

Na' Nína' etnunen Línahyan Ní' Manmaloffan

Connecting the Community to the Past A Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan for Guam 2007–2011

Prepared by:

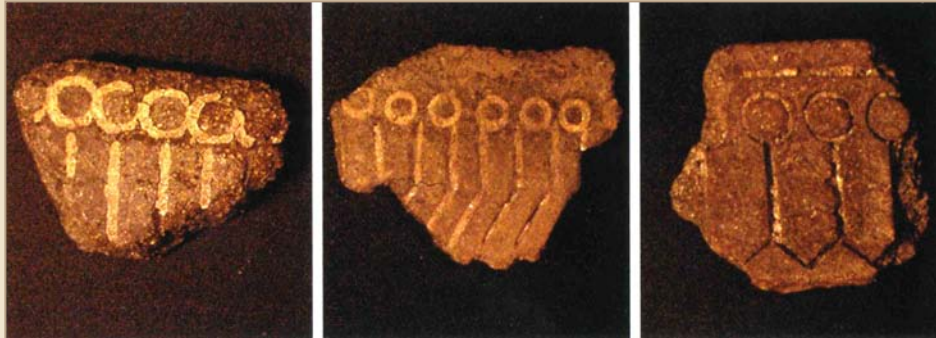
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Under the oversight of:

**Guam State Historic Preservation Office
Guam Historic Resources Division
Guam Department of Parks and Recreation**

Final
October 2007

IPÃO INCISED POTTERY



In 1957, Alexander Spoehr discovered this type of pottery and assumed that it arrived through trade due to a paucity in archaeological records. In 1978, archaeological investigations at Ipao Beach revealed that the first Chamorro settlers manufactured this pottery, contrary to Alexander Spoehr's assumptions.



Ypao Beach Park, present day

Message from Guam SHPO



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Hafa Adai,

The island of Guam has evolved into a key economic and military location in the Western Pacific. The growth – both in population and infrastructure – has brought Guam to the forefront of Pacific development.

It is with this growth that the community needs to remember our rich history and strive to protect our historical and cultural fortune.

This Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan allows the Guam Historic Resource Division to move forward with the growing development with set goals that will enable us to preserve historic sites and educate the island on these priceless locales and items.

Our action plan is to: 1) Identify, evaluate and nominate historic properties; 2) protect and preserve historic properties; 3) strengthen community involvement in historic preservation; 4) establish strong partnerships; and 5) improve efficient retrieval of information for research and distribution.

Our future will change, but our past will not. Our goal of *Connecting the Community to the Past* will drive us to fulfill our mission of protecting and preserving historic properties while teaching our people the cultural significance.

Joseph W. Dueñas

State Historic Preservation Officer

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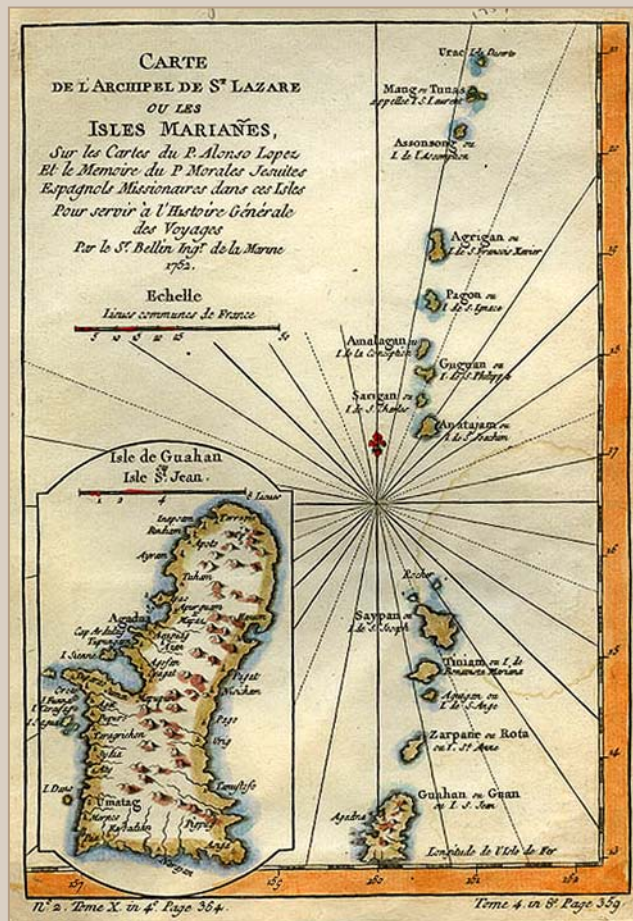
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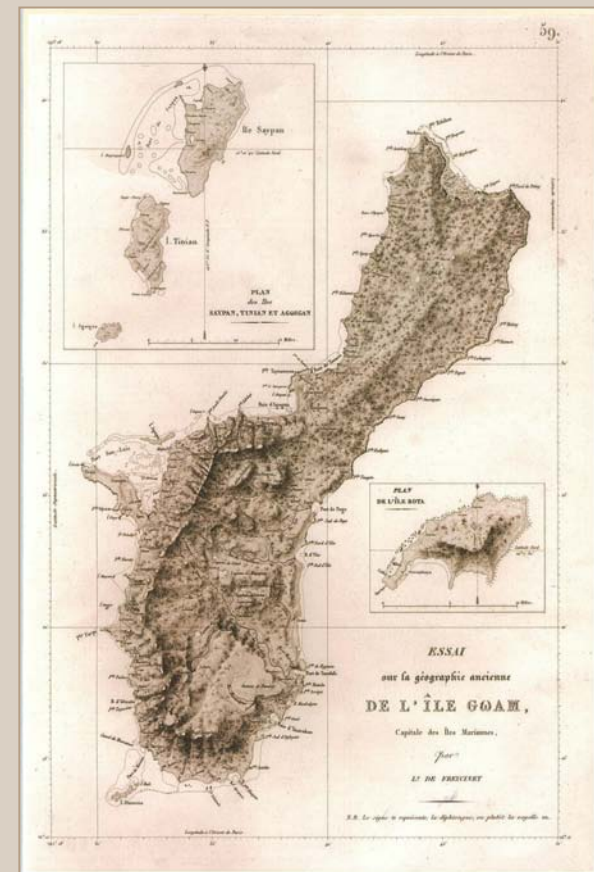


Copy of Bellin Map of Guam and the Mariana Islands, 1757

GUAM'S PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Guam is the largest island in the Mariana Islands archipelago. The island is approximately 32 miles in length and varies from a width of 4 miles to 8 miles, with a total area of about 212 square miles. The northern half of Guam is covered by a fairly flat limestone plateau with steep cliffs along the shore lines. Rainwater in this northern half of the island percolates quickly, recharging Guam's only drinking water aquifer. The southern half of Guam is in stark contrast to the northern half. In southern Guam, bedrock is mostly volcanic rock with clay soils on top. Streams and rivers have carved this half of the island into a rugged mountainous region.

Guam's climate is generally warm and humid throughout the year, with average temperatures ranging between 85 degrees to 89 degrees F in the afternoon and 70 degrees to 75 degrees F in the evening. The dry season (mid-January through July) is characterized by very little rainfall and consistent trade winds predominantly from the northeast. May, June, and July are the driest months of the year. The rainy season (August through mid-January) features heavy winds and rains with occasional typhoons and tropical storms.



Copy of geographic map of Guam created during the voyage of Louis De Freycinet from 1817–1820.

Introduction

There are various reasons why preservation is important to Guam, but the most important is that it connects the community to the past. Preservation and heritage planning establishes a future direction and vision for historic and cultural resource protection. On Guam, cultural resources include historic places, as well as cultural practices and patterns.

Na' Nina'etnunen Linahyan Ni' Manmaloffan—Connecting the Community to the Past, A Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan for Guam, 2007–2011 is a comprehensive plan that will guide the Guam State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the next five years. The plan will provide direction for the preservation and protection of Guam's rich, but fragile historic resources through a series of goals and objectives that will address preservation needs to meet the plan's vision. The plan also identifies current critical trends, issues, threats, and opportunities affecting historic preservation.

This plan is an update to the 1997 *Historic Preservation in Guam: A Comprehensive Plan*. The 1997 plan identified ten major preservation trends and issues: economic development and historic places; natural hazards and historic preservation; property rights concerns; effective enforcement of compliance agreements; site looting; public involvement and information; heritage tourism; restoration planning; and long term records and collections care. Since the last plan's publication 10 years ago, some issues remain while new trends have emerged that will shape preservation planning for Guam's historic resources. Goals and strategies were also included in the 1997 Plan.

CAVE PICTOGRAPHS



Gadao's Cave, Inarajan

Pictographs are rare and usually found in caves, with only 10 sites currently recorded in Guam. The meaning of pictographs is a matter of conjecture.



Aerial Photo of Hila'an Embayment



View of Hila'an Complex from the cliff side road to Tanguisson Beach

HILA'AN COMPLEX

The Hila'an Complex site is a large pre-contact habitation complex on the western coast of Guam, within the municipality of *Dedidu* (Dededo). The site is below a cliff line and spans nearly the entire coastline of COMNAVMARIANAS Communications Annex South Finegayan. The site, listed on the Guam Register, consists of the remains of 20 *latte* sets (large stone pillars found on the Mariana Islands built by the ancient chamorro people), rock mounds, wells, a cobble wall, a freshwater pond, rock shelters, and a sheltered mortar area on the cliff face north of the coastal strip.

The complex is accessible by coastal trail, yet vulnerable as it is near a popular snorkeling area known as Shark's Hole/*Sagua Ma'gas*. Many *latte* uprights are no longer standing; others have been almost completely destroyed,

leaving limestone fragments where *latte* once stood. Surface scavenging of artifacts, mostly pottery shards, igneous rock fragments, and *Tridacna* shell, has occurred.

At the time it was listed on the Guam Register, it was on Navy-owned federal property. The land has since been determined excess to federal needs. The United States General Services Agency (GSA) took administrative control of the land and began a process to return the land to the Government of Guam. While under Navy control and while under transition, no security protective measures were taken. Chamorro families began to squat on the land and established two homesteads within the complex site in the late 1990s. This lack of stewardship and disregard of federal mandates have resulted in the site being looted and vandalized. The area is not easily accessible by the public and cannot be monitored frequently.

The United States GSA proposes to convey the parcel that contains the complex to the Government of Guam, Guam Ancestral Lands Commission for public purposes. During the Section 106 review process, the Guam SHPO and GSA determined that the transfer of ownership may result in physical alterations and other adverse effects on a site determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register. As a result of this, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was agreed upon and put into effect.

The MOA included a "Historic Preservation Covenant" that will run in perpetuity with the land to ensure consistency with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The covenant ensures that any future use of the historic property shall be in accordance with Section 106 and that the Guam SHPO shall be consulted.

Planning Process

Guiding Principles of the Plan

Federal policies mandate that each state historic preservation office develop and implement a statewide (in Guam's case, islandwide) historic preservation plan. The National Park Service (NPS) provides guidance to each state for future historic planning activities. Overall, the planning process must involve the public. Development of the plan involves identifying critical issues through assessment of historic resources and historic contexts, and identifying special studies that may be required. The Plan must be understandable and usable by the Guam SHPO and the community, as it establishes clear goals and provides guidance for implementation of preservation initiatives.

A Plan for the Community, by the Community

Na' Nina'etnunen Linahyan Ni' Manmaloffan—Connecting the Community to the Past is a document designed to address the issues and concerns facing historic preservation efforts on Guam. Historic preservation cannot be achieved by a single agency or organization alone. Working within the constraints of the Guam SHPO's budget, resources, and mandates, implementation of the plan must be shared in partnership with various preservation partners in the community. The plan is intended to showcase preservation community achievements and build upon new partnerships. For this reason, the plan was

developed with significant input from individuals, non-profit organizations, local and federal agencies, cultural resource management consultants, and cultural organizations, as well as guidance from the Guam SHPO.

In order to emphasize that community participation is necessary to implement the plan, the Action Plan includes tasks to be accomplished by government agencies and community groups. While specific community groups are not identified, it is expected that groups will step up and take action. It is unlikely that any single group could accomplish the action items alone, and therefore, a broad range of preservation organizations and agencies are invited and encouraged to take the lead in achieving specific action items listed in the plan.

PLANNING PROCESS

One of the goals in developing this plan was to obtain and incorporate comments from a wide range of people, organizations, and public agencies. Community participation in the preparation of this plan was critical to understanding what is important to the community. Under the direction of the Guam SHPO, various methods were used to collect information from the broad preservation community.

June 2006

The planning team mailed letters, surveys and invitations to cultural and preservation organizations, and various local and federal agencies.

July 2006

Group meetings were conducted with invited organizations and agencies. A complete contact list of participants and contributors to the plan is included as Appendix C.

July 2006

Survey questionnaires were mailed to cultural resource management consultants, village mayors, and members of the Guam Historic Preservation Review Board.

