell the Guamanians of "progress" ing made by the Japanese war effort. Bowing to apanese by Guamanians became mandatory and, during rly occupation, two men were executed for minor nfractions. Schools were opened by the Japanese n April 1942, to teach the Guamanians Japanese; tendance was required.

ring the Japanese occupation, Father Duenas, Pro- icar, and Father Calvo were the leaders of the tholic Church on Guam. Reverend Joaquin Sablan ed the Protestants. The Japanese chose to disre- ard the positions of these men. Reverend Sablan as forced to work on defense projects. Father uenas and his nephew, Edward Duenas, were nterrogated, beaten, tortured, and beheaded in an ttempt to gain information concerning the American orge Tweed. Father Duenas' martyrdom saddened and raged the Guamanians.

ring the last part of the Japanese occupation, all retense of friendliness on the part of the Japanese the people of Guam was forgotten. Their main jective was food production for the troops "defend- ng" Guam against the Americans. Schools were shut

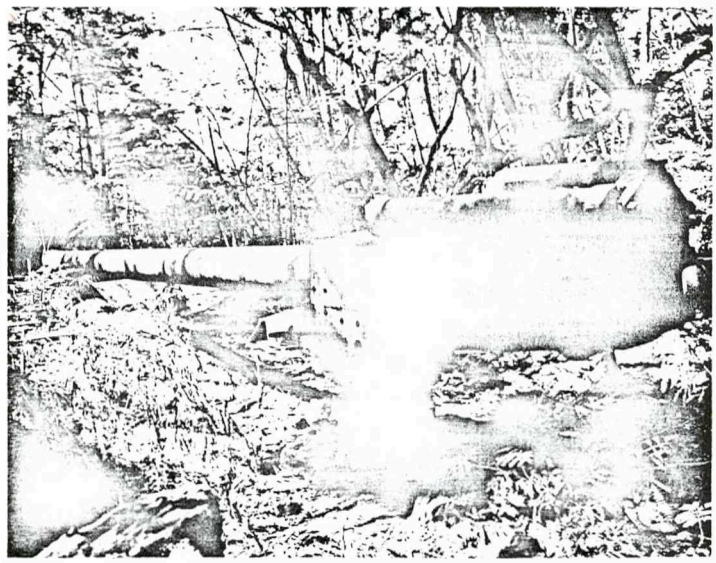


Photo 15 *PITI COASTAL DEFENSE GUNS 66-03-1046*
One of 3 Japanese screw-breech naval guns of about 5" caliber located on a bluff behind Piti.

down and children of 12 years or older worked in the fields. Atrocities occurred with greater frequency. On February 23, 1944, American planes began bombing and strafing Orote airstrip. To bolster Guam defenses against increasing American air strikes, Guamanian labor on Japanese defense projects was stepped up. On July 10, 1944, Guamanians were herded into concentration camps away from built-up areas in anticipation of an American invasion. Because of this action, there was little loss of Guamanian lives during the invasion by the Americans on July 21, 1944 (later declared as Liberation Day). By August 12, 1944, Guam was secure, but the cost of victory was staggering. The American losses were 1,283 killed, 5,719 wounded, and 329 missing in action. The Japanese losses were 10,971 killed in action in addition to hundreds sealed in caves. At the end of the Guam conflict, there were 7,000 Japanese soldiers in hiding. Many were killed by American search patrols, but for more than 25 years after World War II ended, stragglers continued to come out of the jungles.

During 1944 and 1945, Guam was used by the Americans as an attack base for offensive air and naval operations against the Japanese. The governing of Guam



Photo 16 *MILITARY PHOTO FROM WW II*
From Asan ridge towards Adelup Point at center.

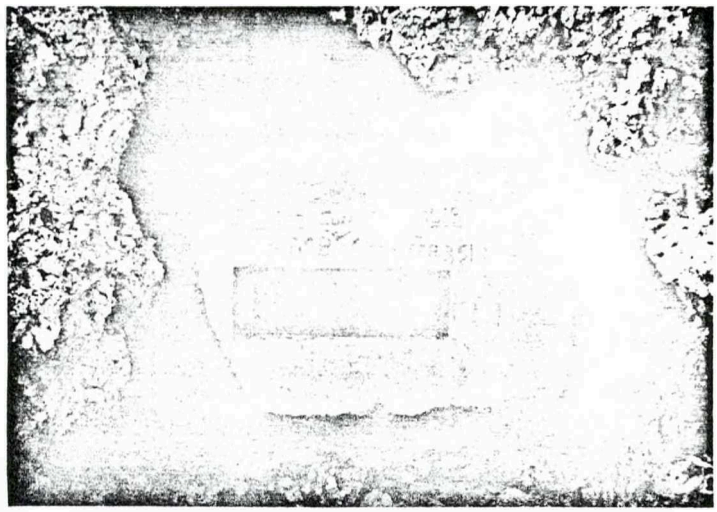


Photo 17 *BANGI ISLAND—MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT—AGAT INVASION BEACH 66-02-1054 (Feature C)*
Japanese gun emplacement built into a natural cave, located on Bangi Island, just offshore of Agat invasion beach.

was the responsibility of the combined U.S. military services, whose immediate objective was to provide food, shelter, and clothing for the war-ravaged island. On May 30, 1946, the combined military government was terminated and the government was returned to the control of the U.S. Navy.

The history of Guam in World War II is significant for several reasons:

- Guam was one of only two American possessions with a civilian population to be occupied by Japan.
- The easy Japanese capture of Guam following Pearl Harbor provided the historical tombstone to the American foreign policy of the 1920s, which was 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, on the basis of efficiency of preparation and the comparatively low American mortality rate, 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.

While Guam was perhaps no more or less important than certain other islands in the come-back campaign, it was the only battleground then in American possession. (Saipan, Kwajalein, and other significant islands are in the Trust Territory of the Pacific, now under American management through United Nations agreement. The campaign to recapture Attu and Kiska at the end of the Aleutian chain in Alaska was an isolated action.)

Today, more than 30 years after the American recapture of the island, Guam retains the essential features of the battlefield terrain and a surprisingly large number of physical reminders of the struggle, such as caves and fortifications, with a high degree of historical integrity.

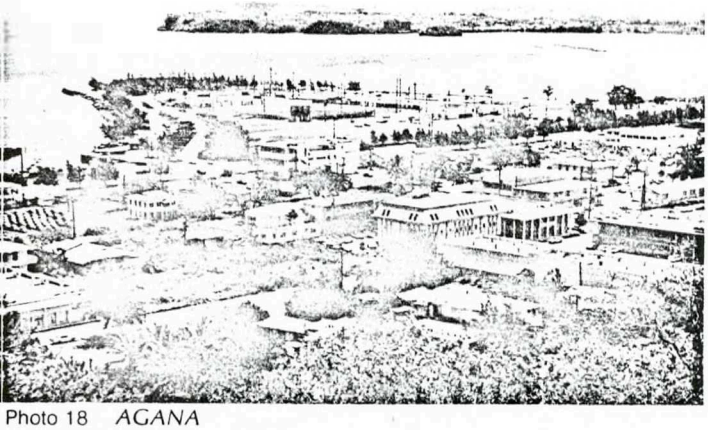


Photo 18 *AGANA*
A view of the Paseo de Susana with Alupat Island and Saupon Point across Agana Bay.



Photo 19 *TUMON BAY*
Tumon Bay, just north of Agana has been the site of recent hotel developments.

cond American Period--Post-World War II

ith the liberation, the modern era began for Guam. rade and contacts with America and the nations of sia were resumed and greatly increased. The push or some kind of political autonomy within the Ameri- n system, which had begun in the 1930s, was resumed. n July 1950, the U.S. Congress passed the Organic Act f Guam, which replaced Naval government with an ap- ointed civilian governor, established the 21-seat uam Legislature, founded a civilian courts system, nd granted U. S. citizenship to all Guamanians.

nother political milestone occurred in 1962 when the quirement of security clearance for entry into Guam as abolished. This made possible the boom in ex- nding business and tourism which has continued to he present.

ere was, however, one giant catastrophe to follow. n November 11, 1962, Typhoon Karen destroyed 90 per- nt of the island's buildings and much of the vegeta- ion and wildlife. A vast program of rehabilitation iterally changed the face and the skyline of the sland, and commerce and industry expanded as never efore. With this program came a higher standard of iving for many of Guam's residents.

ourism is now playing a major role in the economic evelopment of Guam, with more than a quarter-million urists annually visiting the island to enjoy its ropical climate, scenic beauty, culture, and history.

Additional factors in the recent increase in development on Guam are: 1) Guam's expanding role as a hub of Western Pacific transportation and communication, and 2) its use as an advanced bombing base during, and refugee evacation center after the Indochina war. Thousands of B52 bomber strikes were flown against Indochina from Andersen AFB, resulting in a tremendous expenditure of money in the Guamanian economy for construction, housing, services, etc.

As part of the political self-sufficiency Guam is attaining, Carlos G. Camacho was inaugurated as the first elected Governor in January 1971. He was the last appointed governor to serve and was the third of Guamanian birth, being preceded by Joseph Flores and Manuel F.L. Guerrero. On January 6, 1975, Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo was sworn in at a ceremony at the Plaza de Espana in Agana to govern an island having more than 100,000 population.

In 1973 Guam also saw its first delegate to the U.S. Congress, the honorable Antonio B. Won Pat. Although a nonvoting member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Won Pat is a member of several very important committees and subcommittees, including the Armed Services Committee and the subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.

Guam residents continue to seek political equality with residents of the U. S. mainland in the form of full voting privileges, and perhaps a change in political status to statehood or commonwealth.

PRESERVATION HISTORY

Historic preservation on Guam has in the past been confined to efforts to describe the culture of the precontact Chamorros by examining the writings of the early European explorers and missionaries who contacted Guam in the 16th and 17th centuries and by examining the archaeological remains of the early Chamorro occupancy. As historic preservation has become more clearly understood, this interest in Guamanian history has developed into a concern that includes historic-site preservation as well as cultural and historic analysis. The following portions of this section include a brief summary of the sources of historic and cultural information, a description of the establishment of the Guam Museum, and a review of historic-preservation activities that have taken place to date.

DATA SOURCES

History during Guam's pre-European period was oral, through song, poetry, and dance by the Chamorros. The first written accounts of the Chamorro people and culture were by European explorers who came to Guam in the 16th century. Among these early historians were: Magellan's historian, Pigafetta, in 1521; members of the Loyasa Voyage in 1526; Urdaneta, Gaspar, and Grijalva, members of the Legazpi Expedition from Mexico, in 1565; and members of the Nassau Fleet in 1625.

Father Sanvitores was the first head of the Jesuit mission to come to Guam from Spain in 1668. He made records of the daily life of the Chamorros during his stay in Guam from his arrival that year to the time of his death at the hands of a native chief, in 1672. The *Histoire des isles Mariannes, nouvellem converties à la religion chrétienne,* a French book by Pere Charles le Gobien, was based on the letters and notes of Father Sanvitores. It was published in Pari in 1700 and was widely read in Europe.

During the 19th century numerous accounts were written of the contemporary native life and culture. Luis Torres, a Guam-born descendant of a Spanish navigator who was greatly interested in Chamorro history and culture in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, collected Guam-related works by scientists and historians.

Spanish governors of Guam also left records and impressions of the Chamorros. Among these were Governor Medinilla (from 1818 to 1822), Governor

Villalobos (from 1828 to 1835) and Governor de la Corté (from 1855 to 1866). Of the three, de la Corté's writings were probably the most significant because they were more thorough and covered his entire 11-year term of office in Guam.

The first extensive American account was written by William Edwin Safford, an aide to the first American governor, Capt. Richard P. Leary. During the one year that Safford spent on Guam, 1899 to 1900, he made careful observations concerning native life, language, and the natural history of the island.

The largest collection of data on the archaeology of the Mariana Islands is in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii--more than 10,000 specimens and unpublished notes and illustrations provided by Hans and Gertrude Hornbostel, who gathered this information over a period of several years in the 1920's. Gertrude Hornbostel was invaluable in his data collection since she could speak Chamorro and could also sketch. The data gathered by this couple are generally considered accurate by modern-day standards.

In 1938, the University of Hawaii and others sponsored a six-month field trip to Guam to study its anthropology. This field trip recorded much information about "modern" Chamorros. *Latte* sites were important archaeological finds for they revealed information concerning Chamorro architecture, tools, art, clayware and weapons.

Laura Thompson, an anthropologist with Bishop Museum, researched data between 1932 and 1945 and wrote two reports on the Chamorro culture (Thompson 1932; 1945). Erik K. Reed compiled and published archaeological and historical material on Guam for the U. S. National Park Service (1952). Early Chamorro culture is covered by Spoehr (1957). Paul Carano and Pedro C. Sanchez provided a good overview of events in Guam's diversified history (1964). The most recent work on the archaeology of Guam was conducted by Fred Reinman in 1965 and 1966 (Mss. *a* and *b*); his reports form the preliminary basis for the archaeological portion of this report.

The Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam is presently collecting and translating the original Spanish accounts of life in Guam from 1668 to 1895.

GUAM MUSEUM

In September 1931, the American Legion Pacific Post Number One, Guam, drafted a resolution supporting the establishment of a museum on Guam to house artifacts and help preserve Guamanian heritage. The resolution was supported by Post Commander Hiram W. Elliott and Chaplain Francis Albert. It also received the support of Governor Edmund Root, who authorized a small, former-prison building near the Plaza de Espana in Agana to be used for the museum. By September 23, 1932, the Guam Museum was complete. An article in the *Guam Recorder*, a local monthly news magazine, stated that a primary goal of the museum was to stop the loss of artifacts from Guam. During both the Spanish and American eras, many artifacts had been taken away from Guam as souvenirs.

On February 1,1936, Governor George Alexander issued Executive Order No. 37, which brought the Guam Museum under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Naval Government--prior to that date, the museum had been run by volunteers. Governor Alexander also became director of the Museum. Mr. Edwin H. Bryan Jr., of Bishop Museum was commissioned to assist in the gathering of artifacts from archaeological excavations and from collectors throughout the world. Their efforts were partially successful.

The operations of the Guam Museum were discontinued during World War II and the museum itself was bombed. Artifacts from its collection were found on rubble piles and strewn about on the roads immediately following the retaking of Guam by the American forces.

The second American civilian to be governor of Guam, Ford Q. Elvidge, reestablished the Guam Museum. Under Elvidge's direction, J. H. Baird conducted archaeological studies associated with the reestablishment of the museum and, with the help of Guam Women's Club, the Guam Museum was rededicated on May 29, 1954. The curator for most of the years since the rededication has been Mrs. Thelma Glenn.

In 1962, Typhoon Karen struck Guam, destroying many of the paper documents in the museum.

On February 14, 1969, the Guam Museum, by Public Law 10-8, became the official depository and custodian of Guam artifacts.

On April 26, 1971, Public Law 12-126, sponsored by Guam Senator Paul J. Bordallo, established the Institute of Spanish-Chamorro Culture and placed the museum under its jurisdiction. The museum is presently in a small building in the Plaza de Espana. The museum's program at present is limited to the display of a collection of artifacts which represents most aspects of Guam's history. Dr. Pedro C. Sanchez has been hired to be the first Director of the Institute.

RECENT PRESERVATION EFFORT

In 1952, the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, asked the National Park Service to assist in the archaeological and recreational studies on Guam. As a part of this project, Dr. Erik K. Reed published a report entitled *The Archaeology and History of Guam,* which was primarily an inventory of resources related to prehistoric peoples and the period of Spanish influence, 1521-1898. Another report was published by Irving C. Root, entitled *Park and Recreation Areas, Territory of Guam.*

In response to the 1966 National Historical Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665), the Governor of Guam designated Mr. Paul B. Souder, Director of Tourism, as the First State Liaison Officer for Historic Preservation.

In 1959, under Executive Order 59-6, Governor Richard Barrett 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 was a coastal areas to be designated as the Guam National Seashore. .The second area, identified as the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, would interpret World 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 Guam National Seashore Park area. At a congressional hearing held on January 15, the community expressed its support for the two parks. Congress has since taken no action on the park proposals.

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.

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 from all over the world an impressive collection of historical documents and literature pertinent to Guam and Micronesia and is cognizant of important historical sites in the area.

After Mr. Paul Souder left government service in 1970, the position of State Historic Preservation Officer (State Liaison Officer) remained vacant until April 14, 1972, when Mr. Frank F. Blas was appointed. Under his direction, Mr. Robert Cruz, Assistant Chief of Parks and Recreation Resources Division, prepared Guam's preliminary plan for historic preservation. The plan was accepted by the National Park Service and has enabled Guam to participate in the grant-in-aid program for historic preservation through 1975.

In 1972 the Guam Archaeological Salvage Program (G.A.S.P.) was created to aid in the preservation of Guam's archaeological heritage. The still-active program is supported by the Insular Arts Council of Guam through grants from the National Endowment for the Arts. The purpose of G.A.S.P. is to conduct limited archaeological salvage operations on threatened prehistoric sites as well as engage in a variety of other small-scale preservation efforts. During the past three years, G.A.S.P. has worked closely with the local government, military, and private sectors in the area of archaeological preservation. Terje G. Birkedal, an archaeologist with the University of Guam Anthropology Department, has served as the director of G.A.S.P. since its conception. Students from the University of Guam, as well as other interested volunteers from the local community, have contributed their time, labor, and skills to the preservation program. In fact, the in-kind contributions of the local volunteers have provided the local matching funds for the Federal grants.

The Program has been involved in archaeological "rescue" operations at the Country Club of the Pacific in Yona, the NCS *Latte* site in Dededo, and

at miscellaneous other sites around the island. G.A.S.P. has provided for the proper processing and storage of artifacts recovered during these operations. In addition, the Program has provided funds for the analysis of radiocarbon samples obtained from recent excavations on the island. Furthermore, Program funds have been alloted to the publication of material on the archaeology of Guam. Lastly, the staff of G.A.S.P. has provided free consultation on archaeological-preservation matters to local private firms, the local government, and the military.

In September 1972, when Mr. Blas left government service, Mr. Jose D. Diego was appointed Guam's third State Historic Preservation Officer. Through his efforts, Guam became deeply involved in historic preservation. He became Guam's first delegate to the Annual State Historic Preservation Officers' Conference in Washington, D. C., in 1974. Mr. Diego also arranged for the surveying of Guam's prehistoric and historic sites and the preparation of the Guam Historic Preservation master plan by the Bishop Museum and the planning firm of Belt, Collins & Associates of Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1974.

Since 1973, Guam has participated in the annual celebration of National Historic Preservation Week, held in May--locally the week is referred to as Territorial Historic Preservation Week. Past observances have seen considerable cooperation between the Legislative and the Executive Branches. Such activities as historic site tours, lectures, and open meetings of the Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation have drawn as many as 200 persons. Also of historical and cultural value are the annual celebrations of such holidays as Discovery Day, Liberation Day, Fourth of July, and hamorro Week.

he Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation was ctivated in January 1974 by Executive Order 73-27 o review sites for the National Register of Historic laces. In addition, Public Law 12-126 empowered he Board to include sites on the Guam Register. As f March 18, 1975, Guam had 31 sites on the National egister of Historic Places, with an additional nine minated; the Guam Register has 60 sites.

In January 1974, the Government of Guam sent ssistant Chief of Parks and Recreation Resources ivision, Mr. Robert Cruz, to the second annual nference of the Hawaii Museums Association, sponsored by the American Association for State and Local History and the National Endowment for the Arts. Mr. Cruz's participation in the conference was followed by a lengthy internship and orientation at the Bishop Museum, various National and Hawaii State Parks, and museums on Kauai and the Island of Hawaii. Historic preservation techniques, archaeological excavations and surveys, and museum and historic site interpretation were among the areas Mr. Cruz studied.

In November 1974, the Government of Guam assisted the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in completing their Historic Preservation plan before a December deadline. Mr. David Lotz of the Department of Commerce was sent to Saipan, Marina Islands, for one week for this purpose.

Dr. Fred N. Reinman was hired by the Department of Commerce for a limited period from August to December 1974, to begin excavations at the Pagat Archaeological Site. The excavations were continued by his assistants, Mr. Alejandro Lizama and Mrs. Fabiola Calkins, after his departure.

In January, 1975, Mr. Jose Diego left government service and was replaced by Mr. Rafael J. M. Reyes as State Historic Preservation Officer.

As an indication of Guam's growing interest in historic preservation, three persons have been sent to Annual State Historic Preservation Officers' Conferences--Mr. Diego to the 1974 conference, and Mr. Reyes and Review Board Chairman Dr. Paul Carano to the 1975 conference.

As a result of a reorganization of park and recreation functions within the Government of Guam, a Department of Parks and Recreation was created with its Director being the State Historic Preservation Officer for Guam. Thus, on August 14, 1975, Mr. Robert G. P. Cruz became the department's first Director and the Territory's Historic Preservation Officer.

PRESERVATION PHILOSOPHY

Why preserve the remnants of Guam's history?

One important reason is that historic and prehistoric resources are all that physically link Guamanians with their past. That inheritance is a key to understanding modern Guamanians--their similarities and differences from others who have developed in nearby island environments. The limited archives, photographs, and books that exist do not impart the warmth and life of a physical heritage. For such a positive link with the past that can be enjoyed by all Guamanians, it is necessary to preserve the physical expressions of history and make them readily available and understandable. New examples must be sought that will help to fill the gaps that now exist in the physical heritage.

A second important justification for historic preservation is that historic and archaeological heritage reveals how the unique island environment, combined with a rich historical background, has influenced the development of modern Guamanian society. Although Guamanians today may in many instances be unaware of the connections the past has with modern Guam, an understanding of this tie is becoming more and more important as the rate of change increases. The last several decades have witnessed substantial urbanization, related principally to economic growth and tourism-facility development. The growth of tourism, with its attendant high-intensity land uses and other demands, is altering Guam's lifestyle at a greater rate than ever before. In contrast to this trend toward cultural homogeneity with the rest of the world--as represented by high-rise architecture, automobiles, air conditioning, and other modern conveniences--the preservation of physical links with the past represents an opportunity for Guamanians to hold on to their unique heritage and cultural aspects which set them apart from the other peoples of the world. Historic sites and structures should also be preserved because of their relation to Guam's past events, eras, movements, and persons that are important to understand and honor.

Historical preservation is also an important means of retaining and enhancing much of the island's intrinsic beauty. Much of Guam's contemporary development has lost its regional roots and identity and has followed more rigid and sterile economic-design constraints. This is in sharp contrast to the more traditional structures that are unique in

their architectural character and significance or historical value. It is essentially wrong to replace these structures, which represent the essence of Guam, with development that is by nature impersonal and sterile in design.

Perhaps the most important aspect of historic preservation is that it serves as the basis for maintaining the important human and social values and purpose in Guam's modern society. The ancestor worship and aesthetic motivations which in the past have been the driving influence to historic preservation are no longer enough. Our traditional concern with great events, great people, and great architects will no longer serve society in any full measure. The problem now is to acknowledge that historic conservation is but one aspect of the much larger problem of recapturing and enhancing the quality of human life on Guam. The problem is becoming increasingly difficult because the island's urban environment is in many senses rapidly deteriorating with increased development intensities and scatter patterns.

Photo 20 *URUNO COMPLEX 66-08-0010-03*
This large 6-stone latte exemplifies another type of latte. The tall limestone uprights are symmetrically carved and very thin for their height. The limestone capstones are also carved hemispherically and a slotted depression is carved out of the base where it joins the upright. When intact the two components exhibit a balance in structural design and aesthetic beauty. (See detail in the adjacent photo). Al Lizama, B.P. Bishop Museum team field assistant is shown with the photo board.

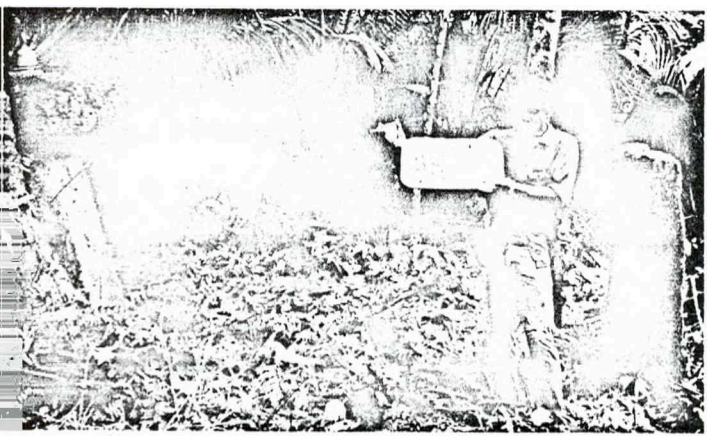


Photo 21



RELATIONSHIP OF PRESERVATION PLANNING TO OTHER GOVERNMENT PLANNING

Most Federal and Territorial land-administering agencies on Guam are involved or likely to become involved to some extent in various aspects of historic-site preservation.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

A brief summary of Federal Legislation aimed at historic preservation follows.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorized various programs aimed at the designation of important historic sites, two of these being the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The act not only was aimed at encouraging preservation of properties of historic or archaeological significance, but also allowed for the designation of certain sites as National Historic Landmarks. This was the beginning of the National Register of Historic Places (1972).

The Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 provided for the recovery and conservation of historical and archaeological data including relics and specimens that might otherwise be lost or destroyed as the result of dam construction or any related facilities or activities.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the concept of historic preservation as a national policy and provided incentives for preservation activity on state and local levels. As a result of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places (1972) was expanded to include sites of state and local significance, whereas previously it had included only those of national significance. The act also authorized that Federal matching grants be made available to the states for the purpose of survey, acquisition, and development.

To supplement the 1966 act, Executive Order 11593, "Projection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," was promulgated in May 1971 by former President Nixon. The order directed Federal agencies to assume a role of leadership in the nationwide effort to include eligible sites in the National Register of of Historic Places (1972). Agencies were directed to evaluate property under Federal ownership in view of the national policy to preserve, restore, and maintain the historic and cultural environment of the nation.

The Preservation of Historic and Archaeological Data Act of 1974 amended the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 to include the Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data including relics and specimens which might otherwise be lost as the result of any federally funded or assisted construction. The act states that:

"Whenever any Federal agency finds, or is notified, in writing, by an appropriate historical or archeological authority, that its activities in connection with any Federal construction project or federally licensed project, activity, or program may cause irreparable loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data, such agency shall notify the Secretary of the Interior, in writing, and shall provide the Secretary with appropriate information concerning the project, program, or activity. Such agency may request the Secretary to undertake the recovery, protection, and preservation of such data (including preliminary survey, or other investigation as needed, and analysis and publication of the reports resulting from such investigation), or it may, with funds appropriated for such project, program, or activity, undertake such activities. Copies of reports of any investigations made pursuant to this section shall be submitted to the Secretary, who shall make them available to the public for inspection and review.

"The Secretary, upon notification, in writing, by any Federal or State agency or appropriate historical or archeological authority that scientific, prehistorical, or archeological data is being or may be irrevocably lost or destroyed by any Federal or federally assisted or licensed project, activity, or program, shall, if he determines that such data is significant and is being or may be irrevocably lost or destroyed and after reasonable notice to the agency responsible for funding or licensing such project, activity, or program, conduct or cause to be conducted a survey and other investigation of the areas which are or may be affected and recover and preserve such data (including analysis and publication) which, in his opinion, are not being, but should be, recovered and preserved in the public interest.

"To carry out the purposes of this Act, and Federal agency responsible for a construction project may assist the Secretary and/or it may transfer to him such funds as may be agreed upon, but not more than 1 per centum of the total amount authorized to be appropriated for such project, except that the 1 per centum limitation of this section shall not apply in the event that the project involves $50,000 or less: Provided, that the costs of such survey, recovery, analysis, and publication shall be considered nonreimbursable project costs."



Photo 22 *TARZAN FALLS*
One of the many scenic natural features on Guam.

This act has not been in effect for a sufficient length of time to come into full implementation. When it does, it is potentially the most far-reaching Federal legislation thus far enacted.

Key Federal agencies on Guam and their extent or possible involvement in historic sites preservation are briefly discussed below.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is active on Guam. There are at present several active grants, all of which must comply with the Federal Historic Preservation Legislation listed above.

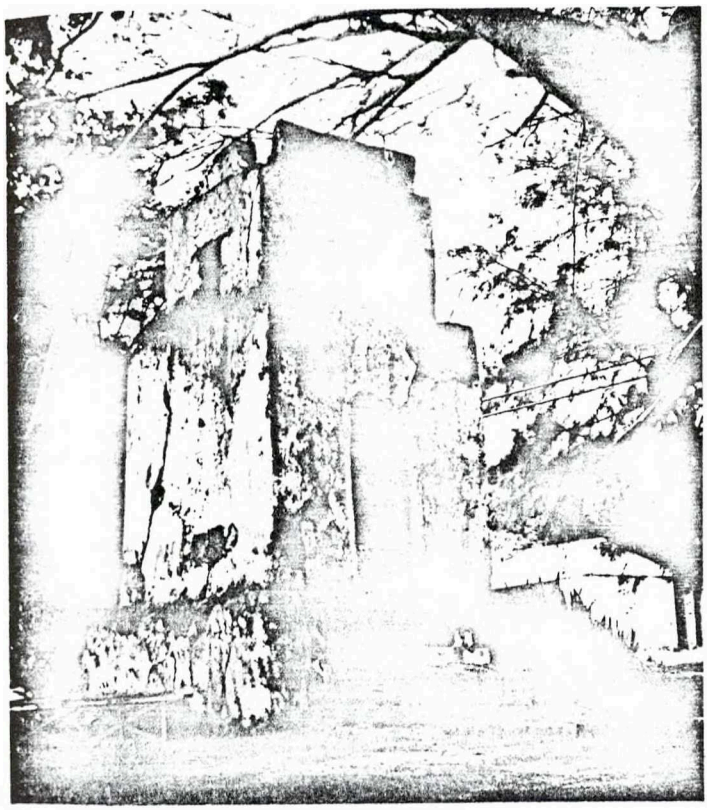


Photo 23 *MERIZO BELL TOWER 66-06-1013*
Built in 1919 by Father Cristobal de Canals.

Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) provides technical services to individuals, groups, and units of government for planning and applying land-conservation measures. The only activity of the SCS in the territory of Guam has been on a consulting basis for Federal Government agencies such as the U.S. Navy. One of the principal services of the SCS is in the conduct of a soils-inventory program. If such a program is undertaken for Guam, a complete inventory of historic sites should be transmitted to the SCS for their inclusion in this program and/or related studies.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created because of increasing public and governmental concern about the dangers to the health and welfare of the American people caused by pollution. The EPA brings under one organizational roof all Federal activities charged with controlling air and water pollution, and monitoring standards related to drinking-water quality, solid wastes, pesticides, environmental radiation, and noise. It is an independent regulatory agency that has no obligation to promote agriculture, commerce, or industry; its one mission is to protect and enhance the environment. The national EPA conducts its programs through the Guam Environmental Protection Agency.

Both the Federal and local levels of the EPA have in the past demonstrated their concern for the preservation of historic sites and integrated preservation aspects into their overall environmental programs.

Department of the Interior - National Park Service

Preservation is a primary consideration as a part of the continuing planning process of the National Park Service, including the identification and categorization of all historic or archeological features within all NPS areas. All identified sites receive the full protection of the Service--preservation, restoration, and/or any other measures needed--to assure that these valuable resources are maintained.

In 1965, an NPS team visited the island of Guam to determine if sites of national significance existed. The team's findings were presented in a study that recommended a national historical park, relating to World War II in the Pacific, at Asan and Agat, and a National Seashore Park in Guam's southwest quarter.

The War in the Pacific National Historical Park would have a two-fold purpose. It would tell the epic story of the phase of World War II between Pearl Harbor and the formal surrender of Japan, and also the story of t recapture of the strategically important island of Gu

The Guam National Seashore Park would have the purpose of protecting a portion of Guam's unspoiled coral reef and lagoons, volcanic uplands, and tropical vegetation for perpetual recreational, scenic, and scientific use by both Guamanians and visitors to the island.

Both of these designated areas are rich in historic sites, which would thus be preserved and in many instances restored and interpreted in ways meaningful to both natural and human history. It is uncertain, however, as to when, if ever, the NPS proposals will actually be implemented. Federal budget limitations, NPS priorities, and the explosive increase in land values caused by the recent

tourist boom all cast doubts on the actual development of the National Seashore and the National Historic Parks. Since these recommendations were made, a U.S. Naval ammunition wharf has been proposed for the Sella Bay area, a key area in the National Seashore proposal. Further, a portion of the proposed War in the Pacific National Historical Park's site was recently developed by the Nimitz Hill Estate project. However, the NPS has already acquired land in Agat and Asan for a historical park.

The Department of Defense

The Federal Government owns nearly one-third of Guam's total 133,000 acres. Virtually all of this land (approximately 45,000 acres) is under the control of the U.S. Navy or Air Force. Since large areas have not been developed and security is enforced over all of the property, the military has unintentionally preserved many historic sites. It would be in the best interest of the people of Guam to continue to hold these sites in reserve indefinitely. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to keep the military planning agencies informed as to where potentially important sites exist so that their preservation will be considered in any future facilities expansion.

The Navy has issued specific guidance to conform to the requirements of Executive Order 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment) in the form of a specific instruction from the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). To provide local guidance to all Guam-based naval activities, COMNAVMARIANAS also issued an instruction clarifying responsibilities in historical-site preservation. This instruction requires preservation and protection of sites and the nomination of deserving items to Federal and local registers. It also ıkes clear requirements to assess all proposed ctions that may affect the human environment and) provide an environmental impact statement of ıe probable ecological and environmental impact. tressed is a requirement to notify COMNAVMARIANAS f any items of possible preservation value.

n initial survey conducted by Guam Naval Bases) identify potential nominations to the National gister of Historic Places investigated the following sites:

1. NCS *Latte* Site, South Finegayan - Chamorro period
2. *Latte* sites of significance, Fena Valley - Chamorro period
3. Haputo Beach *Latte* Site - Chamorro period
4. Fort Santiago, Orote Point - Spanish period
5. Fort Santa Cruz, Apra Harbor - Spanish period
6. Sumay Cemetery - Spanish, Early American period
7. Pan Am Hotel, Sumay - Early American period
8. Cable Station, Sumay - Early American period
9. Naval Cemetery, Agana - Early American period
10. Fonte Plateau Battle Zone, Nimitz Hill - World War II period
11. Japanese High Command Post Cave, Nimitz Hill - World War II period
12. Asan Invasion Beach - World War II period
13. Memorial to Japanese War Dead, Mass Burial Site, Lockwood Terrace - World War II period

Of these sites, only the NCS *Latte* Site at South Finegayan and Haputo Beach *Latte* Site have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Five sites--the Memorial to Japanese War Dead, Fonte Plateau, Fort Santa Cruz, Sumay Cemetery, and the Nava Cemetery--were not deemed to merit recommendation for nomination. The remaining sites are awaiting evaluati by qualified professionals. Partial information has been compiled by nonprofessionals from involved comman but the available information is not considered sufficiently inclusive, thorough, or detailed to base a decision to nominate these items.

The Navy has established a good working relationship with the Guam Review Board. The Air Force has also recently shown its interest in cooperating with the Review Board in historic-site preservation.

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM AGENCIES

Land development on the island of Guam is controlled by the Guam Master Plan administered by the Bureau of Planning, and through zoning and subdivision laws administered by the Department of Land Management. Recently, a planned development law was enacted which allows for more imaginative development projects related to specific site conditions if the intents of the master plan, zoning, subdivision, and building codes are retained.

The only mention of historic sites in the regulations governing land development is in Section 1.12 of the subdivision law, which spells out general rules and regulations for the protection of natural features, and in the parks, recreation, and open-space elements of the Guam Master Plan. Neither the Master Plan nor the land-development laws

provide guide-lines as to historic-site locations and their significance or for development in areas known to have concentrations of historic sites.

Figure 3 presents an organizational chart of the Government of Guam and identifies agencies which have, to varying degrees, programs or functions that affect historical-site preservation. Offices and departments, which because of their functions have prime responsibility for historic preservation concerns, are identified in a light blue background. These are briefly discussed below.

Bureau of Planning

The Bureau of Planning has the responsibility for preparing and adopting comprehensive and long-term general plans for the physical and economic development of Guam. To ensure that significant historic and archaeological sites are protected from destruction, specific courses of action should be incorporated into the Territory's General Plan. These should require both private and public land developers to conform to a specific program of historic-site preservation. The historic-preservation aspects of the General Plan should form a part of a balanced comprehensive development program for the Territory of Guam.

Parks Division

The Department of Parks & Recreation, through its Parks Division, is charged with the overall responsibility for historical-site preservation. This agency should establish the broad guidelines for preservation-related functions and activities that are carried out by other Federal and local departments and agencies.

Specifically, the Parks Division should undertake the following actions:

1. Assume the leadership in coordinating both public and private efforts to preserve the island's colorful history by preserving significant examples of its structures, sites, and artifacts.

2. Assume a historic "supplier role" by acquiring historic features of Territory significance and protecting them as units of the Territory of Guam park system.

3. Interpret Guam's History--its themes, stories, and significant events--to the general public, including educators, students, professional and amateur historians, and other special-interest groups.

4. Present and interpret history in a manner that will help Guamanians understand and solve problems in an increasingly complex society by clearly illustrating the relationships between the past, the present, and the future.

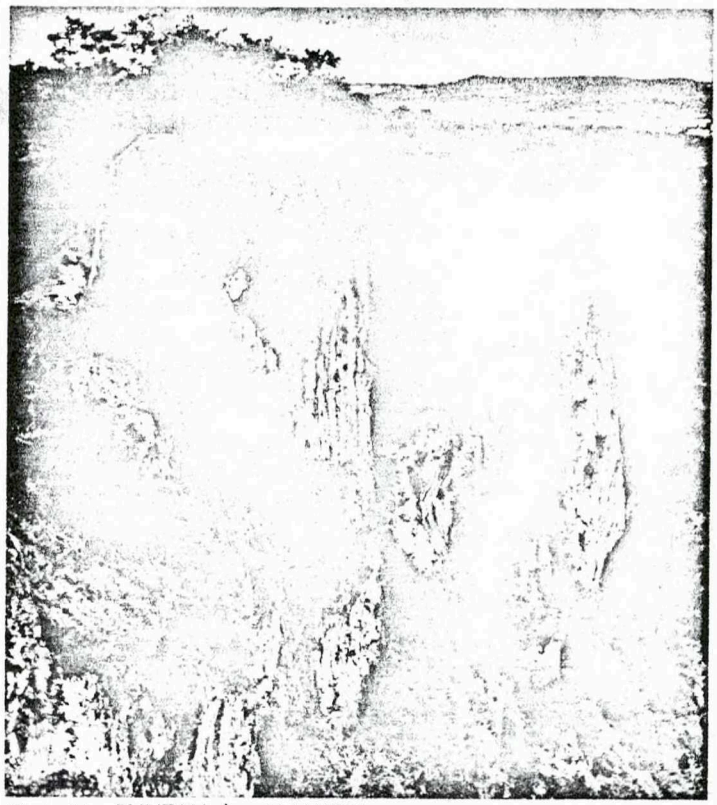


Photo 24 *PUNTAN dos AMANTES*
Two Lover's Point, a scenic point north of Tumon Bay.

Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works--through its infrastructure development and improvements programs and in the administration of building codes and issuing building permits--is in a position to exert significant influence over historical-site preservation. The planning of all infrastructure projects should include an analysis of each project with respect to

historic-site inventories and a review procedure with the State Historic Preservation Officer of each site that may potentially be affected by develoment.

Departments of Agriculture and Land Management

Both the Departments of Agriculture and Land Management--through land classification, management, utilization, productivity, and related programs--may become actively involved in the inventory and preservation aspects of historic sites on lands under their jurisdiction. Each agency should be cognizant of Guam's Historic Preservation Plan and maintain liaison with the Parks Division concerning preservation matters.

Further, the Department of Land Management has the ability, through the enactment of land-use and development regulations and controls, to ensure that significant historic and archaeological sites are protected from destruction and are accessible, as may be appropriate, for public use and enjoyment. In this regard, the historic-sites master list should be incorporated as part of the Departments' development-review processes.

Library and Museum

The Guam Museum presently covers the prehistoric and historic aspects connected with this survey.

Other

The asterisked agencies (Fig. 3) should be thoroughly familiar with the Historic Preservation Plan and Program and should develop internal policies and procedures to incorporate the historic-sites master list into their facilities-planning programs. They also should develop procedures for reporting to the Parks Division, for evaluation, any suspected historic sites discovered during the course of specific facilities development.

Subdivision and Development Review Committee (SDRC)

This Committee consists of a member from each of the following agencies:

Department of Parks and Recreation, Parks Division
Department of Land Management, Territorial Planner
Department of Public Works, Building Permit Section
Department of Public Works, Chief of Engineering
Guam Environmental Protection Agency
Public Utility Agency of Guam
Territorial Planning Commission Staff (Bureau of Planning)

The committee reviews and makes recommendations for approval, disapproval, or conditional approval of subdivision proposals, major construction law variances, zone changes, and all proposed construction within 100 meters of the seashore. This review body serves as a valuable vehicle in coordinating historic preservation within the development review process. The Parks Division has the opportunity to evaluate each project and to assess the impact on identified historical sites whenever applicable.

Territorial Planning Commission (TPC)

This board of 7 businessmen is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the legislature. The Commission approves or disapproves subdivision, construction law variances, and zone changes. They take action after review of recommendations from the Subdivision and Development Review Committee or Land Management, Planning Division.

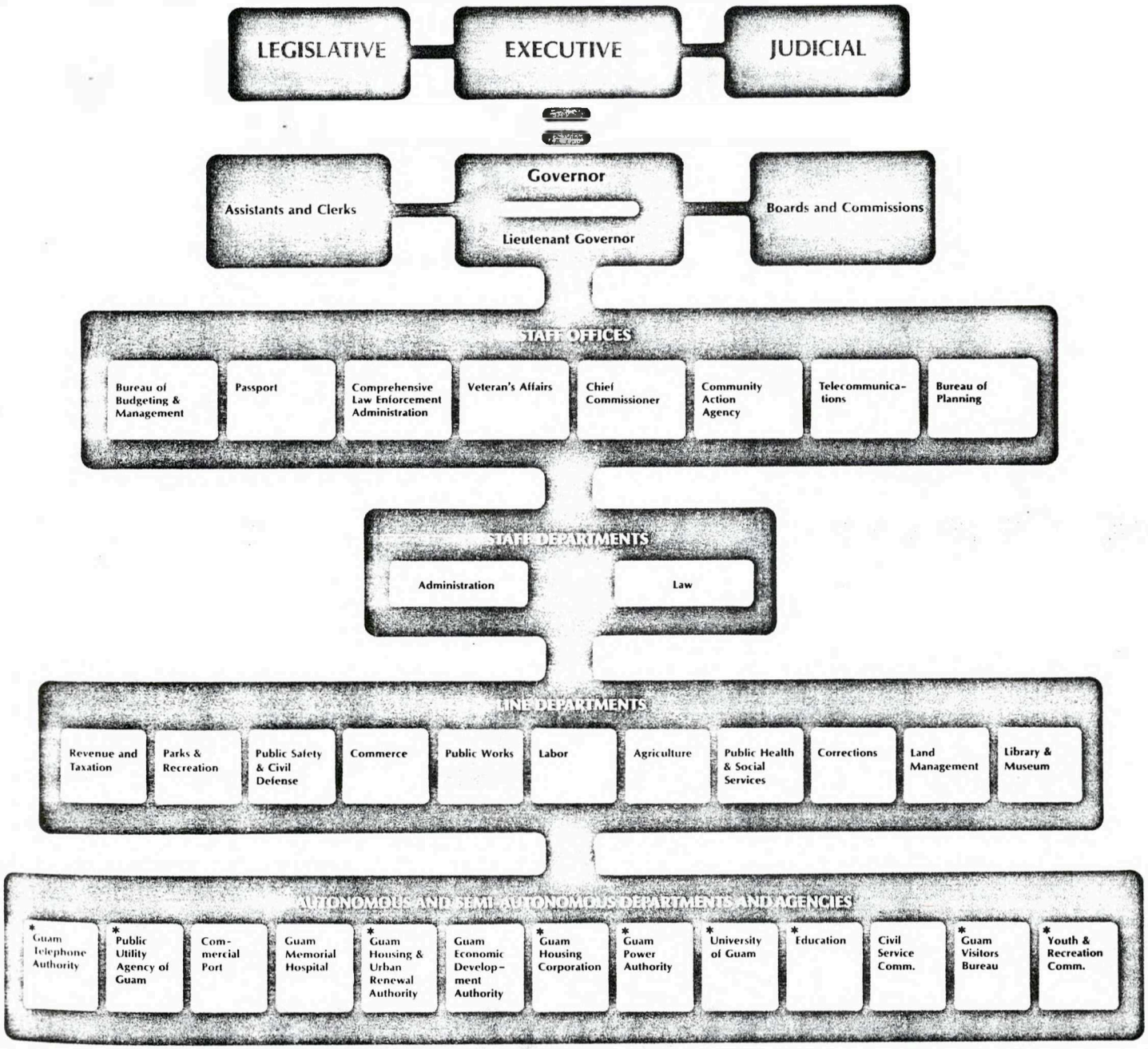
Seashore Protection Commission (SPC)

This board is composed of the Territorial Planning Commission members and approves or disapproves all grading, clearing, or construction within 100 meters of the shoreline based on the permanent protection of the natural, scenic, and historical resources of the seashore reserve. They take action after review of recommendations from the Subdivision and Development Review Committee.

Central Planning Council

The Government of Guam created a Central Planning Council in January 1975 consisting of the (7) seven members of the Territorial Planning Commission, 2 appointed by the Governor, and 2 appointed from the legislature with the Attorney General as legal council and the Director of the Bureau of Planning as Chairman. The Council acts as an advisory reviewing, and coordinating body for planning activities at all levels. All master plans, long-range plans, and the like prepared by public agencies are required to be submitted to the Council for processing. Following recommendation by the Council, plan elements are transmitted to the Territorial Planning Commission for public hearing, then subsequently to the Governor. Following approval by the Governor, plan elements are submitted to the Legislature for adoption by resolutio

Figure 3. **GOVERNMENT OF GUAM ORGANIZATION CHART**



*Departments and agencies marked with an asterisk have ownership or jurisdiction over lands that may include historic and archaeological sites.

MAJOR PRESERVATION PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS

The most basic historic-preservation problem in Guam is one of public awareness. This manifests itself in several ways. Guamanians profess that significant historic values should be preserved, but the sudden acceleration of economic and physical development has put some individuals in a position to acquire wealth and power at what has, so far, been the sacrifice of other values. It has put many more individuals in the position of having to forego their values in order just to keep pace with a materially oriented economy.

Since the removal of the requirement for a security clearance for entry into Guam in 1962, the resulting boom in business and tourism has markedly increased the rate of destruction of historic sites. A comparison between the present survey and one made in 1965-1966 indicates that 53 prehistoric sites have either been destroyed or deteriorated in the last eight years. Of these, 23 have been totally destroyed, including five sites that were considered to be highly valuable. Farming, roads, and land clearing by bulldozers for new construction have been the principal agents of destruction, and these have occurred in the interior of the island as well as on the more accessible coastal areas.

There are several reasons why this sudden upsurge in destruction of historic sites has been allowed to take place. One has to do with the pronounced lack of public education regarding Guamanian history. During a survey conducted in 1965, it became apparent that much of the public did not understand the connection between the prehistoric Chamorro culture and the present Guamanian society. Most Guamanians thought that the Chamorros had simply been replaced by the Spanish, and some regarded Chamorros as savages. This feeling was and still is widely held despite the fact that Chamorro, rather than Spanish, is the second language of most Guamanians.

Another reason the destruction has been allowed to take place is that the government of Guam has come from outside the society for 400 years. It was only recently returned to Guamanians by the Organic Act of 1950. During the 400-year period of government by outsiders, political and governing skills had all but vanished in the local population. When the sudden development boom of the late 1960s and

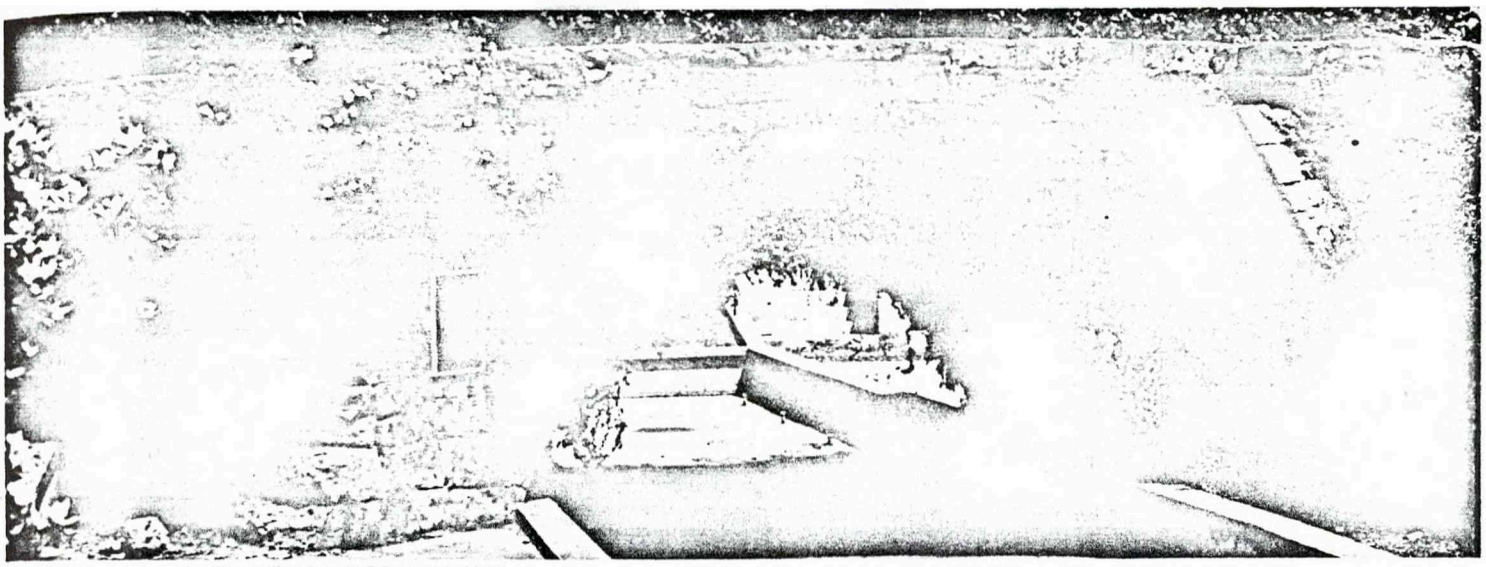


Photo 25 *AGANA SPANISH BRIDGE 66-01-1069*
This is all that remains of a bridge built in 1800. The bombardment of Agana in 1944 damaged the bridge—it was restored in 1966 but not to its original condition.

early 1970s came, the existing structure of the laws and the bureacracy was taxed. The lack of a workable planning framework for a historic-preservation program meant that there were no guidelines for situations in which development plans threatened historic sites. In most cases, development proceeded and the sites were destroyed.

Some other historic-preservation problems that are not related to public attitudes or awareness are as follows:

1. On November 11, 1962, Typhoon Karen destroyed 90 percent of the island's buildings and most of its vegetation. Most of the prehistoric remains had been reduced to jungle-covered piles of midden long before this event, but many of the historic buildings were destroyed.

2. Early attempts at historic preservation, though well intentioned, were often fairly destructive. In the early days of archaeology, too much emphasis was placed on shipping crates of Chamorro artifacts to a sponsoring museum for study and display rather than studying them in the context of the site for advancement of understanding of the original culture.

3. The various periods in the recent history of military occupation, both by the U. S. and by the Japanese, caused considerable destruction of historic sites. The active warfare that swept over Guam in 1941 and again in 1944 was destructive; many prehistoric and historic sites were marred by shells and bullets, and destruction debris has turned up in midden deposits. As bad as these battles were, the worst destruction of significant sites has been caused by military construction. The major air fields and harbor were built unknowingly over many prehistoric sites.

4. Guam's small size and geographic isolation have posed a problem for historic preservation; very few qualified professionals have been attracted to the island. For the most part, Guam has not benefited from the regional and national preservation efforts being made in other parts of the United States.

5. One potential difficulty in Guam's historic preservation program is the procurement of local funds to match Federal grants-in-aid under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The desire and the need for a strong historic preservation program have brought about a

requirement for a financial commitment on the part of the Government of Guam. That commitment must be made in the face of many other critical needs of the island, including costs of adequate health, education, crime control, and other programs.

SOLUTIONS

The solutions to the historic-preservation problems listed above will require a basic shift in the awareness patterns most Guamanians have toward their place in history.

This shift can be accomplished in two ways. First, the residents should be taught a more comprehensive appreciation of their historic past in order to become aware of its significance and thus be able to resist destruction of existing physical remains. Second, a comprehensive development plan for the island of Guam should be detailed and implemented. Its goals, policies, and implementation procedures should include all historic sites as well as the other basic resources of the island. While this is an ambitious undertaking, the preliminary steps to its accomplishment are being taken by the formulation of this historic preservation plan and the Guam Register of Historic Places. These can also be used as a basis for improving the history taught in public schools, and for a general public education program on the reasons for pride in Guam's history. However, in the meantime, prior to the preparation of an island-wide development plan, historic site information should be included as part of the development review process used by the Bureau of Planning, the Territorial Planning Commission, the Department of Land Management, and other government agencies.

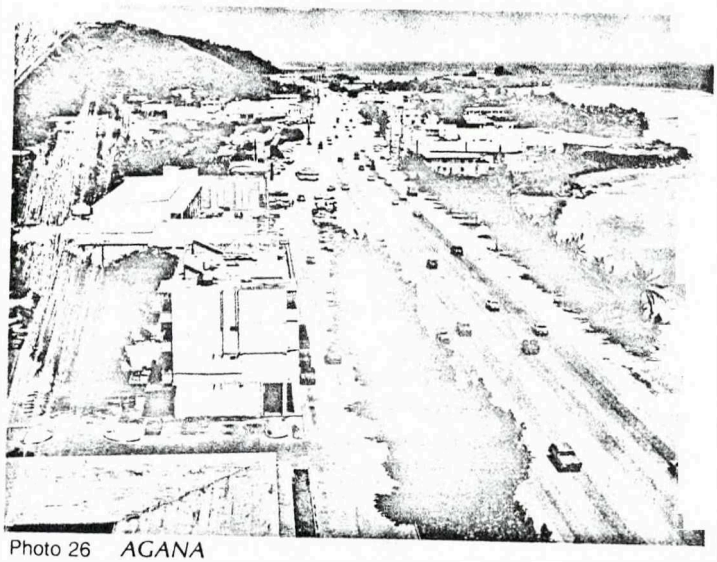


Photo 26 *AGANA*
A view looking west from Agana along Route 1 to Anigua with Adelup Point in the background.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the 1974-1975 historical survey was to locate, identify, describe, and evaluate historic and prehistoric sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects within the Territory of Guam in order to initiate a permanent historic inventory. The survey was set up and coordinated for the Government of Guam by Mr. Robert Cruz and Mr. David Lotz of the then Department of Commerce.

The survey was undertaken by a team of archaeologists and historians for the Government of Guam under the direction of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. Field Director for the project was Dr. Fred M. Reinman of the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, California. His assistant was Mr. Akihiko Hanamoto, archaeologist from Bishop Museum. The historian for the project was Mr. Elliott Dreger, and his assistants were Mr. L. Dave Hovland and Mr. John Quinn, all of Guam. Mrs. Sandra L. Yee, once a student of anthropology at the University of Hawaii, served as office manager. Field assistants for the archaeological team included Mr. Alejandro Lizama of the Department of Commerce, Government of Guam, and Mr. Juan C. Taijeron of Agana Heights.

The survey was undertaken in order to reevaluate and update records on the known sites on the island of Guam The bases for this evaluation were: 1) the site survey conducted by Dr. Reinman in 1965-1966, during which he located and described 138 archaeological sites, and 2) a list of historical sites compiled by the Parks and Recreation Resources Division, including early Spanish, American, and major World War II sites as well as additional objects and places that might be of some importance in terms of local history.

Fieldwork during the survey was based on priorities established by the Field Director for the archaeological sites and on the Parks and Recreation Resources Division list of historical sites. All of the archaeological and the most important historical sites were examined during the field period, with resulting sketches, photographs of the important features where they existed, a map, and a written description of each site, including an evaluation of its archaeological and/or historical potential. The data are organized in a standardized manner keyed to the format of the Guam Register of Historic Places, which is based on the form established by the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition to the evaluation, the project was designed to create a permanent set of records that will provide the basic information on each site that was evaluated. The archaeological site records include a record of the site and its condition in 1965-66, allowing comparisons to be made between the two surveys. The data also provide records of site locations that are of primary importance for studies of settlement patterns and for making population estimates from archaeological data. Original records are located at the Parks Division, Department of Parks and Recreation, Government of Guam. Duplicate sets are in the Department of Anthropology, Bishop Museum, Honolulu; and in the Micronesian Area Research Center, the Nieves Flores Public Library, and the Bureau of Planning in Guam.

The criteria used in evaluating the sites and site units as well as those distinguishing between archaeological and historical sites were established as follows.

By definition, history begins on Guam after 1521, with most historical sites being developed after the first permanent settlement in 1668. An archaeological or prehistoric site is one occupied by the indigenous people prior to that time. It may have been occupied from some prehistoric period until well after contact and settlement by non-native people, but since the occupation preceded the historic period it is, by definition, an archaeological site. Artifacts of native materials and manufacture were the principal means of determining whether or not a site was prehistoric. Documentation existing for occupation of a site after historical contact and settlement was noted in the report. On Guam, these sites consist primarily of bridges, roads, forts, and other structures, walls, and other objects such as ovens, from the early historic period. Later historic sites generally consist of monuments to previous events, structures of various types, and the battlefield areas of World Wars I and II.

Sites with both historic and prehistoric occupations are of particular value for the study of the changes instituted by non-indigenous people.

Separate criteria were established for evaluating sites and the units within a site area or complex. These applied primarily to the archaeological materials, since the historical sites tended to be single-unit sites. All sites, prehistoric and historic, were evaluated and classified in one of five categories: High Value, Valuable, Reserve, Marginal, or Destroyed. Units within a site complex were considered to be either Restorable, Research, or Salvage units and these categories were applicable to the site units only. A site evaluation should not be influenced by higher (or lower) evaluations for individual site units within it. A site complex could be given a Marginal status and still contain units within it that were considered to have a high archaeological research potential; the reverse could also be true.

The value categories were defined by criteria established for each one, as presented in the Archaeological Survey and Historical Survey sections, which follow.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The field team evaluated 144 archaeological sites, including the 138 sites previously reported (Reinman, 1966), and six new sites visited and recorded for the first time during the field period. All were classified according to a set of criteria established by the field team. The criteria include: the possibility of uniqueness of the site, the range and extent of surface materials, the depth of the archaeological deposit (where this can be determined), the kind and number of site units within the site, and the condition of the site in general.

Evaluation Criteria

SITE A site may be an individual structure or a complex of several site units. Only sites are considered here; site units are presented in the following section.

1. High Value - Best sites available; may be unique. Research potential high, in that the site will provide a wide range of data on specific or general problems of importance to prehistory. Extent and range of surface materials indicate important and intensive occupation. Complex sites in this category will have a wide range of different site units present (e.g., *latte* structures, non-*latte* mounds, caves and/or rock shelters, grinding stones, platforms, walls, petroglyphs, etc.). Several units or an unusual unit potentially restorable. Strongly recommended for research and preservation.

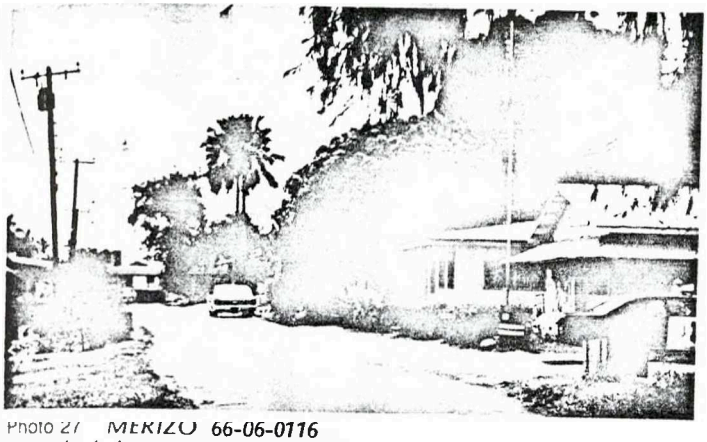


Photo 27 MERIZO 66-06-0116
Typical of the rural areas of Guam, the village of Merizo is composed mostly of simple present day structures set in tropical vegetation.

2. Valuable - One of the better sites, but rarely unique. Research potential good, in that the site contains a wide range of material remains from which it may be possible to reconstruct prehistoric culture. Site complexes in this category may have wide range of different site units, but may or may not contain restorable units. Extent and kinds of midden debris indicate importance of occupation/habitation area. Recommended for research and preservation.

3. Reserve - Good site with extensive midden, but without restorable surface structures. Research potential may be as good as Valuable-rated site, but extent of surface remains is generally less than in first two categories. Thus without excavation, the surface remains would dictate status.

4. Marginal - Midden area with some potential for research; may contain broken or badly deteriorated structures, but these have little or no informational or interpretive value. Generally regarded as poorest sites, again unless excavation reveals otherwise.

5. Destroyed - Only deteriorated or fragmentary structural remains, or completely missing but reputed to have been a site.

SITE UNIT A site unit is one of multiple features within a unifying whole, which is considered a site complex. Only criteria for site units are considered here.

1. Restorable Unit - Has good to high research potential; is a restorable feature with good interpretive potential. Requires excavation to realize full potential.

2. Research - In no immediate danger; has good research potential but is not restorable unless excavation makes this possible.

3. Salvage - Either in immediate danger of destruction, has low interpretive potential, or is partially destroyed, disturbed, or not restorable.

NOTE: AFTER EXCAVATION, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE STATUS OF 2. and 3. COULD BE CHANGED.

Site Classification

Sites were classified according to these criteria in one of the five categories defined above. Those that fell within the High Value and Valuable categories were considered to be the best sites on the island and were recommended for inclusion on the Guam and National Registers by the survey team. Those in the last two categories were the poorest sites, having been either destroyed or so badly disturbed that their potential as a source of information was minimal. Those placed in the Reserve category were generally sites still capable of providing information, either through excavation or from the surface distribution of features still in existence on the site. Most had been disturbed to some degree through natural factors such as weathering, erosion, or plant growth. Man-caused disturbances such as farming, land clearing, house building, road construction, recreational use, soil removal, or other disruptive activities were also a major cause of site destruction.

For the 138 sites on which earlier archaeological excavations had been conducted, the previous results were also considered in the final evaluation given the site. In addition, a final consideration in the evaluation was an attempt by the survey team to provide a representative sample of sites from the various topographic areas of the island.

Table 1 summarizes the classifications of archaeological sites examined during the 1974 inventory. The individual site classifications are presented in Volume II.

Only 16 (11 percent) of the 144 sites were considered to be in the two highest categories and recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These included six High Value sites (Sella Bay, Mochom, Nomna Bay, Haputo, Uruno, and the Talofofo River Valley), and ten Valuable sites (Cetti Bay, Pagat, Fafai, North Inarajan, Hilaan, Uruno Beach, Jinapsan, South Talofofo, West Atate, and Fouha Bay). Of the 16, 12 were coastal sites--six were sandy-beach sites on the north and northwest coasts, two were on the limestone ledges of the northeast, three on the southwest, and one on the southeast coast. Two sites were upland interior sites, and two more were located in the Talofofo River Valley. Three of the 16 sites had been previously tested (Reinman, 1972).

Thirty sites were placed in the Reserve category, while the great majority (68 percent) were considered marginal or had been destroyed.

Comparisons between the 1974 inventory and the 1965-66 survey indicated that 53 sites either had been destroyed or had deteriorated since that time;* of these, 23 were totally destroyed in that nine-year period. The destruction of these sites means that 52 percent of all the destroyed sites have been destroyed since 1965-66. Eighteen of these were either Marginal or Reserve, but four would have been classified as Valuable and one (Achang Bay) as High Value.

Land clearing by bulldozers for new structures, farming, and road construction, have been the principal agents of destruction. This damage has occurred in the interior as well as on the coastal areas of the island.

Of the 30 sites that have deteriorated since the earlier survey, only seven were considered to have changed classification from a higher to a lower category (see Table 2). Nevertheless,

* The 1965-66 survey did not include a classification system such as that discussed here, and these comparisons are therefore based on the earlier site records as well as the personal judgment of the Project Director, who conducted both surveys.

Table 1. **SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CLASSIFICATIONS**

Site Classification	No. of Sites	% of Total Sites	Changes since 1965-66	
			No. Destroyed	No. Deteriorated
High Value	6	4	1	2
Valuable	10	7	4	5
Reserve	30	21	6	7
Marginal	54	37	12	16
Destroyed	44	31	-	-
TOTALS	144	100	23	30

that is 23 percent and indicates continued disturbance of the sites since 1965-66. Most of the damage resulted from normal land usage--continued farming, new roads for access to the inland areas, recreation, and housing. Only one site (Tarague Beach) was badly damaged by extensive soil removal.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

A list of 120 historical sites was submitted by the Division of Parks and Recreation Resources to the survey team as having possible historic significance for the island. They were initially ranked on the basis of the age of the site--i.e., first, early Spanish remains; next, pre-World War II American; then Japanese occupation, World War II; and finally post-World War II. Sixty of these were visited, recorded, and evaluated in the field.

The 60 recorded sites were evaluated according to potential by the same system used for the archaeological sites--High Value, Valuable, Reserve, Marginal, and Destroyed. The major criterion for inclusion in one of these categories was the significance of the site in historical terms--that is, how important the site is for national and/or local history. Other factors in this evaluation were uniqueness of the site and the general condition in which it presently remains. Sites in the High Value and Valuable categories were recommended for nomination to the Guam and National Registers. Those in the Reserve category were recommended to

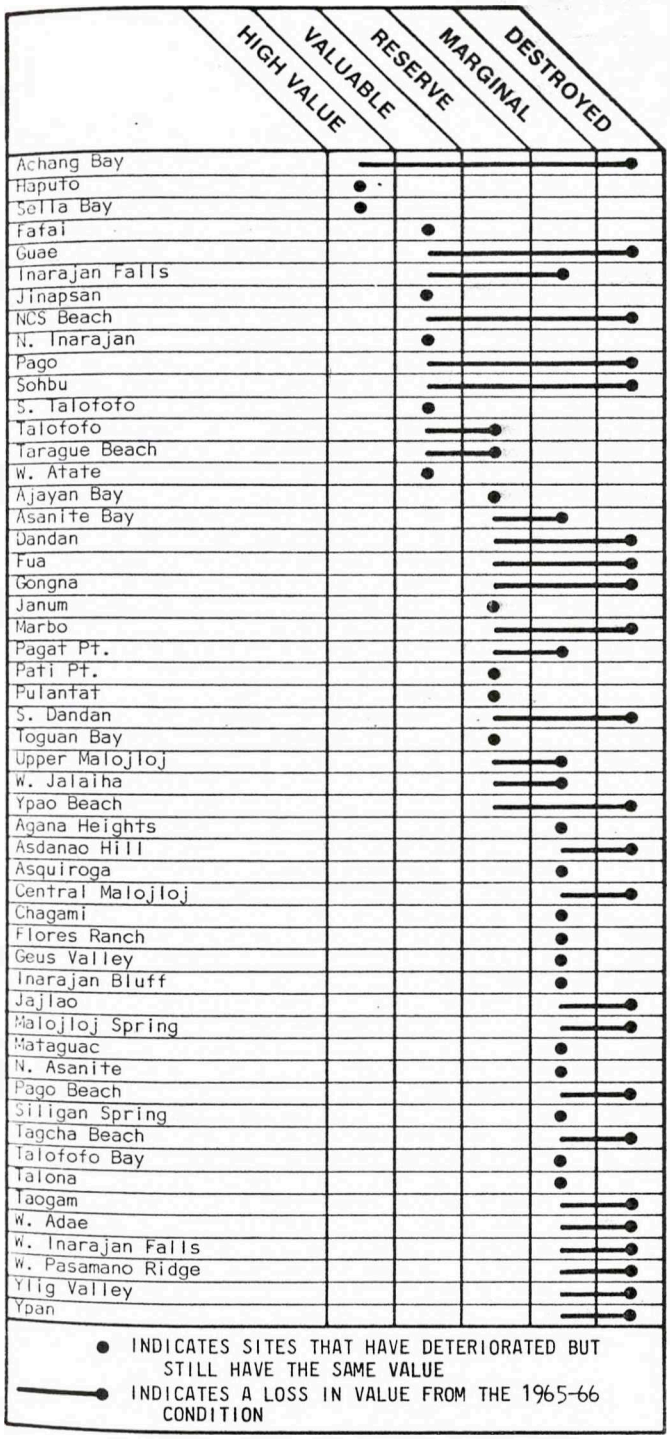


Table 2.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES THAT HAVE DETERIORATED BETWEEN THE 1965-66 INVENTORY AND THE 1974 INVENTORY

the Guam Register, and those in the last two categories were recorded but not registered. Unlike the archaeological sites, more than half (60 percent) of the historical sites fell into the Reserve and Valuable categories. The field team considered only the Plaza de Espana to be of sufficient historic value to warrant a designation of High Value. Table 3 summarizes the rankings of the historical sites.

Many of the Spanish structures are presently in poor condition and are gradually deteriorating from lack of care. Among these are the Spanish bridges, the oven at Sella Bay, and Fort San Jose in Umatac. Fortunately, most are situated in the area between Agana and Merizo, which has not yet felt the full impact of land development. Tumon Bay has suffered most of the development impact, which destroyed most sites in that area. Nevertheless, the remaining Spanish sites are in very desirable coastal areas and efforts to preserve and stabilize them before their destruction by land development is imperative.

Equally valuable are those areas in which the various battles of World War II were conducted. Most are geographic locations in which little evidence remains of the events that transpired there. Although occasional gun-emplacement sites, pillboxes, or caves may exist, the importance of these areas is as loci of events. They could and should be developed but are going to require markers

Table 3. **SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL SITE CLASSIFICATIONS**

Classification	Age Ranking				Total	Percent
	Spanish	First American	Japanese /WW II	Second American		
High Value	1	-	-	-	1	2
Valuable	9	-	1	7	17	28
Reserve	7	7	1	5	20	33
Marginal	2	7	1	6	16	27
Destroyed	3	-	3	-	6	10
TOTALS	22	14	6	18	60	100

and trails which will narrate the sequence of events that occurred. Their visible remains are widely scattered, and in some areas they are being encroached on by commercial development.

Monuments and markers were generally regarded as Marginal except insofar as they were indicators of unique events for the island; the Padre Sanvitores marker and the Magellan marker were felt to be in this category. Additionally, a few pre-World War II sites were considered to be important as a class. Such sites as the Calvo house and the churches in Umatac and Inarajan, although altered, have retained enough of their original construction to warrant consideration in a Reserve or higher category.

CONCLUSION

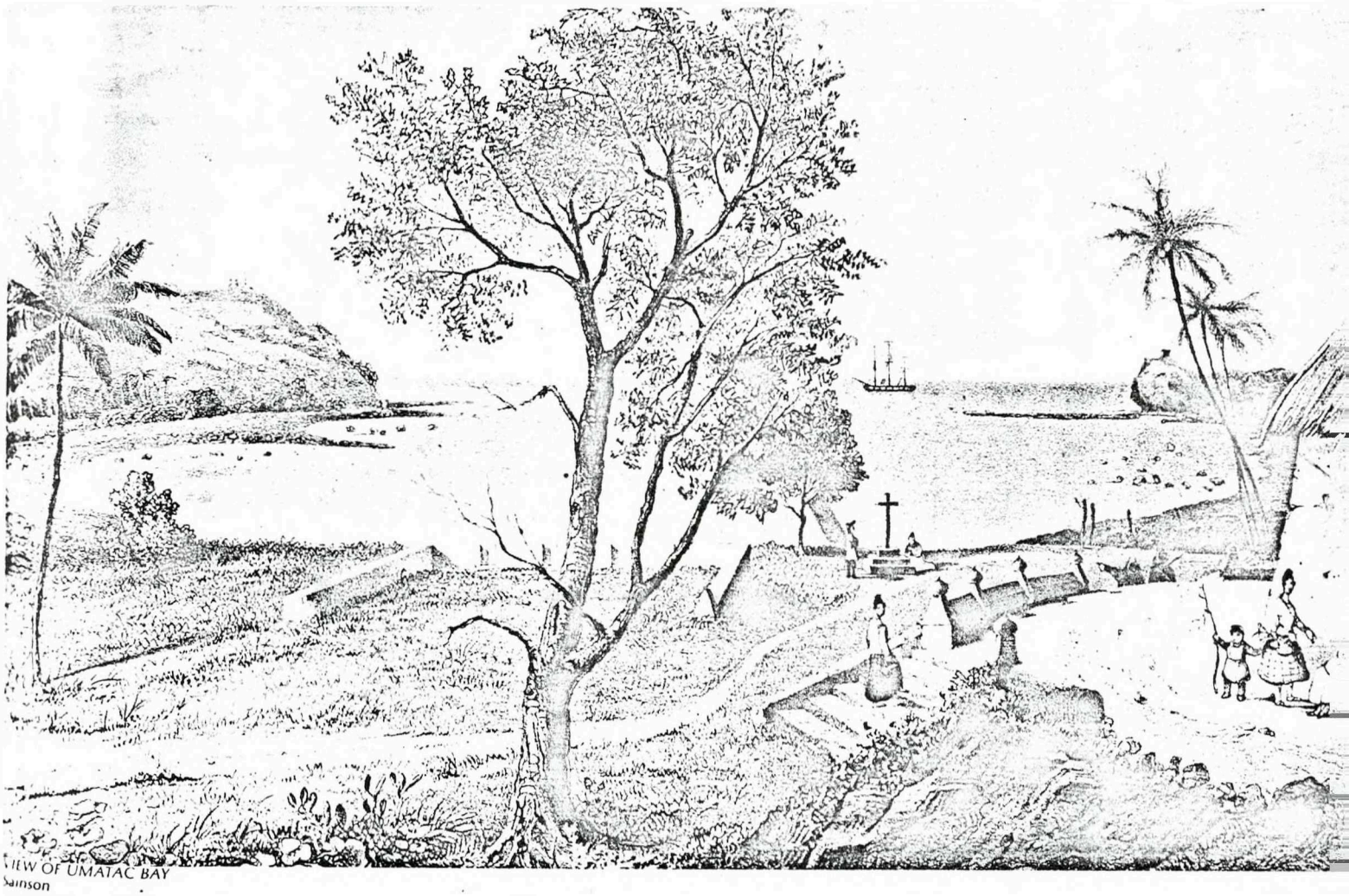
One major area in which both important archaeological and historical remains are found in close association should be seriously considered as a special area to be preserved. This area, from Nimitz Beach on the north to Umatac and Merizo on the south, contains the bulk of the surviving Spanish remains as well as being an area in which many important archaeological sites exist. Each of the bays south of Facpi Point contains the remains of prehistoric settlements and some are also the locations of early historic villages. This stretch of coastline was also the major thoroughfare between the governor's residence at Umatac and the main town at Agana. In addition to this prehistoric and historic significance, the southwest coast is a beautiful and scenic part of the island and has tremendous potential for recreation, some of which is already being exploited. By orienting this area for preservation as an historical and archaeological district, historic preservation can be compatible with tourism development.