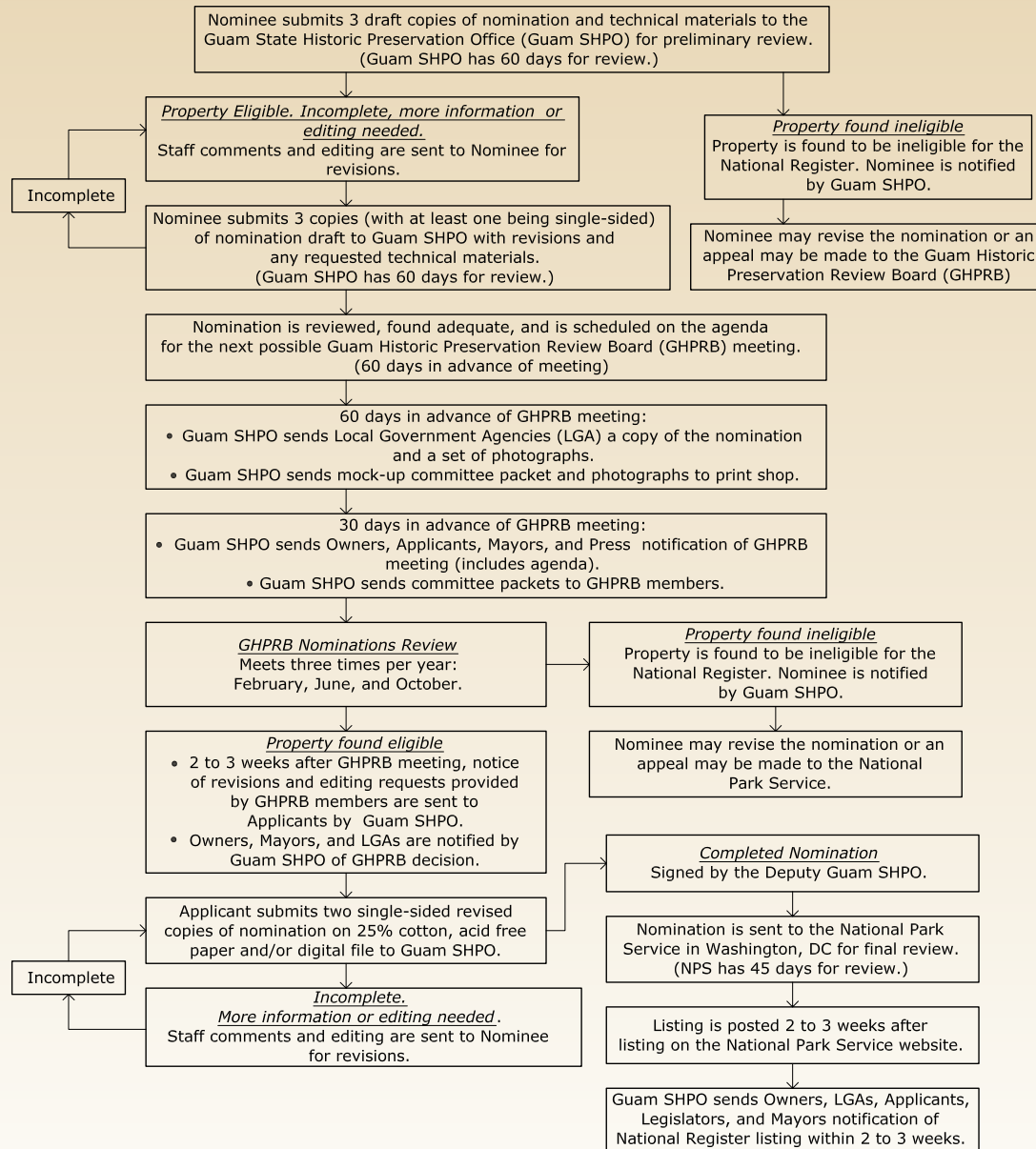
August–September 2006

Public meetings were held. During the public meetings, questionnaires were used to gather more input.

2007

The Draft Plan was made available for public review on the Guam SHPO website. The final plan will be published on the SHPO website.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROCESS FLOW CHART



The Plaza de España (Guam and National Registers), with the Kiosko in the foreground, and the Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral in the background (Guam Register).



Agana Spanish Bridge, (Guam and National Registers)

A Vision for Historic Preservation on Guam

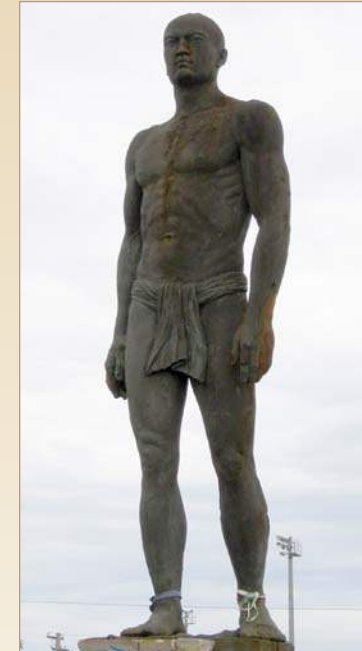
Guam's communities are actively involved in historic preservation.

All communities on Guam are actively involved in ensuring historic resources are protected and available in the future. Historic preservation will become a part of everyday lives within homes and schools; public and private places; villages and businesses; professional and cultural organizations; federal and state agencies; and boards and commissions. All communities will connect to preservation through protection, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic properties; curation, interpretation, presentation, research, recordation and documentation of historic resources; as well as acquisition and maintenance of these properties and resources. Through education and training, preservation will be realized by the broad community.

Na' Nina'etnunen Linahyan Ni' Manmaloffan—Connecting the Community to the Past is a five-year plan designed to activate the preservation community on Guam. The vision for historic preservation will be realized each time an action item in this plan is achieved.

Although the Guam SHPO plays an important role in preservation efforts, it cannot successfully instill preservation values in the community without collective involvement. Guam SHPO will strive to provide needed and appropriate direction and resources to the various communities on Guam, in hopes of enabling them to respond to their specific preservation needs.

CHIEF KEPUHA



Chief Kepuha, whose name means "striving to capsize," was Guam's first Catholic chief as well as a member of the Chamorro. He granted the lands upon which the first Catholic church in Guam was built in 1669. His legacy had a tremendous impact on all Chamorros by allowing the Spanish to successfully establish a strong foothold and refuge in the Marianas for the Manila Galleon Trade. He became the first Chamorro buried at a church site despite protests by Chamorro leaders who desired a traditional burial.



Mariano Leon Guerrero House before restoration



Mariano Leon Guerrero House after restoration

INALÁHAN VILLAGE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT HOME RENOVATIONS

The *Inaláhan* (Inarajan) Village Architectural Historical District (IVAHD) is a significant cluster of early 1900s vernacular architecture on the island.

Several homes were restored with funds from the Guam Preservation Trust. In 2004, *Gef Pa'go* began a "Revitalizing Historic Inarajan" project under a grant from the Administration for Native Americans. *Gef Pa'go's* revitalization plans were established under the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Many residents in the IVAHD were unaware of what could or could not be done to restore their historic homes. The grant helped *Gef Pa'go* generate awareness of the importance of traditional restoration and rehabilitation to historic home owners.

Gef Pa'go is working with the Government of Guam Agency for Human Resources Development (AHRD) to provide carpentry and cultural tourism apprenticeships to train a cadre of labor to maintain and service the district using traditional carpentry skills. *Gef Pa'go* has also applied to the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) for a Community Block Development Grant to purchase empty lots in the district. Traditional homes will then be built and sold either back to the original owners or to low-income local families.



The restored Josefina Flores Historic Home, within the Inarajan Historic Home District, is one of several homes available for vacation or weekend retreats.

Goals and Objectives

The main purpose of *Na'Nina'etnunen Linahyan Ni' Manmaloffan* is to define goals that will help in “Connecting the Community to the Past.” During the planning process, a set of five goals were established and a number of corresponding objectives were identified to preserve, protect, and use Guam’s historic resources so that they may continue to exist in the future.

The goals and objectives are not listed in order of priority as all five goals are considered equally important. Specific action items that detail how the SHPO proposes to accomplish each objective are provided in the Action Plan of this report.

Goal 1: Identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties.

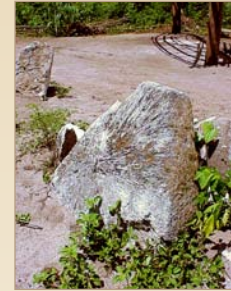
- Implement an identification and assessment project.
- Seek funding for historic context studies.
- Distribute historic contexts.
- Continue to nominate historic properties.
- Focus National Register/Guam Register nominations on under-represented historical context sites.
- Identify and nominate historic properties.

- Use guidelines provided by local agencies such as the Department of Chamorro Affairs to identify Chamorro cultural artifacts and sites.

Goal 2: Protect and preserve historic properties.

- Strengthen laws.
- Strengthen enforcement.
- Require contractors to be certified in historic preservation.
- Utilize land swaps for properties rich in historic and cultural value.
- Develop disaster management plans.
- Educate boards, councils, and commissions about the need for historic preservation.
- Utilize signage to protect historic resources.
- Occupy and maintain historic buildings.
- Seek funding to promote adaptive reuse of historic buildings.
- Develop a village stewardship program.
- Establish historic property community watch programs.
- Increase awareness of cultural resources as assets.

LATTE



Latte at Fafai

Latte structures are thought to have been house foundations and consist of pillars and their individual caps. They are arranged in very similar configurations. Two parallel rows of stone pillars and their semi-circular stone caps with a certain number in each row make up a *latte* set.



Latte set relocated from Navy-owned land in Fena to a park in Hagåtña.



Command Post Marker located on Route 2, Agat

VILLAGE OF HĀGAT

The Village of *Hāgat* (Agat) is located on the island's western shore. *Hāgat* is populated mainly by the Chamorro people. Major historical features found in village include the Spanish Bridge, Agat Marina, and the memorial War in the Pacific National Historical Park. World War II battles occurred on this designated park land and the former historic structures serve as a silent reminder of the many lives lost.



Taleyfac Spanish Bridge



Ga'an Point, War in the Pacific National Historical Park



Agat Unit - Apaca Point, War in the Pacific National Historical Park

Goal 3: Strengthen community involvement in historic preservation.

- Raise community awareness of historic site looting.
- Provide appropriate direction and/or training to communities on funding sources.
- Create programs to highlight preservation occupations as a career.
- Educate the community on the importance of historic properties as cultural resources.
- Ensure heritage authenticity and historic accuracy.
- Teach and educate school students on the importance of historic properties.
- Increase public awareness campaigns to promote the importance of historic preservation.

Goal 4: Establish strong partnerships.

- Provide tools, training, and workshops in preservation techniques.
- Partner with the visitor industry to promote authentic heritage tourism.
- Find opportunities for archaeological survey and excavation on government or privately-owned sites as educational tools.
- Establish multi-agency funding and staffing solutions.
- Create “Sister Village” programs between local villages and military bases.
- Partner with the Guam Preservation Trust and civic organizations in an “adopt-a-historic site” project.

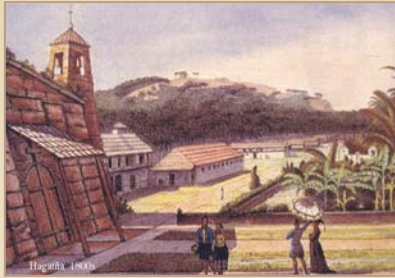
SUMAY VILLAGE CEMETERY



Sumay Village Cemetery at United States Naval Base in Agat

The Sumay Village Cemetery once contained 157 grave markers dating from 1910. Inscriptions are in Chamorro, Spanish, and English. The cemetery was badly damaged by bombs from American planes during the weeks prior to the July 1944 invasion. Countless grave markers were destroyed at this time. Official cemetery records have been lost, and it is not certain how many bodies are actually buried here.

PLAZA DE ESPAÑA



Hagåtña (Historic District) by Choris, 1817



Almacén Arches



Chocolate House



Governor's Palace, Plaza de España, 1941, during the 1st American Period

The Plaza de España was built in 1736, during the Spanish Period. The 2 ½-acre plaza was the central square of old Hagåtña, and includes the remnants of the Azotea (raised open-air terrace) of the Spanish Governor's residence. Portions of the plaza that still exist include the three-arched gate of the Almacén, the Chocolate House, the Kiosko, the wall surrounding the Governor's residence and former garden shed. At one time the Guam Museum occupied the garden shed.



Tourists visiting the Kiosko at the Plaza de España

Goal 5: Improve efficient retrieval of information for research and distribution.

- Improve the historic preservation database.
- Create digital files of the Guam Historic Property Inventory.
- Provide public access to historic resource information.
- Streamline the review process.
- Consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to create categories of projects for review.
- Protect documents and collections.
- Construct a certified repository of documents.
- Construct the Guam Museum to serve as a central location to present cultural artifacts and historic resources.

Cultural and Historic Resources Overview

Guam's cultural and historic resources include physical assets such as archaeological sites, burials, cemeteries, objects, historic buildings, structures, districts, and traditional cultural properties. Cultural resources are tangible and non-tangible properties such as traditional stories, chants, traditional knowledge, community values, historic resources, historic objects and documents, spiritual places, religious practices, folkways, traditional skills, and practices of the community. Historically, cultural knowledge of the Micronesian islands have been passed down through the generations orally or through practice. These practices have been important in maintaining the cultural identity of the community. Preserving Guam's cultural and historic resources is the responsibility of the community, the various government agencies, and the Guam SHPO.

Guam (State) and National Register Nominations

An important historic preservation program is the State and National Register nominations of eligible significant historic properties. In addition to the Guam SHPO preparing one nomination annually, nomination preparations are also contracted using Historic Preservation Fund grants. All nominations are processed by and through the Guam SHPO. Depending on the property being nominated, the process may take up to three years to reach the National Register Keeper in Washington, D.C.

In the last decade, eight properties have been listed on the Guam and National registers. These listings include Francisco Q. Sanchez Elementary School, Japanese Midget Attack Submarine at Naval Station, Sumay Cemetery, *Humåtak* (Umatac) Outdoor Library, Guam Legislature Building, Marine Drive Monument, Asan Patriots of World War II Memorial Monument, and the Talagi Pictograph Cave at Andersen Air Force Base (AFB).

Each year, the Guam SHPO conducts numerous site inspections; reviews and evaluates numerous archaeological reports, environmental assessments, and mitigation plans; and reviews hundreds of permits and development projects to assess impacts on historic resources. The physical condition of many of the thousands of sites on the inventory is not known. Many sites are in remote, inaccessible regions and have most likely been damaged by storms. In the past ten years, the eyes of six typhoons have passed over Guam. Super typhoon Pongsona struck Guam in 2002 and was ranked among the top five most destructive typhoons of the last 100 years. Guam was declared a federal disaster area, and the typhoon caused severe property damage and economic distress.

Survey and Inventory

The Guam SHPO is responsible for maintaining the Guam Historic Properties Inventory. The inventory is made up of historic and cultural resources such as

SPANISH FORTS



Ruins of the Fort Nuestra Senora de la Soledad overlooking Umatac Bay

During the early Spanish settlement on Guam, the Acapulco Galleon and the Manila, ships laden with trade goods from the Orient, sailed a trans-Pacific route, traveling through the Mariana Islands.

Shortly after the Jesuit mission was established in Hagåtña in 1668, there was a need to protect the religious and secular followers from the increasing hostility of the indigenous population. Before the end of the century, two forts were built on Guam, one at Hagåtña, to protect the principal Spanish settlement and the other at *Humåtak* (Umatac) to protect the island's main watering place from privateers and Spain's enemies. Today, the ruins of several Spanish forts remain.

THE MALESSO KOMBENTO



The *Malessso Kombento* was constructed in 1856 to serve as the church rectory for the parishes of Umatac and *Malessso* (aka Merizo). It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and until 1987, it was the oldest continuously occupied structure on Guam. Concrete additions were made to the structure and the original steep hip roof was reduced.

The *Kombento* was restored by the Guam Preservation Trust in 1999, using original construction techniques, including restoration of the 3-foot thick *mampostería* walls, replacement of the steep-pitched roofline, and replacement of interior *lfil* wood beams. Today, the parish priest for *Malessso* resides in the *Kombento*.



archaeological sites, pottery scatters, World War II foundations, objects, historical districts, and other significant historic property. The inventory contains over 1,900 historic properties; 121 have been listed on the NRHP and 150 on the Guam Register of Historic Places (GRHP). Hundreds of additional sites have been determined as being eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including sites within military jurisdiction at Andersen AFB and Naval Base Guam. The Guam SHPO also maintains a reference library of archaeological survey reports dating from 1968, historic property inventory forms, nomination documents, maps, drawings, photographs, and property descriptions.

The Guam SHPO ensures that information on historic properties, survey reports, and the review process is available to all for planning, research, and educational purposes. They also recognize the importance of protecting and managing the records. The Guam SHPO, in cooperation with the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans (BPS), has been transferring historic property records to electronic format and developing Geographical Information System (GIS) maps and databases, which will assist in inter-agency coordination, land planning and review. Much of the data is sensitive and restricted to prevent looting or theft of the significant properties.

The Guam SHPO provides federal funding for historic properties surveys. Surveys of known properties are

recorded pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation. The Guam SHPO has been active for the past five years in pursuing surveys and re-surveys of archaeological sites, World War II sites, and a historic district. These surveys are important in that they provide the necessary planning information on how the properties should be treated.

Archives and Collections

In addition to the Guam SHPO inventory and documents, the Richard F. Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center (MARC) at the University of Guam contains several unique collections of historical significance to the region. MARC controls the Guam, Micronesian and Spanish Document and Manuscripts collections, artifacts, and war claims files. In addition to university research, translation, and publication activities, MARC maintains the collections for use by the people of Guam, the region, and researchers worldwide.

The Guam Museum, part of the Department of Chamorro Affairs, serves as the depository for Guam's cultural artifacts, but the collection has been in temporary and inadequate storage facilities since 1992. Originally, the Guam Museum was part of the Guam Public Library and was located at the Garden House of the Plaza de España. In 1992, it was separated from the library and the exhibit was relocated to the Cliffside annex at the Governor's

Office Adelup Complex. In 2002, the museum was damaged by super typhoon Pongsona and temporarily relocated to Tiyan. In 2003, the museum set up an exhibit at the Guam Premier Outlet Mall. In April 2004, the museum's exhibit was moved to the Micronesia Mall, where it averages approximately 5,000 visitors per month.

In 2005, the Governor of Guam formed a Museum Task Force to implement design and construction of a new Cultural Heritage Museum. There continues to be an urgent need for the new museum for storage of Guam's cultural resources.

Over the past forty years, the Guam Museum has received gifts from private collectors. A significant portion of Guam's collection remains in storage under substandard conditions or is being held privately until a suitable museum facility is available. The new museum would serve as a curation facility for all of Guam's cultural resources, from archival documents to artifacts, grave goods, human skeletal remains, and other such resources.

Cultural resources not in the possession of the Guam Museum are currently being stored by the various archaeological consulting firms on Guam, with private collectors, or are strewn throughout many cities in the world, including Manila and Cebu, Philippines; Madrid, Spain; Mexico City and Acapulco, Mexico; and Washington, D.C., Chicago, Annapolis, and Honolulu, United States. The Nieves Flores Guam

CULTURAL RESOURCES AT TUMON BAY



Shell beads made from Spondylus shell may have been used for personal adornment and they may have served as valuables.



Adzes from Tridacna shell were most likely used for shaping canoes, wooden objects, and wooden house parts (posts, beams, etc.).

Tumon Bay is one of the most developed areas on Guam, where most of the large hotels are located. Prior to construction, developers were required to have archaeological surveys done and provide archaeological monitoring during construction. As a result of these activities, numerous cultural resources have been found in Tumon, including beads, fish hooks, adzes, and awls.



Fish hooks made from Isognomon shell were used to catch reef fish and may have been used to catch pelagic fish as well.



Awls carved from leg bones were probably used for weaving and making fishnets.



Ruins of Spanish Period San Dionisio Church

VILLAGE OF *HUMĀTAK* (UMATAC)

The Village of *HumĀtak* (Umatac) was the home of four Spanish forts. Fort Soledad was one of the last Spanish forts constructed in the 19th century and was restored in 1995. Fort Santo Angel is the oldest *HumĀtak* fort still in existence, yet by the 1850s the fort was in ruins. Both forts are on the Guam and National Register Historic Site list. Cetti Bay and Sella Bay are also registered Historic Sites. Other notable historic monuments in the Village of *HumĀtak* are the San Dionisio Church ruins, the Umatac Outdoor Library, and the Francisco Q. Sanchez Elementary School.



Cetti Bay



Fort Santo Angel



Sentry Post at Fort Nuestra Senora de la Soledad overlooking Umatac Bay with the modern day San Dionisio Church across the Bay

Public Library is a repository of newspaper archives, documents, historical photographs, and other cultural resources.

The War in the Pacific National Historic Park's T. Stell Newman Visitor Center, a museum and the park headquarters, was forced to close in early 2003 after super typhoon Pongsona. The center sustained irreparable damage from flooding, high humidity, mold, and loss of infrastructure. The park's archives and collections, currently in temporary storage, will be co-located with the Navy Museum in a newly renovated center near the entrance of the Naval Base Guam in Agana.

Other important institutions and entities contributing to or housing Guam's collections and archives include the Guam SHPO, the Department of Chamorro Affairs, the American Institute of Architects (Guam Chapter), the University of Guam (UOG), the Guam Community College, the Guam Department of Land Management, the Dulce Nombre to Maria Cathedral Chancery Archives, and public and private schools.

Site Classification and Historic Contexts

Historic properties listed in the inventory belong to one or more of the 58 site classifications, or property types, used when determining the property's historic context. Site classifications include properties such as *latte* set, rock shelter, cave-terrace, cave-scatter, stonework, charcoal deposit, Japanese tank, Spanish

oven, lithic quarry, and earth oven, to name a few. Historic contexts provide a frame of reference for historic properties, and are used to evaluate and organize information about the properties. Each context period is represented by typical types of historic and archaeological properties. The contexts are useful in guiding research and survey activities, preservation treatments and data recovery, review of projects, and developing educational materials. A complete description of each historic context is located in Appendix A. The following summarizes the types of historic resources found within the different contexts.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeology is the scientific study of human culture through the recovery, documentation and analysis of sites, artifacts, structures, burials, and traditional cultural landscapes. It often provides the only means by which to learn about past cultures. The goal of such study is to document the origins and evolution of human culture, understand history, and study behavior, both for prehistoric and historic societies.

The Mariana Islands are estimated to have been settled as early as 1,500 B.C. (Spoehr). The islands' indigenous inhabitants, known as Chamorros, are believed to have migrated from Southeast Asia, having cultural and linguistic affinities to the peoples of the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Archaeologically, Guam's historic contexts from settlement of the island until approximately 1700

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH



The Guam Preservation Trust funded restoration and rehabilitation of St. Joseph's Church in 1996. St. Joseph's Church in Inarajan is one of only two pre-World War II churches still in use on Guam. St. Joseph's was built by the people of *Inalâhan* (Inarajan) under the guidance of Father Bernabe de Casada. Father Jesus Baza Duenas, tortured and executed in the last days of Japanese occupation, is buried in the sanctuary. In 1951, the Navy Seabees enlarged and strengthened the original structure.

LUJAN HOUSE

The Lujan House was built by Mr. Jose Lujan between 1908 and 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Lujan lived in the house for a short time before converting the ground floor into a general store and the upstairs into an apartment. The building was later rented by the Guam Institute, a private school established in 1922 by Mr. Nieves Flores. Many of the students at this institute later became prominent political and civic leaders after World War II. The building is listed on both the Guam and National Registers of Historic Sites. It is also included in the Hagåtña Historic District, listed as one of the few remaining pre-war structures in Hagåtña.

The building is of Spanish architectural vernacular and is constructed of *mamposteria* covering thick cut limestone walls consisting of stone and coral from the Hagåtña seashore combined with limestone mortar. The second story walls are constructed of *trapachai*, a technique using coral stone and lime mortar sandwiched between vertical *ifil* wood framing. The interior of the second floor is framed with *ifil* wood floor joints and planks supported by the first floor's cut limestone and mortar infill walls and interior *ifil* wood columns.



The Lujan House circa 1945



The Lujan House in its present condition. Although the site has been regularly maintained, the building has been boarded up since 1993, when it sustained extensive earthquake damage.

A.D. are referred to as a series of Early Pre-, Intermediate Pre-, and *Latte* periods. These periods were determined primarily from pottery analysis, with distinctive differences in ceramic design, color, decoration, rim thickness, material composition, and technology. Archaeological materials identified during these periods include burials, *latte* sets, rock shelters, hearths, tools, and habitation debris. Pre-*Latte* settlement appears to have been established along the coastline; evidence of inland settlement along river valleys does not appear until late in this period.

Most recorded pre-contact sites (places that contain evidence of past human activity) include burials, pottery scatters, and artifacts belonging to the Pre-*Latte* and *Latte* contexts. Many other archaeological sites are either unrecorded or have not been discovered and are likely to remain undiscovered for some time, barring property development or other ground disturbance.

Sites found from the *Latte* Period include *latte* sets (a series of upright stone pillars with capstones, some serving as house foundations), mortars, burial areas, and scatters of stone and shell artifacts and pottery scatters. *Latte* Period materials are found mostly along the shorelines and inland, where there are agricultural soils.