Continuing Survey Work

With the assistance of annual National Park Service Grants-in-Aid the Parks Division continues survey efforts. Additional sites are surveyed and recorded by two staff archaeological technicians and a planner, as sites are brought to their attention by private parties or contractors. Also, identified sites are further surveyed for recording, and possible registering, as the local Review Board for Historic Preservation requests or as staff has available time.

II

THE INVENTORY



IEW OF UMATAC BAY
Sainson

HE INVENTORY

he Inventory of historic sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects is a major product of uam's historical survey and will serve as a public ompendium of all historic properties in the erritory. The Inventory is not limited simply to roperties listed in or to be nominated to the ational Register. It also provides data essential o Territory land-use planning and offers the itizen valuable information serving his individual nterests.

uam's preservation program is responsible for preerving historic resources that reflect every ignificant theme in the history of the Territory.

he Inventory is thus a list of the Territory of uam's existing historic resources. In this docuent, these resources are listed in two different rganizational formats--by Theme, and by USGS Quad p. Volume II contains three sections--Thematic amework, which spells out the rationale of the ematic approach; Inventory by Theme Category, ich describes briefly each site recorded; and ventory by Area, which is a numerical listing of all sites within each USGS Quad Map for the island of Guam. Destroyed sites are not included in the Inventory.

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

In accordance with the Federal requirements for this plan, the list of sites is presented in two formats, by Theme and by USGS Quad Sheet. (The latter format was adopted in lieu of an organization by counties, as Guam does not have county jurisdictions.) The thematic list presents the data within a dual framework that reflects first the broad aspects of the historical development periods of Guam, within each of which the several thematic components of the social systems are represented. Each individual site listing includes a statement of the basis of the significance of the site within the thematic framework, establishing the proper context for each site.

DEVELOPMENT PERIODS

Chamorro Period (to 1521)

Most of the sites identified from this period also extend well into the Spanish period, since the major Spanish impact on the Chamorro culture was not felt until the 18th century. Also, because of the

limited information remaining on these sites, it is difficult to assign them to any specific sub-theme. It is anticipated, however, that continued archaeological exploration of these sites will reveal much of the ancient Chamorro culture.

Spanish Period (1521-1898)

This period can be divided into three sections--discovery and exploration (1521-1668), the Spanish-Chamorro wars (1669-1771), and the final Spanish century (1771-1898). Because of the massive man-made and natural disasters to which Guam has been subjected, most of the older architectural remains representing this period have been destroyed or replaced.

Included in the Spanish period is the influence of the Filipino culture associated with the Spanish use of Guam as a Filipino penal colony.

First American Period (1898-1941)

This period can also be divided into three sections--pre-World War I (1898-1914), World War I (1914-1918), and pre-World War II (1918-1941).

Japanese Period (1941-1944)

This is the period in which the Japanese occupied Guam during World War II, beginning with the Japanese attack on December 8, 1941, and ending with the American landings on July 21, 1944.

Second American Period (1944-present)

This period can also be divided into two sections--military rule until the Organic Act of July 1950, and the civilian rule from that date on.

THEMATIC LIST

Each of these chronological periods is then subdivided, when possible, into themes within each period, as shown in Table 4.

This organization makes it possible to explore the hronological development of a particular theme and lso identifies theme areas that are not represented ithin the overall content of the period. In this anner, Table 4 can be used as a planning tool to identify thematic areas that require additional tudy to determine if there are any suitable sites till remaining.

The table will also affect the evaluation of a particular site. If the site is of poor quality but the only identified surviving example of a particular theme, it would receive a higher evaluation than it would if evaluated only on the merits of its content.

Historical development of Guam's society did not occur smoothly; most changes were forced by outside influences, sometimes rather violently, rather than developed within. This fact is the principal explanation for the abrupt theme transitions from period to period.

Table 4. **SUMMARY OF SITES BY THEMATIC ASPECTS IN EACH HISTORIC PERIOD**

THEME		HISTORIC PE (Number of Chamorro Period, Prehistoric-1521	Spanish Pe 1521-1898	First Amer Period, 1898-1941	Japanese Period, 1941-194	Second American Period, 1944-Pres
Political and Military	Precontact					
	Spanish Rule		5			
	Spanish American War					
	Territory (U.S. Pre-WW II)			5		
	World War I					
	Territory (Japan)				2	
	World War II				1	18
	Territory (U.S.)					
Economic	Agriculture		2			
	Land Exploitation	1				
	Sea Exploitation					
	Trade, Business, and Industry					
	Transportation and Communication		6	2		
	Labor					
Social	Settlement Pattern, Habitation	97				
	Groups					
	Migration					
	Education					
	Entertainment and Recreation					
World View	Religion - Aboriginal					
	Traditional Lore					
	Religion - Foreign		3	4		
	Violations and Sanctions					
	Humanitarian					
	Disposition of the Dead			1		
Science	Technology					
	Medicine					
	Engineering					
	Exploration		1			
	Research					
Art	Dance					
	Music					
	Literature - Oral and Written					
	Graphic Arts - Pictographs	2				
	Sculpture, Pottery					
	Stonework					
Architecture	Structure		2	2		
	Landscaping					
	Stonework					
TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES		100	19	14	3	18

INVENTORY BY THEME CATEGORY

Within the Theme Category list, the sequence of site listings is as follows: Development Period (Chamorro, Spanish, First American, Japanese, and Second American); Theme Category; Evaluation (High Value, Valuable, Reserve, and Marginal); USGS Quad Map (01 through 09); and finally the numerical sequence within that Quad Map. Individual site information is provided in the following format:

Site Name* (Site Number)** Site Description, including cultural associations for all known periods of occupancy.

Site Address

Ownership Status

Significant Dates

SITE VALUE STATUS

Registration Status***

The theme category list contains all sites that are ranked as High Value, Valuable, Reserve, and Marginal and are reported in that order within each theme.

* The site names were established by the survey tea when a known historic name was not available.

** The site number is integrated with the Bishop Museum Pacific area archaeological site coding system. The first two-digit number (66) represe the island of Guam; the second two-digit number represents the USGS quad sheet number; the third, four-digit number represents an archaeological si if it starts with 0 or a historic site if it star with 1. Any features within each site are listed sequentially in an additional three-digit number.

*** Key: GR - Guam Register; NR - National Register; NNR - Nominated to National Register as of May 18, 1975.

CHAMORRO PERIOD

Economics: Land Exploitation (Stone Quarry)

Creto (66-06-0140)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric

RESERVE

The major significance of the Creto site is its difficult and unexpected location high in the mountainous headwaters of the Geus River. The presence of *latte* on these small, high terraces suggests an important function in this area. Large numbers of fine-grained basalt core and fragments indicate that this may have been a stone quarry in prehistoric times.

Social: Settlement Patterns, Habitation

Sella Bay (66-02-0125)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric to 19th Century

HIGH VALUE

NR: 11/ 8/74
GR: 9/24/74

Sella Bay is the site of an historic village called Sidya, of the Spanish period. It was occupied from as early as 1700 to about 1852. This village site overlies an extensive Chamorro coastal settlement area as evidenced by remaining *latte* structures, mortars, and extensive midden deposits. Photo 47.

Mochom (66-04-0025)

Mangilao Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

HIGH VALUE

NR: 12/ 4/74
GR: 6/ 5/74

The Mochom site was a prehistoric Chamorro settlement on the rocky limestone shelf of the northeastern coast of Guam. The structures preserved there are good examples of *latte* houses, some especially large and well preserved. The site is covered with extensive archaeological midden with considerable aboriginal remains still scattered over the surface, including pottery, stone mortars, and broken stone and shell and tools.

Nomna Bay (66-05-0092)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric to 17th Century

HIGH VALUE

NR: 12/27/74
GR: 7/ 3/74

The large size of the Nomna Bay site and the evidence of its long prehistoric occupation make this an important site of the earliest time period on the island. This coastal site has extensive midden deposits, a large number of restorable structures, and the possibility of reconstructing early settlement patterns. Photos 2, 7.

Haputo (66-08-0007)

Dededo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric to 19th Century

HIGH VALUE

NR: 11/20/74
GR: 6/ 5/74

The Haputo site, situated on a rocky coastal shelf, was occupied as a Chamorro settlement in prehistoric times. The relatively small size of the site, the *latte* structures, a well, midden concentrations, and rock shelters make this a valuable archaeological site. It was also the probable location of the Spanish-period village of Haputo, which was still occupied through the 1850s. Photos 4, 5.

Uruno (66-08-0010)

Dededo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric to 19th Century

HIGH VALUE

NR: 12/27/74
GR: 7/24/74

The Uruno site, situated on a rocky coastal shelf, is the site of a prehistoric Chamorro village, as evidenced by the four restorable *latte* structures, two restorable wells, rock shelters, caves, and extensive midden areas. It is also the probable location of the Spanish-period village called Falcona or Fasonan, apparently abandoned by 1850. Photo 28.

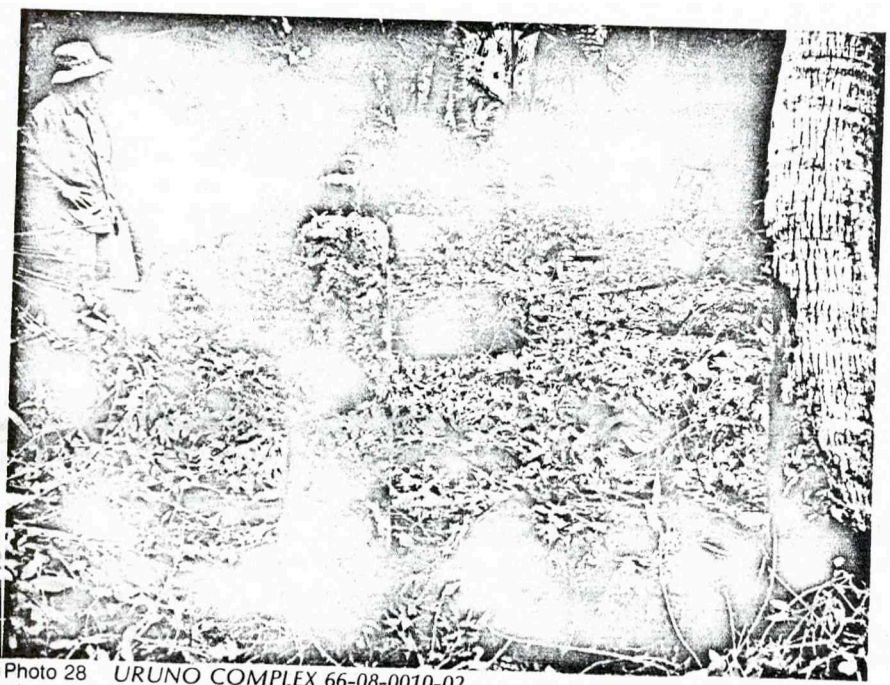


Photo 28 *URUNO COMPLEX 66-08-0010-02*
The symmetry of the dressed conglomerate limestone latte uprights can be seen in this profile photo.

Talofofo River Valley (66-09-0077)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

HIGH VALUE

NR: 12/27/74
GR: 7/24/74

The prehistoric Chamorro village in the Talofofo River Valley is an important representative of settlements along the major rivers in the southern part of the island. The numerous *latte* and deep midden--as old as 270 B.C. according to radiocarbon dating--also make the site archaeologically important. Photo 29.

Cetti Bay (66-02-0127)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam and Private

Prehistoric to 19th Century

VALUABLE

NR: 11/21/74
GR: 9/24/74

The presence of extensive midden deposits in this area between Agana and Umatac suggests that it was the site of a coastal Chamorro village in prehistoric times. Cetti Bay is also the site of Jati, a historic village of the Spanish period, which was occupied from before 1700 to the early 1800s. This village and bay were part of the historic old Spanish road that linked Agana with Umatac. Photo 1.

Fouha Bay (66-02-0128)

Umatac Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

VALUABLE

NR: 11/21/74
GR: 9/24/74

Fouha Bay is the site of a historic coastal village called Funa (or Fuja, or Fuuna), of the Spanish period, which was occupied until the late 1800s and was also a part of the old Spanish road that linked Agana with Umatac. From the prehistoric midden below the historic levels, pottery of the earliest Chamorro types was found, suggesting that this site, as well as others in this area, can provide considerable data, not only on the early occupation, but also on the transitional period of early historical contacts between the Chamorros and the outside world.

Fafai Beach (66-04-0002)

Tamuning Municipality

Private

Prehistoric to 16th Century

VALUABLE

NR: 11/19/74
GR: 9/24/74

Four of the six to eight *latte* structures on the Fafai Beach site are restorable, and fairly extensive archaeological midden and caves are also present. Fafai Beach is also the site of a Spanish-period coastal village that was abandoned some time before the 1800s.

Pagat (66-04-0022)

Yigo Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric to 18th Century

VALUABLE

NR: 3/13/74
GR: 6/ 5/74

The Pagat site is an example of a complex prehistoric settlement on a high shelf along the rocky northeastern coast. Most of the *latte* structures on the site have been disturbed, but two are restorable. Mound-like concentrations of midden and surface indications of intensive occupation make this a valuable archaeological site. Photos 50, 51.

North Inarajan (66-05-0107)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

VALUABLE

NR: 2/ 2/75
GR: 11/12/74

The North Inarajan site is a relatively large, interior, upland site with large numbers of *latte* structures and stone mortars, but with relatively shallow midden areas.

Hilaan (66-08-0005)

Dededo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric to 19th Century

VALUABLE

GR: 7/24/75

Hilaan was a prehistoric Chamorro village, as evidenced by the *latte* structures and extensive midden remains on the sandy coastal shelf on which it is located. It is also the site of a Spanish-period village called Gilan, which was abandoned prior to 1850.

runo Beach (66-08-0011)

ededo Municipality

rivate

rehistoric

ALUABLE

NR: 12/27/74
R: 6/ 5/74

Uruno Beach, situated on a sandy coastal shelf, was the site of a prehistoric Chamorro village. The site contains large amounts of pottery, three wells, and several *latte* structures. Photos 20, 21, 28.

Jinapsan (66-08-0014)

Yigo Municipality

Private/Federal

Prehistoric to 19th Century

VALUABLE

NR: 12/27/74
GR: 7/ 3/74

Jinapsan, situated on a sandy coastal shelf, is the site of a prehistoric Chamorro village, as evidenced by the large amounts of midden, wells, rock shelters, and scattered remains of *latte*. It is also the site of a Spanish-period village called Inapsan.

South Talofofo Site (66-09-0068)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

VALUABLE

NR: 2/24/75
GR: 11/12/74

The South Talofofo site is a well-preserved prehistoric Chamorro river-valley settlement. Much of the midden area remains relatively undisturbed, and several *latte* structures still remain on the site.

West Atate Site (66-09-0109)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

VALUABLE

NR: 12/ 4/74
GR: 8/14/74

The West Atate site is an example of a prehistoric Chamorro interior-upland settlement in the southern part of the island. Some areas of midden are preserved and four of the *latte* remain in restorable condition.

Achugao Bay (66-02-0123)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric

RESERVE

Achugao Bay is the site of a small, prehistoric coastal Chamorro village. The site includes badly disturbed *latte* remains and relatively deep midden.

Agaga Beach (66-02-0124)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric to 19th Century

RESERVE

Midden remains at Agaga Beach indicate that it was a prehistoric, coastal Chamorro village. The site also appears to have been a Spanish-period village called Agaga, which was abandoned some time before the 1850s.

Abong Beach (66-02-0126)

Umatac Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

GR: 8/14/74

Abong Beach appears to be the site of a coastal Chamorro village. The presence of early pottery sherds in the lower levels of midden make it important, since known sites with early pottery are few in number.

Umatac Ridge (66-02-0133)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam/Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

Umatac Ridge is an example of prehistoric settlement patterns in the interior of the island. Unfortunately, most of the 11 reported *latte* structures in the area are badly disturbed or destroyed.

North Cetti Bay (66-02-0134)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric

RESERVE

North Cetti Bay contains *latte* remains and rather deep midden deposits, indicating that the site is the location of a prehistoric coastal Chamorro village.

Lujuna (66-04-0020)

Igo Municipality

vernment of Guam

rehistoric to 19th Century

ESERVE

: 6/5/74

The Lujuna site, situated on a rocky coastal shelf, includes a stone platform, double rock wall, and a large rock shelter. The numerous mounds of midden are also of archaeological interest.

Fadian (66-04-0026)

Mangilao Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

The Fadian site, situated on a rocky coastal shelf, has an extensive midden area, numerous rock shelters, freshwater sinks, and other components of a prehistoric settlement.

South Mochom (66-04-0030)

Mangilao Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

GR: 7/3/74

The South Mochom site, located on a rocky coastal shelf, is a relatively small area with a good concentration of pottery, dark midden, and scattered stone- and shell-tool fragments on the surface. It is also possible that burial areas exist there.

Agfayan Bay (66-05-0072)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

The Agfayan Bay coastal site shows considerable evidence of a long and intensive occupation in the heavy deposits of midden, pottery, broken *latte*, and stone- and shell-tool fragments.

Inarajan Ridge (66-05-0075)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

NR: 12/ 4/74
GR: 8/15/74

On the Inarajan Ridge, midden areas are infrequent and appear shallow; however, the large numbers of structures located on this interior upland make it of at least Reserve status.

Ajayan Bay (66-05-0111)

Merizo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

The Ajayan Bay site is a large Chamorro coastal-village site with mounds of midden and a heavy deposit of pottery and other artifacts. It may also be the site of the Spanish-period village of Habadyan.

Asmaile Point (66-05-0112)

Merizo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric to 17th Century

RESERVE

Asmaile Point, one of the few remaining sandy-beach sites on the south coast of Guam, is the site of a prehistoric Chamorro village. It contains areas of concentrated midden deposits as well as burials.

Ajmo Beach (66-06-0118)

Merizo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

Ajmo Beach is the site of an ancient Chamorro village with deep and rich-appearing midden remains.

Machadgan Point (66-06-0130)

Umatac Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

Machadgan Point, a Chamorro village in prehistoric times, may also have been occupied by a Spanish village in historic times. More importantly, however, it appears to have excellent archaeological potential in that the midden is stratified with pottery from the top to the bottom of a seaward, wave-cut shelf. Data can thus be gained on changes in the prehistoric culture throughout its time of occupation.

Toguan Bay (66-06-0131)

Umatac Municipality

Private

Prehistoric to 19th Century

RESERVE

Toguan Bay is the site of both a prehistoric Chamorro village and a Spanish-period village. The site would be useful for studies of cultural change brought about by European contact.

Tarague Beach (66-07-0015)

Yigo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric to 17th Century

RESERVE

GR: 8/14/74

Tarague Beach area, also a sandy-beach site, was one of the most heavily settled areas on the island in prehistoric times. The Spanish-period village of Tarague was also located on the site. The heavily occupied central area of the site has been heavily damaged by recent Air Force construction; however, archaeological potential appears still to exist at the east end of the site. Radiocarbon dates for this area go back to as early as 500 B.C.

Pati Point (66-07-0016)

Yigo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric

RESERVE

GR: 7/24/74

Pati Point, situated on a rocky coastal shelf, is the site of a prehistoric Chamorro settlement, as evidenced by mounds and midden deposits and by numerous rock shelters along the cliffs.

Anao (66-07-0018)

Yigo Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric to 19th Century

RESERVE

Situated on a coastal rocky shelf, Anao is the the site of a prehistoric Chamorro village just north of Mati Point. It is covered with black midden areas, rock shelters, and considerable pottery sherds. The area is also the site of a Spanish-period village called Mati.

Janum (66-07-0019)

Yigo Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric to 19th Century

RESERVE

Janum, also situated on a rocky coastal shelf, is the site of a prehistoric Chamorro settlement as evidenced by the black mounds of midden, heavy concentrations of pottery, and other artifacts. The area was also the site of the Spanish-period village of Hanum, making the site valuable for the study of social change caused by the Spanish influence.

Falcona Beach (66-08-0009)

Dededo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

GR: 7/ 3/74

Falcona Beach, situated on a rocky coastal shelf, is the site of a small prehistoric Chamorro settlement. Physical remains include rock shelters, a cave, and *latte* remains.

Ritidian (66-08-0012)

Dededo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric

RESERVE

GR: 8/14/74

The Ritidian area, situated on a rocky coastal shelf, is the site of a large prehistoric Chamorro settlement with numerous *latte* remains, a stone-lined well, mortars, midden mounds, tools, and heavy pottery concentrations.

Pajon Point (66-08-0013)

Yigo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric to 16th Century

RESERVE

GR: 7/3/74

The Pajon Point area, situated on a rocky coastal shelf, was the site of a prehistoric Chamorro settlement. Archaeological remains consist of disturbed *latte* structures, several appearing to have retaining walls on their downhill side, and extensive midden deposits.

Pulantat Site (66-09-0037 B)

Yona Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

The Pulantat area is also the site of an interior, upland, prehistoric Chamorro village. More than 30 *latte* structures, though moved from their original locations, remain in the area. (See also North Pulantat (66-01-0037A), p. 60. Photos 3, 9.

Talofofo (66-09-0053)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

GR: 7/3/74

The Talofofo site is a partially destroyed example of a prehistoric Chamorro riverine settlement. Several testable areas of midden remain and a single, rather large *latte* structure is potentially restorable. Photo 29.

Malolos Site (66-09-0091)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

The Malolos area, located on a trail between the sea and the cliffs, is an interesting example of a small prehistoric Chamorro settlement between two larger areas. The presence of several *latte* structures and midden deposits makes the site archaeologically interesting.



Photo 29 *TALOFOFO RIVER VALLEY COMPLEX 66-09-0077-05*

Cave shelter with midden deposits like this small limestone cave may yield more data on the prehistoric ecology and culture of the Chamorro.

Jalaiha Point (66-09-0093)
and
Asiga Beach (66-09-0110)

Inarajan Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric to 18th Century

RESERVE

GR: 8/14/74

Remains of a coastal village located on Jalaiha Point and Asiga Beach shows clear evidence of prehistoric Chamorro occupation and, because it may also have been the site of the Spanish-period coastal village of Asiga, provides an opportunity for the study of cultural change. It may have been a minor focal point for Spanish Catholic influence as well, through the establishment of a church in the area.

Ylig River Site (66-09-0139)

Yona Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

GR: 8/14/74

The Ylig river site is an example of an interior riverine prehistoric Chamorro settlement. A large number of *latte* structures, rock shelters, mortars, and other midden debris remain.

North Pulantat (66-01-0037A)

Yona Municipality

Private Ownership

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

The North Pulantat site is a part of the Pulantat site (66-09-0037B), described on P. 89. It is listed separately because this portion of the site is on "Quad" Map No. 1, "Agana".

Agana Heights (66-01-0138)

Agana Heights Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site is probably one noted by Reed (1952). Badly weathered uprights and capstones still lie in the field but are probably not restorable. The very shallow midden area was destroyed by farming and only a few scattered artifact sherds were found. Because it is the only *latte* structure seen by the survey team in this area, however, we recommend that it be given Marginal status rather than being reported as Destroyed.

Umatac (66-02-0129)

Umatac Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site had both prehistoric and historic occupation and is the site of a contemporary village. As habitation has been nearly continuous from an undetermined early period, archaeological investigations could be important, especially for determining the length of occupation. As the seat of early Spanish influence on the SW coast, it has several important historical monuments and remains, including three forts on the coastal hills. The continued occupation of the site and the past and continued disturbance of the area by construction make the archaeological potential difficult to assess without actual excavation. Therefore, the site is Marginal, although it is recognized that excavations may produce evidence which, in combination with the historical sites, may require an eventual re-evaluation. Recent trenching in the village for a sewer line has cut through the seaward peripheries of the midden; however, the main remaining occupation layers appear to be to the north, close to the hills. Next to and E of the present church is what appears to be an old stone platform or foundation, which may be from an earlier building of some kind; it is almost completely covered with earth and vegetation. Photo 10.

Alatgue Spring (66-02-0135)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

There is little to the site other than scattered pottery and a single badly disturbed structure. Its archaeological potential is considered minimal.

Madog River (66-02-0136)

Umatac Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistory

MARGINAL

The *latte* in this valley follow what appears to be a common river-valley settlement plan--widely scattered individual structures along the streams. Little archaeological potential exists in this particular site.

Piti (66-03-0137)

Piti Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

Although the *latte* structure in this area is potentially restorable and is the only example in the survey of a structure in this area, the extensive destruction of other possible *latte*, as well as most of the midden, make this a site with little potential for archaeological reconstruction.

Pagat Point (66-04-0021)

Yigo Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

Although once an important settlement area and linked to the Pagat site (66-04-0022) to the SW, this site has been largely destroyed through farming activities. A few concentrations of midden and pottery still exist and should be tested archaeologically.

Taguan Point (66-04-0029)

Mangilao Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

The site appears to have been a small settlement area, perhaps an extension of the now largely destroyed areas to the NE at Marbo (66-04-0024) and Guae (66-04-0028). It appears to have minimal archaeological potential.

North Huchunao (66-04-0031)

Mangilao Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

The concentration of pottery at the base of the cliff line, as well as the indications of occupation in the rock shelter, suggest that both areas might be worth testing to determine if occupation was concurrent.

Huchunao (66-04-0032)

Mangilao Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

Although the beach has been badly disturbed by sand removal, the rock shelter appears worth archaeological excavation at some future date.

North Fadian Point (66-04-0033)

Mangilao Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This area is not considered worth more than, at most, a test pit to determine the range of material in the site.

Inarajan Village (66-05-0070)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site shows both prehistoric and historic occupation. Since St. Joseph's Church was established in 1680, it has been occupied continuously. Excavations in 1966 indicated that midden was nearly 7 ft deep in places. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 1330 in the first stratum indicates occupation from at least A.D. 1000 and, on the basis of pottery analysis, probably much earlier (Reinman, 1972). Disturbance to shallow deposits and upper levels of the site by continued occupation as well as contemporary occupation density and attendant difficulty in getting permission to excavate make the archaeological potential for future work problematical. Therefore, we recommend a Marginal classification.

Pauliluc River (66-05-0094)

Inarajan Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site has been disturbed by farming activities. Only the cleared area was surveyed because of the heavy growth of "limon-china" shrubs, but the site may be of larger extent.

Aga Point (66-05-0095)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site has been badly disturbed by farming activities and little archaeological interest remains.

Atao Beach (66-05-0096)
and
Chagami (66-05-0101)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

Surface evidence suggests that at one time this area was a rather important settlement. *Latte* structures and a large amount of pottery (both historical kiln-fired and prehistoric ware) as well as relatively good midden deposits all indicate intensive occupation; however, contemporary settlement has disturbed the surface deposits heavily. Some excavations were carried out here in the 1920s by Hornbostel, according to local residents. These disturbances, plus new construction, make archaeological potential questionable; only excavations can resolve this.

Inarajan River Valley (66-05-0102)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site appears to have some archaeological potential in that parts of the midden are probably worth a test pit. The *latte*, however, has been destroyed and the surface layers are disturbed. This site is similar to those of the Talofofo River Valley area.

Inarajan Bluff (66-05-0103)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site, like most sites on bluffs overlooking the river valleys, is badly eroded and so has minimal archaeological significance.

Inarajan Falls (66-05-0105)

Inarajan Municipality

Government of Guam

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

GR: 7/24/74

Although this site has a single restorable *latte* structure (66-05-0105-01), evidence of several others, and patches of shallow midden, considerable disturbance has been caused by farming and construction. Its archaeological potential is thus only fair to poor. On the other hand, the single structure must be one of the longest (14 stones) on the island. Located on a terrace overlooking the Nelansa River, it is only 500 m from Inarajan Falls, which could be a scenic attraction. These latter factors may increase its value from a recreation point of view. Archaeologically it is considered marginal.

Asgadao Creek (66-05-0113)

Merizo Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

The site appears to have a good midden deposit but no surface features were noted. Some disturbance has occurred as a result of farming activities and road building.

West Liguan Point (66-05-0114)

Merizo Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

Although the site formerly had one or perhaps two *latte* on it, the whole area has been badly disturbed by farming and road building and therefore is of little archaeological potential.

Merizo (66-06-0116)

Merizo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site is a large, prehistoric, historic, and contemporary village area, thus having both historical and archaeological significance. Like most contemporary village areas, however, the density of occupation, disturbance and destruction of site remains by continuous occupation, farming, and construction make assessment of archaeological potential difficult. Some areas appear to have relatively deep deposits, like those at Inarajan; however, other areas are completely destroyed. As a result, we have classified this and other villages in the survey as Marginal sites.

Talona (66-06-0117)

Merizo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site may be an extension of the Merizo site (66-06-0116) but agricultural activities and farming have heavily disturbed the upper levels of midden.

Siligin Spring (66-06-0119)

Merizo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This small site consists of single structures on flat areas near streams in the interior. Only a few of the structures remain upright and little pottery or midden is present.

Geus Valley (66-06-0120)

Merizo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This small site has been disturbed by house building and farming, with additional housing being built in the best midden area.

Lafac (66-07-0017)

Yigo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site consists of a light scatter of pottery on high contours below the cliffs. No excavations are possible and the archaeological potential is minimal.

FAA Rock Shelter (66-08-0006)

Dededo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

The sparseness of the remains and the site's proximity to the sea (there are indications that the sea has washed over part of the site area) suggest that this site is of limited value.

Pugua Point (66-08-0008)

Dededo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

It is difficult to be certain if this or the Haputo site to the S is the site referred to by Hornbostel, Osborne, and Reed as the Pugua site, probably the latter. Although this area does present evidence of former occupation, it is not as large or as heavily occupied as many of the other areas encountered in the survey. It is a very rough area, probably exploited primarily as a gathering zone rather than as a permanent settlement. It is considered at this point to have no more than minimum research potential.

Mataguac (66-08-0023)

Yigo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

The Mataguac site appears to have been essentially destroyed by World War II activities and the recent construction of the War Memorial. Although a few *latte* structures remain, they are in poor condition.

NCS *Latte* Site (66-08-0141)

Dededo Municipality

Federal

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

NNR:
GR: 7/24/74

This small site contains a 10-stone *latte* preserved in a military housing area. A date of 1700 A.D. has been obtained from carbon-dating of the site. Photo 30.

North Asquidachay (66-09-0045)

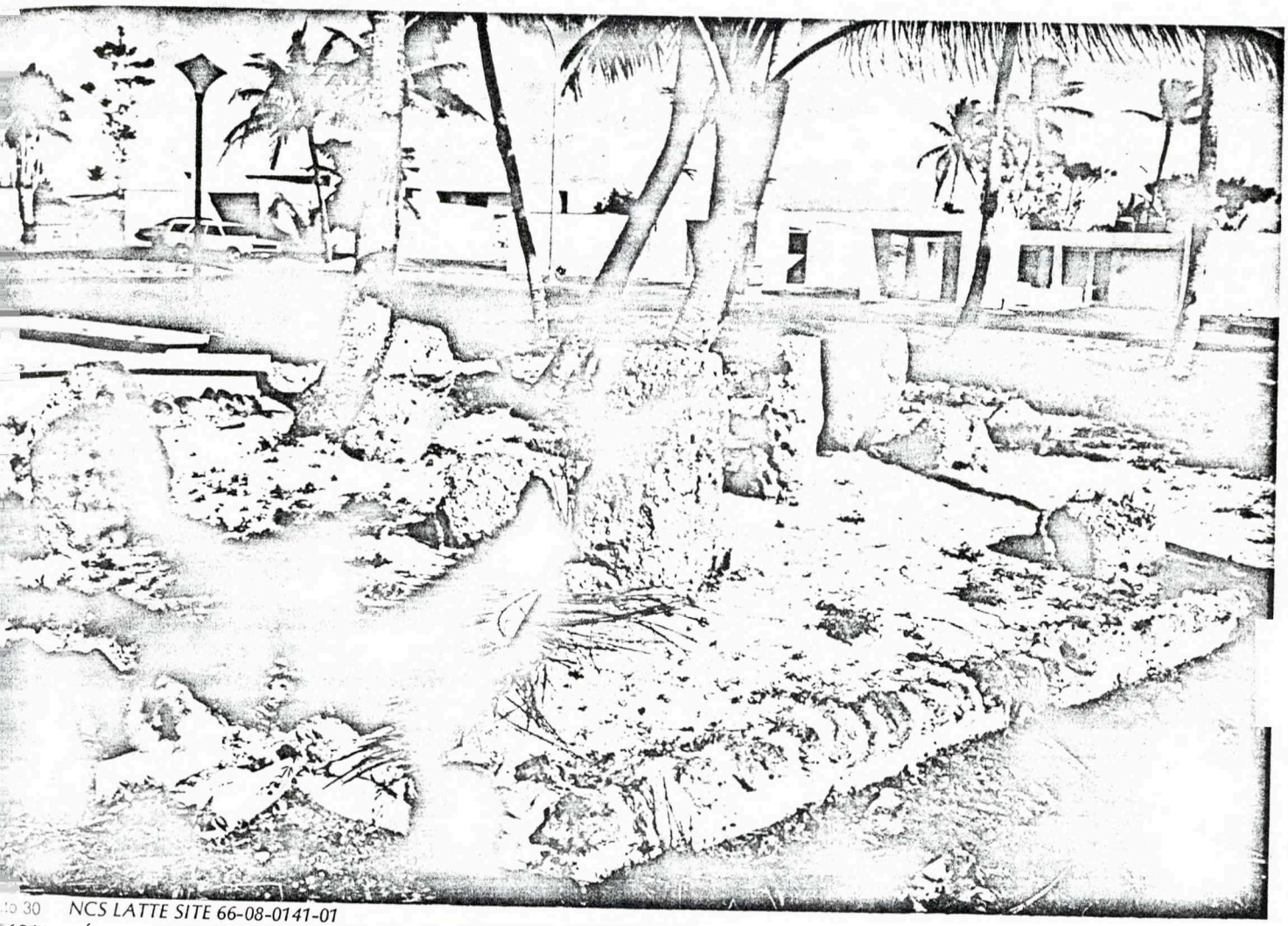
Yona Municipality

Possibly Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

The North Asquidachay site was incompletely surveyed because of the difficulty of the terrain. It may be large, and if so, may prove to be a good site. On the basis of present evidence, it is only a shallow midden and pottery scatter without much archaeological potential.



30 NCS LATTE SITE 66-08-0141-01

concern for preservation and protection of cultural resources is necessary and any actions in that direction are to be commended; ever, in most instances, sheer accommodation of these resources is not adequate. The aesthetic and interpretive value of cultural ains is not limited to the object or site itself. An understanding of the context of the site within its original environment or setting is necessary in preserving the integrity of the site.

Togcha Bay (66-09-0046)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

The Togcha Bay site was undoubtedly a good beach and bay settlement. The midden depth, the archaeological remains still scattered in the area, as well as the large collection of artifactual material of the restaurant owner, Abe Ledeaux, all indicate this. However, the extensive damage to the site by the building activities here since World War II, and the restaurant itself, make it difficult to be certain of the extent of undisturbed midden areas or to evaluate the archaeological potential.

Asanite Bay (66-09-0050)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

In 1965, this site appeared to be a good site for test excavations. Considerable midden and pottery existed in and near the caves as well as in a small field being farmed. Since then, several houses have been built on the site, destroying or disturbing much of the site area. A few areas remain near the cliffs which might be excavated. Pottery and other artifacts recovered from the freshwater cave probably represent broken and discarded material. No midden is in the cave.

North Asanite (66-09-0051)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site may be part of or an extension of the now-destroyed Ypan site (66-09-0052) and the Asanite Bay site (66-09-0050). Although the midden appeared to be worth archaeological testing at one time, recent house building and farming have made it difficult to be certain of the archaeolgical value.

Pagunon (66-09-0054)

Talofofo Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This small area may have been the site of a single *latte* structure at one time, but it has been totally destroyed. Small areas of midden and scattered pottery are the sole remains.

West Pagunon (66-09-0055)

Talofofo Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site was probably an example of a single-structure settlement disturbed by farming activities.

East Mapao (66-09-0057)

Talofofo Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

There is little midden, therefore the site has little archaeological potential.

Mapao Well (66-09-0058)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This settlement is of minimal archaeological potential.

Mapao (66-09-0059)

Talofofo Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site is somewhat disturbed by ranching activities and has minimal archaeological potential.

Talofofo Plateau (66-09-0062)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site has been subjected to land clearing and plowing for farming. Some relatively undisturbed areas may exist on the periphery, but it is difficult to be certain.

Ugum River (66-09-0063)

Talofofo Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site is similar to those on the N side of the Talofofo River Valley. Though extensive, the site is shallow, with minimal archaeological potential.

Ugum Heights (66-09-0064)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This ridge site overlooking the river valleys is very small in extent and has only shallow midden.

West Ugum (66-09-0065)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This small site area has considerable pottery located in the cultivated fields; however, the remaining midden areas appear shallow.

Ugum Latte (66-09-0066)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site has two *latte* structures and a scattering of pottery, tools, and mortars, but no midden area. Its archaeological potential seems better than the other nearby areas but is still marginal.