Historic Resources

As historic preservation has developed on Guam, an interest in historic-site surveys, preservation, analysis

and cultural analysis has emerged. Historic resources are physical evidence of Guam's historic contexts and include properties, classified as buildings, sites, districts, settlements, structures, or objects. Guam's inventory of historic sites includes resources that are natural and/or manmade, as well as archaeological and historical. Site classifications include rock shelter complexes, *latte* sites, Spanish fortifications, natural caves, burials, foundations, earthen berms, earthen ovens, dumps, buildings, etc. The following sections describe resources identified in the Guam Historic Contexts.

When the first Europeans arrived on Guam (Ferdinand Magellan's Spanish fleet landed in 1521), the Chamorro population was estimated at 20,000. The Chamorros were living in more than a hundred small villages under the control of *I maga'lahi* (the Governor). The economy was based on subsistence, and the Chamorros were proficient in fishing, agriculture, hunting, seafaring, and creating crafts.

Historic properties identified during the time of European contact through the Spanish period include monuments, such as the one marking Magellan's landing at Umatac; Spanish public works projects such as bridges, cart-paths, and fortifications; and churches resulting from missionary influence. The Plaza de España, first established when Padre San Vitores arrived, represented the seat of Spanish government. The Palacio, the residence and office of the Spanish governor, was the central edifice of the

Plaza grounds. The Plaza de España is listed in the Guam and National Registers as a historic district of the Spanish period.

The final century of Spanish rule of Guam ended in 1898 with the Spanish surrendering Guam at the end of the Spanish-American War. Under the First American Colonial period, the Americans instituted widespread social, landholding, and educational reforms on Guam. Large public works projects were constructed, including airfields, cemeteries, schools, and repair of bridges and roads. Construction of Catholic churches between World War I and II are also representative of this time.

The history of World War II and Japan's military invasion, occupation, and fortification of Guam, from 1941 to 1944, is found in properties such as various kinds of man-made defense tunnels, coastal defense gun emplacements, air fields, anti-aircraft positions, foxholes, and trenches. Natural caves with World War II remains, stragglers' caves, sunken vessels, World War II mass graves, and isolated World War II artifacts, normally found in cliff areas and jungles, are also indicative of this historic context. Historic properties from this era can also be found submerged in offshore waters.

After the surrender of the Japanese, the United States Navy took control of Guam and established the United States Naval Government. Due to the planned invasion and bombing of Japan, which would end

SPANISH COAT OF ARMS



The Great Seal of the Spanish Coat of Arms was originally placed over the main entrance to the Palacio (Governor's Palace) in the Plaza de España. In 1899, during the First American Period, it was removed by American naval personnel and sent to the United States Naval Academy Museum at Annapolis by Commodore E.D. Taussig.

In 1984, through the efforts of University of Guam Professor Marjorie G. Driver, of the Micronesian Area Research Center, the Seal was returned to Guam. Today, it is displayed in the lobby of the Government House in Hagåtña.

REMEMBERING
OUR ANCESTORS
*MEMORIAS PARA I
MANAINA-TA*

The Okura Hotel Guam in *Tomhom* (Tumon) was authorized by the Guam Land Use Commission to perform major renovation work to the hotel. The approvals required all earthwork activities to be monitored by an archaeologist in the event that cultural resources were found during construction. In September 2006, human skeletal remains were uncovered. The construction work was stopped to allow archaeologists to perform surveys and collect data, in accordance with Guam law and Executive Order 89-24.

Soon after the remains were discovered, the hotel developer allowed Chamorro cultural groups to perform a "*Respetu I Manainata*" [Respect our elders] ceremony. Chamorro and other Guam residents gathered to observe changes and blessings for the ancient remains.



the war, the military undertook rapid construction of buildings and amenities for the ground and air forces of the United States. Structures and buildings during this period, from the recapture of Guam by United States armed forces, up to 1950, include military installations, military camp grounds, air fields, military recreational centers, aircraft hangars, Quonset huts, and other necessary facilities, buildings, and structures that would facilitate the transition from war to re-establishment of United States Naval rule.

On August 1, 1950, President Harry S. Truman signed the Organic Act of Guam into law. This law served as the "de facto constitution of Guam, making it an unincorporated territory with limited self government" (Proclamation No. 67-2000). The Act also provided for an appointed civilian Governor, granted the people United States citizenship, and established three branches of government. Wanting greater self-government, the people of Guam were successful in their lobbying efforts for an elected Governor. Thus, the Act was amended, and in 1970, Governor Carlos G. Camacho was the first governor elected by the people of Guam.

Structures and buildings from 1950 to late 1960 include schools, Quonset huts, off-base military housing units, communication stations, and other local government agency buildings.

Guam Now and Future

During the public participation process of the preparation of this plan, an important goal was to generate discussion on the major trends and issues facing Guam that may affect historic and cultural resources. Some issues from the 1997 plan remain, while new issues have emerged. *Na'Nina'etnunen Linahyan Ni' Manmaloffan—Connecting the Community to the Past* is focused on the following five trends and issues:

Development and Growth
Government
Heritage and Culture
Education and Information
Natural Environment

Development and Growth Trends and Issues

With the combination of increased tourist-related development and military buildup, Guam's economy is in an upswing, with no projected leveling or decline in the foreseeable future. Although growth and development are seen as beneficial to Guam, safeguards are needed to ensure that the impacts of growth, development, and land use do not negatively impact significant cultural and historic resources.

The island of Guam is the largest and southernmost island in the Mariana Islands Archipelago and the largest island in Micronesia. It is the westernmost

SPANISH BRIDGES

During the early Spanish settlement on Guam, the Acapulco Galleon and the Manila, ships laden with trade goods from the Orient, sailed a trans-Pacific route, traveling through the Mariana Islands, with an anchorage in *Humåtak* (Umatac). The Spanish built an important coastal road linking *Humåtak* anchorage port to the central government village of Hagåtña. The only remnants of the coastal road are several stone-arched bridges at river crossings. These stone-arched bridges are examples of Spanish stone and mortar construction known as *mamposteria*, and they represent the most distinctive construction methods of the Spanish Period.



The Telayag Spanish Bridge is a small one-arch structure, once a part of the now-vanished Spanish Coastal Road. The Telayag Bridge is near a private residence and not readily accessible to visitors.



The Sella Bay Spanish Bridge, built in the 1700s, is a double stone-arched bridge. It was part of the nearly-vanished Spanish Coastal Road.

MERLYN G. COOK SCHOOL



Merlyn G. Cook school after the Guam Preservation Trust restored it in 1997



Merlyn G. Cook School with boarded windows, closed for security concerns

The M.G. Cook School, named after the first head of the Department of Education under the naval government, was constructed in August 1941. It was also known as the Merizo Elementary School and later served as a recreation center. In 1997, the Guam Preservation Trust restored the historic building, listed on both the Guam and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Guam Department of Parks and Recreation maintained the building after renovation but it was later damaged by typhoons and is closed, pending repair funding. Windows installed as part of the restoration have been broken by vandals and are now boarded with plywood. The typhoon-damaged metal roof is rusted and the lack of repairs has left the building vulnerable to the effects of Guam's harsh tropical climate. The Guam Historic Preservation Review Board is preparing a Guam Preservation Trust grant application to repair the Cook School. There is a concern, however, that the building should be occupied and maintained on a regular basis to deter future vandalism. In early 2006, jurisdiction of the school was transferred to the Merizo Mayor's Office, which plans to use the building as a community or youth center.

possession of the United States, located approximately 3,700 miles west of Honolulu, 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo, and 1,500 miles east of Manila. Guam's economic and financial stability is extremely vulnerable to outside influences. Its relative nearness to Japan makes it a desirable travel destination for Japanese tourists. Guam's geographic location also makes it highly valuable to United States military strategists as it is close to some of the world's trouble spots.

Regional and global economic and financial problems dating back to the Asian financial crisis of 1997–1998 tremendously affected Guam's economy. Then, as signs of economic recovery began to emerge in 2000, and continued into 2001, the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001, set in motion a chain of events that would ultimately cut monthly visitor arrivals by as much as 50-60%. In 2003, the Iraq War and the SARS epidemic contributed to yet another decline in tourists from Japan. These global events, combined with the natural disasters and economic problems in the region, continued a contraction in Guam's economy that began in the mid-1990s.

[Guam Economic Report, October 2003, Bank of Hawaii]

By 2006, Guam's economy began an upswing in all primary sectors, namely tourism, military, real estate, and construction. Guam's tourism has seen surges in the past several years, with the recent annual total of 1,227,587 visitors nearing the highest annual total of

1,381,513, set in 1997. Over 8,000 active duty Marines will transfer from Okinawa to Guam which will boost Guam's economy. Real estate prices are rising in anticipation of the military buildup, giving a boost to the construction industry. [*Economic Forecast—Guam Edition 2006-2007* First Hawaiian Bank]

Tourism

Tourism is a major industry in Guam's economy and remains a constant economic provider for the entire island. By 2005, tourist arrivals began to rise, and they are continuing to show signs of stability. Confidence in tourist arrivals has generated the interest of local and off-island developers to once again invest in Guam, either by buying existing developments and upgrading within the property boundaries, or buying undeveloped lands and seeking approval for mid- to large-scale resort or housing developments.

Most of the current hotel developments have occurred in Tumon, an archaeologically rich area where Pre-*Latte* and *Latte* settlements are known to have existed. As Tumon is almost fully developed, pressure for development is now seen on other coastal beach properties with known cultural and historic properties. For example, a beach resort for day-tourists was recently developed on the northwestern coast of Guam, in Urunao, on private property that is also registered on the Guam and National Registers. The development included a bathroom structure with trenching for utilities. As with any project that

has the potential to impact historic properties, the Guam SHPO required the developer to engage an archaeologist to prepare the research design, scope of work, and a monitoring and mitigation plan prior to starting ground disturbance. Eco-tourism and heritage tourism have increased the demand to view and visit the natural, cultural, and historic sites. According to a 2004 Japanese visitor profile commissioned by the Guam Visitors Bureau, visits to archaeological sites rank as one of the top five most popular tourist activities. [*Guam Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2006*, Department of Parks and Recreation]

Military Expansion

In addition to tourist-related development, Guam has become an extremely valuable base to the United States Department of Defense (DoD). With its strategic location, Guam is a valuable forward deployment base and logistics hub for sea, land, and air forces operating in Asia and the Western Pacific. From 1995 to 2001, Guam's military bases were downsized, with excess lands being returned to the Government of Guam and subsequently original landowners. Since 2001, the mission of the military on Guam significantly increased in support of anti-terrorism and the Iraq War activities.

In October 2005, the United States-Japan Security Consultative Committee approved the relocation of 8,000 Marines to Guam. The United States Pacific Command plans to relocate United States Marine

SOUTH FINEGAYAN LATTE STONE PARK

The South Finegayan *Latte* Stone Park is a Guam and National Registers Site located at the Communications Annex South Finegayan, in *Dedidu* (Dededo). The site was discovered in 1972 during U.S. Navy construction of housing. The site consists of 10 *haligi* (upright base of the *latte*).



The Navy took steps to preserve the site by presenting the *latte* in a park setting, and installing a walkway and interpretive signs. However, the site is surrounded by modern residences, modifying the cultural context interpretation of the site from its original environmental setting.



WARNING SIGNS

In 2000, the Guam SHPO installed warning signs at culturally-sensitive sites and along main roads as part of its enforcement program. The signs are meant to deter looting and vandalism of cultural and historic sites around the island. Although Guam SHPO feels this public awareness campaign is working, there are no current statistics on the number of reports that have been called in.



Corps (USMC) Expeditionary Force components and headquarters to Guam; upgrade Naval Base and Air Force installations on Guam; and improve or build new associated infrastructure, housing, and quality of life facilities. The plans will upgrade, improve, and expand military facilities throughout Guam and build additional troop and family housing. The military's total population will increase from approximately 14,190 to approximately 40,380 active duty personnel and dependents, exclusive of foreign construction workers, among others. The build-up will occur on all military landholdings on Guam, as well as outside military installations. The Defense Road Access Fund will involve road reconstruction and road widening projects.

[*Guam Integrated Military Development Plan (Releasable)*, Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners, July 2006]

Navy projects include \$102 million for Kilo Wharf extension; \$59 million for hardening of Naval base electrical systems; \$57 million for Navy family housing; \$45 million for a Navy fitness center; \$41 million for wastewater treatment plant repairs and upgrades; and \$31 million for Phase I of a water distribution system. Air Force projects include \$10 million to upgrade infrastructure at Northwest Field.

[*Pacific Daily News*, February 15, 2007]

In the next 5 to 10 years, a large number of construction projects are expected to accommodate the military buildup and most likely will require additional SHPO staff and resources to process

the reviews in a timely manner. As required under Section 106, all federal undertakings on Guam must be reviewed by the Guam SHPO.

Federal landholdings on Guam have many historic and archaeological cultural sites that are already listed on either the Guam or National Registers or are eligible for listing. Such sites are generally not open to the civilian public or non-military visitors, except with permission.

There is a need for trained personnel for many federal programs, including cultural resource managers. Academic training and certification programs in Micronesia are needed to promote and develop a cadre of professionals within the region. Federal officials have stated that staffing fluctuations and a lack of qualified applicants for transfer to Guam in the past decade have limited their efforts with respect to their cultural resource management issues. As a result, these matters are administered from Hawaii, or by staff visiting from Hawaii or elsewhere.

Site-specific impacts from military build-up may result in the removal or demolition of historic properties, or loss of archaeological sites in order to make room for buildings, training fields, and other facilities. There are a number of tools to mitigate impacts of growth and development on federal lands. Examples include a Memoranda of Agreement between the federal agencies and the Guam SHPO, and developing and implementing Cultural Resources

Management Plans (CRMP), as mandated under National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), to protect significant archaeological, architectural, and cultural resources on Guam. These CRMPs will ensure that preservation and protection of cultural resources are carried out in a manner compatible with federal agency mandates and missions, satisfying legal compliance requirements, and are consistent with ecosystem management principles and guidelines.

Land Use

Guam real estate prices have recently attained pre-recession levels and several new housing developments are currently under construction.

[Economic Forecast—Guam Edition 2006-2007, First Hawaiian Bank] The demand for houses has accelerated the acquisition and use of undeveloped lands. The Guam SHPO is mandated to review construction and development projects as part of the building permit process, including review of all federal undertakings that are funded, licensed, permitted, or that involve federal action (36 CFR Part 800). With the increase in development, there is the potential for contractors, individuals, developers, and federal and local government personnel to intentionally ignore the review process, thus destroying and damaging recorded and unrecorded sites. Fines have been assessed in several instances, but have not been acted on by the Attorney General of Guam (AG). The Guam SHPO does not have enough staff to inspect or monitor all construction activities. Through recent

cooperation efforts with the Guam Department of Public Works, all construction permits (clearing and grading, building, etc.) are routed to the Guam SHPO for review.

A problem with development has been the piecemeal permit process where contractors obtain a permit to clear, bulldoze, trench, and construct within planned roadway corridors or easements, and then sell individual lots to private individuals. The buyers proceed to excavate for housing and utility development without further obtaining the required clearances, thus compromising the potential recovery of cultural resources. The archaeological record will only show what was identified in the narrow corridors of the roadways and easements, while the large plots of land that potentially contain village, house, burial, and other cultural materials are destroyed without archaeological survey or recording.

Government Trends and Issues

Federal and Guam laws and regulations exist to protect cultural and historic resources, but knowledge and enforcement of these laws is lacking. Since passage of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, the federal government has provided support for preservation through legal protection, creation of a National Register, educational programs, technical assistance, tax incentives, and funding. This support has been essential to preservation efforts on Guam.

WORLD WAR II REMNANTS

The history of Guam in World War II is significant for several reasons, the main of which is it was one of only two American possessions with a civilian population to be occupied by Japan.

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.

After the United States recaptured Guam from Japan, it became a major base for air reconnaissance and bombardment of Japan, thus contributing to the final victory.

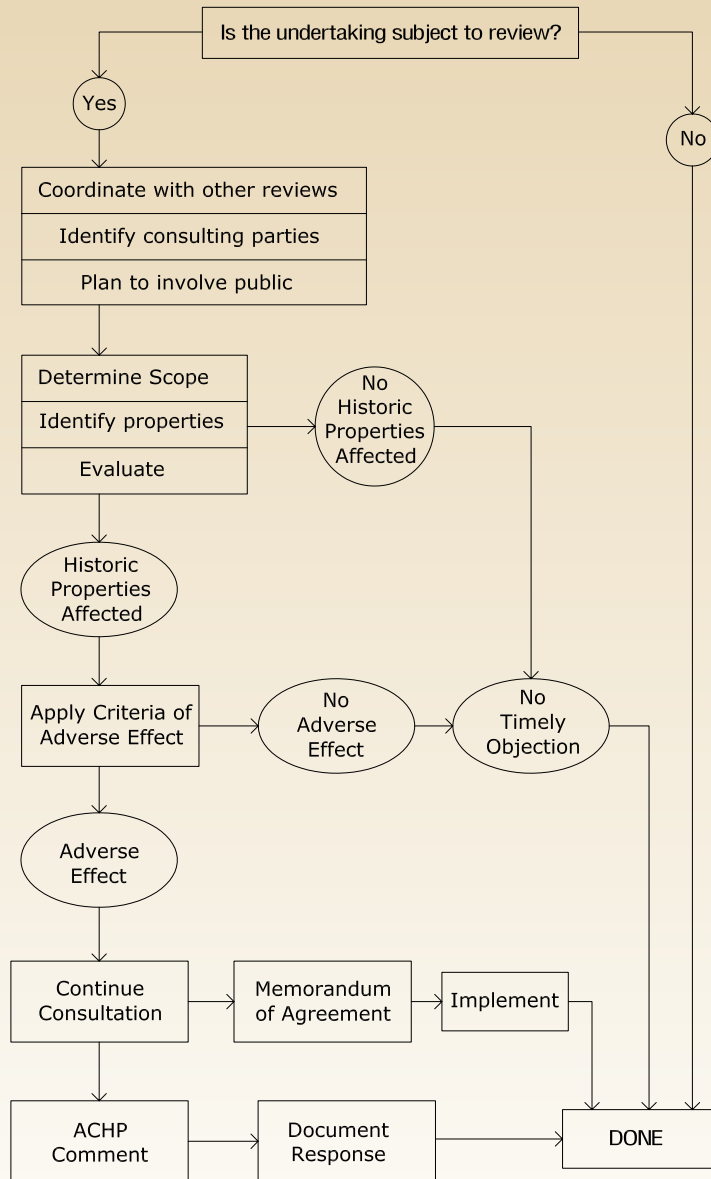
Today, more than 60 years after the American recapture of the island, Guam retains essential features of the battlefield terrain and a surprisingly large number of physical reminders of the struggle, such as caves and fortifications, all with a high degree of historical integrity.

There are over 150 World War II feature remnants on Guam, including those featured at the NPS War in the Pacific National Historical Park.



Numerous Japanese caves along the entire cliff face in Hagåtña were dug by Chamorros under Japanese direction for use as air raid shelters and defensive strong points.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (NHPA) OF 1966



A summary of United States federal laws and regulations pertaining to historic and cultural preservation is found in Appendix B. Section 106 of the NHPA relates to the review of federal undertakings, such as building, ground disturbance, and land use change or alteration.

Under NHPA Sections 110 and 112, federal agencies, including the military, are responsible for the preservation and protection of historic properties which they control or own.

In 1974, Guam Public Law 12-126 was enacted to further provide protection under “State” law when federal law was not applicable. Public Law 20-151, which created the Guam Historic Resources Division, provided more recognition of the Historic Preservation Program, created the Guam Preservation Trust, and created the position of the Guam Historic Preservation Officer. These laws and others related to historic preservation are codified in Title 21, Guam Code Annotated (GCA), Chapter 76, “Historic Objects and Sites.”

Chapter 76 mandates public policy to promote the use and conservation of historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage property for education, inspiration, pleasure, and enrichment of Guam residents. All Government of Guam agencies, departments, institutions, and commissions are required to cooperate fully with the Guam SHPO in the preservation, protection, excavation, and

evaluation of historic properties and sites. A summary of the federal and local laws appears in Appendix B.

Enforcement Policies

Vandalism, looting, and destruction of historic properties and resources continued to be a major issue in the past decade. Title 21, GCA, Chapter 76 makes it unlawful for any person to “take, appropriate, evacuate, injure or destroy any prehistoric or historic ruin or monument or object of antiquity situated on lands owned or controlled by the territory without permission” from the Guam SHPO. The crime is considered a petty misdemeanor with a fine of \$5,000 or 60 days imprisonment or both. It is difficult to identify perpetrators, so the law is rarely enforced. Most of the archaeologically-rich sites are in remote or inaccessible areas away from public view and enforcement agents.

What may be considered by law as “looting” is perceived as “salvaging” by some in the community. In many instances, the perpetrators have taken artifacts that were bulldozed and pushed aside by property owners. These “salvaged” artifacts are then displayed in full view in front of homes as a means of showcasing cultural pride, disregarding the law prohibiting such actions.

In addition to building permit clearances, federal and local project development reviews, site inspections, and other preservation obligations, the Guam SHPO staff is required to carry out enforcement policies for the Agency.

The Guam SHPO staff lacks law enforcement experience and capability. Archaeological law enforcement training occurred in 2002, for the Guam SHPO staff, Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Conservation officers, foresters and other government agency staff. Current enforcement measures are ineffective and the current civil penalties are not a deterrent. The Guam AG is mandated to represent all Government of Guam agencies in prosecuting violators of local laws, including the “Historic Objects and Sites” law. Unfortunately, vandalism and looting of historic sites is very difficult to prove and is not a high priority for the AG, with finite resources and felony prosecution a priority. Although the Guam SHPO has published anti-looting and vandalism posters and erected warning signs at or near known historic sites, stronger enforcement policies are needed to deter and eliminate vandals and looters.

Not only looters, but professionals also contribute to the vandalism of historic resources. Many contractors are unaware of or ignore the historic preservation laws. The Guam SHPO is required to review any construction permit but cannot ensure that contractors follow proper procedures related to historic preservation laws.

Property Management and Maintenance

Many historic properties have suffered damage in the last 5 to 10 years from multiple typhoon events, earthquakes, looting, and vandalism. The Guam SHPO has provided federal funding for resurveys,

HISTORY OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO) ON GUAM

Prior to Colonial times, historic preservation did not exist as the regulatory process known today, but was integrated in the traditions of everyday life, such as the passing down of stories, fishing, and canoe building skills, or caretaking of the land. In the 1970s, Guam, as an unincorporated territory of the United States, established a Historic Preservation Office with the assistance of federal grants and local funding.

The SHPO is responsible for “locating and recording historic resources; nominating significant historic resources to the NRHP; fostering local historic preservation programs and ordinances; providing funds for preservation activities; commenting on projects under consideration for the federal historic preservation tax incentive; providing technical assistance on rehabilitation projects and other preservation activities to federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector; and reviewing all federal projects for their impact on historic properties.”



Traditional Talaya throwing (net fishing)



Chamorro Heritage, A Sense of Place, Guidelines, Procedures and Recommendations for Authenticating Chamorro Heritage, published by the Department of Chamorro Affairs "to ensure authenticity of products and services as well as ensure truthful and accurate presentation of information about Chamorros and things Chamorro."

NON-TANGIBLE PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Preserving non-tangible cultural resources has become more important to the community. Cultural resources such as language, oral history, community values, folklife, folklore and traditions are the markings of a thriving culture. It binds the community and keeps in place those traditions and items that are important and valuable.

The preservation of non-tangible cultural resources is a goal of various government and non-government entities.

Authenticating Chamorro Heritage

The Department of Chamorro Affairs published "Chamorro Heritage, A Sense of Place" in 2003. The publication establishes guidelines, procedures, and recommendations for authenticating Chamorro language, culture, arts, and other aspects and values considered to be part of the Chamorro way of life.

Hale'-ta Books

The Department of Chamorro Affairs published the *Hale'-ta* series, which are used in public schools as part of the Guam History curriculum. These books were written from the indigenous people's perspective.

Chamorro Dictionary

The Department of Chamorro Affairs is compiling a Chamorro dictionary that will be the first of its kind, with all definitions being in Chamorro, rather than an English translation.

Digitized Chamorro Language Sources

The Center of Excellence for Chamorro Language and Culture has initiated a project to document the endangered Chamorro language of the Mariana Islands. Traditional knowledge captured through stories, history, beliefs, proverbs, customs, and more are passed down through language. With changing family structures and the impact of migration, there is a critical concern for the loss of indigenous Chamorro language and culture.

The center will develop digital audio and video of Chamorro language sources, presently non-existent at the University of Guam. These Chamorro language sources will provide opportunities for students, Chamorro teachers, researchers, linguists and others interested in Chamorro language and culture to use for Chamorro revitalization programs in the Mariana Islands.

Genealogy

The Richard F. Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam is developing a master computer database of Chamorro genealogy under the Chamorro Roots Project. Church and civil records on births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths have been combined with voter registries; interviews of family members; and archival data, including the 1897 Patron De Almas (Census of the Mariana Islands by the Spanish Government), the 1920 Church Census of Guam, the 1920 U.S. Census of Population—Guam, and the 1930 U.S. Census of Population—Guam, to produce a comprehensive listing of Chamorro names and extensive information on family relationships.

surveys, and register documentation of historic sites, which provide for important updates to the Guam Historic Properties Inventory. As funding becomes available, the Guam SHPO will continue to prioritize these types of activities at remote coastal sites such as Cetti Bay, Sella Bay, and other sensitive areas.