Talofofo Bay Site (66-09-0076)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This relatively large site has been badly disturbed by farming and building activities; bulldozer clearing has destroyed the *latte*.

Fafalog (66-09-0082)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site has been partially cleared for farming and several homes and ranches are located on it. These activities have considerably disturbed what was a shallow midden.

Upper Malojloj (66-09-0086)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

Because of extensive land clearing, home building, and farming, this site's archaeological potential is marginal.

Flores Ranch (66-09-0088)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This ranch is one of a number of small sites overlooking the Aslinget River Valley in this area. Good pottery concentrations occur in them, but midden areas are shallow and sporadically located within the site area.

West Jalaiha (66-09-0089)

Inarajan Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This relatively large site has heavy concentrations of pottery, and stone- and shell-tool fragments scattered over the surface. Most of the midden area appears shallow and disturbed as a result of house and road building and farming activities. The archaeological potential is thus difficult to assess.

Central Ugum Ridge (66-09-0097)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This is a small, badly eroded site area. Its concentration of ground-stone implements, as well as granitic outcrops in the area, suggest that it may have been a small workshop area. This is highly problematical, however, and the extensive erosion of the site makes its archaeological potential difficult to assess.

South Ugum Ridge (66-09-0098)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This site is similar to the Central Ugum Ridge site. Although some pottery, fine-cracked rock, and other midden debris remain, it probably has minimal archaeological potential.

Assudian (66-09-0099)

Inarajan Municipality

Uncertain

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

With little evidence of midden, this small site has problematical archaeological potential.

Central Atate Site (66-09-0104)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

This small site contains several *latte* although only one is potentially restorable. The lack of midden or other indications of long or intensive occupation makes this a difficult site to evaluate; however, compared with others in the same area, this must be regarded as having only minimal archaeological potential.

Art: Pictographs

Gadao's Cave (66-05-0142)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

RESERVE

NNR: 11/19/74
GR: 9/ 4/74

Gadao's Cave is a prehistoric Chamorro petroglyph site. Petroglyphs are markedly fewer on Guam than in other Pacific areas, so this site is valuable as one of the few existing examples. Photo 8.

Asquiroga (66-09-0069)

Talofofo Municipality

Private

Prehistoric

MARGINAL

Except for the upper E end, this site has been largely destroyed since World War II. On cliffs to the E several caves contain petroglyphs with associated areas of midden that appear to have good archaeological potential. These are all that remain of what was a much more extensive site. The overall site has little archaeological potential and is considered marginal. The caves have a far better potential and should be placed in or considered for a higher category, comparable to Reserve site status.

SPANISH PERIOD

Political and Military: Spanish Rule

Plaza de Espana (66-01-1070)

Saylor St., Agana

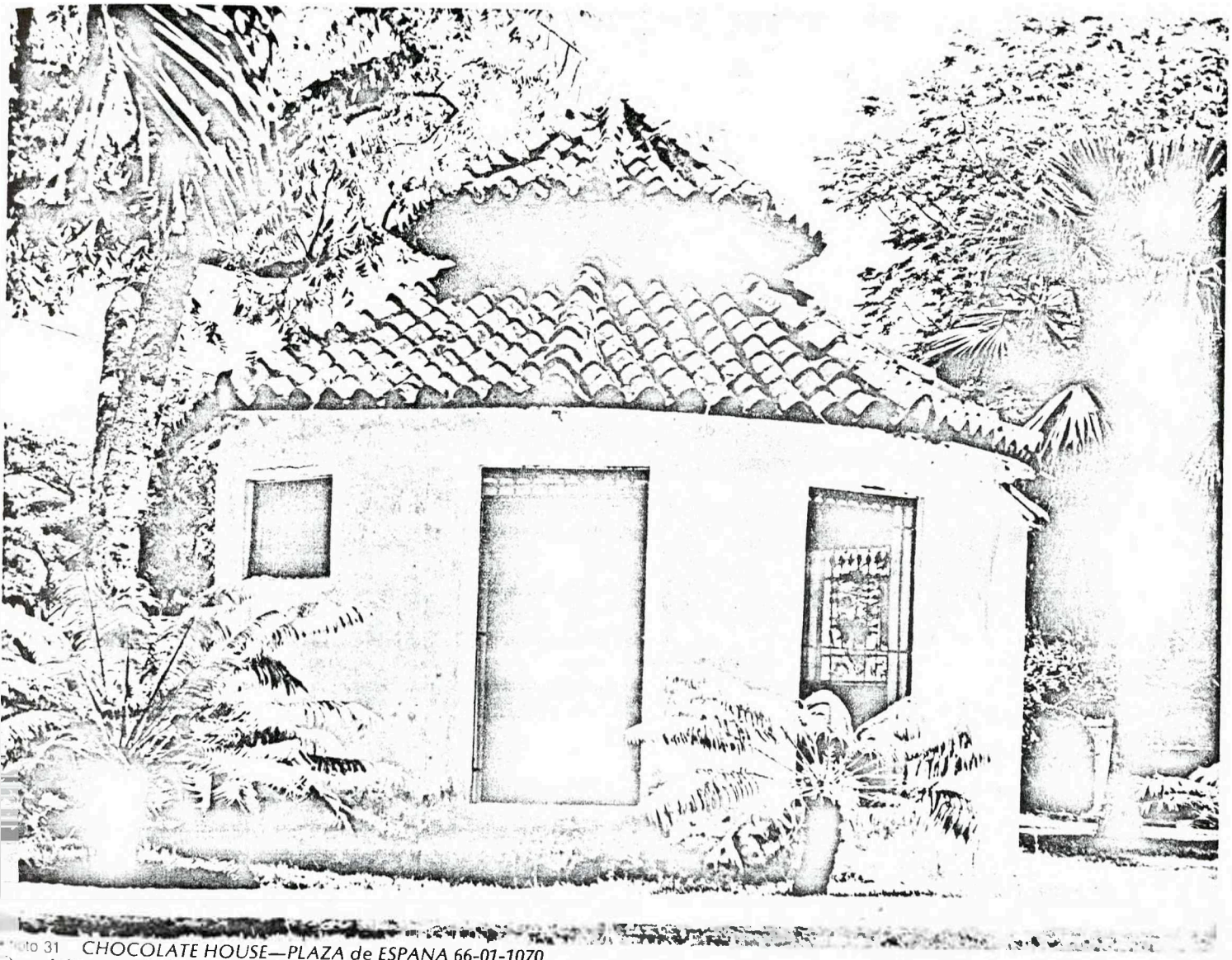
Government of Guam

1736 to Present

HIGH VALUE

NR: 5/ 1/74
GR: 1/21/75

The 2-1/2 acre plaza was the central square of old Agana and includes remnants of the Spanish Governor's residence. Portions of the old structure that still exist include the three-arched gate (arches of the Almacen), a tea house (the Chocolate House), a kiosk (kiosco), and the wall surrounding the Governor's residence. The Guam Museum occupies one of the buildings, the oldest building on Guam. Photos 31, 43.



oto 31 *CHOCOLATE HOUSE—PLAZA de ESPANA 66-01-1070*
One of the out buildings of the Spanish governor's palace complex, that was destroyed in the 1902 earthquake and reconstructed after WW II.

Fort Santa Agueda (66-01-1068)

Apugan, San Ramon Hill, Agana Hts.

Government of Guam

1800 to Present

VALUABLE

NR: 8/30/74
GR: 1/21/75

Agana's only remaining Spanish fort was built about 1800, during the administration of Governor Don Manuel Muro (1794-1802). The fort was described as having a complement of seven guns and ten men. In early American days, the fort was used as a flag signal station for ships. In 1942, the Japanese converted it into a gun emplacement with steps. Today, it is located within a 12-acre government park with a good view of Agana.

Fort Nuestra Senora de la Soledad (66-02-1073)

Umatac Bay

Government of Guam

1802 to Present

VALUABLE

NR: 10/18/74
GR: 1/21/75

The most recent and best preserved of the Spanish forts at Umatac is Fort Soledad, built between 1802 and 1815 on the S ridge overlooking Umatac Bay's entrance. The fort, on a level area at the seaward corner of a hill, is paved with coral flagstones, and is partially encircled by a low stone wall. A guard's quarters stand just below the upper level of the fort, and a stone sentry box at the end of the wall overlooks the bay. Photos 32, 45, 46.



Walls of the guard's quarters at the site of remains of a Spanish fort on a bluff on the southern edge of Umatac Bay.

Fort Santo Angel (66-02-1074)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

18th Century to Present

VALUABLE

NR: 8/30/74

Fort Santo Angel, perched on top of a large, rocky promontory on the N side of Umatac Bay, is the ruins of possibly the earliest known Spanish structure on Guam. The fort contains guard rooms and a wide, flagstone-paved area with low walls from which its guns were once fired. In the 1700s, it mounted five 8-lb cannons. Photos 33, 45.



Photo 33 *FORT SANTO ANGEL 66-02-1074*
This fort is built atop a large natural seastack at the northwestern edge of Umatac Bay. Steps for entry into the fort were cut into the rock. It is perhaps the earliest known Spanish structure on Guam. It was reportedly in use till c.1815.

Fort San Jose (66-02-1001)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

1802 to Present

RESERVE

NR: 5/ 1/74
GR: 7/24/74

Fort San Jose was built between 1802 and 1805, during the administration of Governor Vincente Blanco. It is not clear from documentary evidence whether there were ruins of an older fort already on the site. By 1850, this fort was in ruins probably because of earthquakes Guam suffered after 1825. Photos 45, 49.



—king bread-fruit. This is the only known example of a Spanish oven remaining on Guam.

Economic: Agriculture

Sella Bay - Spanish Oven (66-02-1008)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

1700 to 1800

VALUABLE

NR: 11/ 8/74
GR: 9/24/74

The Jesuit missionaries introduced this type of oven to Guam sometime in the late 17th or early 18th century. It was used for firing pottery and the baking of breadfruit. It is the only known surviving example of this type of oven on Guam. Photo 34.

Thorned Bamboo (66-02-1004)

Umatac Municipality

Public

17th Century

MARGINAL

The exact date that the Spanish brought the thorned bamboo to Guam from the Philippines is unknown. One of a number of plants introduced by the Spanish, it was put to a wide variety of uses: water pipes, water jugs, fences, platforms, troughs, etc. It was brought here because it was sturdier and more useful than the native variety. This site is only one of a number of groves on the island.

Economic: Transportation and Communication

Sella Bay Spanish Bridge (66-02-1002)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

Late 1700s

VALUABLE

NR: 11/ 8/74
GR: 7/24/74

The Sella Bay Spanish Bridge is 94 ft long by 9 ft wide and has a double-arch structure in relatively good condition. It was a part of the nearly vanished Spanish coastal highway built to link the capital of Agana with the anchorage at Umatac. Photo 35.

Agana Spanish Bridge (66-01-1069)

SW corner of Aspinall St. and Route 1, Agana

Government of Guam

1800 to Present

RESERVE

NR: 9/6/74
GR: 12/3/74

The Agana Spanish Bridge (or Sagan I Tolai Acho) is the only remaining Spanish bridge in Agana. It was constructed in 1800, during the administration of Governor Don Manuel Muro. Portions of the bridge, destroyed during World War II, were replaced in 1966 by a stylized concrete wall. Today, it spans a reflecting pool in the new Sagon I Tolai Acho Park. Photo 25.

Taleyfac Spanish Bridge (66-02-1071)

Agat Municipality

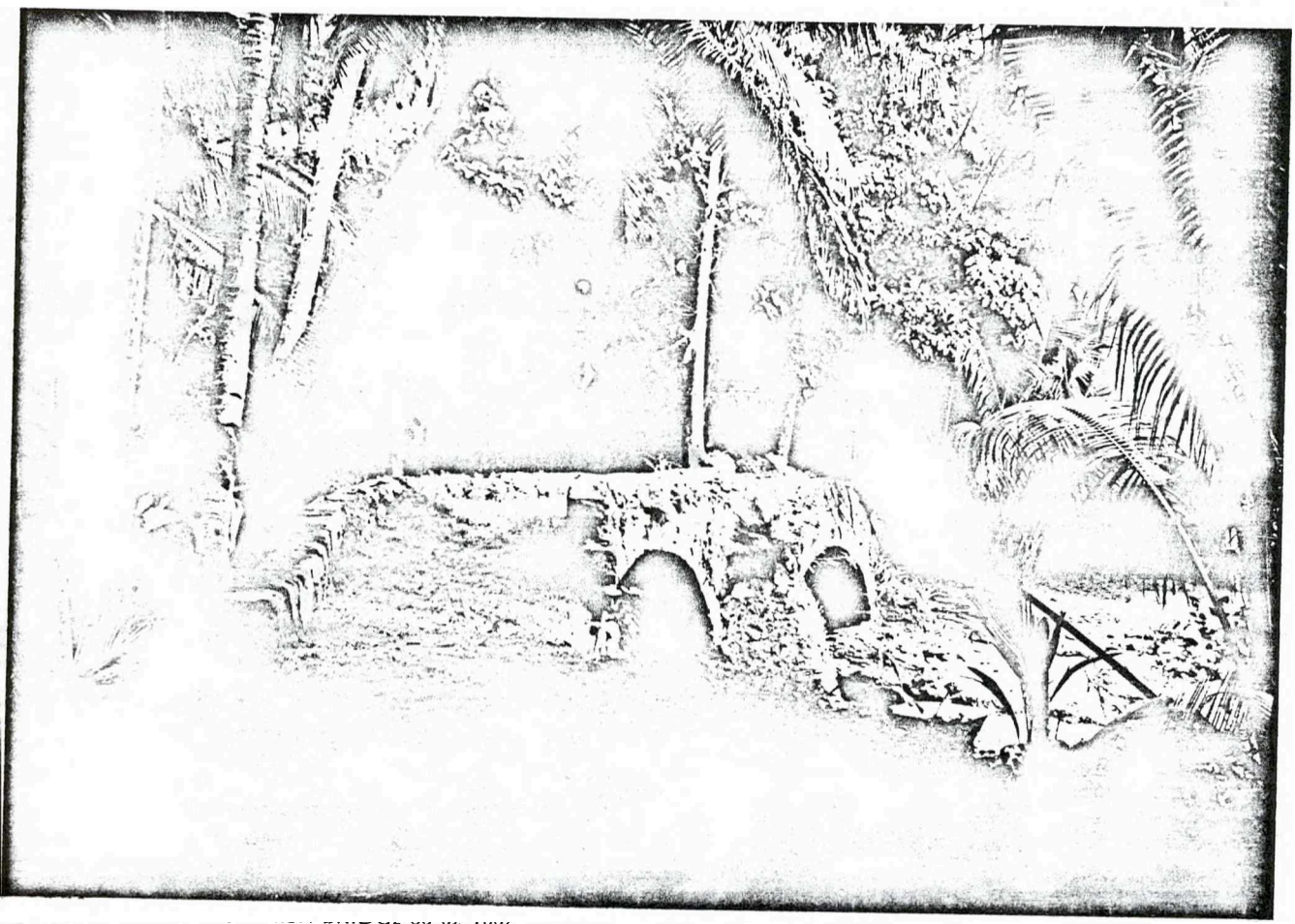
Government of Guam

1700 to Present

RESERVE

NR: 9/10/74
GR: 12/ 3/74

The Taleyfac Bridge is 36 ft long and 12 ft wide, double-arched, and floored with heavy timber covered with earth flooring was originally wood timbers. However, these no longer exist and in their place is a rock and dirt floor. It was built in the 1700s as part of the old Spanish coastal road to Umatac. It is an example of Spanish stone-slab and mortar bridge construction of the 19th century. This structure, perhaps more than any other on the island, represents and symbolizes construction during the Spanish era. Photo 12.



This bridge is another one of the many that were incorporated into the Spanish coastal road system. It is perhaps the most scenic of those remaining today.

Taelayag Spanish Bridge
(66-02-1072)

Agat Municipality

Government of Guam

1866 to Present

RESERVE

NR: 10/10/74
GR: 12/ 3/74

The Taelayag Spanish Bridge is a small, one-arch structure, once a part of the now vanished Spanish coastal highway. Photo 36.

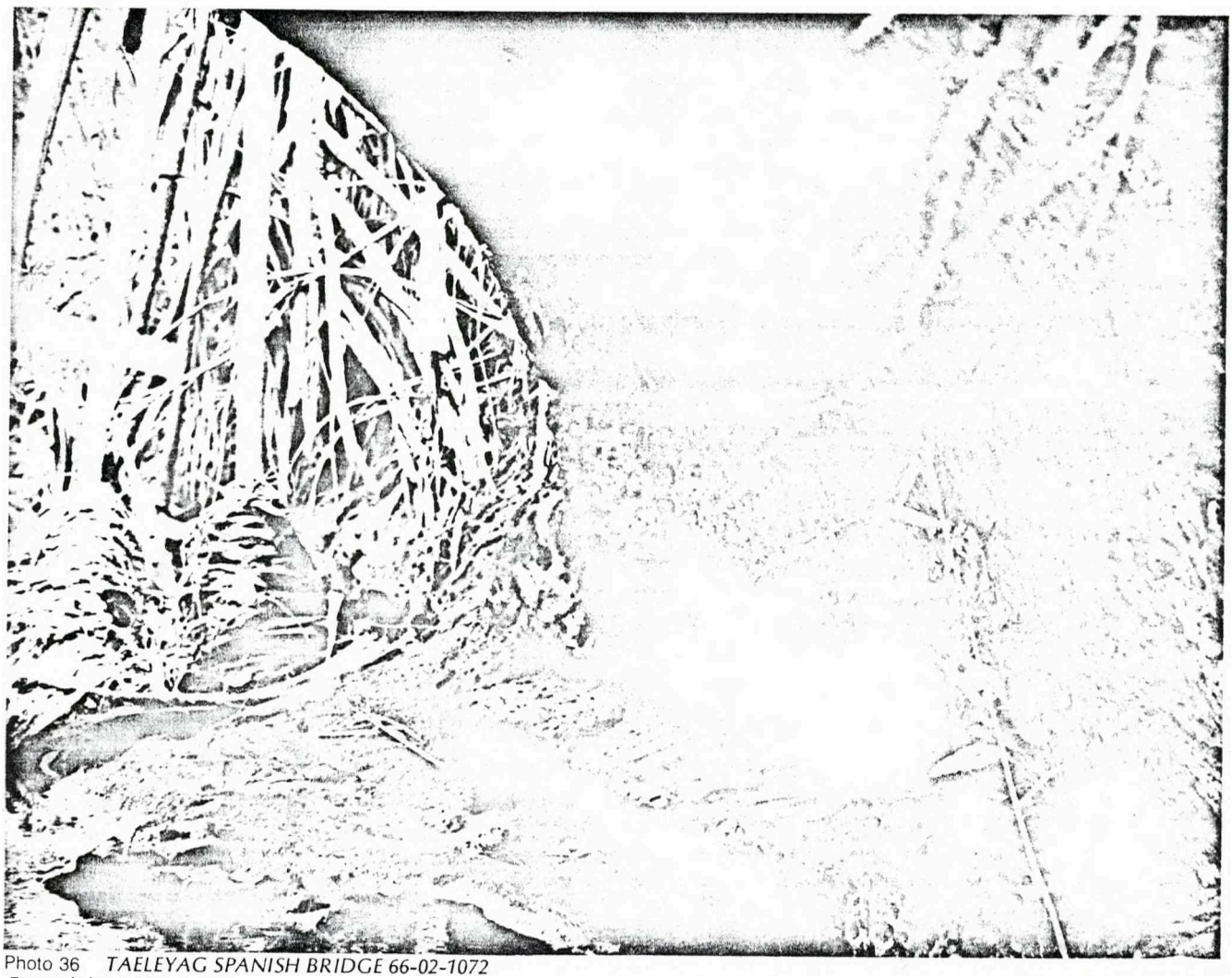


Photo 36 *TAELEYAG SPANISH BRIDGE 66-02-1072*
One of the bridges along the Spanish coastal road. The photo shows close up of fine masonry work characterizing Spanish architecture of the 19th century.

Atantano Shrine (66-03-1012)

Piti Municipality

Private

1784 to Present

RESERVE

NNR

This is a Spanish roadside shrine originally built to honor Don Felipe Cerain, one of Guam's Spanish governors. The shrine consists of three inscribed plaques in a concrete monument with a cross on top. Photo 37.

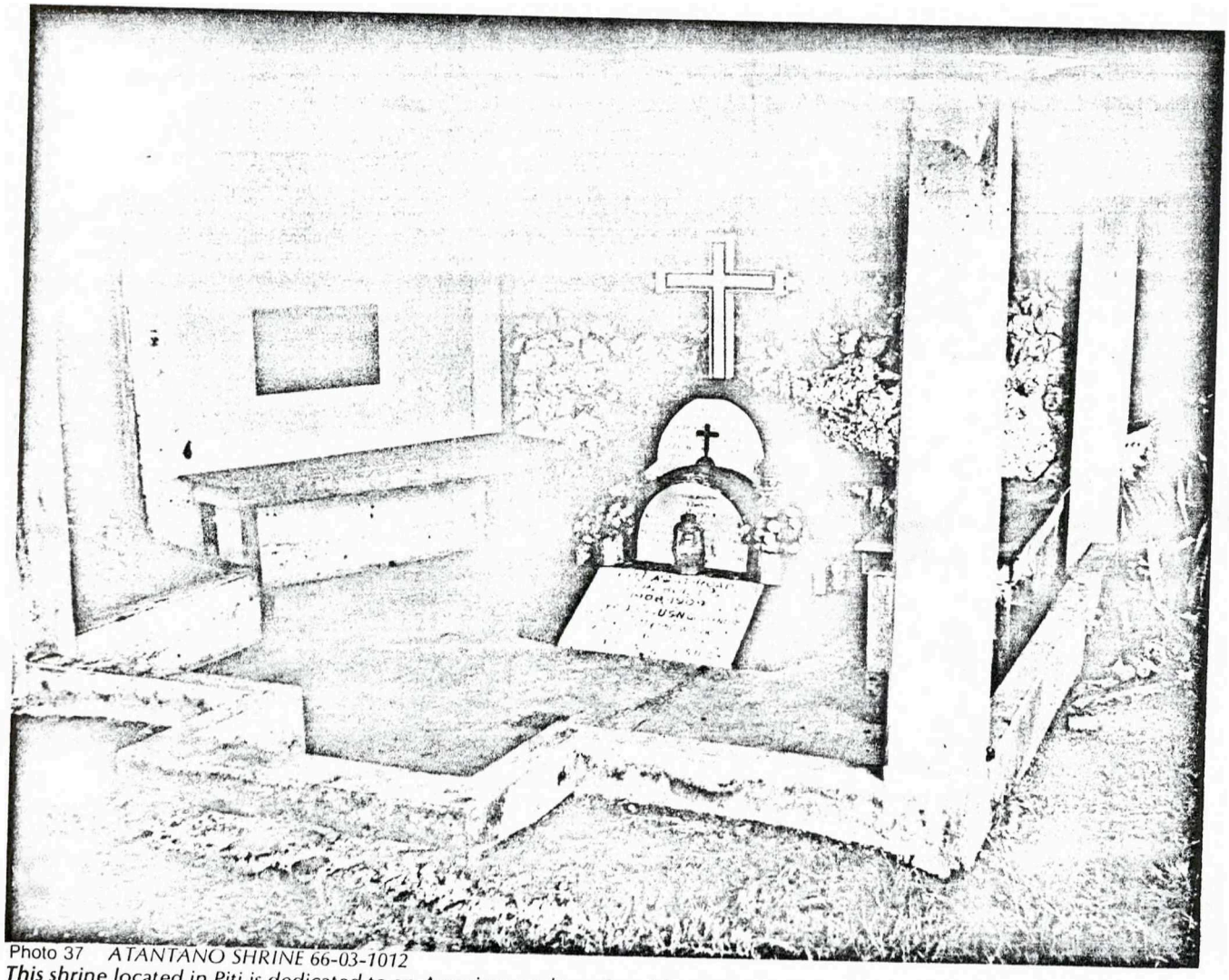


Photo 37 *ATANTANO SHRINE 66-03-1012*
This shrine located in Piti is dedicated to an American and two Spanish governors. It commemorates the creation and maintenance of roads and the establishment of successful rice fields in the area.

Spanish Trail Remains (66-02-1005)

Umatac Municipality

Government of Guam

19th Century

MARGINAL

Although this trail remnant represents an important link in the system of movement from Umatac to the Sumay and Agana areas, it is difficult to follow and badly deteriorated. The road bed has disappeared, as far as could be ascertained; all that now remains are a few fragments of what appear to be either retaining walls or possibly part of the road system itself. It is doubtful if it could be reconstructed unless earlier documentary evidence on the route could be added to the present segment and bridges. For that reason we recommend a Marginal category for this site.

World View: Religion - Foreign

San Dionisio Church Ruins (66-02-1024)

Umatac Village

Government of Guam

1862-1902

VALUABLE

NR: 8/30/74

The ruins of San Dionisio Church area are all that remain of a complex of buildings that served as the capital of Guam under Spanish rule during the 1600s. The possibly earliest church may have been constructed on the site in 1680 and destroyed by a 1693 typhoon and tidal wave. Fragments of a church built on the same site in 1693 and destroyed in 1849 by an earthquake may be incorporated in the present remains of the church that was constructed in 1862 and destroyed by a 1902 earthquake. Photo 48.

Padre Sanvitores Shrine (66-04-1007)

Tamuning Municipality

Catholic Church

1672 to Present

VALUABLE

GR: 8/14/74

The leader of the first Spanish colony, Jesuit Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores, was killed on this site in Tumon on April 2, 1672, by native chief Matapang, for baptizing the chief's daughter against his will. His martyrdom marked the beginning of the Chamorro wars, which continued intermittently for the next 20 years. It also marked the beginning of Spanish rule and Catholic Christianity on Guam. Photo 11.

Merizo Conbento (66-06-1067)

Merizo Municipality

Catholic Church

1856 to Present

VALUABLE

NR: 9/17/74
GR: 2/20/75

The old rectory is the second oldest building on Guam that is still in use. At one side of the *conbento* is the shrine of Our Lady of Sorrow; its statue is one of the earliest Spanish religious images, brought to Guam in the late 1600s. Photo 38.

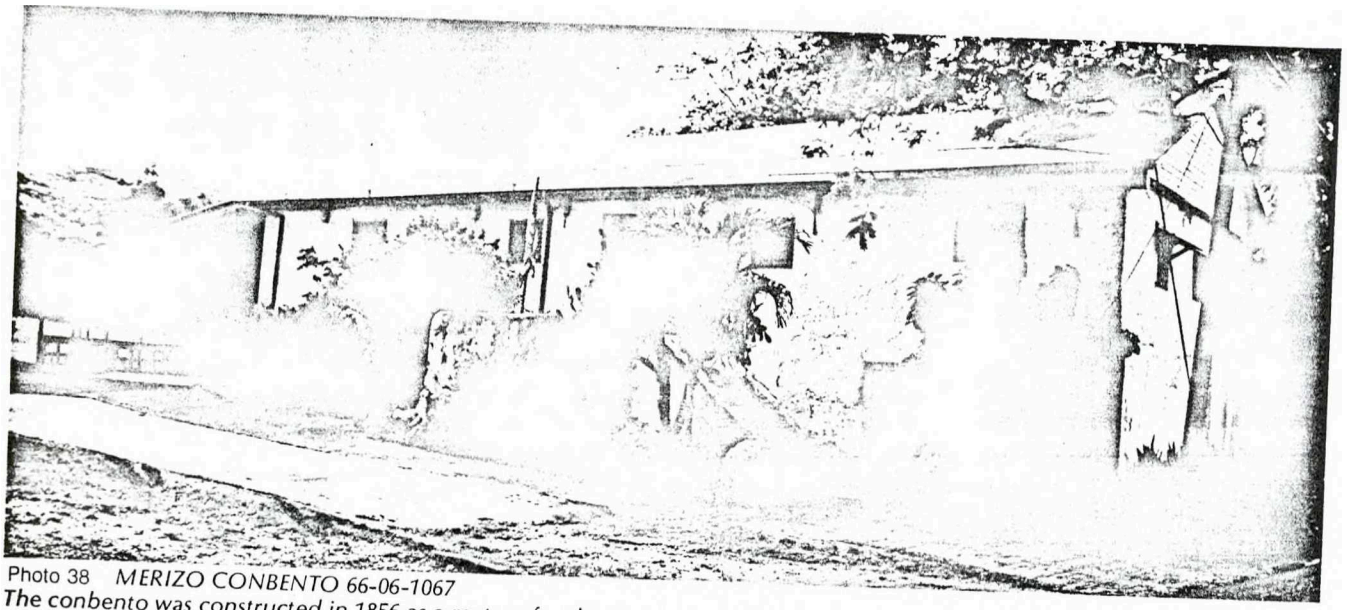


Photo 38 *MERIZO CONBENTO 66-06-1067*
The conbento was constructed in 1856 as a rectory for the parishes in Merizon and Umatac. It is currently the oldest continually occupied structure on Guam. Even with renovations occurring periodically the integrity of the exterior appearance of this structure has been maintained.

Science: Exploration

Magellan Monument (66-02-1011)

Umatac Village

Government of Guam

March 6, 1521

RESERVE

The Magellan Monument commemorates the discovery of the Marianas by the Spanish fleet of Ferdinand Magellan. It is not certain that Magellan actually landed at Umatac, but it has become an important tradition in the culture of Guam.

Architecture: Structure

Spanish Dikes (66-01-1006)

Agana Municipality

Private

19th Century

VALUABLE

NR: 11/19/74
?: 9/ 4/74

The intent of these dikes was to make the Agana swamp a rice-producing area. The dikes failed because of improper drainage characteristics but are significant because of their remarkable preservation of Spanish construction techniques. Photo 13.

Calvo House (66-01-1032)

West Saylor St., New Agana

Private

1750 to Present

RESERVE

This house is perhaps the best surviving example of the original Spanish colonial residential architecture on Guam; however, it was extensively renovated sometime before 1930.

FIRST AMERICAN PERIOD

Political and Military: U.S. Pre-World War II

Orote Air Field (66-03-1066)

Santa Rita Municipality

Federal

1921 to Present

RESERVE
GR: 2/20/75

The air station was constructed during 1921 and a Marine squadron was based there until 1927, when it was sent to China to protect American lives during the Chinese civil war. In 1928, a patrol squadron was based on Orote. The station was closed on February 24, 1934, as an economy measure. The Japanese did not use the field until 1944; an American air raid on June 19, 1944, destroyed the field and the Japanese aircraft stationed there.

U.S. Naval Cemetery (66-01-1035)

Agana Municipality

Federal

20th Century

MARGINAL

Research efforts failed to reveal any information about the founding or history of this cemetery. On-site inspection revealed that the oldest marker was dated 1902. A minor Imperial German official, Hans Schroeder, who died on Guam in 1903, is buried near the center of the cemetery, and the Germans who drowned when the *Cormoran* was scuttled in 1917 are also buried there. Many Marine and Navy personnel and their children are buried here, including those killed in the Japanese invasion of Guam in 1941. The presence of this cemetery is indicative of the Naval presence on Guam from 1898 to the present time. It does not appear to be especially significant except perhaps for its location in Agana.

SMS Cormoran Monument (66-01-1039)

Agana Municipality

Federal

20th Century

MARGINAL

GR: 7/24/74

The SMS *Cormoran* actually played a very slight role in the history of the island for her scuttling was only an incident in a war being fought in Europe. The Monument to the dead of the *Cormoran* in the U.S. Naval Cemetery commemorates a tragic side-effect of the incident. But the story of the *Cormoran* belongs more properly to the European history than to the history of Guam. For these reasons, we recommend that the Cormoran Monument be given the status of Marginal.

SMS Cormoran (66-03-1037)

Piti Municipality

Federal

20th Century

MARGINAL

NNR:
GR: 7/24/74

The SMS *Cormoran*, a German auxiliary cruiser engaged in commerce raiding, sailed into Apra Harbor on December 14, 1914, in need of coal and provisions. As a warship of a belligerent power, her presence in the harbor violated U.S. neutrality and she was ordered to leave Apra Harbor within 24 hours. Unable to leave without the necessary coal, she and her crew of 373 men were interned. On April 2, 1917, the U.S. declared war on Germany, and Captain Roy C. Smith, the American military governor, asked for the surrender of the ship and crew. They complied, but only after setting explosive charges in a coal bunker, sinking the ship on April 7, 1917. Nine men, six of whom are buried in the U.S. Naval Cemetery in Agana, were drowned, and the ship now lies in 120 ft of water in Apra Harbor.

The *Cormoran* actually played a very slight role in the history of Guam, as her scuttling was only a minor incident in a war being fought in Europe. For that reason, we recommend that the *Cormoran* be regarded as a Marginal site.

Mabini Monument (66-01-1040)

Asan Municipality

Federal

20th Century

MARGINAL

Two plaques mark the site of the exile of Apolinario Mabini, a crippled Filipino patriot. His two years of exile (1901-1903) in the Presidio at Asan were a result of his activities against the American forces then occupying the Philippines. He returned to Manila in 1903 but died shortly thereafter. Mabini's whole career was as a Filipino patriot and revolutionary. The Filipino peoples of Guam placed the plaques in 1961 and regard the monument as important.

Economic: Transportation and Communication

Pan Am Hotel (66-03-1042)

Santa Rita Municipality

Federal

20th Century

RESERVE

NNR
: 10/15/74

The Pan American Hotel was built in 1936, was destroyed by a typhoon in 1940, but was rebuilt. It was again destroyed during the recapture of Guam, and only some foundation slabs remain. The hotel and its seaplane landing area were an important stop for Pan American Clippers, which crossed the Pacific in six days in 1935. The seaplanes landed in Apra Harbor and were serviced by boat.

Cable Station (66-03-1043)

Santa Rita Municipality

Federal

1904 to Present

RESERVE

NNR
GR: 10/15/74

The cable station near the village of Sumay was built in 1904 and remained in continuous operation until it was nearly destroyed by the fighting in 1944.

World View: Religion - Foreign

Umatac Catholic Church (66-02-1023)

Umatac Village

Catholic Church

1939 to Present

RESERVE

GR: 11/12/74

The Umatac church is one of two pre-World War II churches still in use. As it was completed and dedicated in 1939, it has some importance as an example of pre-war church architecture. Photo 39.



Photo 39 *SAN DIONISIO CATHOLIC CHURCH, UMATAC 66-02-1023*
One of two pre-WW II Guam churches still in use. Completed and dedicated in 1939—it is regarded as an example of pre-war church architecture.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (66-05-1021)

Inarajan Village

Catholic Church

1937 to Present

RESERVE

GR: 11/12/74

This church was built between 1937 and 1940 under the guidance of Father Bernabe de Caseda. During World War II, the church was damaged by shell fire. In 1945, Father Duenas' body was interred in the church. It has since been completely rebuilt and is in use.

Merizo Bell Tower (66-06-1013)

Merizo Municipality

Catholic Church

1919 to Present

RESERVE

NNR
GR: 2/20/75

A stone bell tower was built in Merizo by Father Cristobal de Canals. The construction is a direct descendant of the original, heavy-masonry construction of the Spanish Colonial era. The massing and use of materials also represents this previous period. Photo 23.

Inarajan Baptist Church (66-05-1034)

Inarajan Municipality

Private

1925

MARGINAL

GR: 12/3/74

The Inarajan Baptist Church, home of a very small Baptist congregation in Guam, was badly damaged in Typhoon Karen in 1961. It was repaired but is no longer in use. Architecturally, its severe lines and symmetry indicate the lingering Spanish influence in construction during this period. The heavy masonry construction represents the methods and materials carried over from earlier structures. Photo 14.

World View: Disposition of the Dead

Sumay Cemetery (66-03-1041)

Santa Rita Municipality

Federal

20th Century

RESERVE

GR: 9/4/74

The cemetery is the only remaining feature of the once thriving village of Sumay. Until 1941, it was the commercial and transportation center of the island. Most of the village was destroyed in 1944 in the battle for Orote Peninsula and by subsequent military activity.

Architecture: Structure

Torres House (66-01-1031)

Corner Chalan Macajna & Calle Rosendo, Agana Heights

Private

20th Century

MARGINAL

Built in 1936, by the Perez family, the Torres house is an example of colonial Spanish style. Like much Mediterranean domestic architecture, the first floor was once open, utilized as a cooking and working space; the second floor was living space. Extensive remodeling and renovation in 1950, however, have transformed the original structure into a new building, Spanish colonial in style, but a mixture of many other elements and styles. For these reasons, this site is only Marginal.

Shimizu House (66-01-1033)

Corner W. Obrien & W. Fifth St., Agana Heights

Private

20th Century

MARGINAL

This house is another example of Spanish-style architecture in Agana--an example which survived World War II. It has little other historical or architectural significance. Photo 40.