Adaptive reuse of restored historic buildings is common in cities with an abundance of historic structures. It has become a popular means of deferring demolition of old buildings, while providing space for public purposes such as administrative offices, community centers, and affordable housing. Many historic structures on Guam are prime candidates for adaptive reuse. Examples include the Lujan House in Hagåtña, which has been identified as a potential site to renovate for administrative office space on the first floor and a historic home museum on the second floor. The Department of Parks and Recreation submitted a grant application to the Guam Preservation Trust to restore the house, and suggested adapted reuse.

Federal Compliance Under Section 106

Both Federal and local agencies are responsible for the protection of resources. The federal agencies on Guam, such as the Naval Forces Marianas, United States Air Force, and Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), are required to follow federal preservation laws, policies and procedures, and are required to consult with the Guam SHPO, under Section 106 of the NHPA. Government of Guam agencies that

receive federal funding, such as the Department of Public Works, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority, Department of Agriculture, and Guam Environmental Protection agency, are also required to follow federal preservation laws, policies and procedures, and are required to consult with the Guam SHPO under Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 requires that agencies consider and take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Federal agencies have Cultural Resource Management Plans in place to outline management and preservation, standard operating procedures, consultation procedures, and program responsibilities.

The time required to negotiate the Section 106 process and agree between parties can take months or even years. In the meantime, preservation efforts can be delayed, leaving sites vulnerable to looting, vandalism, or natural disaster. Hila'an, the site of a prehistoric Chamorro village as well as a Spanish-period village called Gilan, is an example of a site in limbo between caretakers. The site includes *latte* structures and other cultural resources. It is located on the northwest coast of Guam, on the former Harmon Annex of the United States Navy. In 1995, it was declared excess federal land and was slated for return to the Government of Guam. In 1996, without an on-site tenant, individuals started squatting on the property, and vandalism and looting of the site may have taken place.

SUBMERGED RESOURCES

Guam has a number of ship and aircraft wrecks in its submerged waters. Only two sites are listed on the Guam and National Registers.

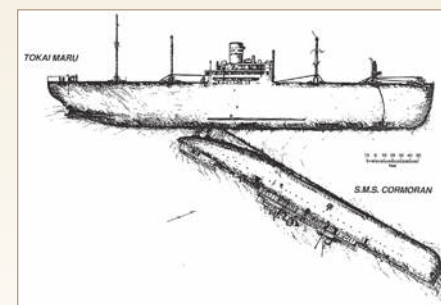
S.M.S. Cormoran

The *S.M.S. Cormoran* was a German Cruiser scuttled by its captain when the United States entered into World War I. The captain refused to surrender the ship and scuttled her in Apra Harbor in 1917. She now rests in Outer Apra Harbor at a depth of approximately 130 feet.

Tokai Maru

The Japanese armed transport passenger and cargo ship *Tokai Maru* was sunk by American Forces in 1943 during World War II. The *Tokai Maru* lies in Apra Harbor at a depth of approximately 120 feet.

One tip of the *Tokai Maru* rests on the *S.M.S. Cormoran* in Outer Apra Harbor, making the site the only place in the world where shipwrecks from two different wars sit touching.



PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ANTI-LOOTING CAMPAIGN POSTERS

As part of its public awareness and enforcement program, Guam SHPO has published various posters showing cultural sites and artifacts. These campaign posters are meant to discourage looting and vandalism, while showcasing valuable cultural resources in their natural settings. The posters were distributed to schools and government offices for display.



A MOA was signed by the United States General Services Agency, SHPO, and Consulting Parties in April 2006, ten years after the site was declared excess. The MOA designated the Guam Ancestral Lands Commission (GALC) as the “Grantee” and receiving agency, and required transfer to occur by November 2006 (a federal provision). The transfer did not occur, and the MOA is deemed null and void.

Private Property Rights

Many private property owners are concerned with loss of property rights if their land or home is placed on the GRHP or NRHP. This growing misconception or fear is seen when an owner is willing to abandon a home instead of investing in restoration of a usable historic building. Some historic homes in the Inarajan Historic District have been abandoned because the owners or their heirs do not want to spend the money to repair them, or are not interested in restoration.

There are dozens of historic homes listed on the GRHP and NRHP, especially in Hagåtña and Inarajan. Many of these homes have been in the family for generations, but clear title to the property is sometimes not resolved, making it difficult for the SHPO or other preservation partners to negotiate and adopt a preservation plan.

Guam law provides for private property developers to mitigate adverse impacts on historic resources that may be on their property. However, few developers embrace the perceived restrictions to development

placed upon them by government reviews. One successful program was done by Leo Palace Resort, where artifacts discovered on site during project construction were put on display in the Manenggon Golf Course Clubhouse. School children and other visitors were allowed to visit the display and learn about the cultural resources on the site.

Heritage and Culture Trends and Issues

Island residents, visitors, and other communities are becoming more aware of Chamorro heritage and the unique qualities of the culture. There is a great sense of pride and responsibility for the resources.

Heritage Authenticity

The issue of ensuring that “authentic” Chamorro history and culture is promoted, especially to tourists, was raised during the public participation process. Even though tour guides are required to obtain a certificate from an established educational institute to ensure historic accuracy of information, other tourist businesses are not held to the same standards for cultural accuracy. For example, hotels are not monitored for displaying authentic cultural objects or activities. In 2003, the Guam Department of Chamorro Affairs published “Chamorro Heritage—A Sense of Place” with guidelines, procedures, and recommendations for authenticating Chamorro Heritage. The Chamorro Heritage core areas included in the publication are: Language and Education; Chamorro Family Traditions and Culture; Literature

and Publications; the Arts; and Culture and Hospitality.

Cultural Diversity

Awareness and promotion of cultural diversity has risen on Guam in the last 10 to 15 years. As more people are moving to Guam for better work and educational opportunities, there has been a shift in demographics. The Chamorro population, while still the largest population at 37 percent, is no longer the majority. The next largest population on Guam is Filipino, representing 26.3 percent of the population. Other populations on Guam make up less than 10 percent individually, and include: Asian mix (7 percent), Caucasian (6.8 percent), Chamorro mix (5.1 percent), Chuukese (4 percent), and Korean (2.5 percent). Other ethnic groups on Guam are less than 2 percent each of the total population.

[2000 Census of Population and Housing —Guam].

Historic ethnic properties often include structures or sites that are important because of people or events. There are no properties on the Guam historic resources inventory associated with non-Chamorro ethnic or cultural significance. As non-Chamorro ethnic groups increase in population, they will establish their own historic or cultural resources. These ethnic communities should be encouraged to value historic preservation to ensure that preservation of their cultural resources is not overlooked.

Stewardship of Cultural Resources

Since many cultural resources (such as *latte* features, *lusong*, and other artifacts) are located on private lands, cultural resources are sometimes not viewed as community objects but rather personal property in the form of family heirlooms with spiritual connections to ancestors. These resources are not shared with others who may want to visit or view them. Whether found on private or public lands, these artifacts are thought of as family heirlooms and personal property, where residents believe private ownership of artifacts is acceptable. Stewardship of historic and cultural resources should start at the elementary school level so that children grow up with a strong sense of heritage preservation. As adults, they will pass on their sense of heritage preservation to the next generation and thereby continue the tradition.

Education and Information Trends and Issues

Education and information management are fundamental tools for the Guam SHPO in carrying out its duties and responsibilities to identify, manage, and protect historical resources. Every historic or cultural item listed on the Guam SHPO's inventory comes with a tremendous volume of information that must be managed and made available to other cultural resource managers and the public. Ultimately, the information in the inventory belongs to the people of Guam. Guam's Freedom of Information Law (5 GCA Ch. 10, also

THREATS TO HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historical and archaeological resources are protected by a bevy of federal and local laws. Despite these protections, many GRHP and NRHP sites have been altered over the years though development, vandalism, and lack of rehabilitation.

Improvements at the Ypao Beach Park Archaeological Site involved excavations for waterlines, construction of new picnic pavilions, and landscaping activities that impacted the prehistoric cultural deposits at this important archaeological site. Fort Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, a Spanish Period historic property, was restored and then vandalized soon after. North and South Pulantat sites (Mannengon Hills) and the Fafai Beach site were altered by development. Topony in Dandan lost pillars from a *latte* structure and a basalt *lusong* (mortar), most likely by local "cultural artifact collectors." The Tarague Beach site and the Talagi Pictograph Cave site have been altered by the creation of military training activities and recreational facilities.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT FOR HISTORIC SITES



Mamposteria Fence walls at the Plaza de España (Guam and National Register site) were damaged during super typhoon Pongsona in December 2002. The roof of the Azotea (seen in the background) was also severely damaged by typhoon winds.

In an effort to forge closer ties and ensure cooperation, Guam SHPO and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) signed a Programmatic Agreement in 2001/2002 to establish protocols for preservation. The relationship was tested and strengthened after Guam's December 2002 super typhoon Pongsona. FEMA and the Guam SHPO officials worked together throughout the response and recovery period. The Guam SHPO provided FEMA's field office with maps, data, and technical assistance during FEMA's relief effort as FEMA was most concerned with preserving Guam's historic properties.

known as the "Guam Sunshine Reform Act of 1999") does not exempt information on historical, cultural, and archaeological resources from public disclosure requirements.

As technology continues to change at a rapid pace, information is more accessible because of new products and services. More people are able to access information as computers become common at work, school, and home.

Public Awareness

Even with the advancement in communication technologies, awareness of preservation does not reach the whole community. Effective communication and education are important for preservation. The growth of the Internet presents opportunities for great amounts of information to be shared all over the world almost instantaneously. The Guam SHPO has launched a website with information on Historic Preservation Review, planning process, mitigation measures, and laws.

Surveys and Inventories

Survey information needs to be current to assess the status of the inventory. Technical problems with computers and software have impacted the Guam SHPO's ability to maintain and access their inventory and library databases. This problem has made it extremely difficult for students, architects, planners, engineers, environmental consultants, and cultural resource managers to research historic and cultural

sites. The Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans is in charge of establishing and maintaining a GIS with databases keyed to GIS map layers for all Government of Guam agencies. Historic and cultural resources are to be included in the GIS database and map layers; however, a policy to protect the resources has been put in place to prevent access to the maps and database by the general public.

A critical issue is the out-of-date records on listed and previously studied historic sites. While the Guam SHPO is required to maintain the islandwide historic property inventory, there are other entities charged with managing historical resources. Cultural resource management consultants, the Guam Museum, the University of Guam MARC library, the Guam Public Library, and others maintain their own inventories and libraries out of necessity. Currently, the cultural resource management consultants must rely on their own network and working relationships to find out where recent sites have been located. The Guam SHPO needs staff with database management experience to establish and maintain the inventory records, maps, photos, and survey reports.

Documents, Artifacts, and Museums

The Historical Objects and Sites Law (P.L. 12-126) requires a certified facility to archive and protect historic documents, artifacts, and human remains. While there is a “Guam Museum” entity within the Guam Department of Chamorro Affairs, there is not

a physical Guam Museum facility to comply with the law. There is a critical need for a curation facility staffed by post-graduate-degree and professional museum specialists. Survey reports and artifacts need proper storage, and cataloguing in a state-of-the-art facility that is maintained professionally and regularly, with backup electrical power and climate control. Without this facility, documents and artifacts will continue to be vulnerable to manmade and natural disasters.

In 2005, the Governor of Guam created the Guam Museum Task Force, whose purpose was to contract an architectural firm to design a new Guam Museum and to seek funds for its construction, staffing, maintenance, and operations. The new Guam Museum is slated to be constructed on the cliff line overlooking Hagåtña, between Fort Santa Agueda (also known as Fort Apugan) and the Governor’s Residence. The work of seeking funding for the museum’s construction, staffing, maintenance, and operations is still underway by the task force.

Natural Environment Trends and Issues

Guam’s location in the Pacific rim, while touted as a “beautiful, tropical island setting,” also makes it vulnerable to the most destructive natural disasters in the world: typhoons and earthquakes, resulting in frequent damage to cultural resources.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEFINITIONS

According to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation:

Identification is “undertaken for the purpose of locating historic properties and is composed of a number of activities which include, but are not limited to archival research, informant interviews, field survey and analysis.”

Evaluation is “the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the criteria.”

Nomination is the intent to register a historic property.

Registration is “the formal recognition of properties evaluated as significant.”

LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

U.S. Federal Laws and Regulations

Antiquities Act of 1906

Historic Sites Act of 1935

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Department of Transportation Act, Section 4(i), as created by the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1974

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987

Code of Federal Regulations

36 CFR 60, 36 CFR 61, 36 CFR 63, 36 CFR 68, 36 CFR 79, and 36 CFR 800

Government of Guam Laws

Public Law 12-126

Public Law 20-151

Public Law 27-89

Title 21 Guam Code Annotated, Chapter 76, Historical Objects and Sites

Executive Order 89-9

Executive Order 89-24

Public Law 21-104

Natural Disasters

Guam is located in an area of the western North Pacific Ocean known as “Typhoon Alley.” In general, destructive winds, storm surge flooding, river and stormwater flooding, high surf, coastal erosion, and salt spray during typhoon events cause the most damage to Guam’s natural and built environment, historic sites and structures. Recent storm events have damaged registered historic sites. Unreinforced *mamposteria* walls have toppled over during typhoon winds. Spanish-tiled roofs supported by wood framing on historic structures such as the Azotea and the Chocolate House at the Plaza de España have been damaged significantly by typhoon winds. The Talayfac Bridge in *Assan* (Asan), one of the last Spanish bridges constructed of *mamposteria* blocks in a double-arch span, was most recently damaged by the 2002 super typhoon Pongsona. In addition to historic sites being damaged by typhoon winds and rain, there is a threat of damage to records and artifacts due to water intrusion, mold, and mildew (from typhoon storm flooding) at storage facilities used by the SHPO, cultural resource management consultants, NPS, and the Guam Museum.

Earthquake damage is also a threat to historic sites and structures. A large earthquake in 1993 caused significant damage to historic sites throughout Guam. St. Joseph’s Church in the Historic Inarajan District (a GRHP site) was severely damaged, and the San Dionisio Church in *Humåtak* (Umatac) (a GRHP site)

experienced extensive structural damage to its walls and steeple in the same earthquake. The Lujan House in Hagåtña (a GRHP and NRHP site) experienced diagonal cracking along its *mamposteria* walls during large earthquakes in 2001 and 2002.

Termites and mud dauber wasps are common pest problems for historic sites, especially those that are uninhabited. Termite infestation of wood elements has damaged the Lujan House. Pictographs in the Ritidian Cave (within the Ritidian site, a GRHP cultural site) are threatened by destruction due to the mud dauber wasps building mud nests directly on the cave walls, obliterating the ancient pictographs.

Disaster Management

The Guam SHPO has signed a MOA with the FEMA to establish protocols and other standard operating procedures in the immediate aftermath of a typhoon event. The same type of agreement does not yet exist between the SHPO and other cultural resource managers such as the United States Navy, United States Air Force, and USFWS.

Action Plan

The Guam SHPO has outlined five ongoing goals to guide Guam's preservation community. Each goal has tangible action items that may be implemented or accomplished within the next five years. Local and federal agencies are not the only organizations that can take action. This plan shares the responsibility of historic preservation with the community and also lists actions for non-government organizations.

Goal 1: Identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties.

Agency Actions

Implement an identification and assessment project.

Develop strategies to update the physical conditions and preservation treatment of historic resources that have been altered due to vandalism, rehabilitation, or natural disasters. Compile the Guam SHPO files of documents and surveys to update inventory of properties.

Seek funding for historic context studies.

Seek funding for context studies and technical assistance from military, religious groups, various cultural groups, and other industries which are historically associated with particular contexts.

Distribute historic contexts.

Update and publish historic contexts of Guam and distribute to universities, research centers, and the public.

Continue to nominate historic properties.

Continue the Guam SHPO's focus in preserving historic properties and registering historic sites. Encourage federal agencies such as the DoD, USFWS, and NPS to formally nominate properties on federal lands.

Focus National Register/Guam Register nominations on under-represented historical context sites.

Develop strategies to focus identification, evaluation, and nomination of properties in under-represented context areas.

Community Actions

Identify and nominate historic properties.

Equip communities in the aspects of identification, evaluation, and nomination by providing training. Strengthen the efforts of historic district organizations to preserve historic properties.

Use guidelines provided by local agencies such as the Department of Chamorro Affairs to identify Chamorro cultural artifacts and sites.

Direct cultural resource managers who study and write about Guam's Chamorro culture to use standard guidelines to authenticate Chamorro cultural artifacts and sites.

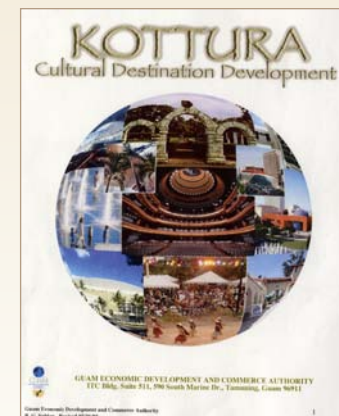
MASTER PLANS

Specific projects or plans related to preservation and presentation of historic and cultural resources are listed in other Guam master plans completed within the last two years and are supported by the SHPO:

Hagåtña Master Plan, Hagåtña Restoration and Redevelopment Authority: Guam Museum, "Old Hagåtña Riverwalk" and Historic Housing District.



Kottura, Cultural and Destination Development, Guam Economic and Development Commerce Authority: Guam Museum, Heritage Center, Plaza de España restoration and Legacy Hall.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE WORLDWIDE WEB

The Guam Historic Resources Division recently established a website as a technological tool for its public awareness program:

<http://www.historicguam.org>

The website provides information on activities and programs of the Guam SHPO and Guam Historic Preservation Review Board, summarizes the Guam's historic preservation laws, and provides register listings (alphabetical and by municipality) for both the Guam and National Registers of Historic Places. There are photo galleries of historic sites on Guam as well as campaign posters and brochures. The site provides links to other websites pertaining to historic preservation. The website will be periodically updated as programs are funded and announced.

Goal 2: Protect and preserve historic properties.

Agency Actions

Strengthen laws.

Review, develop, and strengthen laws and regulations relating to preservation, destruction, vandalism, and looting of historic objects and properties. Currently, agencies are not held accountable for the loss or damage of historic resources, and vandalism cases are not vigorously pursued. Enable the Guam SHPO to hire counsel to provide model ordinances, guidelines and case laws for updating or amending existing laws.

Strengthen enforcement.

Increase and train Department of Parks and Recreation enforcement-staff. Hire "Historic Rangers" trained in historic preservation and enable them to investigate violations and arrest violators.

Require contractors to be certified in historic preservation.

Work with Guam Contractor's Licensing Board (CLB) to certify that all contractors are aware of local historic preservation laws. Contractors would be required to sign a "Declaration and Acknowledgement" every renewal period stating they are aware of and will abide by Guam historic preservation laws. The Guam SHPO shall maintain a database of all certified contractors. When a construction project comes to the Guam SHPO for building permit clearance, the process shall include clearance of the contractor's "Declaration and Acknowledgement."

Utilize land swaps for properties rich in historic and cultural value.

Exchange private property containing historic or cultural sites for other Government of Guam parcels ready for development.

Develop disaster management plans.

Prepare preservation disaster management plans. Prepare repair and restoration manuals for the treatment of historic structures in tropical climates.

Educate boards, councils, and commissions.

Keep elected and appointed officials informed of preservation projects and activities. Inform them of the benefits preservation brings to the community.

Utilize signage to protect historic resources.

Expand the historic signage program. Continue to fund and install interpretive signs and warning signs against looting.

Community Actions

Occupy and maintain historic buildings.

Find cooperating partners for communities, non-profits, and individuals who own or are responsible for historic properties to occupy vacant historic buildings or transfer the use and maintenance of properties to village mayors.

Seek funding to promote adaptive reuse of historic buildings.

Create incentives and publicize adaptive reuse as a viable, beneficial option versus demolishing existing historic structures and building new.

Develop a village stewardship program.

Develop a program for each village to educate the residents to be aware of the historic properties in their community and become stewards of the properties.

Establish historic property community watch programs.

Encourage residents to respect historic sites by leaving them in place, as artifacts belonging to the people of Guam.

Increase awareness of cultural resources as assets.

The Guam SHPO should educate developers to embrace cultural resources on their site and not to look at them as detriments to development. Artifacts found on a site could be interpreted and put on display for visitors, school children, and the enjoyment of the local community. The Guam SHPO, cultural resource managers, and other preservation planners should partner with the private sector to showcase findings in public buildings, hotels, and schools in a positive manner and view findings as an asset, making cultural artifacts a desirable element for developers to showcase.

Goal 3: Strengthen community involvement in historic preservation.

Agency Actions

Raise community awareness of looting of historic sites.

Publicize incidents of vandalism, looting, and successful prosecution to keep the public aware of destruction of historic sites.

Provide appropriate direction or training to communities on funding sources.

Help communities and organizations by providing workshops and tools needed to search and apply for grants or funds.

Community Actions

Create programs to highlight preservation occupations as a career.

Present historic preservation as a multi-discipline field from archaeology and construction to tourism and business. Participate in career day at schools and job fairs to promote historic preservation.

Educate the community on the importance of historic properties as cultural resources.

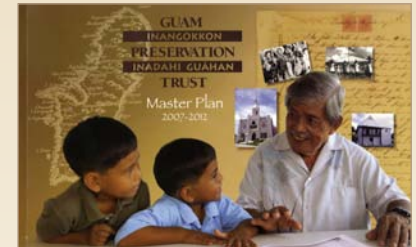
With the increase in Chamorro heritage awareness, communities identify with physical historic properties as cultural resources. Create programs and opportunities for cultural figures like elders to pass down the importance of preservation to a younger generation. Elders and family members are most influential in stressing the importance of history in how cultural resources represent the Chamorro culture. The cultural resources are a part of the community, relate to Chamorro identity, and need to be preserved for future generations.

Ensure heritage authenticity and historic accuracy.

Partner with the Department of Chamorro Affairs to ensure and promote authentic interpretations of Chamorro heritage. Utilize published historic contexts to ensure accuracy.

MASTER PLANS

Guam Preservation Trust Master Plan, Guam Preservation Trust: Inventory of historic structures, historic sites tour program, design protocols and guidelines for vernacular homes, and archival training and mentorship program.



Guam Comprehensive Outdoor and Recreation Plan, Department of Parks and Recreation: Guam Recreation Conference, inventory of park maps and property data, and anti-litter and anti-vandalism awareness programs.



UMATAC OUTDOOR LIBRARY



Umatac Outdoor Library

The Umatac Outdoor Library is the first public library built in the southern part of Guam and the only library of its kind to ever exist on Guam. This library, the “Pride of Umatac,” as its gable-like roof is inscribed, sits at the heart of the village of Umatac. The structure has a heart-shaped piece that served as a commemorative placard on which the inscription “ACCOMPLISHMENT MADE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. F.Q. SANCHEZ” is centered. On the base of the heart, another inscription reads: “ERECTED OCT 1933 BY THE PEOPLE OF UMATAC.”

The library was built under the direction of Francisco Quinata Sanchez (1898-1954), an Umatac resident, and an early twentieth-century pioneering educator, politician, and patriot. In 1920, Francisco Quinata Sanchez organized the Guam Teachers Association, comprised of Chamorro educators.

Today the Umatac Library is no longer in active use; however it stands as a monument to Francisco Quinata Sanchez and the people of Umatac Village.

Original text provided by Joe Quinata, Guam Preservation Trust, has been edited to fit.

Teach and educate students about the importance of historic properties.

Continue outreach programs in schools and provide hands-on learning. Train teachers and educators to accurately present historic properties. Partner with private and non-profit organizations to bring students to historic sites and present the information.

Increase public awareness campaigns to promote the importance of historic preservation.

Implement public awareness through advertisements on TV, radio, publications, posters, special events, and the internet.

Goal 4: Establish strong partnerships.

Agency Actions

Provide tools, training and workshops in preservation techniques.

Continue to provide up-to-date training for preservation professionals, agencies, and individuals.

Partner with the visitor industry and ensure authentic heritage tourism.

Work with the visitor industry to create guidelines and certification for heritage tourism programs, tours, and visitor publications to ensure authentic representation and interpretation of historic sites and properties.

Find opportunities for archaeological survey and excavation on government or privately-owned sites as educational tools.

Partner with University of Guam and the tourist industry and use archaeological sites for hands-on learning and visitor attractions. Perform archaeological excavations for research and education and provide demonstrations for tourists.

Establish multi-agency funding and staffing solutions to meet the island's cultural resource management needs due to limited funding and expert resources.

Participate in the efforts of federal agencies to jointly fund needed positions such as a combined cultural resource manager for all federal lands in Guam.

Community Actions

Create “Sister Village” programs between local villages and military bases.

Utilize outreach program of the military commands and volunteer organizations, such as the Officers’ Wives Club and the Junior Enlisted Club, to work with villages. Currently, these organizations clean up problem areas of local villages. Apply this model to historic and cultural sites with local villages and continue a beneficial relationship.

Partner with the Guam Preservation Trust and civic organizations in an adopt-a-historic site project.

Propose civic organizations take part in restoring and maintaining a historic site for community outreach, such as the adopt-a-highway program. This will provide continual maintenance for a site and create positive publicity for the organization.

Goal 5: Improve efficient retrieval of information for research and distribution.

Agency Actions

Improve the historic preservation database.