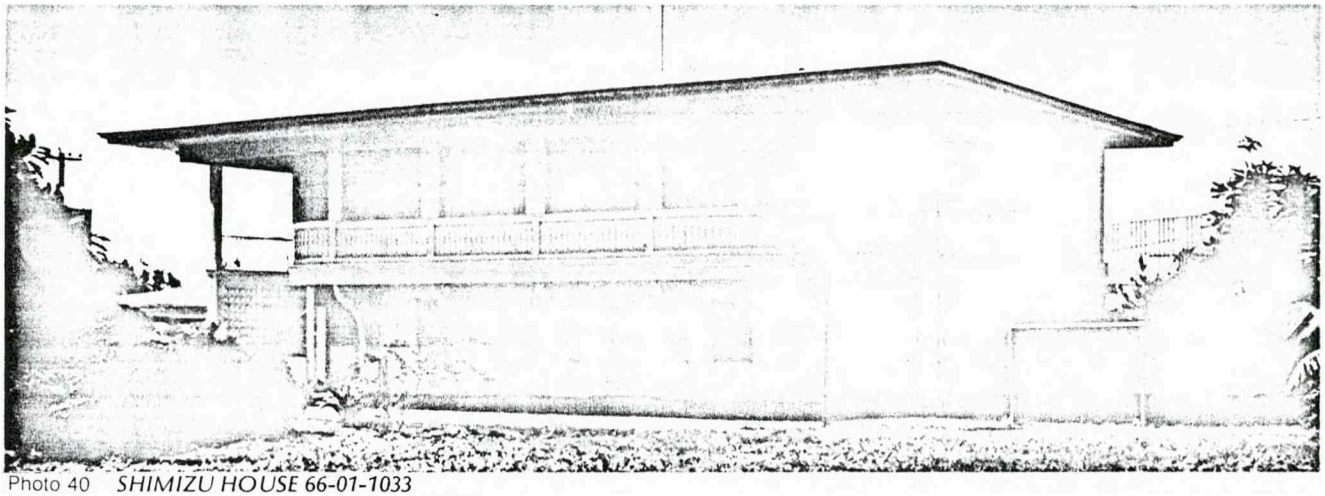


Photo 40 *SHIMIZU HOUSE 66-01-1033*
The exact age of this house is unknown although it was most probably constructed in the 20th century. Mediterranean Spanish architectural influence can be seen in its well lit, airy design and the corbel supported balustrade. This house is one of the few houses in Agana with Spanish-style architecture to survive the bombardments of WW II.

JAPANESE PERIOD

Political and Military: Territory (Japan)

Tweed's Cave (66-08-1051)

Pugua in Dededo Municipality

Federal

1941 - 1944

VALUABLE

This cave was the most popular of several caves occupied at various times by George Tweed, a Navy radioman, who escaped capture by fleeing into the jungles after the Japanese invasion in 1941. He was hidden and provided food by Guamanians, enabling him to remain uncaptured.

Piti Coastal Defense Guns (66-03-1046)

Piti Municipality

Government of Guam

1944

RESERVE

This site includes (3) guns, one hit and off mounting, one pointing to Apra Harbor, one pointing to Piti Channel; however, no evidence indicates that the guns were actually fired during the American invasion. It appears that the position was not yet completed at the time of the invasion. Photo 15.

Japanese Caves (66-01-1052)

Agana Municipality

Private

20th Century

MARGINAL

The Japanese caves, built by the people of Guam as force labor, are a reminder of Japanese occupation of the island in 1941 to 1944. Upon the collapse of Japanese resistance on July 29, 1944, the caves were not defended and were not a factor in the battle for Guam.

SECOND AMERICAN PERIOD

Political and Military: World War II

Matgue River Valley (66-01-1050)

Piti Municipality

Government of Guam and Private

July 21-26, 1944

VALUABLE

On July 21, 1944, the 9th U.S. Marine Regiment fought through the river valley after landing at Asan Beach. On the night of July 25-26, 1944, one arm of the Japanese general counterattack came down the Matgue River Valley. The beating off of these counterattacks, with resulting heavy Japanese casualties, was the turning point of the battle of Guam.

NNR
GR: 10/15/74

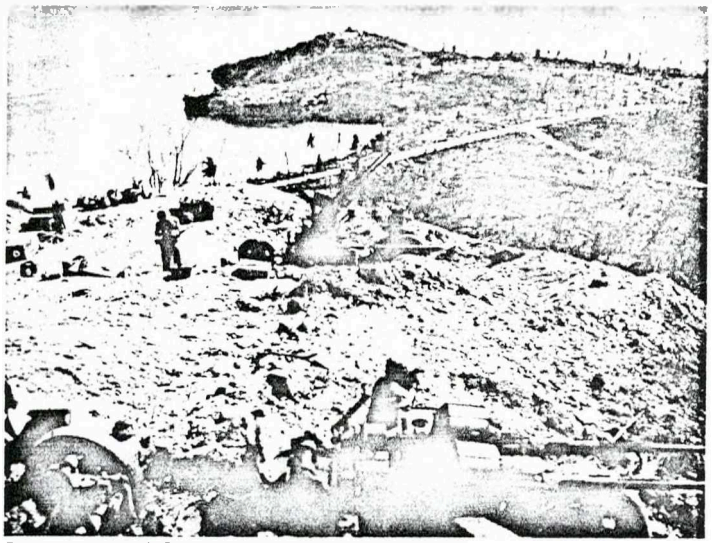


Photo 41 *MILITARY PHOTO FROM WW II*
Chorrito Cliff looking toward Adelup Point.

Asan Invasion Beach (66-01-1055)

Asan Municipality

Government of Guam, Private and Federal

July 21, 1944

VALUABLE

NNR
GR: 2/20/75

The invasion over Asan Beach marked the first time war had touched Guam since the Chamorro wars 250 years before this time. It marked the beginning of the American liberation of the island.

Asan Ridge Battle Area (66-01-1056)

Asan Municipality

Government of Guam, Private, and Federal

July 21-26, 1944

VALUABLE

American efforts to take Chonito Cliff, Bundschu Ridge, and Asan Ridge involved some of the most vicious fighting of the entire campaign to liberate Guam. This area was the most important Japanese defensive position on the Asan beachhead; when it fell after four days of fighting, effective Japanese resistance collapsed. Photos 41, 42, 44.

Asan Invasion Marker (66-01-1091)

Route 1, Asan

Government of Guam

July 21, 1944

VALUABLE

NR: 8/ 7/74
GR: 1/21/75

The Asan Invasion Marker is an upright artillery shell and flagpole on the beach on Marine Drive in Asan, marking one of the two spots where the U.S. Marines landed to begin the fight to recapture Guam from the Japanese on July 21, 1944.

Hill 40 (66-02-1048)

Agat Municipality

Private

July 21, 1944

VALUABLE

NR: 3/ 4/75
GR: 10/15/74

This hill, scene of some of the most vicious fighting of the Agat beachhead, was taken and lost three times before it was finally secured by the 4th U.S. Marine Regiment of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. Most of the Japanese 38th Regiment was destroyed as a result of this battle, including Col. Tsunetaro Suenaga, the Agat area commander.

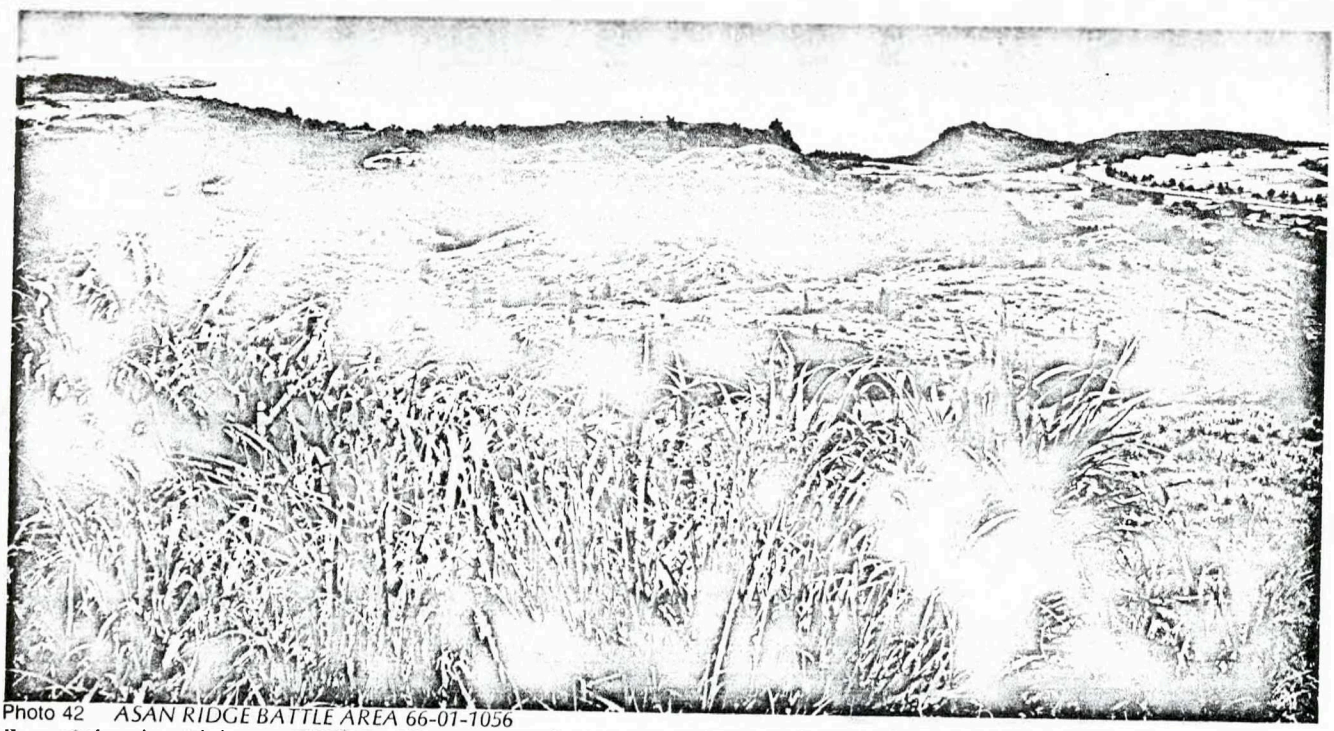


Photo 42 *ASAN RIDGE BATTLE AREA 66-01-1056*
***Present** day view of the vicinity shown in the left of photo on page 19. Site of some of the most vicious fighting of the entire Guam liberation campaign in WW II.*

Agat Invasion Beach (66-02-1054)

Agat Municipality

Government of Guam, Private,and Federal

July 21, 1944

VALUABLE

NR: 3/ 4/75
GR: 10/15/74

The Agat and Asan invasions marked the beginning of the American liberation of Guam. Militarily, the Agat beachhead was a secondary invasion beach; however, the Agat landing completed one side of a pincers movement which allowed the capture of Apra Harbor and the Orote Peninsula with its air field. Some of the Japanese fortifications still remain in this area. Photos 16, 17.

Andersen (North) Air Field (66-07-1064)

Yigo Municipality

Federal

1944-1974

VALUABLE

Planes from North Air Field, as part of the XXI U.S. Bomber Command, played a significant role in the defeat of Japan by destroying her industries and industrial potential during the spring and summer of 1945. That this destruction significantly weakened the will of the Japanese leaders to continue to wage the war there can be no doubt. Later, planes based at the renamed Andersen Air Force Base began the bombing raids on South Korea in 1950.

Andersen Air Force Base is the only U.S. Air Force Base from which planes flew combat missions in three wars: World War II, the Korean War, and the Indochina War.

Fonte Plateau (66-01-1057)

Asan Municipality

Federal

July 27-29, 1944

RESERVE

This area marks the last battle of the Japanese on Asan beachhead. On July 29, 1944, U.S. Marines had fought their way into position to take the plateau, held by General Takeshima and his troops. The Japanese counterattacked 11 times, resulting in the death of most of the 800 defenders, including General Takeshima. The Japanese did not again offer effective resistance to the American advance.

Japanese High Command Post (66-01-1063)

Asan Municipality

Federal

July 29, 1944

RESERVE

When General Takeshima established his command post in this gully on Fonte Plateau is unknown, but the post and the eastern side of Fonte Plateau were taken by U.S. Marines on July 29, 1944. The high-ranking Japanese officers staged a banzai charge and were killed. General Takeshima was killed by an American machine-gun bullet while retiring from this battle headquarters in the depression.

Mt. Alifan Battle Site (66-02-1049)

Agat and Santa Rita Municipalities

Government of Guam and Private

July 22, 1944

RESERVE

NNR

This site marks a final clearing action, with Japanese resistance having nearly vanished at the adjacent Agat beachhead after July 22, 1944.

Mataguac Hill (66-08-1062)
Northwest Field (66-08-1065)

Alacunao and Manchanaonao, Yigo Municipality

Federal

1945

RESERVE

The Northwest Field was the home of the 315th Bombardment Wing commanded by Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, Jr. The target of the 315th was the Japanese oil industry. It was estimated that B29 attacks destroyed 6,000,000 barrels of tank storage capacity and reduced Japan's refining capacity from 90,000 barrels a day to 17,000 barrels a day.

Battle of Barrigada (66-04-1059)

Barrigada Municipality

Private and Federal

August 2, 1944

MARGINAL

The Battle of Barrigada marked one of the few stages of resistance by Japanese after July 30, 1944. The lack of remains and extensive site alterations keep the area from having more than minimal significance.

Battle of Finegayan (66-04-1060)

Dededo Municipality; Square 15, Sec. 2

Private

August 3, 1944

MARGINAL

The Battle of Finegayan is one of the last instances of Japanese resistance. The lack of remains makes the site of minimal importance.

Battle of Yigo (66-04-1061)

Yigo Municipality; Square 10, Sec. 4

Private

August 7, 1944

MARGINAL

The Battle of Yigo is one of the few instances of organized Japanese resistance after Fonte Plateau fell on July 29, 1944.

Battle of Mt. Santa Rosa (66-07-1045)

Yigo Municipality

Private

August 7, 1944

MARGINAL

The lack of physical remains makes Mt. Santa Rosa Battle Area of Marginal status.

Tank Action, Salisbury-Tarague (66-08-1044)

Yigo Municipality

Federal

August 8, 1944

MARGINAL

One of the last instances of Japanese resistance, the area is partially paved and no evidence of the battle remains today.

Manengon Concentration Camp (66-09-1053)

Ylig River Valley

Private

June to July 31, 1944

MARGINAL

Manengon Camp was the temporary home of ca. 10,000 Guamanians prior to and after the July 21, 1944 invasion. In this camp, inmates were sequestered from the fierce and bitter fighting on the west side of the island. During the fighting the Japanese gradually abandoned the camp and the Americans liberated it on July 31, 1944. This camp is a symbol of the end of Japanese rule on the island and the beginning of the American administration.

INVENTORY BY AREA

The National Park Service requires a list of historic sites compiled by County for each State in addition to the theme category list. Since the Territory of Guam does not have counties, the area list is compiled by United States Geological Survey Quadrangle Maps, 1:24,000 series. The Territory of Guam, as indicated on Figs. 4 and 5, pp. 104-107, is divided into nine "quad" sheets.

The area list contains the names and addresses of the sites surveyed for this study, excluding those sites that have been destroyed or have not been assigned a value.

Column three of the list provides the evaluation--HV is High Value; V is Valuable; R is Reserve; and M stands for Marginal.

QUAD MAP NO. 1, AGANA

Site No. 66-01	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0037A	N Pulantat	M	Pulantat, Yona
0138	Agana Heights	M	Agana Heights
1006	Spanish Dikes	V	Agana Swamp
1031	Torres House	M	Agana Heights
1032	Calvo House	R	Agana
1033	Shimizu House	M	Agana
1035	U.S. Naval Cemetery	M	Agana
1039	Cormoran Monument	M	Agana
1040	Mabini Monument	M	Asan
1050	Matgue River Valley	V	Piti
1052	Japanese Caves	M	Agana
1055	Asan Invasion Beach	V	Asan
1056	Asan Ridge Battle Area	V	Asan
1057	Fonte Plateau	R	Nimitz Hill, Asan
1063	Japanese High Command Post	R	Nimitz Hill, Asan
1068	Ft Santa Agueda	V	Rte 7, Agana
1069	Agana Spanish Bridge	R	Aspinall St, Agana
1070	Plaza de Espana	HV	Saylor St, Agana
1091	Asan Invasion Marker	V	Rte 1, Asan

QUAD MAP NO. 2, AGAT

Site No. 66-02	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0123	Achugao Bay	R	Umatac
0124	Agaga Beach	R	Agaga, Umatac
0125	Sella Bay	HV	Umatac
0126	Abong Beach	R	Umatac
0127	Cetti Bay	V	Umatac
0128	Fouha Bay	V	Umatac
0129	Umatac	M	Umatac Village
0133	Umatac Ridge	R	Umatac
0134	N Cetti Bay	R	Umatac
0135	Alatgue Spring	M	Umatac
0136	Madog River	M	Umatac
1001	Ft San Jose	R	Umatac
1002	Sella Bay Spanish Bridge	V	Sella Bay, Umatac
1004	Thorned Bamboo	M	Umatac Village
1005	Spanish Trail Remains	M	Umatac
1008	Sella Bay Oven	V	Umatac
1011	Magellan Monument	R	Umatac Village
1023	Umatac Catholic Church	R	Umatac Village
1024	San Dionisio Church ruins	V	Rte 2, Umatac Village
1048	Hill 40	V	Agat
1049	Mt Alifan Battle Site	R	Agat & Santa Rita
1054	Agat Invasion Beach	V	Agat
1071	Taleyfac Spanish Bridge	R	Near Rte 2, Agat
1072	Taelayag Spanish Bridge	R	Near Rte 2, Agat
1073	Ft Nuestra Senora de la Soledad	V	Umatac Bay
1074	Ft Santo Angel	V	Umatac Bay

QUAD MAP NO. 3, APRA HARBOR

Site No. 66-03	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0137	Piti	M	Piti
1012	Atantano Shrine	R	Piti
1037	S.M.S. *Cormoran*	M	Piti
1041	Sumary Cemetery	R	Santa Rita
1042	Pan Am Hotel	R	Santa Rita
1043	Cable Station	R	Santa Rita
1046	Piti Coastal Defense Gun	R	Piti
1066	Orote Air Field	R	Santa Rita

QUAD MAP NO. 4, DEDEDO

Site No. 66-04	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0002	Fafai	V	Tamuning
0020	Lujuna	R	Lumuna, Yigo
0021	Pagat Pt	M	Yigo
0022	Pagat	V	Yigo
0025	Mochom	HV	Mangilao
0026	Fadian	R	Mangilao
0029	Taguan Pt	M	Mangilao
0030	S Mochom	R	Mangilao
0031	N Huchunao	M	Mangilao
0032	Huchunao	M	Mangilao
0033	N Fadian Pt	M	Mangilao
1007	Padre Sanvitores Shrine	V	Tumon Bay - Naton Beach
1059	Battle of Barrigada	M	Barrigada
1060	Battle of Finegayan	M	Dededo
1061	Battle of Yigo	M	Yigo

QUAD MAP NO. 5, INARAJAN

Site No. 66-05	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0070	Inarajan Village	M	Inarajan
0072	Agfayan Bay	R	Inarajan
0075	Inarajan Ridge	R	Somnac, Inarajan
0092	Nomna Bay	HV	Nomna Bay (or Perez Beach)
0094	Pauliluc River	M	Inarajan
0095	Aga Pt	M	Inarajan
0096	Atao Beach	M	Inarajan
0101	Chagami	M	Inarajan
0102	Inarajan River Valley	M	Inarajan
0103	Inarajan Bluff	M	Inarajan
0105	Inarajan Falls	M	Inarajan
0107	N Inarajan	V	Inarajan
0111	Ajayan Bay	R	Merizo
0112	Asmaile Pt	R	Merizo
0113	Asgadao Creek	M	Merizo
0114	W Liguan Pt	M	Merizo
0142	Gadao's Cave	R	Inarajan
1021	St. Joseph's Catholic Church	R	Inarajan Village
1034	Inarajan Baptist Church	M	Inarajan Village

QUAD MAP NO. 6, MERIZO

Site No. 66-06	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0116	Merizo	M	Merizo Village
0117	Talona	M	Merizo
0118	Ajmo Beach	R	Merizo
0119	Siligin Spring	M	Merizo
0120	Geus Valley	M	Merizo
0130	Machadgan Pt	R	Umatac
0131	Toguan Bay	R	Umatac
0140	Creto	R	Umatac
1013	Merizo Bell Tower	R	Merizo
1067	Merizo Conbento	V	Rte 4, Merizo

QUAD MAP NO. 7, PATI POINT

Site No. 66-07	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0015	Tarague Beach	R	Yigo
0016	Pati Pt	R	Yigo
0017	Lafac	M	Yigo
0018	Anao	R	Yigo
0019	Janum	R	Yigo
1045	Battle of Mt Santa Rosa	M	Yigo
1064	Andersen (North) Air Field	V	Savana Grande Andupi, Yigo

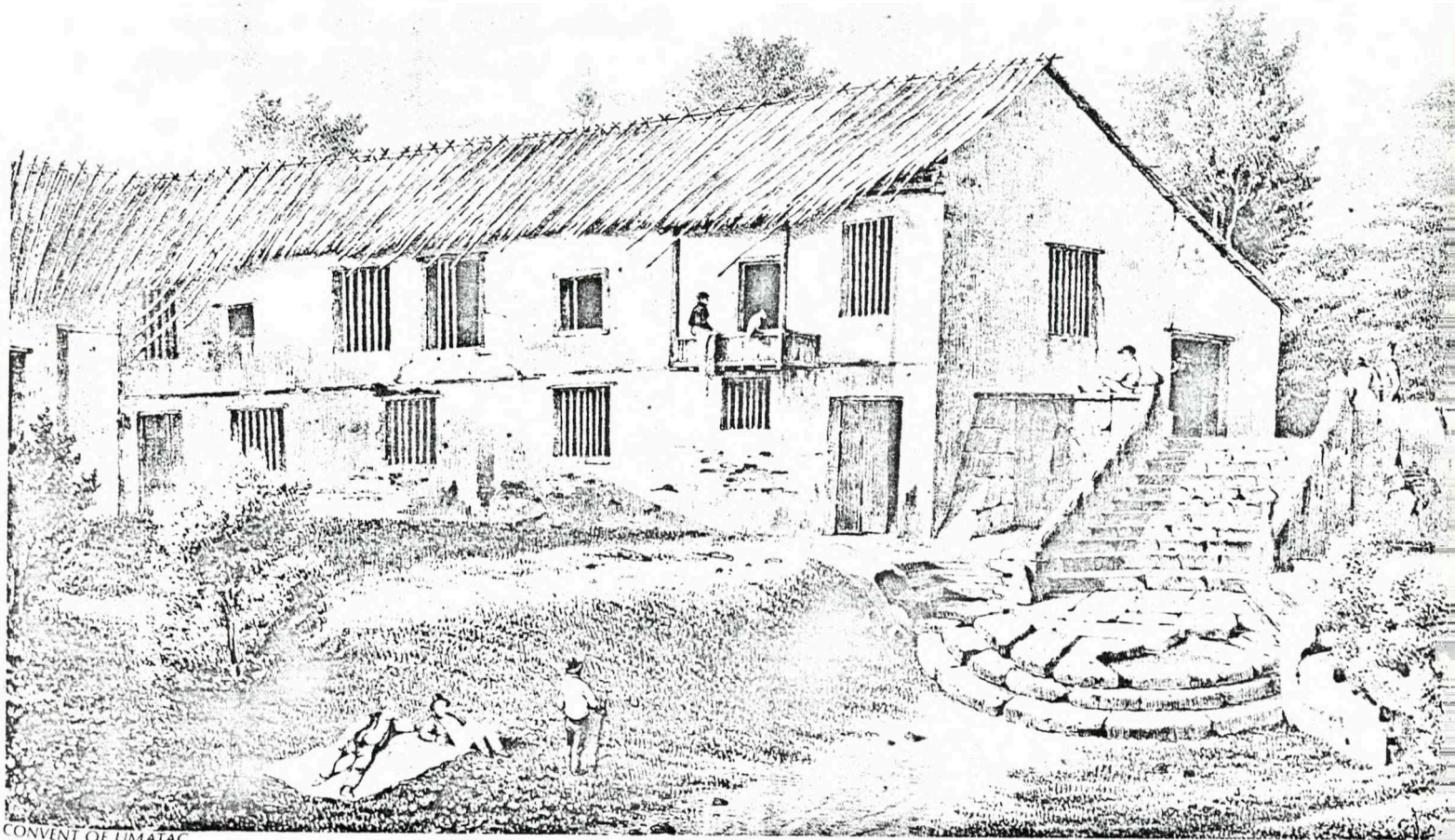
QUAD MAP NO. 8, RITIDIAN POINT

Site No. 66-08	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0005	Hilaan	V	Dededo
0006	FAA Rock Shelter	M	Dededo
0007	Haputo	HV	Haputo Beach Dededo
0008	Pugua Pt	M	Dededo
0009	Falcona Beach	R	Dededo
0010	Uruno	HV	Uruno, Dededo
0011	Uruno Beach	V	Dededo
0012	Ritidian	R	Dededo
0013	Pajon Pt	R	Yigo
0014	Jinapsan	V	Jinapsan Beach, Yigo
0023	Mataguac	M	Yigo
0141	NCS *Latte*	M	S Finegayan, Dededo
1044	Tank Action, Salisbuary-Tarague	M	Andersen AFB, Yigo
1051	Tweed's Cave	V	Pugua, Dededo
1062	Mataguac Hill	R	Yigo
1065	Northwest Field	R	Alacunao & Manchnaonao, Yigo

QUAD MAP NO. 9, TALOFOFO

Site No. 66-09	Site Name	Evaluation	Site Address
0037B	Pulantat Site	R	Pulantat, Yona
0045	N Asquidachay	M	Yona
0046	Togcha Bay	M	Talofofo
0050	Asanite Bay	M	Talofofo
0051	N Asanite	M	Talofofo
0053	Talofofo	R	Talofofo
0054	Pagunon	M	Talofofo
0055	W Pagunon	M	Talofofo
0057	E Mapao	M	Talofofo
0058	Mapao Well	M	Talofofo
0059	Mapao	M	Talofofo
0062	Talofofo Plateau	M	Talofofo
0063	Ugum River	M	Talofofo
0064	Ugum Heights	M	Talofofo
0065	W Ugum	M	Talofofo
0066	Ugum *Latte*	M	Talofofo
0068	S Talofofo Site	V	Talofofo
0069	Asquiroga	M	Talofofo
0076	Talofofo Bay Site	M	Inarajan
0077	Talofofo River Valley	HV	Inarajan
0082	Fafalog	M	Inarajan
0086	Upper Malojloj Site	M	Inarajan
0088	Flores Ranch	M	Flores Chicken Ranch, Inarajan
0089	W Jalaiha	M	Inarajan
0091	Malolos Site	R	Inarajan
0093	Jalaiha Pt	R	Inarajan
0097	Central Ugum Ridge	M	Inarajan
0098	S Ugum Ridge	M	Inarajan
0099	Assudian	M	Inarajan
0104	Central Atate Site	M	Inarajan
0109	W Atate Site	V	Inarajan
0110	Asiga Beach	R	Inarajan
0139	Yiig River Site	R	Yona
1053	Manengon Concentration Camp	M	Yiig River Valley, Yona

EXHIBITS



CONVENT OF UMATAC
Sainson

A

PHYSICAL PRESERVATION PLAN



ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF GUAM
Leroy, Pellion

THE GUAM ISLAND-WIDE PLAN

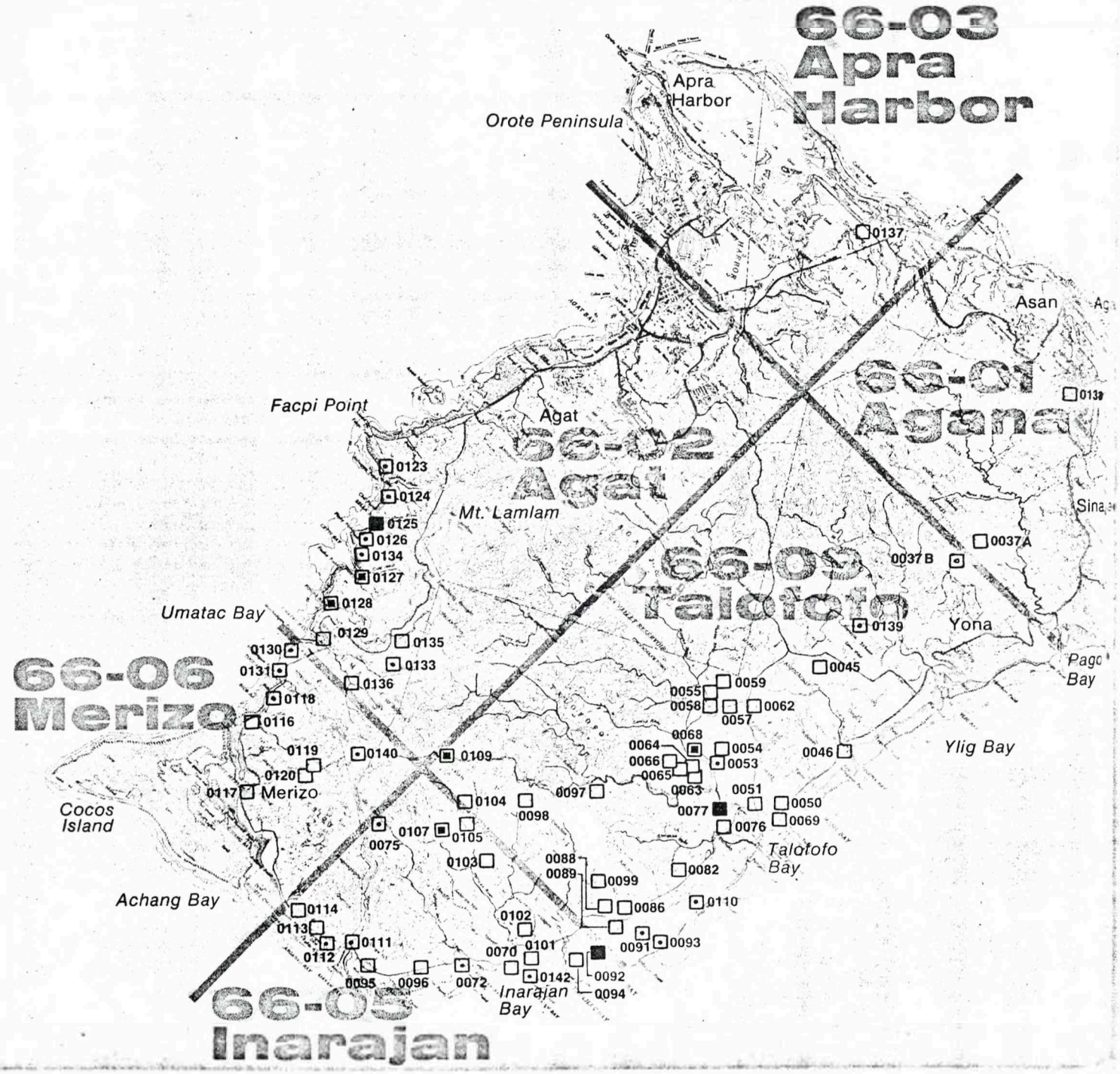
PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

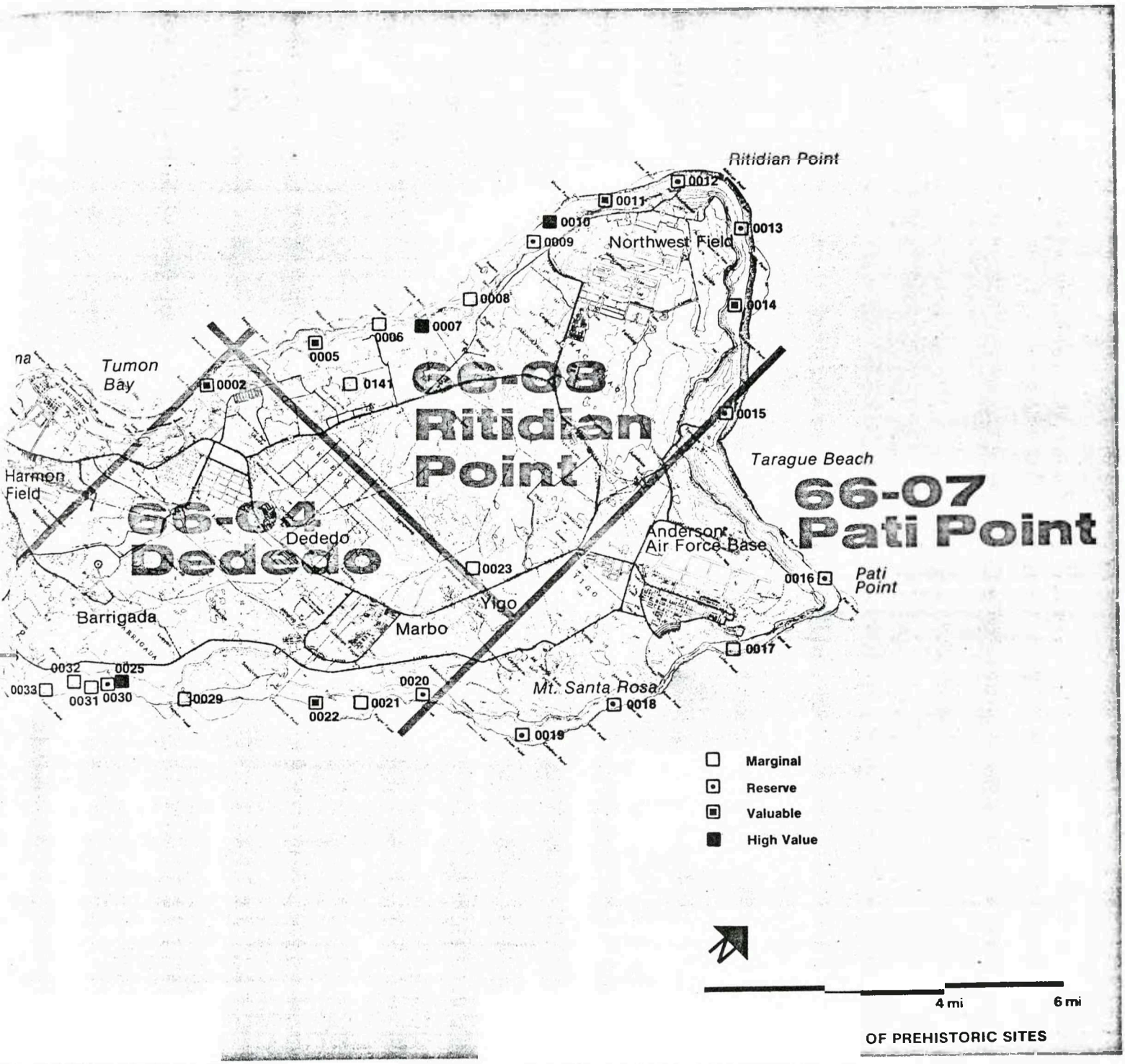
An analysis of the historic and prehistoric site locations and conditions, as shown on Figs. 4 and 5, indicates that several considerations will bear on any historic-site preservation efforts. The most obvious factor is that the majority of the prehistoric and historic sites are concentrated along the coastal regions. This is natural, since both the prehistoric and historic people of Guam were dependent on the sea as well as the land for their livelihood. The problem this locational aspect poses for historic-site preservation, however, is that the coastal lands are also the most economically desirable lands on the island. Development pressures on these lands, especially lands with beaches or other access to the ocean, have resulted from the tourist boom that Guam is presently experiencing. High land values will be a major obstacle in the preservation of coastal historic and prehistoric sites.

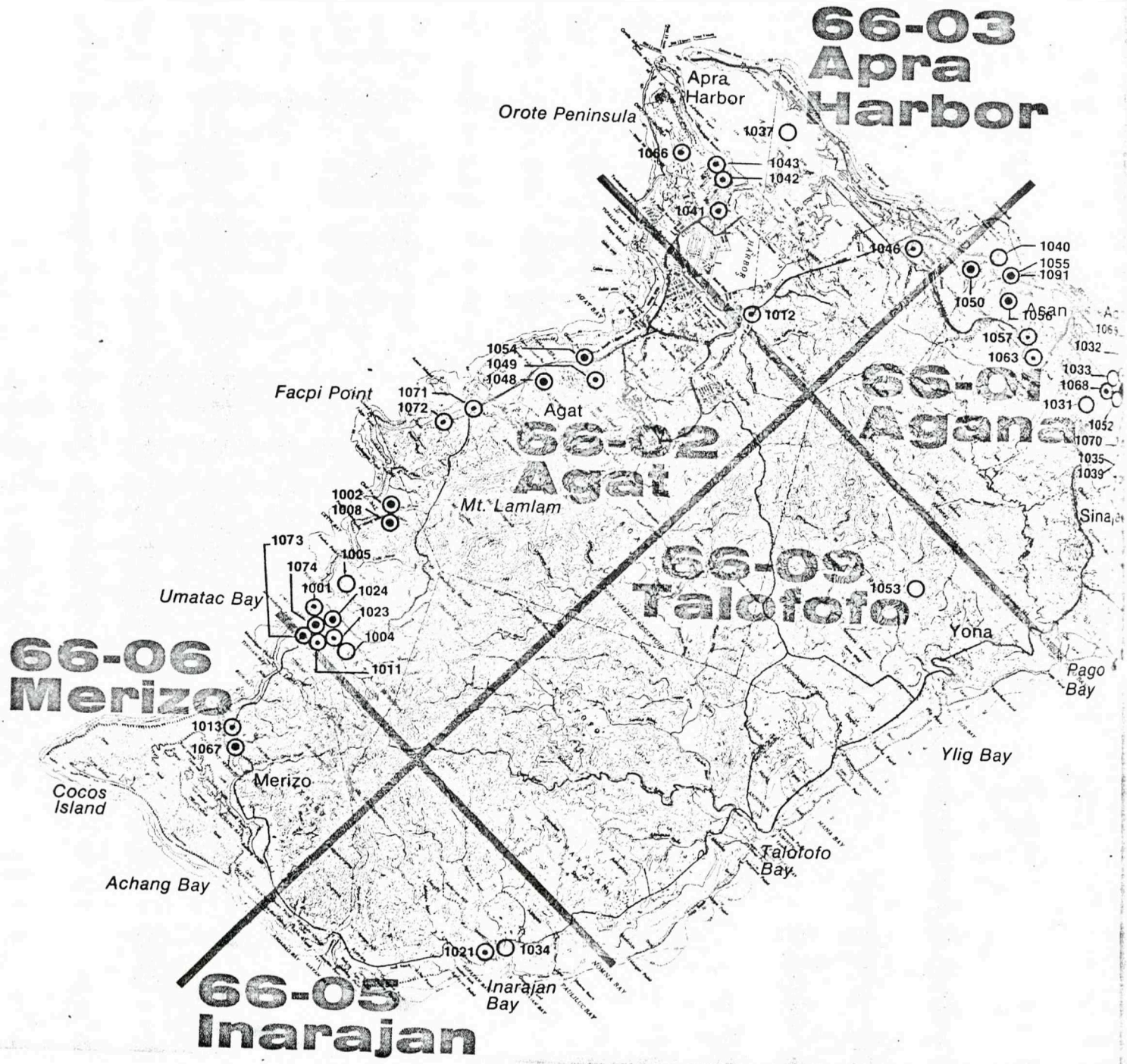
A second consideration is that there are no remaining prehistoric sites in or around Agana. As Agana has expanded along the coast north toward Tumon, south toward Asan, and across the central part of the island toward Pago Bay, construction and land improvements have eliminated most if not all of the prehistoric sites that were once in this area. The spread of development is likely to continue and, without adequate controls, the destruction of important archaeological sites will become more intense. The location of new development is influenced to a large degree by two elements--the major Federal Government land holdings on the north end of the island, and proximity to Agana. In the absence of an official development policy, the existing pattern of development radiating outward from Agana will continue.

A third important preservation consideration on Guam is land ownership. The total land area of Guam is approximately 133,000 acres, of which about 46% is privately owned, 34% is owned by the Federal Government, and 20% is owned by the Government of Guam. The preservation of sites in each of these land ownerships will pose different problems.

Most of the prehistoric sites on the north coast of Guam are on military property. For this reason they are well preserved and will remain so if they are


66-03
Apra
Harbor
Apra
Harbor
Orote Peninsula
0137
Asan
66-01
Agana
Facpi Point
Agat
66-02
Agat
Mt. Lamlam
0123
0124
0125
0126
0134
0127
0128
Umatac Bay
0129
0135
0130
0131
0133
0136
0118
0116
66-06
Merizo
0119
0140
0109
0120
0117
Merizo
Cocos
Island
0104
0098
0107
0105
0075
0103
Achang Bay
0114
0113
0111
0112
0095
0096
0072
66-05
Inarajan
Inarajan
Bay
0142
0092
0094
0070
0101
0102
0091
0093
0088
0089
0099
0086
0110
0082
Talofofo
Bay
0097
0064
0066
0065
0068
0054
0053
0063
0051
0077
0050
0069
0076
0055
0058
0059
0062
0057
0045
0046
Ylig Bay
0037A
0037B
0139
Yona
Pago
Bay
66-04
Talofofo


Ritidian Point
0012
0011
0010
0009
Northwest Field
0013
0014
0008
0007
0006
0005
0141
0002
Tumon Bay
66-08 Ritidian Point
0015
Tarague Beach
66-07 Pati Point
Harmon Field
66-09 Dededo
Dededo
Anderson Air Force Base
0023
0016
Pati Point
Yigo
Barrigada
Marbo
0017
0032
0025
0033
0031
0030
0029
0020
0022
0021
Mt. Santa Rosa
0018
0019
Marginal
Reserve
Valuable
High Value
4 mi
6 mi
OF PREHISTORIC SITES


66-03
Apra
Harbor
Apra
Harbor
Orote Peninsula
1037
1066
1043
1042
1041
1046
1040
1055
1091
1050
Asan
1056
1057
1063
1032
1033
1068
1031
1052
1070
1035
1039
Sina
1012
1054
1049
1048
Facpi Point
1071
1072
Agat
66-02
Agat
66-01
Agana
1002
1008
Mt. Lamlam
1073
1005
1074
1001
1024
1023
1004
1011
Umatac Bay
66-04
Talofofo
1053
Yona
66-06
Merizo
Pago
Bay
1013
1067
Merizo
Ylig Bay
Cocos
Island
Talofofo
Bay
Achang Bay
1021
1034
Inarajan
Bay
66-05
Inarajan

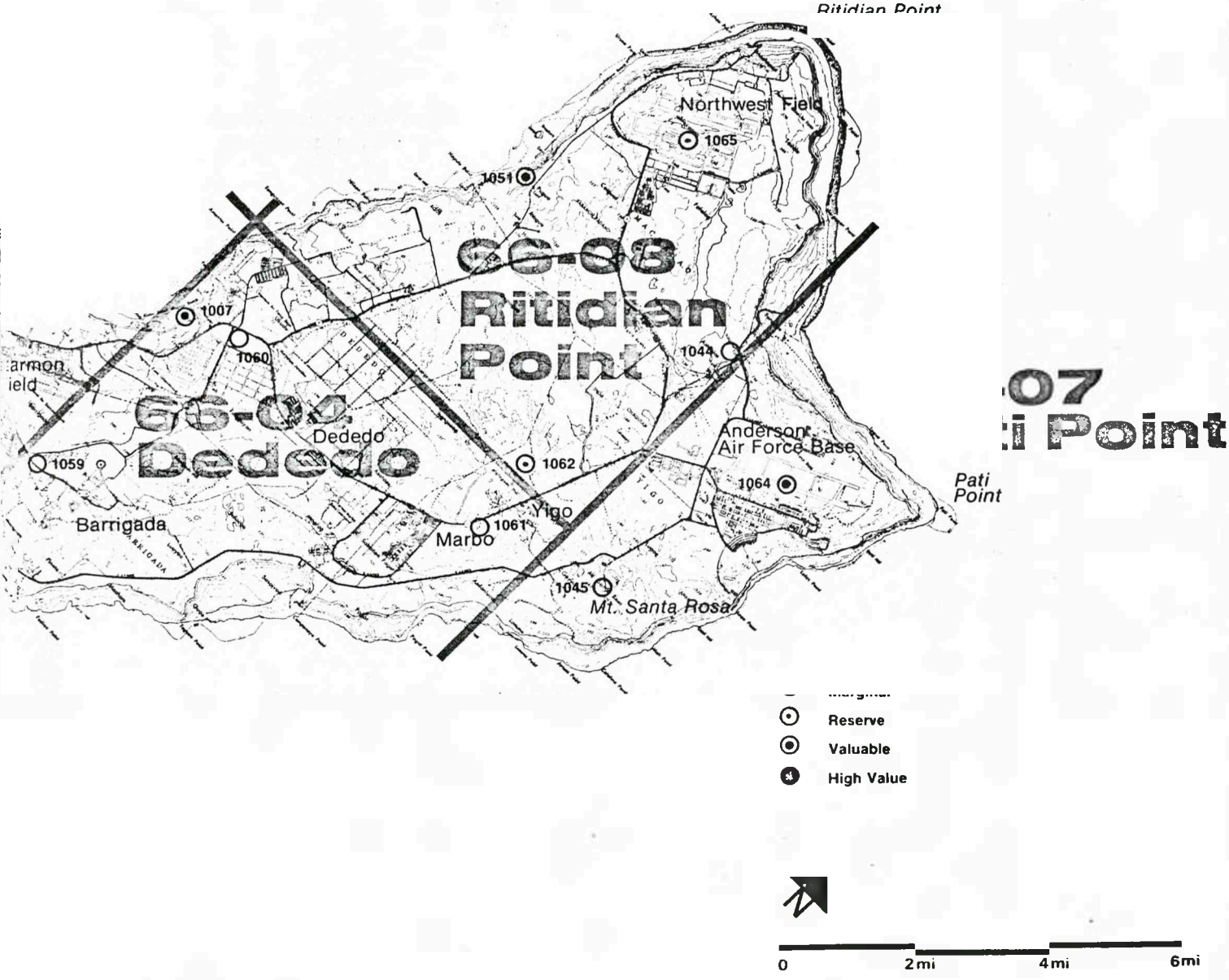


Figure 5. **INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES**

not disturbed by military construction. The necessary preservation measures which should be undertaken for military areas are:

1. Conduct an inventory of the prehistoric sites and evaluate these in terms of historical and archaeological importance.

2. Nominate the most significant sites to the National Register of Historic Places.

3. Notify the military commands involved of the location and importance of each historic or prehistoric site.

Under Executive Order No. 11593, which is addressed to the protection and enhancement of the cultural environment, Federal installations must respect and protect historic sites on Federal property. These sites could be held in reserve for study or public display at some future time, when the sites can be made accessible to the public.

Historic and prehistoric sites that are on lands owned by the Government of Guam are basically an administrative problem. It is essential that each section of the territorial government which has responsibility for a particular historic site be notified of its existence and its historic significance. Expert advice should be obtained by each of these departments as to the course of action which should be followed for the protection of each site. One possible step would be to transfer control of all the historic sites and access easements to the Parks Division of the Department of Parks and Recreation, Government of Guam.

Sites that fall on private lands present a more difficult problem. Methods of historic-site preservation range from outright purchase, as authorized by Public Law 12-126, to various zoning measures and/or tax incentives as outlined in Exhibit B of this report.

Another important consideration for historic preservation is site accessibility. In the coastal areas of southern Guam served by the existing road system, there has been considerable destruction of historic and prehistoric sites. Pockets of well-preserved sites, however, exist in three areas which have not been well served by the road system because of rough topography or other reasons. The area north of Umatac to Facpi Point, as an example, is generally isolated by a one mile gap of rough terrain between the shore and the highway. This inaccessibility has preserved a large stretch of early Spanish historic sites and Chamorro prehistoric sites.

The coastal area east of Barrigada is also protected by shoreline cliffs, which required the roadway to be aligned inland on the plateau at the top of the cliffs. The series of narrow coastal plains set back from the shoreline contains several well-preserved prehistoric Chamorro village sites. This land form continues around the entire north end of the island, and most of the north end is under military control.

The third more isolated area consists of the river valleys on the southeast coast. The Talofofo, the Inarajan, and other river valleys, represent a different settlement environment--a river valley as opposed to a coastal village. These sites remain isolated because of the rugged terrain and jungle coverage.

ISLAND-WIDE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION PLAN

The proposed island-wide physical historic preservation plan is presented in Fig. 6. The basic concept of the plan centers on the designation of significant sites that are representative of the principal prehistoric and historic periods and on actions as necessary to enable public access and exposure to each site. Such actions would include: road improvements to the sites, parking and service areas near the sites, pedestrian pathways and trails, restoration and reconstruction if appropriate, and selective landscaping and other site improvements for the enhancement of each site and its surrounding environment.

Representative site types would include the following described below, with a specific site or sites to display them.

Prehistoric - Chamorro Period

1. Coastal Beach settlements - Normally situated near a beach for easy access to the ocean or at the mouth of a river valley.

   Cetti Bay (02-0127). Reconstruct the Chamorro village remains at Cetti Bay as part of the Umatac Historic Preservation District (discussed on p. 113.

2. Coastal Limestone-Shelf Settlements - Typically situated on a shelf near the foot of the northern coastal cliffs. The shelf is often considerably above the ocean level with poor access to the ocean because of the rugged configuration of the hillsides and cliffs.

   Pagat (04-0022). Reconstruction this Chamorro village site as an example of a shelf-settlement pattern.

3. Interior Upland Settlement - These sites are located in the upland areas away from the coastal or navigable-river environments. It is suspected that these areas were used on a seasonal basis for agricultural activities on a scale not unlike the present-day ranch pattern.

   Pulantat Site (09-0037A). Reconstruct *latte* structures to represent a typical Chamorro upland agricultural village.

4. River-Valley Settlements - These sites generally lie in the southeastern part of the island along the major river valleys in this area and are representative of the settlement pattern that developed in response to the unique aspects of these riverine environments.

   Talofofo River Site (09-0077). Reconstruct as an example of a riverine Chamorro village.

5. Other Unique Sites - In addition to the types of villages listed above, two other specific sites are worthy of presentation:

   Gadao's Cave (05-0142). One of the few prehistoric Chamorro petroglyph sites.

   Creto (06-0140). A suspected prehistoric *latte* stone quarry.

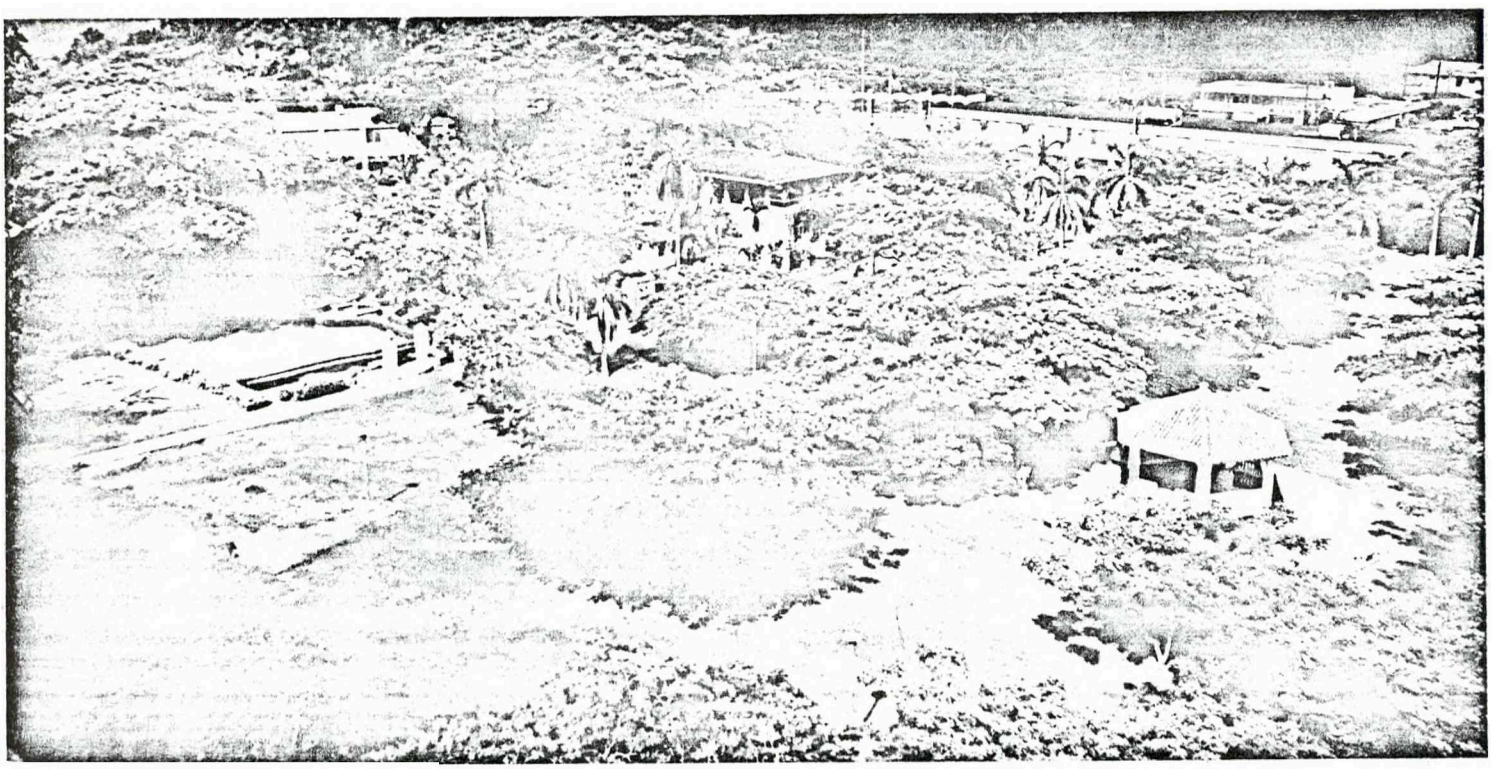


Photo 43 PLAZA de ESPANA 66-01-1070

Originating from the Spanish governor's palace built in 1736 with several subsequent structural modifications, the Plaza de Espana had been the center of political power until 1944 when the bombardments destroyed most of the palace complex. After the war, the Plaza was made into a park incorporating the remaining portions of the historic buildings. The present government buildings are located adjacent to the park.


Apra Harbor
Orote Peninsula
Malgue River Valley Battle Area 1050
Piti Coastal Defense Gun 1046
Agat Invasion Beach 1054
PROPOSED WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
Hill 40 1048
Mt. Alifan Battle Site 1049
Agat
Proposed Trail
Sella Bay Spanish Bridge 1002
Mt. Lamlam
Sella Bay Oven 1008
PROPOSED GUAM NATIONAL SEASHORE
Pulantat Site 0037
Fouha Bay 0128
San Dionisio Church Ruins 1024
Yona
Pago Bay
Creto 1040
Ylig Bay
Merizo
Cocos Island
Talofofo Bay Site 0077
Talofofo Bay
Achang Bay
Gadao's Cave 0142
Inarajan Bay

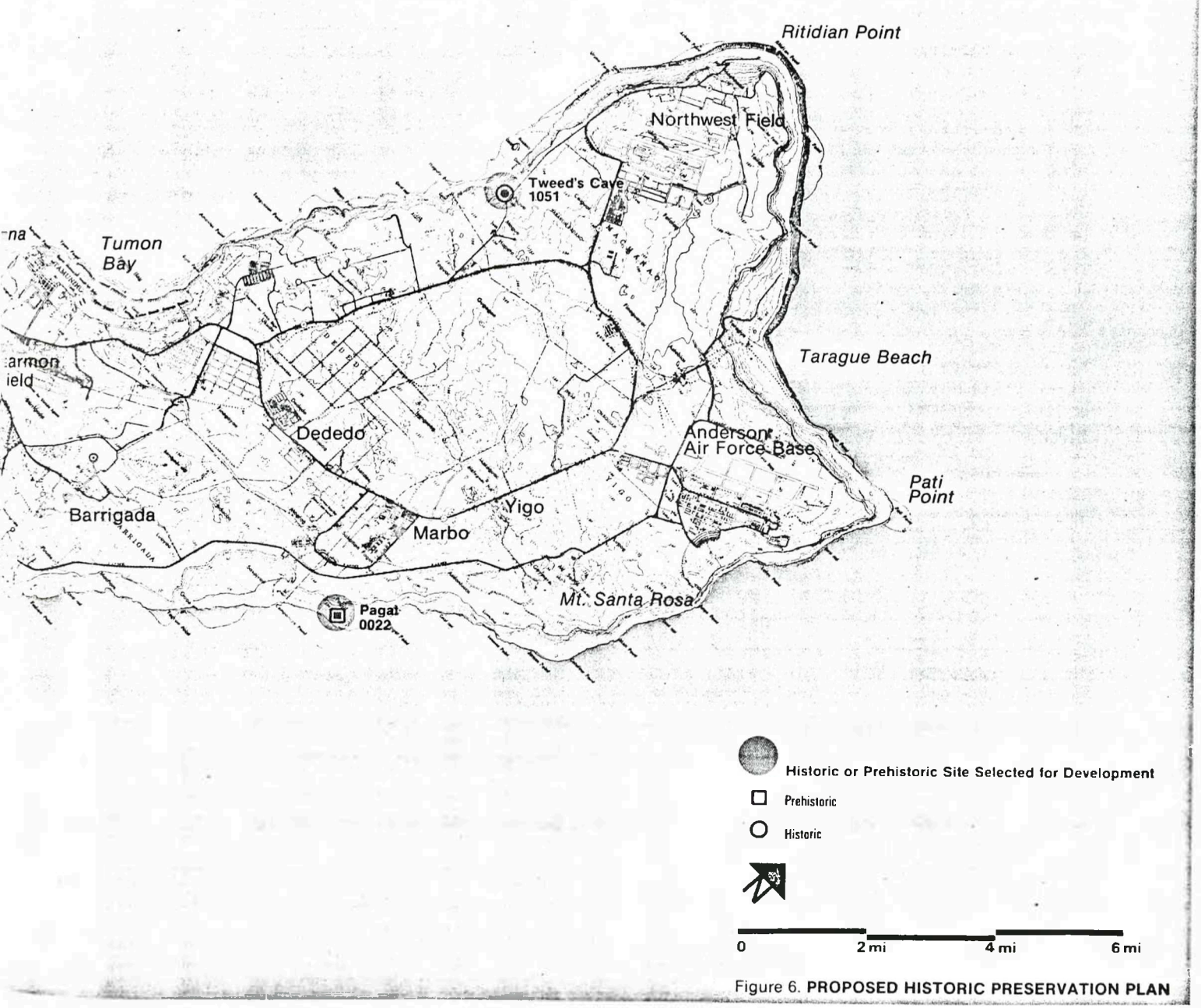


Figure 6. **PROPOSED HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN**

Historic

SPANISH PERIOD

1. Early Spanish Villages - The best remaining early Spanish settlement sites are concentrated in the southwest part of the island, around the Umatac Bay area.

   Sella Bay (02-0125). Reconstruct as an example of an early Spanish Chamorro village.

   Umatac (02-0129). Umatac village contains numerous sites of historic interest which should be reconstructed as a group to represent the old Spanish capital of Guam. This recommendation is expanded in the Umatac Historic Preservation District section (see pp. 139-140).

2. Late Spanish Settlement - The late Spanish historic remains are concentrated principally in and around the Agana area.

   The Plaza de Espana (01-1070). This historic site in Agana is the primary remaining complex of the late Spanish period. The Plaza, now a government park, should be expanded as a major historic complex with additional interpretive material and accurate reconstructions of destroyed buildings.

IRST AMERICAN PERIOD

1. The major historic remains from the First American Period are concentrated around the Orote Peninsula/Apra Harbor area.

   The S.M.S. *Cormoran* (01-1012). The remains of this German warship lie at the bottom of Apra Harbor. The site of the ship should be appropriately marked and identified.

   The Pan Am Hotel (03-0142). Presently a part of the Naval Station at Orote, this historic structure should be retained and preserved and made available to the public when no longer required by the Navy.

JAPANESE AND SECOND AMERICAN PERIODS

1. The historic remains of these periods are primarily related to World War II and the battle for the Pacific. The War in the Pacific National Historical Park proposal by the National Park Service should be implemented. The physical extent of this proposed park, shown on Fig. 6, includes the following historic sites:

   01-1050 Matgue River Valley
   01-1055 Asan Invasion Beach
   01-1091 Asan Invasion Marker
   01-1056 Asan Ridge Battle Area
   02-1054 Agat Invasion Beach
   02-1049 Mt. Alifan Battle Site
   02-1048 Hill 40
   03-1046 Piti Coastal Defense Guns

   In addition to the input of the National Park Service into the reconstruction of the events surrounding the battle for Guam, there is also the unique opportunity to represent the Japanese view of the fighting. This could be especially appropriate considering the increasing appeal Guam has to the Japanese visitor. It is recommended that the Japanese Government be approached with the idea of a joint venture with the National Park Service and the Government of Guam to establish this important war-memorial park. It would be an important gesture from two points of view--to provide a comprehensive battle restoration and to generate good relations between two countries which were at one time at war with each other.

   Additional sites to be considered for this period are the many Japanese caves and fortifications scattered around the island. Two caves of particular interest would be Tweed's Cave (08-1051) and Yokoi's Cave (09-1047), not yet evaluated.

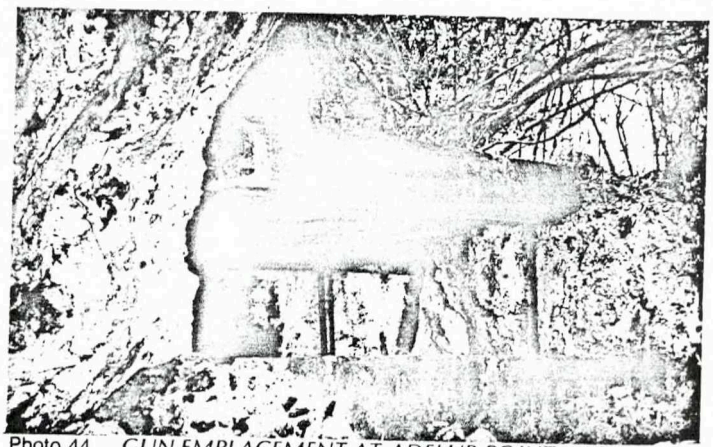


Photo 44 *GUN EMPLACEMENT AT ADELUP POINT—ASAN INVASION BEACH 66-01-1055*
A Japanese gun emplacement, one of the few remains that still exist today at the site of the U.S. Marine Invasion of Guam in July, 1944.

SPECIFIC SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

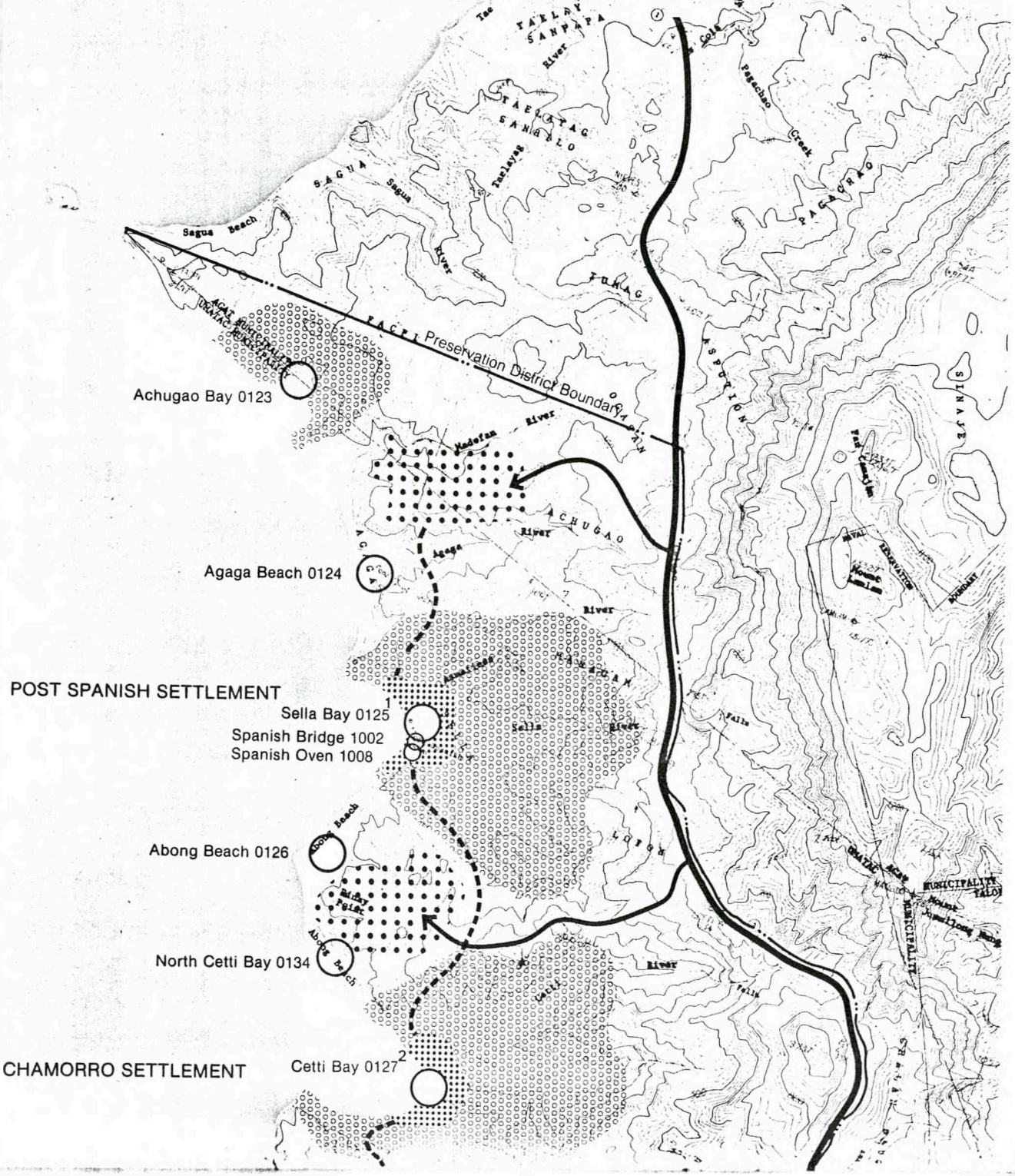
The consultant recommends the designation of the Umatac Historic Preservation District, and the development of two sites identified in the survey as historic parks. The district covers the southwest coast of Guam from Umatac to Facpi Point, and the individual sites are, 1) a historic site, Fort San Jose, with the Umatac Distrct, and 2) a prehistoric site, at Pagat.

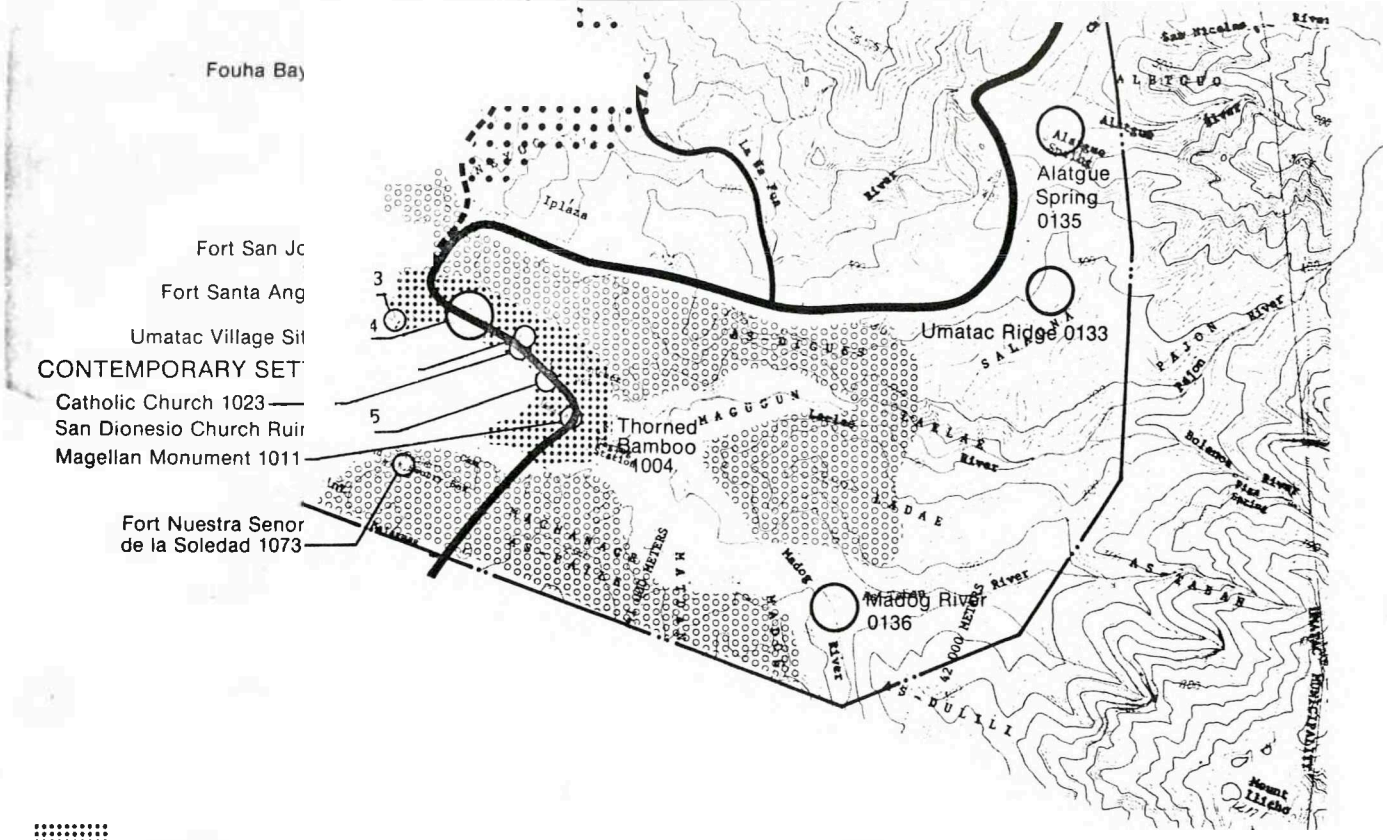
UMATAC HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT

The Umatac to Facpi Point section of the southwest coast of Guam should be designated as a Historic Preservation district as shown in Fig. 7. This area is selected for the following reasons:

1. There is little existing development.
2. There is an almost continuous band of well-preserved prehistoric and Spanish settlement remains extending the length of the coast.
3. The best examples of the early Spanish period remains on Guam are found within this area.
4. The natural scenic beauty of the area is outstanding.
5. Access to the area is limited at present and could be easily controlled in the future.
6. The majority of the land in this area is under the ownership of the Government of Guam.

The Umatac Historic Preservation District could be planned as a sequence of historic displays showing the development of life in Guam from the prehistoric Chamorro period to the present, as illustrated in Fig. 7. A means of accomplishing this would be to restore a sequence of prehistoric and historic sites in the isolated bays along the coast. Sella Bay could be developed as a reconstruction of an early post-Spanish-contact village, utilizing the excellent Spanish remains in the area. Cetti Bay could be developed as a reconstructed pre-contact Chamorro village. The existing town of Umatac could be established as a picturesque contemporary Guamanian village with appropriate land-use and architectural restrictions to insure the maintenance of its character. A reconstruction of the old Spanish capital at Umatac could also be considered at the site of the San Dionisio Church ruins.


Achugao Bay 0123
Agaga Beach 0124
POST SPANISH SETTLEMENT
Sella Bay 0125
Spanish Bridge 1002
Spanish Oven 1008
Abong Beach 0126
North Cetti Bay 0134
CHAMORRO SETTLEMENT
Cetti Bay 0127
Preservation District Boundary
Sagua Beach
Sagua River
Talaya
Tafelayag Sanapapa
Tafelayag Sanapalo
Pagachao Creek
Pagachao
Tukmac
Achugao
Agaga
Sella
Falls
Municipality
Road
Trail
Mount Lamlam
Aspalten
Sinajana



Settlement

Potential Recreation Area

Open Space

Prehistoric Site

Historic Site

0 1,500' 3,000' 4,500'

1 Restore as an Early Spanish Village

2 Restore as a Chamorro Village

3 Establish major viewing platforms at San Jose and Santa Angel

4 Establish Umatac as a Contemporary Village with Land Use and Architectural Restrictions

5 In the Future Reconstruct the San Dionesio Ruins as the Old Spanish Capital of Guam

Figure 7. **PROPOSED UMATAC HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT PLAN**



Photo 45 *AERIAL VIEW OF UMATAC*
***Umatac** and Fouha Bays are shown. The Spanish Fort sites can be seen on each side of Umatac Bay.*

It would be important to the integrity of a historic our of the area to keep the transportation system rom village to village by water, as Sella Bay is w serviced. This system would further allow e existing natural setting to remain between ..e historic villages and settlements without the isturbance of the natural terrain for roads or ther access and transportation systems. Camping eas and other recreational uses could occur on the igh points overlooking the ocean, but located behind the ridge lines so they would not be visible from the reconstructed villages.

Consideration should be given to establishing the uplands as a mini-wilderness area to further restore the environmental integrity of the area.

Ideally, it would be best to limit development within the proposed district to restoration of the historic villages and to maintenance of the remainder of the

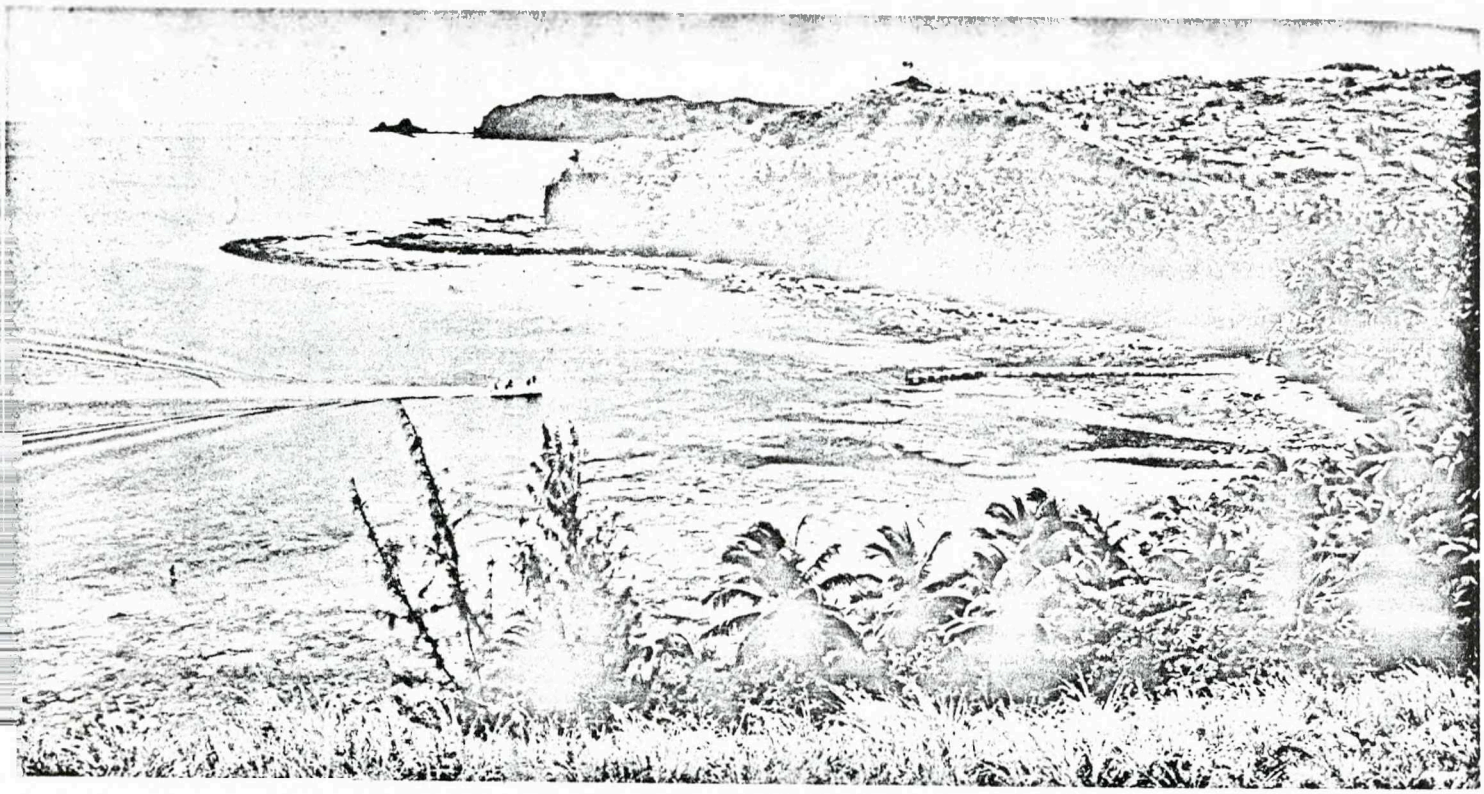


Photo 46 *FORT NUESTRA SENORA de la SOLEDAD 66-02-1073*
Remains of a Spanish fort located on a bluff on the southern edge of Umatac Bay, probably constructed between 1802–1819—most recent Spanish fort in the Umatac area. The sentry box was repaired by a parish priest in 1952.

land as natural open space. The area is one of the most attractive of the unspoiled areas on Guam and should remain so. However, some small portions of this land are in private ownership; thus development-control measures will have to be established by the Government of Guam to insure that they remain in their present state.

Since the costs of land acquisition are prohibitive, the open-space goal might be accomplished through a system which would allow the trading of privately owned lands in the area for government lands in other areas. An added inducement would be to incorporate a policy of including "up-zoning" or more intensive development possibilities for new lands in the exchange to insure equitable treatment for the owners.

Encroachment by possible resorts or other forms of development could be prevented by a belt of open



lla Bay, located in the Umatac District contains significant surface remains as well as dense midden deposits. Today it is used as a picnic, mp area with access overland from Route 2, or by boat from Umatac.

ace around each village or settlement area, that uld encompass the river-valley walls and bay sides d extend up to the tops of the promontories, with ndscaping along the crest lines of the hills. ildings set back on the promontories would not be isible from the coastal villages. In this manner, would be possible to mix contemporary recreational es and historic park areas with a minimum of con- ict. The water transportation system would allow sits between villages to be undisturbed by the existence of the recreation areas. The recreation areas, on the other hand, would have the advantage of prominent view locations above a beautiful coastline and the proximity to a major historic park.

The principal entrance to each historic village would be by bay, with the village situated as a backdrop. Each bay is differently formed from the others, and all are beautiful. The sense of arrival one would have when moving from a boat to a dock platform



Pnoto 48 *SAN DIONISIO CHURCH REMAINS 66-02-1024*
This is all that remains of a complex of buildings that once served as the Spanish capital of Guam in the 1600's. The church was built in 1693 but after destruction by an earthquake in 1849 it was rebuilt in 1862, only to be destroyed again by another earthquake in 1902.

would set the mood for an enjoyable experience within the historic setting.

The recreation areas would be serviced by roads extending down from the interior Guam Route No. 2 to the sites behind the headlands, a distance of about a mile. Guam Route 2 would mark the zone of closure for the historic-park development. Everything on the ocean side of this road from Facpi Point to Fort Soledad would be within the area of influence of the historic-park development. All development within the zone would require careful consideration to ensure that height, form, and other construction aspects are compatible with and do not distract from the coastal historic settlements.

The existing town of Umatac would serve as the visitor-and-service center for the park complex. Its harbor could be the major staging point for visitor transportation by boat to the historic park's

settlement areas. If the National Seashore proposal is implemented and Merizo becomes the site of a ajor marina, the service center could be shifted Merizo.

incipal elements of the historic-park/recreation mplex could be:

1. A recreation area for picnicking, hiking, nature study, and similar, more passive activities on the promontory between the Madofan River and the Agaga River, with access to the ocean at the mouth of the Madofan River.

2. A restored, early-Spanish-contact, Chamorro-Spanish village at Sella Bay, incorporating the Spanish bridge, the Spanish oven and the *latte* structure, which exist on the site.

3. A more-passive recreational site on the promontory of Pinay Point, with beach access at Abong Beach.

4. A restored, pre-contact Chamorro village at Cetti Bay.

5. A recreational development site occupying the land area just inland from the Fouha Bay historic site. This recreational area would provide visitors with access to the beach and Fouha Bay, yet would concentrate recreational facilities away from both areas to preserve the coastal environment. The remains of the old Spanish road could be utilized as an alternative to the boat system for the more-hardy visitors who would like to tour the historic village at Sella Bay by trail.

6. Umatac village would retain the same character it has now, with the following areas integrated into the historic-park complex.

   - The site of Fort San Jose (02-1001) should be established as a major viewing platform for panoramic vistas extending along the coast to Fouha Point. The view would include legendary Lalas Rock, the original source of all mankind, according to Chamorro legend.
   - The site of Fort Santo Angel (02-1074) should also be established as a viewing platform of the town and bay of Umatac.
   - Fort Nuestra Senora de la Soledad (02-1073) already serves as a view point for a more distant view of the town of Umatac and has historic remains in a state of preservation.
   - The Magellan Monument (02-1011) is of interest to all visitors and should be kept accessible.
   - The San Dionisio Church ruins (02-1024) contain a segment of the old Spanish capital complex at Umatac. This should, in time, be restored.

7. The Umatac Ridge complex of archaeological remains should, in time, be reconstructed to portray an inland-village complex.

FORT SAN JOSE

History

It should be borne in mind that Guam was an important stopover point for the Manila-bound galleons, since the prevailing winds made it easy to sail to the Marianas from Mexico. Guam provided fresh water and fresh food for crew and passengers, many of whom may have been sick from scurvy and other diseases contracted during the 60-day voyage from Acapulco. The bay at Umatac, although rather open, did provide some protection from wind and waves, although when the wind blew from the north and northwest, the bay provided little protection and, in fact, became a dangerous anchorage. The importance that the Spanish attached to the bay, however, may be judged by the fact that, over the years, they built four forts to guard it--Fort Soledad, Fort Santo Angel, Fort San Jose, and Fort Carmen.

On the arrival of Don Vicente Blanco, newly appointed Governor of Guam, in 1802, Umatac Bay was defended by only Fort Santo Angel. The new governor soon felt that Guam's defenses were inadequate and initiated action to remedy the situation. Blanco's predecessor, Governor Manuel Muro, had stated in an official report that the cannons in Guam's forts were so rusty and in such bad condition that they were absolutely useless. According to the information contained in an authoritative Spanish report, Governor Blanco therefore directed Ignacio Martines, Lieutenant of Artillery, to inspect the cannons in

all the forts of Guam. As a result of his inspection, Lt. Martinez found that, with certain repairs, 14 of the cannons could be made usable. He then proceeded to make the necessary repairs.

He also made a thorough inspection of Fort Santo Angel and reported to Governor Blanco that the old fort was in such disrepair that it would probably collapse if cannons were fired from it. Consequently, the Governor ordered Martinez to find a better site for the cannons. Eventually, the lieutenant selected a spot on a hill north of Fort Santo Angel. It was here, on a narrow ridge that commands both Umatac Bay and some of neighboring Fouha Bay, that Governor Blanco built the new fort between 1802 and 1805, to be named San Jose. No specific description has yet been unearthed concerning its size or armament, but from descriptions of other forts in the vicinity it is obvious that the fort had a few cannons as its main battery.

Fort San Jose was built with three purposes in mind: 1) to protect Umatac Bay and the village from attacks by foreign warships during hostilities; 2) to protect anchored ships during provisioning and refitting; and 3) to protect the bay and village from incursions by Asiatic and European pirates.

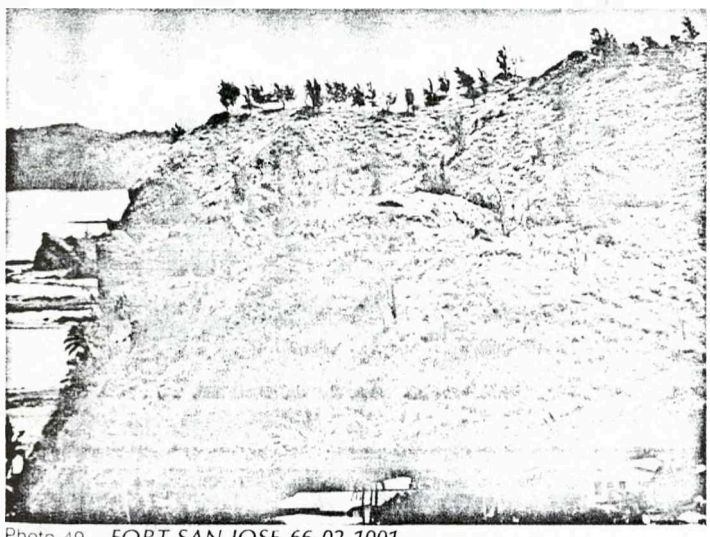


Photo 49 *FORT SAN JOSE 66-02-1001*
Situated atop a ridge north of Umatac. This fort dominates Umatac and Fouha Bays. It was built between 1802-1805. Only a little of the original structure remains today.

The Spanish maintained Fort San Jose throughout most of its active life, even though the Acapulco-Manila galleons ceased their voyages in 1811. In 1819, the Freycinet expedition noted that the forts at Umatac were in good condition and even had given a cannon salute to its ships. By 1850, however, Fort San Jose was in ruins. The most probable cause for its rapid destruction was natural--Guam suffered numerous earthquakes after 1825, many of them severe. In addition, time, weather, and souvenir hunters completed the destruction of the fort. The Spanish government never reconstructed it because, in a period of advancing naval technology, the importance of Umatac Bay declined; its small size alone militated against it. In the days of sail it was important; in the days of steam it was not. There was, therefore, no reason to defend the bay with forts, and they were allowed to decline.

Description of Fort San Jose

In its present condition, little can be determined about the original appearance of Fort San Jose, although the ruins do provide some clues as to its general size and configuration. It appears to have been two associated walled enclosures--the larger one along the apex of the ridge, the smaller one on the southeast slope--with stratigically located cannon emplacements. Figure 8 illustrates its general configuration. The overall length of the two structures was c. 44 m.

The main structure occupied the crest of the ridge and was shaped like an irregular oval, 18.6 m in length and from 5.7 to 7 m in width. Along the front of the fort (the southwest side, which faces the sea), some traces of the original walls remain. Much in evidence along the steep slope of the ridge are the remains of a retaining wall or foundation stones of the fort; these have survived almost intact. The southeast retaining wall or foundation of the upper structure is still in place and there is a faintly discernible outline, which may be the remains of steps that led to the lower fort. The northeast wall is nearly gone--only a few traces remain; most of the wall and foundation has long since slid down to the bottom of the slope.

The lower area, located on a shoulder of the main ridge, is approximately 12 m southeast of the main fort. A low, crumbling wall plus the outline of the magazine (or perhaps a sentry box) remain. The wall is 6.7 m in length and from 0.2 to 1.5 m in height.

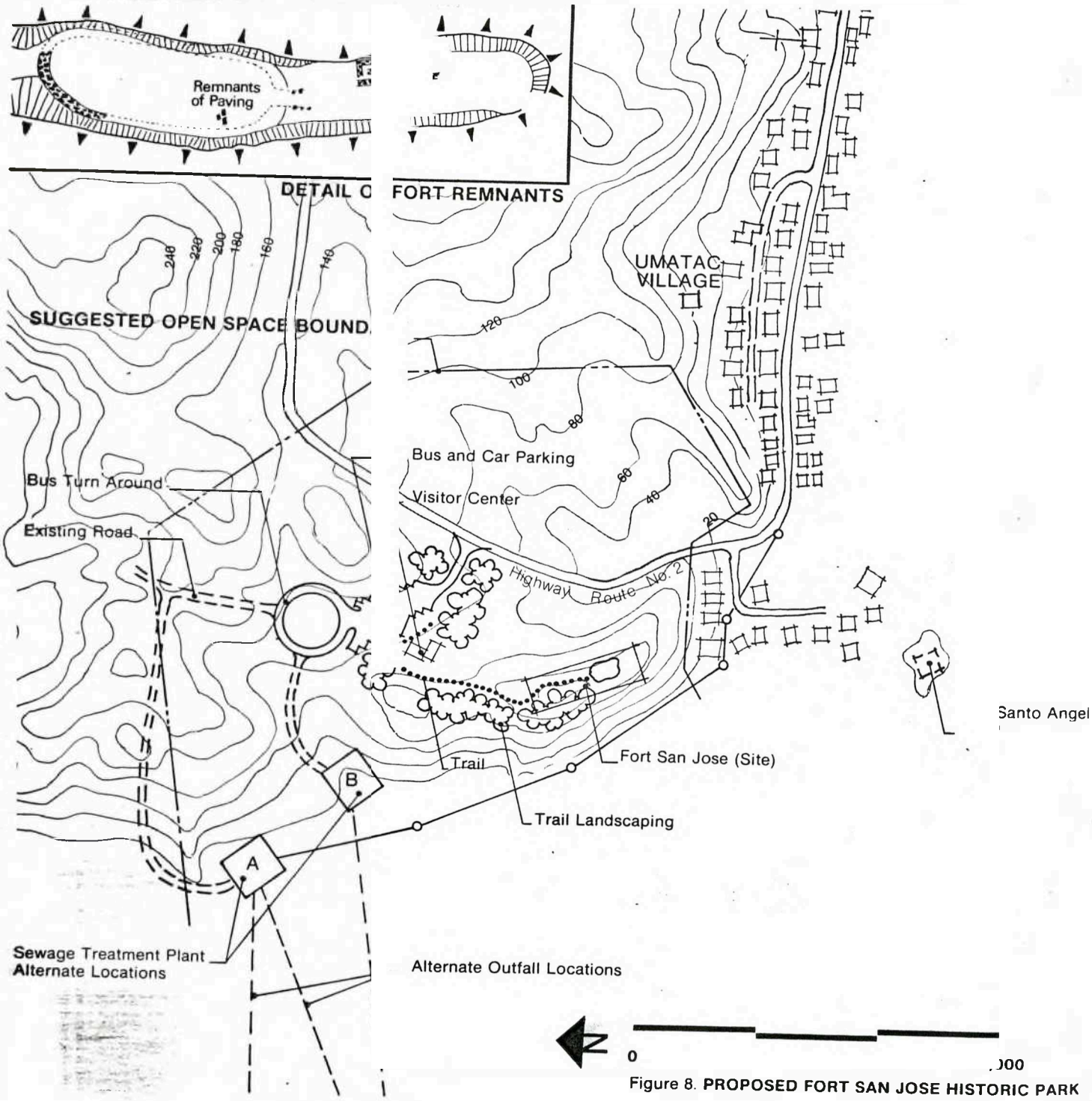


Figure 8. **PROPOSED FORT SAN JOSE HISTORIC PARK**

The area of the fort (assuming that the entire ridge was a part of the complex) was 0.5 to 1 acre. Local vegetation is now mainly sword grass (*Miscantus* sp.) and some thick groves of *tangantangan (Leucaena* sp.).

The walls of the fort are composed of coral blocks cemented together. One square-cut block of stone in the outer wall of the fort is not coral, however; it may be basalt as it is of volcanic origin and was quarried and cut. Possibly it was a foundation stone for the main wall or it may have been one of the paving stones of the fort.

Recommendation for Fort San Jose

After the necessary archaeological exploration is completed, it is recommended that the fort site be stabilized and maintained in its current condition with appropriate markers and descriptive material to enable the visitor to comprehend its layout and basic form. As a viewing platform, the site affords excellent views of Umatac Bay and Fouha Bay as a part of the suggested historic preservation district. The viewing area could be situated on the old gun-platform area of the fort and would be accessible by a path from a parking area adjacent to Route No. 2 (see Fig. 8).

The trail should be generally screened by landscaping so that visitors are not aware of the panoramic view until they reach the fort ruins. The parking area should also be landscaped so that it will not intrude into the fort's view corridors. An interpretive center with a display area and comfort stations should be provided adjacent to the parking lot.

The location of the Umatac sewage treatment plant (STP) on the coast adjacent to Fort San Jose may influence the use of the San Jose site in the following ways:

1. The STP could be a discordant visual element when the Umatac Historic Preservation District is viewed from the Fort San Jose site. This can be prevented by considering the view planes from the parking area, trail, and view platform, and consequent careful siting of the STP. In this respect, it would appear that site alternative B is the better of the two STP locations shown on Fig. 8. Site B appears to be close enough to the base of the hill so as not to be visually prominent from above. It is recommended that a specific study be undertaken to determine the visual impact of each STP site by staking each site to the height of the structure and then examining the visibility of the tops of the stakes from the Fort San Jose viewing platform, the access trail, and the proposed parking area.

2. The STP may cause an unpleasant odor at the Fort San Jose site. If the STP is operated at a much-reduced capacity, as may be the case if the plant is sized to accommodate some expansion of the Umatac area, it is possible that it will be odorous. It is recommended that further consideration of this aspect of the sewage treatment plant be given. It is also recommended that the wind patterns in the Fort San Jose area be monitored for direction and velocity and that the resulting information be included as part of the final STP site-selection criteria.

3. The effect of the discharge of the STP effluent on the marine environment adjacent to the Fort San Jose area may be an important factor in the visual integrity of the proposed Umatac Historic Preservation District. A study of the potential adverse aspects of the plant should also be made to ensure minimum deterioration of the environment.

4. The construction of the STP outfall across the reef will cause a scar visible from the viewing platform above. Since there is no reasonable way to eliminate this scar it is recommended that measures be taken to minimize damage to the reef during construction.

PAGAT VILLAGE

History

The Pagat site (04-0022) is located on the northeastern part of the island of Guam, about 3 miles south of the village of Yigo. A village named Pagat is briefly mentioned several times in some of the early accounts of the history of the island, especially Garcia's account of the Life of Father Sanvitores (1683). These mention the establishment of a church in Pagat in 1672, as well as the use of a cave in the area as a hiding place by two of the missionaries until they were eventually rescued and taken by canoe to Agana. Another

archaeological site exists immediately to the north, at Pagat Point (04-0021), but the records are unclear as to which area is intended by these documentary references. Both areas contain extensive remains; those in the latter, however, are now badly damaged by farming and ranching activities. It may be that the two now-distinct areas were formerly a single village; a trail between them still exists. The Pagat site was visited by Hornbostel in the 1920s, Osborne at the end of World War II, and Reed in the early 1950s; both areas were recorded by Reinman in 1965.

Reinman also conducted an archaeological excavation of the Pagat site during the second half of 1974. A cultural reconstruction of the area based on his investigation follows.

THE PRE-*LATTE* PERIOD Very little can be said about the earliest occupation of the Pagat site. Settlement was probably temporary and involved the use of the area for fishing, shell fishing, and the capture of turtles. Foods such as *Pandanus*, breadfruit, and *fadang (Cycas circinalis)* may also have been gathered and prepared during this period. Small temporary shelters, probably of wood and thatch, may have been built during each visit to the area, and small firepits were constructed in which limestone rocks were heated and food was cooked. At the earliest time the site was occupied, a yellow-brown, sandy gravel filled in many of the areas between the rough limestone of the ledge upon which the site exists. Later, people brought this material up from closer to the sea and spread it over the ground, obliterating the accumulated debris from previous visits and helping to level the area. New shelters and firepits were then constructed on this renewed surface. Broken pottery sherds from the previous use of the area were often incorporated in these firepits.

During these periodic visits, pottery of various shapes and sizes was used for the storage of food, as water containers, and as eating utensils. Most of these vessels were relatively well-made, thin-walled pots with a highly polished surface. Occasionally, the lip of the rim was decorated with impressed designs; some of the impressions may even have been filled with lime, making a white design against the red background. A much larger, flat-bottomed vessel was also used, probably in the preparation of one of the foods or perhaps in the making of salt from sea water. The large, thick sherds occur throughout the lower levels of the site and many are imbedded in a relatively thin level of gray ash near the base of the midden deposit. This ash appears to have been formed by very intensive burning such as would be required for the boiling of salt water, the making of lime from coral, or the firing of pottery.

This intermittent use of the Pagat area may have continued for a long period of time. Slipped and polished Calcareous-Sand-Tempered Pottery occurs on Guam and in the Marianas in contexts that are both stratigraphically early and associated with the earliest radiocarbon dates. It differs considerably from the Volcanic-Sand-Tempered Pottery that later became the predominant type. In this site, the transition from one type to the other is abrupt. Although some mixing occurs between the two strata, the overwhelming majority of the polished pottery is associated with stratum II. The abruptness of the change and the relatively high percentages of this pottery type suggest an early date for this stratum, perhaps well before the beginning of the Christian era.

The break between strata I and II also suggests that either the site was abandoned at some point in the Pre-*Latte* Period until the later, more permanent settlement of the *Latte* Period, or the limited excavations conducted to date have yet to reveal materials that might be considered transitional between the two periods. In view of the fact that this earlier period is found in only the northernmost pits tested, a shifting or spreading of the settlement areas from north to south seems to have occurred. Further excavations closer to the sea and farther north may substantiate one or the other of these hypotheses.

THE *LATTE* PERIOD When established, the settlement during this period appears to have been a permanent one. The earliest houses were probably located at the north end of the site, near the trail down from the Pagat Point area. As population increased, there was a gradual movement south. Both stone *latte* houses and, presumably, other houses on wooden pilings occurred. The lack of a landing area for canoes suggests that none of these stone structures were canoe houses; they probably were men's houses and the houses of important people.

Fishing, shellfish gathering, and turtle hunting continued. Most of the fish caught were probably varieties taken close to shore with nets or occa-

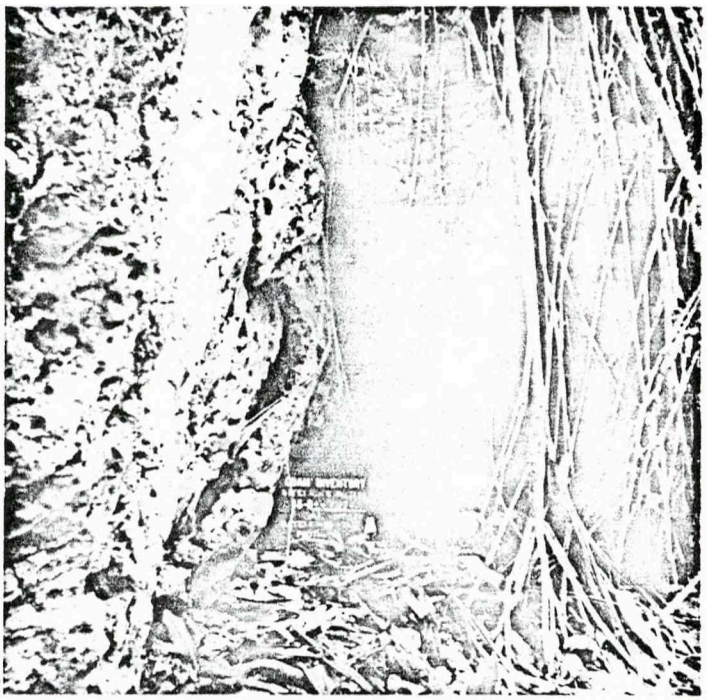
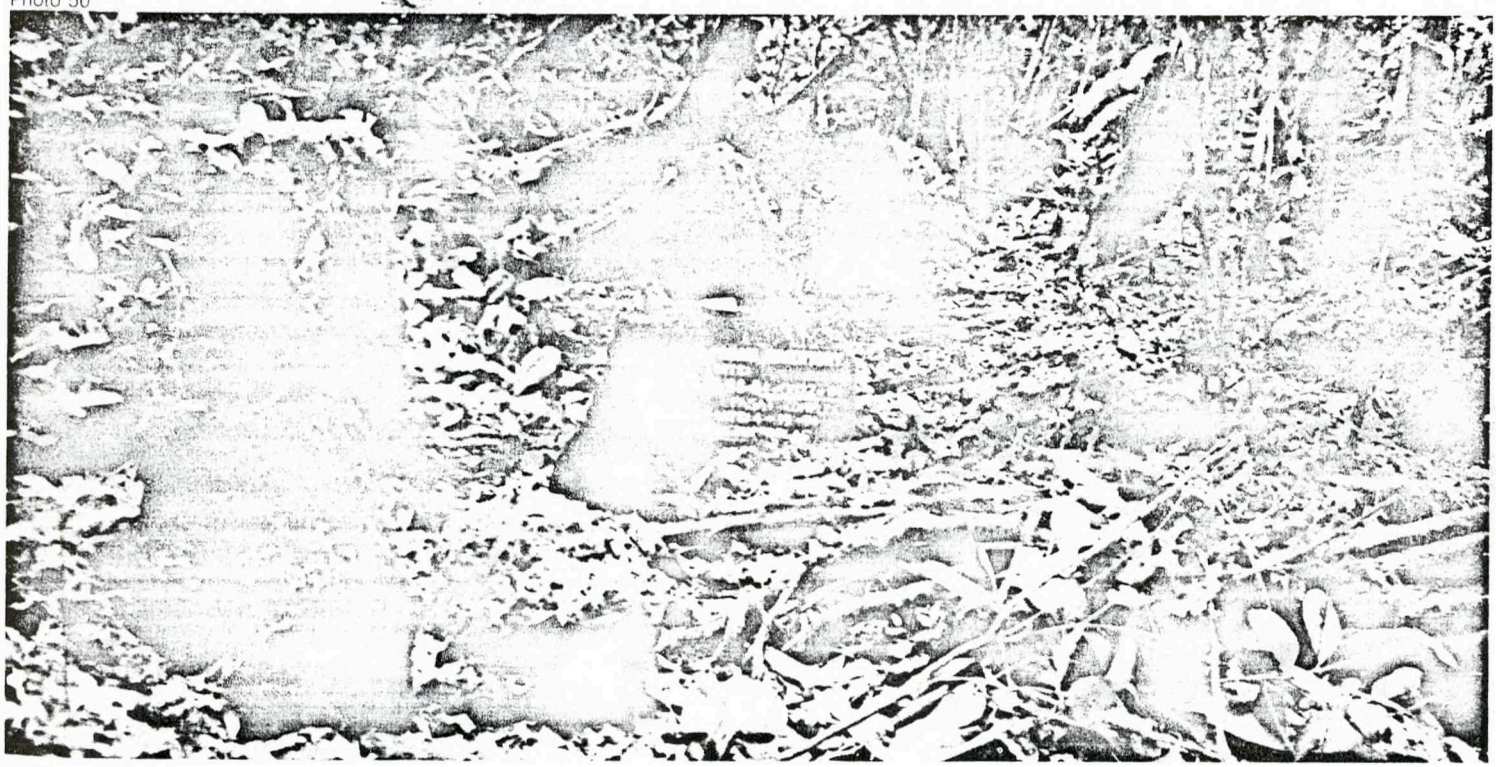


Photo 51

Photo 50



he houses at the site follow patterns for their ocation that are found throughout the island--an rientation that is generally parallel or perpen- icular to some natural feature at the site. re, most appear to have been either perpendicular parallel to the sea or to the cliffs along the stern, inland side of the village. Adjacent to he house or a small group of houses were large und areas where the family cooking was apparently one. Food remains, broken pottery, tools, and her lost and discarded articles accumulated er long periods of use, forming the mound.

rials took place beneath the houses, and these o followed what appears to be an island-wide ttern. Within the boundary of the house supports, rials were placed perpendicular to the long is of the structure; outside the house, the ientation tended to be parallel to the length the structure. Numerous burials were excavated n the *latte* structure, indicating that the ouses were occupied for a long time and were not bandoned after a death occurred. Many of these rials had been disturbed by later digging ithin the structure, either to place a new body eath the structure, to excavate for firepits, for other reasons such as to remove arm and eg bones for implements. This disturbance of rlier burials caused the bones to be widely attered when reburied.

jects such as fishhooks, beads, and shell and tone adzes appear to have been placed with the dy at the time of death. In two instances, arge fragments of pottery had been placed over he head of the burial.

ner evidence for the permanence of the settlement uring the *latte* Period include the wide variety artifacts found in the upper stratum. These clude shell and stone adzes for woodworking, stles and pounders for the processing of food nd perhaps of fibers for weaving, and hammers d abraders for the manufacture of stone and ell tools. Perforated shark teeth hafted in den handles may have been used for cutting lements. Numerous bone tools were also used the people and included points for trolling ishhooks and octopus lures, awls and pointed ieces of bone that may have been used for perforating ft woods and fibers or in the manufacture of ts or basketry. Shell fishhooks and fish gorges lso occur, along with files of coral and sea- chin spines used in their manufacture. Net and line sinkers were also used. Most of the bone in the midden was fishbone, attesting to its importance in the diet, but the scarcity of line-fishing equipment suggests that nets and traps were more important. Numerous shell beads and pendants were also made and used by the people of Pagat. Although wood must have been an important material for tools and other everyday uses, wooden artifacts, except for a single fragment of a possible netting needle, were not found in the excavations.

Most of the pottery came from the *latte* structure and the midden mounds of stratum I. This Volcanic-Sand-Tempered ware is relatively uniform in shape and size, with most of the vessels being large and heavy, globular in form, with slightly incurved necks and round or rounded, conical bases. They are much larger than the earlier pottery vessels and suggest that larger vessels were needed for a larger population or bigger family group. They were probably used for food storage, water containers, and cooking. When cracked or broken, they were often put to other uses. One large pot had been used as a firepit, having been sunk in the ground and braced in an upright position with rocks; it occurred at the base of the stratum underlying the *latte* structure. Broken sherds were frequently found in the firepits along with the limestone and basalt rock heated for cooking.

Many sherds of this late pottery are decorated, as much as 25 to 30 percent of the pottery in some test pits and levels. Earlier work indicated that high percentages of decorated sherds are more characteristic of the latest periods of Guamanian archaeology. Another characteristic of late-period pottery is for the thickened rims to be everted or flare outward from the narrower neck. Many of these rims were also found in the excavations. All of these factors suggest that the permanent settlement occurred after A.D. 1000, lasting for only a few hundred years, into historic times, when the site was finally abandoned some time after A.D. 1700.

THE HISTORIC PERIOD Very little is known or can be added to our knowledge of the historic period at the site at the present time. It arbitrarily began with the arrival of Europeans, from Magellan onward. The first mention of the Pagat area occurred in Garcia's work of 1685 on the ***Life and Martyrdom of Father Sanvitores***. Several references were made to the site, and a small church was apparently

established here in 1672. No references occurred after 1685, although the site was recorded on a map of A.D. 1788.

Very few artifacts recovered in the excavations are undeniably historic. These include a few fragments of blue-and-white porcelain that appear to be Willow Ware, and several metal fragments, nearly all of which are unidentifiable; they could be from any time period but are most likely from the last 50 years at the oldest. One large metal object appears to be an adz blade; it too does not appear to be very old.

Description of Pagat Site

The remains of the former village occur on a rocky shelf of land, about 60 ft above the sea and below the cliffs that form the coast on this part of the island. This limestone ledge, stretching north more than 1,000 m from Companaya Point, is a heavily forested but relatively level area of about 100-m maximum width. The sea lies to the east, below the rocky cliff that drops abruptly to the water. A narrow reef caps several of the points of land adjacent to the site. Limestone caves and collapsed areas in this seaward cliff provide access to the sea and the narrow interrupted reef.

The site is heavily overgrown with a typical limestone-forest community consisting primarily of *chopag (Mammea odorata)*, *pago (Hibiscus tiliaceus)*, and *lemon-china (Triphasia* sp.) Other trees noted include *Pandanus*, *puting (Barringtonia* sp.), *ahgao (Premna obtusifolia)*, *fadang (Cycas circinalis)*, *nunu (Ficus proliza)*, *lada (Morinda citrifolia)*, *paipai (Guamia mariannae)*, and *lemae (Artocarpus* sp.). Strand plants such as *Scaevola taccada* and *Messerschmidia argentea* cover the seaward part of the land beyond the forest. Coconut trees are absent from the recorded flora in the village area. Wild fauna such as lizards, various birds, rats, mice, and crabs are also found.

Within this forested area on the ledge above the sea are the remains of a relatively large village, consisting of *latte* structures, rock shelters, midden mounds, stone mortars, and a general and widespread scattering throughout the site surface of artifacts of stone, shell, and bone as well as sea shells, fire-cracked rock, and other evidences of early habitation. A large limestone sinkhole (a probable former source of fresh water for the area) marks the southern boundary of the main area of habitation. From this area northward, between the cliffs and the sea, are the remains of at least 15 and probably 20 or more stone *latte* houses. Only two of these are relatively complete--one is an eight-stone structure, the other a larger, 12-stone house. Another group of uprights exists in the northern part of the site, but many of these have been toppled from their original positions; those that remain suggest at least two or three *latte* structures may have existed in this part of the site.

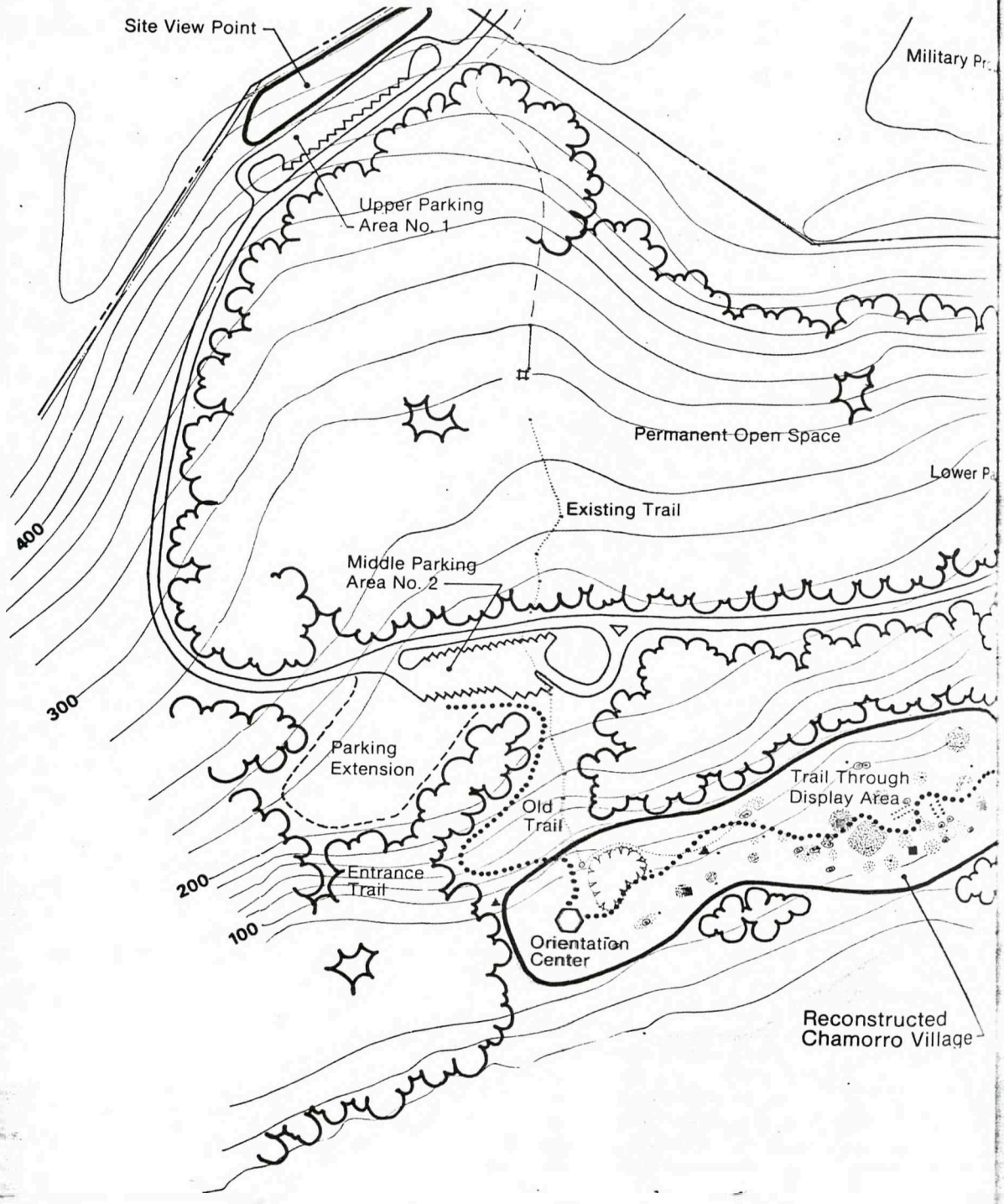
In addition, at least 50 distinct mounds of midden debris were recorded, each representing an area in which a household or group of households formerly did their cooking and other fire-related activities in the village. More than 30 basalt and limestone mortars as well as additional grinding areas in limestone cliffs and large rocks were used in the preparation of foods and other materials by grinding and crushing. Others probably exist in the dense undergrowth that covers much of the site. These surface remains indicate probable intensive use of the area during the period of occupation.

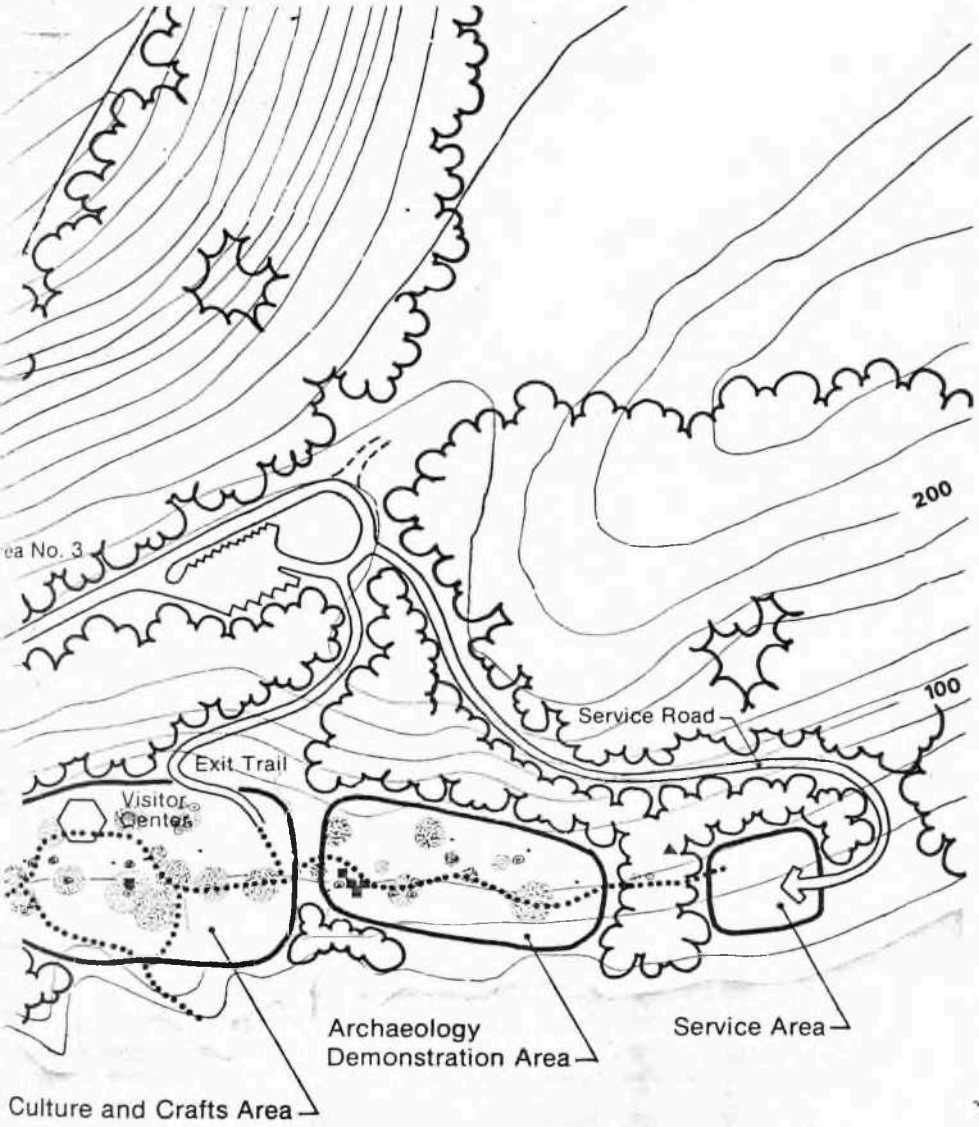
Plan for Pagat Site

The Pagat site was chosen as the first prehistoric site to be developed as a historic park for the following reasons. First, the area has been noted by Dr. Reinman, who did the field research and who also wrote *Notes on an Archaeological Survey of Guam, Mariana Islands, 1965-66*, as having enough apparently significant prehistoric remains to warrant inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Second, the Pagat site is located on a large area of Government of Guam lands (385 acres), large enough to accommodate visitors and still permit archaeological research to be conducted in separate areas of the same site. Third, it appears that the site is relatively undisturbed.

The one drawback, however, is the difficulty of access. The location of the site--on a narrow shelf at the base of the coastal cliffs--will require both road and trail construction down steep grades to provide visitor access to the site.

The suggested development pattern for the Pagat Village Historic Park is shown in Fig. 9 and discussed below.


Site View Point
Military Pr.
Upper Parking
Area No. 1
Permanent Open Space
Lower P.
Existing Trail
400
Middle Parking
Area No. 2
300
Parking
Extension
Trail Through
Display Area
Old
Trail
200
Entrance
Trail
100
Orientation
Center
Reconstructed
Chamorro Village



Traverse Points
Rock Shelters
Deteriorated Latte Set
Restorable Latte Set
Basalt Mortor
Bedrock or Limestone Mortor
Slope, Narrow End Points Down
Average Surface Midden
Heavy Surface Midden
Trail, Path

0 250' 500' 750'

Figure 9. **PROPOSED PAGAT HISTORIC PARK**

ITE ACCESS The location of the site, at the base the coastal cliff, requires a combined road/trail ess system. The proposed system will extend an ess road from the main road down to about the 200-ft levation; from this point a jungle trail will rve for the remaining 100-ft descent.

e access road will be constructed within the iginal right-of-way of an old road across the ilitary land from Route 15 to an initial viewpoint d upper parking area at the top of the coastal liff. This view area will provide the visitor ith introductory orientation information, which ll explain the overall site formation and the lationship of this site to other historic points interest within the area such as Pagat Point d Marbo Caves. From this initial view area, e road will descend down the cliff, at an erage grade of 10 percent which, although ep, will accommodate buses and automobiles, to second parking area, as shown in Fig. 9.

this lower parking lot, all visitors will leave ir vehicles and proceed the last 100 vertical ft foot via a new jungle trail to the Pagat settle- t area. This trail will be aligned so as to pro- de resting points at scenic vantage spots and ould include a limited number of benches for re- ed viewing. The trail will pass through dense ngle areas, which will be effective in establishing mood for the historic experience once one ches the Pagat site.

existing trail, which is too steep for many sitors, will be maintained as a portion of the storic park depicting the possibly original llage access route.

third parking site will be located near the other of the village, at the upper end of the trail necting the Pagat Village site to the Pagat int site. This area will serve as a pickup point visitors who arrive by bus and walk through the te. The intent of this is to allow visitors to ke a one-way transit through the village, rting with the trail above the sinkhole (from second parking area) through the village complex d then back up to the third parking area for ck-up.

ch of the parking areas is sited and designed to ommodate both cars and buses. It will be pos- ble to expand Parking Area No. 2 if future needs rrant it.

Service access to the site will initially be via the improved trail adjacent to Pagat Point from Parking Area No. 3. Ultimately it will be via a permanent service road cut into the cliff on the extreme east end of the site.

THE HISTORIC PARK VILLAGE LAYOUT It is suggested that the park be divided into three sections. The first will be a reconstructed Chamorro village. The area from the foot of the access trail to just beyond the major cluster of *latte* structures (about 800 linear ft) will be reconstructed to represent a precontact Chamorro village. The character and layout of the village will be determined largely by the results of the archaeological study of the area currently in progress. However, many of the preliminary ideas for the development of the Pagat Historic Park are taken from "Pagat Village," a paper by David T. Lotz, December 14, 1973.

Reconstruction will be as authentic as possible. Fortunately, most of the early explorers and the Spanish priests kept logs, journals, or diaries on which the work can be based; the first of the Jesuit priests, Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores, kept a lengthy journal. From his journal and others, Laura Thompson of Bishop Museum compiled a description of Spanish-explorer-period Chamorro culture in her book, *The Native Culture of the Mariana Islands (1945)*.

It is suggested that the village be set up in such a way that the visitor can walk through the village from interest point to interest point and gain information from interpretive signs and displays portraying the aspects of daily life in a Chamorro village. In this way, the village will have meaning beyond the mere display of artifacts; the pattern of village organization will be experienced.

In addition to presenting the complete Chamorro village, the use of the recovered tools and other objects in Chamorro life can be shown in an interpretive display. Other aspects depicting the life at the Chamorro village of Pagat should include:

1. The limestone sink and cave as sources of fresh water, vital to the village
2. A coastal site describing Chamorro fishing
3. The house site of a *mangatchang*
4. The household unit of an *atchaot*

5. The house of the *maga* or chief

6. Life in the bachelor clubhouse

7. The rock shelter and its probable uses

8. Chamorro fishing techniques

The *latte* in good condition will be restored, with the capstones remounted. One *latte* structure will have a reconstructed *latte* house built on top of the capstones, utilizing local materials and using original building methods wherever possible, as a part of a reconstructed Chamorro village. The other *latte* will be left in their current state, to give the visitors a perspective of the original *latte* as found.

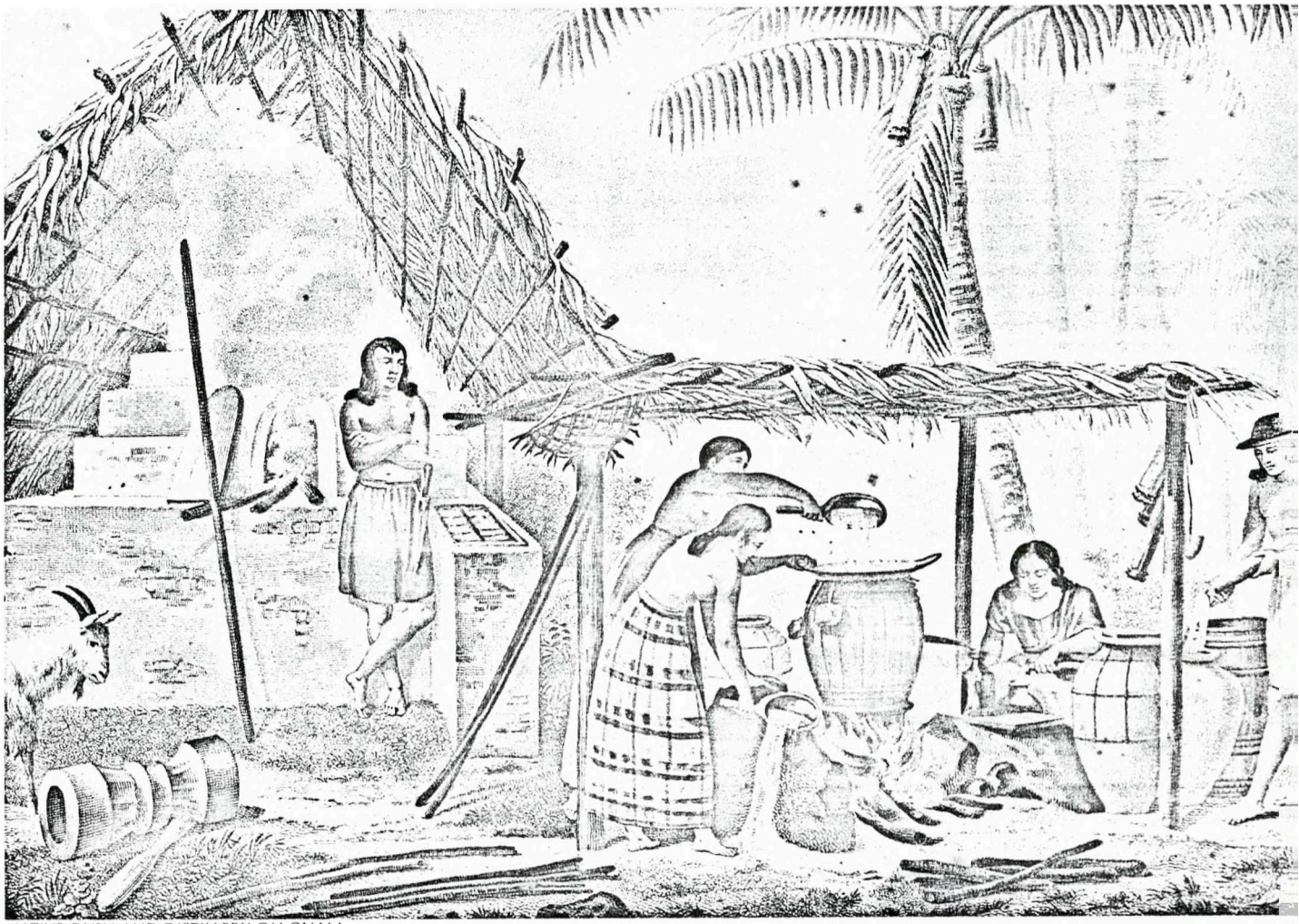
Suitable literature will be available at the interpretation center at the start of the trail, featuring information on archaeological research and early Chamorro life.

The second section of the historic park will contain a visitor center composed of a cluster of Chamorro-style buildings that will be used for demonstrations of native crafts and other cultural exhibits. Chamorro employees in period dress (as near as possible, considering moral codes) will act as guides and give craft, fishing, farming, food-preparation, warfare, and other demonstrations. Sale of the artifacts produced at these demonstrations might be considered. Lectures on history, nature, and archaeology could also be given. The center could be run through the Anthropology Department of the University of Guam.

The last section of the historic park will consist of an area set aside for the public demonstration of archaeological survey techniques. The methods and tools could be displayed in a manner similar to that used for artifacts in the Chamorro village.

ZONING The area surrounding the historic park should be zoned as a permanent open-space district, which should extend up to the military property, and up and down the coast to the extent that future development will not disturb the setting of the historic park.

PLANNING TOOLS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IMPLEMENTATI



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PLANNING TOOLS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IMPLEMENTATION

After the completion of the basic historic-site inventory, the Territory of Guam will be in a much better position to evaluate its preservation needs and to compare these needs with the tools available to implement an appropriate conservation program. Some of the historic-preservation techniques used in other places are described below, summarized from Miner (1969).

ZONING

If properly applied, conventional zoning can offer some protection to historic areas. Matters normally covered in the zoning law (such as uses permitted, density, building height, lot coverage, setback lines, yards and other open spaces, signs, and off-street parking and loading) do have an influence on the character of an area. These regular controls may be perfectly adequate in some instances, as, for example, a case where a single noteworthy building is being maintained as a residence in the midst of a well-established and stable residential area, especially when the owner is aware of and respects its architectural value. Conventional zoning, however, could not prevent the present owner, or a subsequent owner, from making alterations or additions that would destroy the architectural integrity of the house, as architectural-control provisions are lacking.

HISTORIC DISTRICT ZONING

To overcome this problem, many governments have added special historic-district regulations to their zoning laws. These are generally handled as refinements that apply additional restrictions to areas of distinctive public interest. In some cases, regular provisions--heights, yards, setbacks and so forth--are modified to fit conditions of the historic district, and in all cases new architectural-control provisions are included. A major feature of the establishment of particular architectural controls within the district is the creation of a board to administer them.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ZONING

alternative approach to establishing historic-
istrict zoning may be particularly relevant to
ities with a scarce and scattered architectural
eritage. With such conditions, both flexibility
n controls and public-policy commitment are im-
rtant to the success of an overall preservation
rogram. This policy commitment can be achieved
y the preparation and adoption of a zoning-law
endment that establishes the basic framework for
esignation of historic areas, standards for de-
elopmental and architectural controls, and an
rganization for administering these controls with-
n potential historic districts. This can be done
fore the comprehensive inventory and evaluation
re completed and before potential district
undaries have been clearly identified. Such a
policy amendment" can provide a flexible framework
ithin which specific regulations can be custom-
ilored to fit specific conditions in the various
otential historic districts.

e adopted historic and cultural policy begins
ith a statement of intent that can be viewed as
expression of public policy about what should
preserved and for what purposes, and about who
ould be involved in a coordinated conservation
rogram.

ithin districts now existing or hereafter created,
t is intended to permit creation of historic and
ltural conservation districts in general areas
for individual structures and premises officially
signated as having historic or cultural signifi-
nce. Regulations within such districts are in-
nded: 1) to protect against destruction of or
croachment upon such areas, structures, or premises;
) to encourage uses that will lead to their con-
inuance, conservation, and improvement in a
nner appropriate to preservation of the cultural
d historic heritage of the territory; 3) to
revent creation of environmental influences
verse to such purposes; and 4) to assure that
w structures and uses within such districts
ill be in keeping with the character to be
reserved and enhanced.

t is further the intent of these regulations that
e Bureau of Planning and Department of Land Manage-
nt shall seek the advice and assistance of the
tate Historic Preservation Officer and the Guam
view Board for Historic Preservation and the
rticipation of historical associations and other organizations or individuals qualified by interest, training, and experience. The State Historic Preservation Officer should be assigned the central responsibility for preparing applications to establish historic and cultural conservation districts. A study is presently under way to survey and record the architecture of the village of Inarajan for possible nomination as a historic architectural district to the National Register of Historic Places. Detailed studies required to be a part of the application for each historic district are described.

Check List: Historic-Area Analysis

The following information check list may be used to establish a historic and cultural zone.

I. Extent of Proposed District

- A. Text
  1. Determination of nature and extent of proposed historic district (based on much of material listed below)
  2. Local criteria used in establishing boundaries for the district, any transitional areas, and any sub-areas
  3. Description and justification of proposed district, transitional area, and sub-area boundaries
- B. Graphic Support
  1. Detailed base maps at appropriate scale showing location of structures and property lines
  2. Map delineating proposed district boundary, transitional areas boundaries (if any), and sub-area boundaries (if any)

II. Definition of Historic and Cultural Character of Proposed District

- A. Text
  1. Description of structures of substantial public significance in district (based on detailed evaluations in comprehensive inventory)

2. Architectural descriptions of other, less-important structures in the district, including period or date of construction, architectural style, notable features or details, location on site in relation to yards and open space, and historic associations (if any)

3. Description of building relationships in district; note overall urban scale of area

4. Description of environmental characteristics, such as maturity and extent of vegetation, types and conditions of street and sidewalk pavement, open-space pattern, scale of buildings, compatibility of construction materials, and quality and visual continuity of fences, walls, gates, and other site feature

5. Analysis of visual strengths and weaknesses of area

B. Graphic Support

1. Map showing individual buildings by period of construction and/or architecture style

2. Map showing locations of structures of substantial public significance

3. Map showing construction materials of structures

4. Map showing heights of structures

5. Map showing locations of structures in relation to yards, courts, inner-block access points, and other open-space features

6. Maps portraying in schematic manner the analysis of design strengths and weaknesses of area

7. Supplementary materials--e.g., scale models, perspective drawings, photographs (aerial and/or ground level)

Present Conditions in Proposed District

A. Text

1. Analysis of land-and building-use patterns

2. Evaluation of circulation system, including vehicular access to district, internal vehicular circulation, pedestrian circulation, adequacy of on- and off-street parking, and adequacy of loading and building service areas

3. Analysis of existing zoning-pattern and permitted-use implications

4. Analysis of lands not occupied by structures, in terms of location, ownership, and use

5. Analysis of structural conditions of buildings and degrees of maintenance of both buildings and sites

6. Classification of existing structures, premises, or uses likely to have adverse effect on established character of district and, to the extent possible, definition of this effect.

B. Graphic support

1. Map of existing land and building uses

2. Map of existing circulation system, showing vehicular access points, streets for vehicular circulation (by various classifications if relevant), pedestrian circulation facilities, on- and off-street parking locations (distinguished between public and private), and on- and off-street loading or building service areas

3. Existing zoning map

4. Vacant-land location map, showing ownership and use

5. Map of structural conditions

6. Location map showing existing structures, premises, or uses likely to have an adverse effect on character of district, with schematic portrayal of extent of this effect

IV. Recent Trends in Proposed District

A. Text

1. Review of available data on changes within district in land-use patterns, zoning patterns, circulation patterns,

population characteristics, land values, and structural conditions over a specific time interval

2. Pattern and extent of any public or private restoration work that has occurred within the district over a specific time interval

B. Graphic Support

1. Old maps showing land use, zoning circulation, land values, or structural conditions within specified time period

2. Map locating all public or private restorations within specified time period

Objectives for Conservation

A. Text

1. Outline of desirable public objectives for future conservation and development of area

2. Identification and evaluation of any known private development plans within the area or in proximity to the district which would affect its character

3. Identification and evaluation of any public plans for area or plans which will have effect on area

4. Statement of objectives in terms of developmental options available in relation to specific characteristics of district and its parts

B. Graphic Support

1. Map(s) portraying known public and private plans that could affect the district

2. Map(s) portraying in schematic form developmental options available within district and consistent with conservation objectives

VI. Proposed Regulations

A. Text

1. Evaluation of previously established or currently proposed general historic zoning regulations (depending on whether the framework or the traditional approach is being followed) for applicability and reasonableness in the proposed district--uses permitted within district; uses permitted within transitional areas; lot regulations; yards, courts, and building spacing; maximum lot coverage by all buildings; height regulations; off-street parking and loading; signs and exterior illumination

2. Evaluation of need for additional regulations to be applied within the proposed district, its transitional areas, and/or its sub-areas, to supplement or modify the general regulations--permitted principal and accessory uses and structures, prohibited principal and accessory uses and structures, minimum lot and yard requirements, maximum lot coverage by all buildings, maximum and/or minimum heights of structures, off-street parking requirements, off-street loading requirements, control of signs, control of exterior illumination, control of building removals and demolitions

B. Graphic Support - Map(s) showing district, transitional-area, and sub-area boundaries, indicating impact of proposed regulations

This analytical framework is needed so that the State Historic Preservation Officer will have sufficient background information and professional evaluation as a basis for his declaration that the district is in fact an area of historic and cultural significance requiring protection against destruction and encroachment.

RELATED REGULATIONS

The zoning law should also outline some general regulations to apply in historic and cultural conservation districts--uses permitted; lot regulations; yards, courts, and building spacing; maximum lot coverage; height; off-street parking

and loading; and signs and exterior illumination. Flexibility is retained in that the State Historic Preservation Officer recommends that these general provisions be supplemented or modified when applied to a particular historic district.

The State Historic Preservation Officer should also be responsible for administration of the architectural-control provisions--the review of applications and issuance of certificates of appropriateness for permits to modify the exterior appearance of existing buildings, to construct new buildings, and to move or demolish existing structures of substantial public interest. Technical assistance should be provided by the Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation, which should advise the Bureau of Planning on matters of community appearance. For any and all historic districts created, the State Historic Preservation Officer, with the assistance of the Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation, assumes the role of the Architectural Review Board or Historic District Commission found in other areas.

Flexibility in the general zoning regulations is essential so that they can be applied to districts of different character within the same general area. The law should contain additional features that add flexibility to the overall framework provided. These features are based both on an understanding of the local architectural heritage (remaining notable structures tend to be isolated from one another or in a loose physical relationship with one another, rather than in conveniently compact concentrations). They should also permit regulations for transitional areas around historic districts and special regulations for sub-areas within historic districts.

Regulations for transitional areas may be needed to protect the character of the district from potentially adverse developments in visually related areas. Regulation by sub-areas is a refinement over the usual practice of flat district-wide requirements, allowing the historic and cultural provisions for a particular district to be more sensitive to existing conditions. It is important, however, that sub-areas be clearly defined and that the special regulations apply uniformly within them. (For all practical purposes, the sub-area is an individual district.) Provisions for particular attention to transitional areas and sub-areas are based on a portion of the enabling legislation that provides for variations in or exceptions to the general regulations in any district in cases of unusual situations, or to ease the transition from one district to another, or for buildings, structures, or uses having special requirements.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

Another device for exerting architectural controls over historic structures and places is the special commission that operates outside of the context of the zoning law. Functions of such commissions are similar to those of the architectural review boards discussed previously. Each commission's scope of concern is limited to a specific historic district and involves review and approval of all permit applications to construct, alter, add to, paint, or demolish any building which fronts on a public street or alley within that district.

SCENIC EASEMENTS

Depending on local program objectives, the scenic easement may be still another tool for public control of the architectural integrity of certain historic structures. It is a device that allows preservation of the public interest in the appearanc of the building without substantially affecting the use of the property. The purpose is to prevent exterior alterations detrimental to the original architectural design. The approach is for a public body to acquire--through purchase, condemnation, or perhaps donation--a "negative easement" over the facade of the building which does not allow the owner to alter the exterior appearance of the building without approval of a designated public agency.

The owner and his successors would retain all rights to the property except the right to modify its appearance. Except in the rare case of donation, this approach provides compensation to the owner for the particular property right he gives up. Because of limited experience thus far, however, it may prove difficult to determine how much the right to change the appearance of the property is worth in relation to fair market value.

An advantage of the easement approach is that the building continues in productive private use. A disadvantage is that while the architectural integrity of the single important structure is protected in this manner, there is no protection against detrimental environmental influences from adjacent properties unless similar easements are acquired there also.

AN RENEWAL

architecturally and historically important ctures are found in the older central portions ities, areas that have become subject to rioration and possible urban-renewal treatment. ugh proper coordination with overall compre- ive planning and preservation programs, urban al can greatly aid the objectives of historic cultural conservation.

jor contribution is the provision of improved ings for historic structures. Through urban wal, blighting conditions in the vicinity can moved. With various public improvements, an ved environment can be provided for historic ctures. New uses can be applied to old areas, new construction can be related to the old gh appropriate aesthetic controls within al project areas.

ration of important structures can be aided by local public agency by either of two actions. first is acquisition by the local public agency restoration and later resales to private in- sts, with deed restrictions appropriate to ect the architectural integrity of the struc- and the public investment in the restoration. second is that, as part of an urban renewal ect, the local agency can move historic build- to new sites, either inside or outside the ect. In all instances, renewal planning needs e closely coordinated with planning for the rehensive preservation program

ERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

er programs of the Federal Department of sing and Urban Development can be used to ist cities in implementing an historic con- vation program. The recent Section 709 grant gram provides up to half the cost of acquiring, toring, and improving structures or places of toric and architectural importance that meet ional Register criteria. Public bodies are only eligible applicants.

eral assistance to cities through the open- ce land program covers up to 50 percent of the ts of acquiring and developing, as permanent n space, land which has historic value, land on ch historic structures are located, and land hance the setting of historic structures.

The urban-beautification program, also with 50-percent matching funds, can assist in improving the setting of publicly owned historic sites (not acquired by the open-space land program). Historical and cultural conservation projects eligible under urban beautification must be included in an officially adopted, city-wide beautification program.

TAX INCENTIVES

Frequently, some form of tax incentive is suggested as a possible device to encourage rehabilitation and preservation. Such incentives could take numerous forms--assessment rate reduction or rate freeze, temporary exemption, refund, and so on. The basic idea is to encourage the owner to restore and preserve the building by offsetting some of his improvement expenses with some type of tax relief. The feasibility of any such proposal, of course, must be evaluated thoroughly in terms of both State and local laws.

Any tax-incentive proposal must be realistic and linked to a strong case that it is clearly in the public interest to insure the preservation and proper maintenance of particular significant structures. Appropriate safeguards must be included.

DIRECT ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC USE

A final public option to preserve selected important buildings and sites is direct acquisition, either by purchase or by condemnation. This action should be considered when a significant structure becomes available in a location appropriate to the performance of a particular public function or when this is the only chance remaining to save a truly outstanding building. Not all publicly owned historic structures need to become period museums.

Other public uses should also be considered. Depending on location, other possible uses for significant old houses might include a branch library, office space for growing city agencies, an art school annex or rental gallery affiliated with the local art museum, a neighborhood center for the provision of various city services, or an information center.

Decisions on public acquisition must be based not only on the architectural and historic merit of the structure but also on the potential for productive use by public agencies.

PRIVATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION IMPLEMENTATION TECHNIQUES

Private resources must also be utilized in successfully carrying out a comprehensive program to conserve the community's historic and architectural heritage. These can balance and supplement public efforts. Several options will be noted briefly.

ACQUISITION FOR PRIVATE USE

One way in which private sources can assist, of course, is in finding appropriate new uses for historic structures within any zoning restrictions that prevail. There are numerous examples throughout the country in which private organizations or individuals have purchased and restored these buildings for their own use. Possible uses abound (historical society headquarters, chamber of commerce office, fraternity or sorority house, architects' or other professionals' office, women's club, and so on), but these may not be able to relocate at the time when a reuse is urgently needed to preserve an old structure.

REVOLVING FUNDS

The revolving-fund technique applies private funds to the redevelopment and conservation of historic areas. A private organization raises funds to purchase and restore historic structures, which are then rented or resold (usually with deed restrictions to protect the exterior appearance of the structures), with the proceeds returning to the fund to be applied to other structures. In some cases structures are resold to other parties committed to carry out the restoration work.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

Occasionally, restrictive covenants have been used to preserve certain features of the character of an area, usually a small, prestige-address area.

The covenant runs with the land and binds owners and their successors to particular practices with respect to their property. Private covenants depend on the consent of all owners in the area in question, a consensus that will probably be difficult to achieve, especially in larger areas. While restrictive covenants may provide effective controls, they may be virtually impossible to create in historic areas with many property owners.

Though such covenant agreements among owners may be rare, the restrictive covenant may still be a useful tool when an individual owner or foundation (as described above) purchases and restores numerous old structures. In such cases, effective covenants can become conditions of the resale of the properti

PRIVATE RECOGNITION

A final type of private effort gets into the realm of friendly persuasion. Frequently, local historic associations will try to educate owners about the historic and architectural values of their structure The association places a distinctive marker on the structure to signify its importance if the owner agrees to a certain standard of maintenance. If the owner fails to meet this standard, the plaque is removed. This is more an educational technique than a tool to accomplish architectural controls.

EDUCATION, TEAMWORK AND COORDINATION

A simple yet persuasive view states that education is the primary instrument in any program to increase appreciation of the valuable assets of this country and to preserve them from damage. We turn to education because appreciation and conservation of beauty can be taught and learned (Brandwein 1965).

Public education is a basic component in any successful conservation program. A primary objective is th stimulation of public interest in, and concern for, the maintenance and enhancement of the community's historic and architectural heritage. Various media can be used to publicize the results of the comprehensive inventory and evaluation. Public exposure t and participation in documentation and interpretatio are means of generating additional community interes and support for the conservation program.

Like many aspects of urban planning today, the task of developing and implementing a comprehensive program of historic and cultural conservation extends beyond the normal scope of activities of any single profession. Because of its intimate relationship with other aspects of urban development, the preservation program should be developed within a comprehensive planning context. As the program develops, it will require the involvement of both professionals and laymen. Teamwork is essential to pro vide the broad base of fact and judgment from which the plan for preservation is prepared. Each member of the team applies his particular talents and

ledge to the problems and decisions. Through
interaction of these skills, it is hoped that
action program capable of implementation will
rge with the beginnings of a base of support
ured by the widespread participation during
planning stages.

second basic key is coordination, not just among
various participants in the process as suggested
e, but particularly among the various program
ponents as they are developed. While some com-
nts must be handled sequentially, others can
developed concurrently (at least in preliminary
). Inventory, evaluation, policy, and tools of
lementation must be related, both in philosophical
ndation and in details as these evolve. Represen-
ives of both public and private groups must
icipate in a balanced program to identify,
luate, protect, and interpret those values of
past that give perspective to the present and
dance to the future.

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GLOSSARY

aniti - spirits of the dead (ancestors), worshipped by the Chamorros

atchaot - middle class; they were usually related to the ***matua*** class

atupat - sling stones; lemon-shaped stones used for warfare and possibly hunting, these are artificially shaped and range in size from about 1 to 8 in. in length

kakahna - class of sorcerer; probably more like a shaman; these survived into recent times whereas the ***makahna*** tradition became extinct

latte - stone pillars with capstones; made of basalt, limestone, and/or coral, depending on the availability of the materials in the locality; varied in form as well as size and most probably were house foundations

maga (magat-lahe) - highest-ranking male, usually the oldest noble, who was a district leader or chief

makahna - now extinct class of professional sorcerers

mangatchang (manachang) - lowest class; sort of "untouchable" class; segregated from the rest of the society and lived almost like slaves

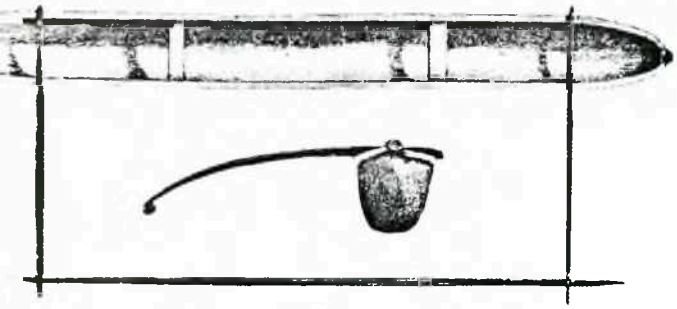
matua - highest class in the native society; made up of ***Chamorri*** (the highest-ranking nobles and chiefs)

sasalaguan - dwelling place of Chayfi, a demon

songsong - villages

taotaomona - has many meanings, the most popular being "men of superhuman abilities and strength" (post-Spanish?); also means "people of the aforetime" but can also connote "ghost or spirit" of the ancestors

From Carano (1969) and Thompson (1932)







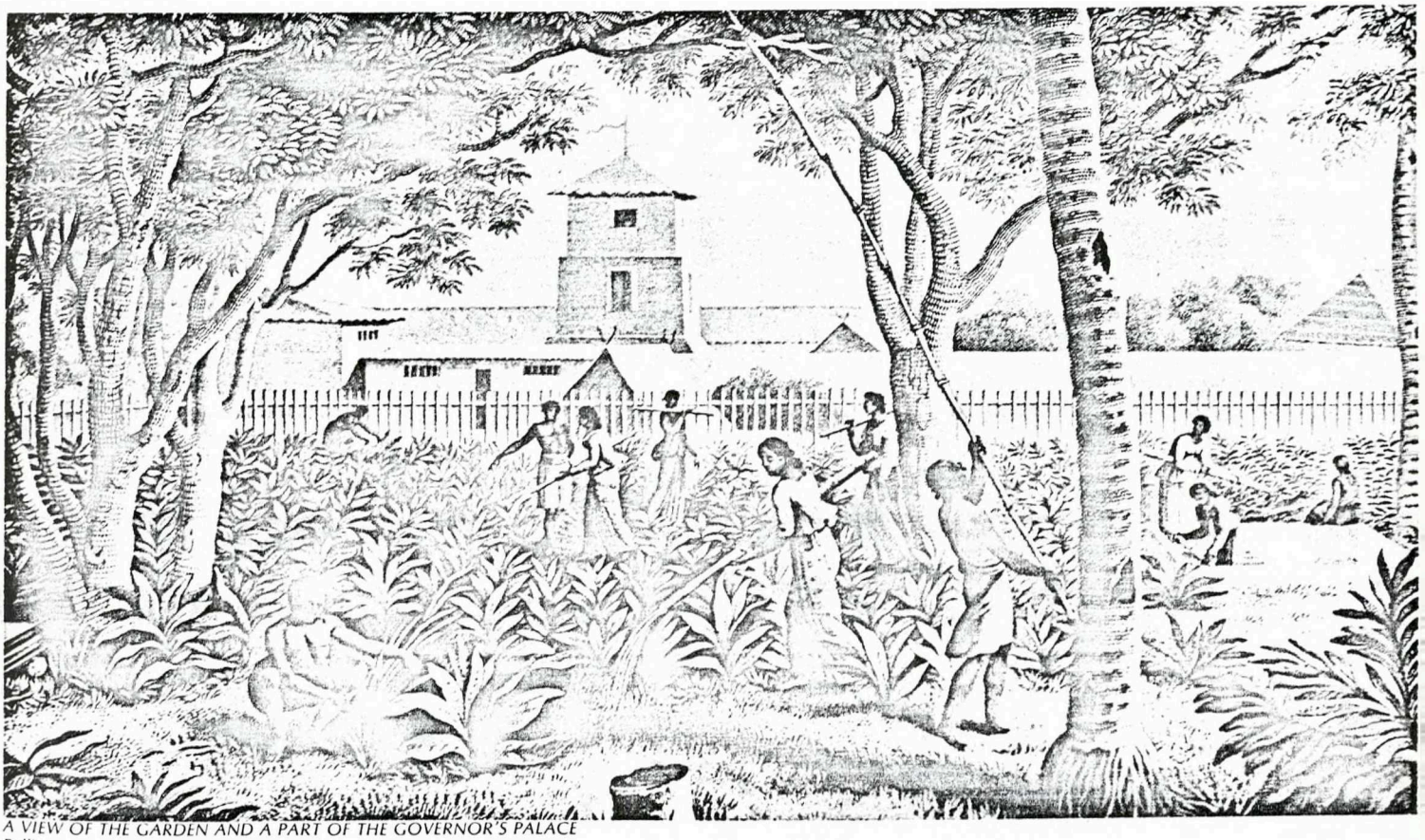
CREDITS

DRAWINGS

Photographs of the drawings and old maps of Guam presented in this book were generously provided by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum Library, from two books published on early voyages during which the ships visited the island of Guam. Volume 2 of an eight-volume series titled *Atlas du Voyage de la Corvette l'Astrolabe pendant les anees 1826...1829,* by Jules Sébastian César Dumont d'Urville, commander of the expedition, published in Paris by Roret between 1832 and 1834, is the source of drawings by the artists Paris and Sainson. *Atlas Historique par J. Arago, A. Pellion, etc.* (sic), a supplement to the book *Voyage autor du Monde,...Sur les Corvettes de S.M. l'Uranie et la Physicienne pendant les anées 1817...1820,* published in Paris by Chez Papillet Ainé in 1825, is the source of drawings by the artists Leroy, Pellion, and Bérard, and the map by Louis Claude Desaulses de Freycinet, who commanded the expedition.

PHOTOGRAPHY

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A VIEW OF THE GARDEN AND A PART OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE
Pellion