The Guam SHPO is responsible for updating the inventory of historic properties. This update should be used to assist the Guam SHPO in their reviews and is critical in determining properties that are in need of preservation.

Create digital files of the Guam Historic Property Inventory.

Create a digital storage of archeological survey reports, inventory files, and other reports and files related to the Guam Historic Property Inventory. Ease the distribution of information.

Provide public access to historic resource information.

Produce an information booklet on accessing and retrieving documents for public use. Improve access to the existing storage and research facility.

Streamline the review process.

Make development information available to cooperating agencies, developers, or individuals before the review process to expedite the procedures. Maintain constant lines of communication with major developers or individuals applying for permits to ensure all development requirements are known from the start of the process. Utilize guidebooks published by local government agencies.

Consult with ACHP to create categories of projects for review.

The Guam SHPO and federal agencies should consult with ACHP to create categories of projects that would not be subject to a full review. This could tie in with mapped sensitivity zones and help streamline the review process.

Community Actions

Protect documents and collections.

Fund and construct a storage facility for records, collections, documents, and other historic resources.

Construct a certified repository of documents.

Continue to lobby for construction of the Guam Museum as a certified repository of historic documents and artifacts as mandated by law.

Construct the Guam Museum to serve as a central location to present cultural artifacts and historic resources.

Utilize the Guam Museum to present accurate interpretations of historic and cultural resources.

GUAM MUSEUM



The new Guam Museum is proposed for construction on the cliff line overlooking the Hagåtña Historic District.



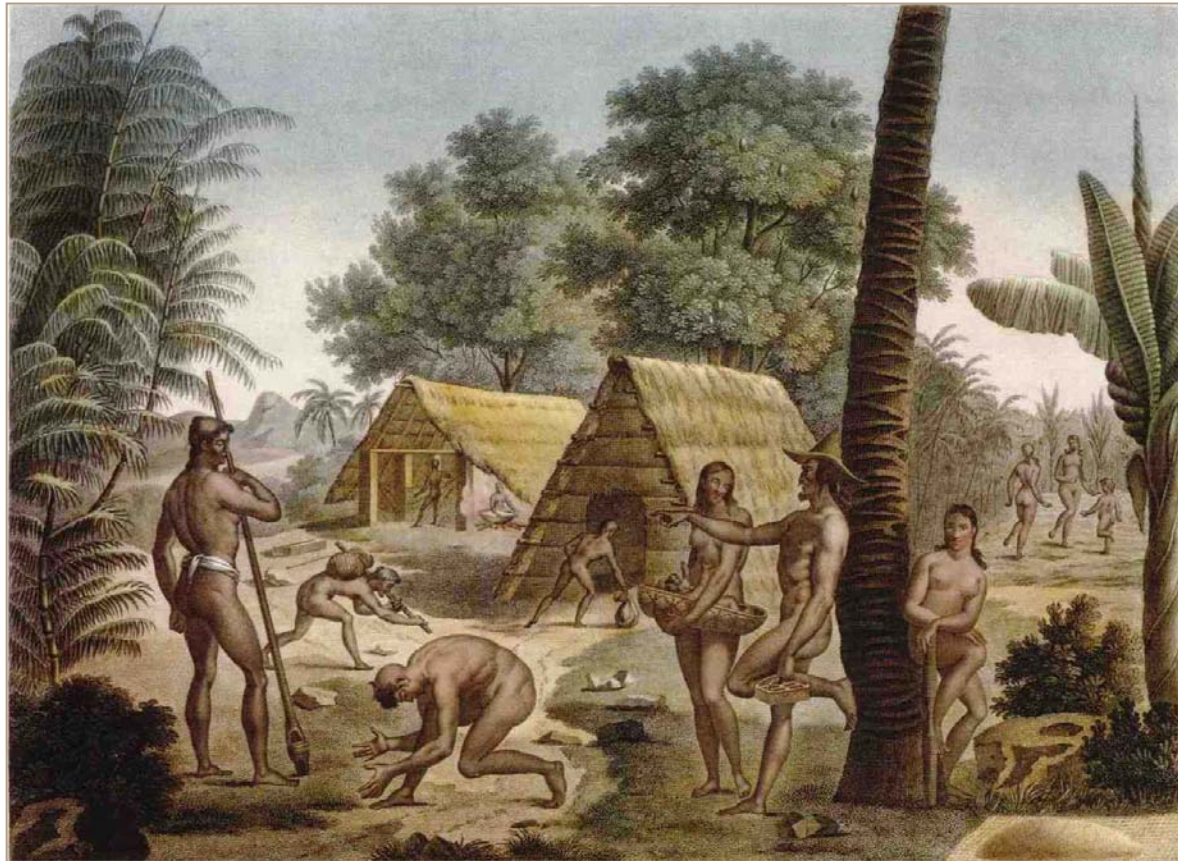
EARTH WEEK

Guam SHPO participated in Earth Week as a community outreach program. Students acted as archaeologists and were allowed to dig through a replica of an archaeological site in search of pottery shards, shells, bones, etc.



APPENDIX A

Historic Contexts



Guam Island: Practices of Ancestral Habitants

APPENDIX A—Historic Contexts

The Guam Historic Resources Division is in the process of revising and developing 11 broad historic contexts for Guam's historic properties. The contexts describe various chronological periods of Guam's history based on significant historical events or by types of historic properties discovered during a period. The contexts assist in managing research and preservation activities. All context descriptions were provided by the Guam SHPO, unless otherwise noted. In addition to these summaries, Guam SHPO staff, archaeologists, architects, and historians have prepared many other detailed archeological surveys and published papers encompassing the various context periods, which are on file at the Guam SHPO, MARC, and other libraries.

Historic Contexts

- Early Pre-*Latte* (3500–2500 Before Present (B.P.))
- Intermediate Pre-*Latte* (2500–1600 B.P.)
- *Latte* Period (800–1000 A.D.)
- Mid-*Latte* (c. 1300 A.D.)
- Late *Latte*/Early Historic Period (1521–1700 A.D.)
- Spanish Missionization/Chamorro Spanish Wars (1668–1699)
- Spanish Colonial Period (1700–1898)
- First American Colonial Period (1898–1941)
- World War II/Japanese Military Occupation (1941–1944)

- Post World War II/Second American Colonial Period (1944–1950)
- Political and Economic Development (1950–Present)

Summary of Completed Historic Contexts Spanish Missionization/Chamorro Spanish Wars (1668–1699)

This period in Guam's history illustrates the resolve of Spain to colonize the island to support its galleon trade between Acapulco and Manila. The Chamorro response to this action was to drive the Spanish foreigners off of the archipelago through an all-out war. The work of the Society of Jesus, initiated by Father Diego Luis de San Vitores, resulted in the archipelago being converted to Roman Catholicism.

The historic resources associated with this period include all the *Latte* period sites. These sites are particularly fragile and prone to disturbance because they are found on the surface. These properties include, but are not limited to, archaeological middens, basalt mortars, *latte* foundations, burials, cave shelters, artifact manufacturing sites, quarries, earthenware scatters, man-made wells, pictographs on caves, and all recorded materials found on the surface in 17th century Chamorro villages. Two known Spanish Galleons Nuestra Senora del Pilar and Nuestra Senora de Buen Baje, sank off the coast of *Malesso* (Merizo) and Pago Bay.

Archival data associated with this period is abundant, originating from Spanish monastic chronicles and journals where battle sites occurred between Spanish and Chamorro forces. The maps created during this period foretell the extent of the habitation sites that are in fact *Latte* Period villages located on the island of Guam. It is in these same villages that Spanish chronicles locate mission chapels that have yet to be found. These places today are referred to as archaeological and historical sites.

Spanish Colonial Period (1700–1898)

Rapid depopulation of the Chamorro in the 17th century resulted in the elimination of the majority of cultural practices. Many pre-war technologies such as tool making, canoe making and other cultural activities associated with ancestor worship came to an end. The new political and social organization of the survivors of the Chamorro/Spanish Wars revolved around the religious and secular sectors of the small Spanish colony located in Hagåtña. The two major monastic orders present in the colonies of Spain, the Society of Jesus, and Augustinian Recollects, dominated every aspect of Chamorro lifestyle. During this period, Spain allowed the recruitment of native men from the province of Pampanga, as soldiers, to migrate to Guam. New plants, animals, and techniques were introduced, including the *hotno* (a baking oven),

which survives today. Construction of the *latte* disappeared during this period. Spanish settlement patterns supplanted the layout of 1,000-year-old villages such as Hagåtña, Umatak, and Agat. The village layout changed from pre-Chamorro-Spanish War Urritao (Bachelor's House) and Chief's House to a central plaza where churches, public buildings, and wealthy citizens' homes were built.

Historic properties of this period survived natural calamities and human destructive activity of the Chamorro/Spanish Wars. Archaeological excavations conducted in 1984 of the Spanish Governor's House located within the Plaza de España (listed in the Guam and National Register of Historic Places) yielded artifacts from the Pre-*Latte* and *Latte* Period superimposed by artifacts (ceramics) from Europe and Asia associated with the Spanish Colonial Period. The majority of Chamorro villages of pre-Spanish colonization continue to be inhabited today, where archaeological resources belonging to the Spanish Colonization Period continue to be encountered above the *Latte* Period sites.

Additionally, the creation of the Casa Real for transferring materials from the Galleon trade to Hagåtña ushered in a need for a road system from Umatak to Hagåtña. Stone bridges (stone arched bridges in Hagåtña, Taleyfac, and Taleyag in Agat, Sella, and Fuha in Umatak) and forts

were built. Indigenously designed wooden houses incorporated *mamposteria* techniques (mortar applied to walls and staircases). Some of these houses survive today, and the building technique of *mamposteria* continued to be a standard construction method well into the early part of the 20th Century.

First American Colonial Period (1898–1941)

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 *USS Maine* in Havana Harbor and the resulting death of 260 men. On May 1, 1898, in the Battle of Manila Bay, the United States Navy quickly destroyed the small Spanish naval squadron based there. Then on June 20, 1898, the *USS Charleston* and the convoy of three troop ships anchored just off of 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, and one Spanish civilian

government official, José Sixto Rodríguez. The families of the deported Spanish officials were left on Guam waiting for their husbands and fathers to return to retrieve them.

The Spanish-American War drew to a close on August 12, 1898. By the Treaty of Paris, Cuba became a protectorate of the United States on December 10, 1898, and the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam became possessions. On the order of President McKinley, dated December 23, 1898, “the Island of Guam in the Ladrones” was placed under the control of the United States Navy, a status that (except for the period of Japanese occupation, 1941–1944) prevailed until July 21, 1950.

In 1899, Captain Richard Leary became the first naval governor of American Guam. Though his term of office was less than one year, his administration set the tone of the naval governments to follow by the widespread reforms that were mandated. His first requirement was that every Guamanian should be capable of signing his own name. He encouraged all to learn to speak, read, and write English. Large estates and land holdings were broken up. He established an island-wide land-tax reform, whereby land was taxed on the basis of its use. Concubinage was abolished and divorce was made legal. Economic peonage, in which a man was made a virtual slave to work off accumulated

debts, was abolished, and badly needed health and sanitation reforms were initiated.

Several naval governors who served in Guam prior to the participation of the United States in World War I stand out because of their efforts to living conditions in Guam.

- Commander Seaton Schroeder (July 1900–August 1901; 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, and then expended nearly \$10,000 toward their relief. He established a sanitary slaughterhouse and market in Agana. A leper colony was built on *Tomhorn* (Tumon) Bay so that victims of Hansen’s disease could receive proper attention.
- Commander G. L. Dyer (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 were 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 Captain E.J. Dorn (December 1907–November 1910) came to the governorship, Guamanians had adapted to life under American rule, but their agricultural methods remained primitive. He addressed agricultural reform to insure that Guam could become self-sufficient. 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.
- Captain Robert Coontz (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 unpolluted water and improved health conditions immediately.

- Under Captain William Maxwell (March 1914–April 1916), the Insular Patrol was established as the police force of the island under the guidance of the United States 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 eliminating animal diseases. By executive order, 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 on 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 United States) 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, 270 in all, endangered the security of Guam because they

outnumbered the marine garrison 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 United States Navy for more than two years. 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, 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 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 family on the neighboring islands. Further, the Chamorro-Spanish culture on the other islands added Japanese overtones to its German ones.

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 United States Congress for United States 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 United States 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, Commander 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 United States 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 1936, Guam again petitioned for citizenship for Guamanians and again was turned down.

On November 1, 1932, the Guam Museum in Agaña opened. Its purpose was to display artifacts of the Chamorro culture of Spanish times and even of early United States 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.

Aviation was making a giant breakthrough in the 1930s. The first trans-Pacific commercial flight to Guam occurred on October 13, 1935. In November 1935, airmail service to Guam was inaugurated, and on October 26, 1936, the first air passengers to Guam landed via Pan American World Airways.

World War II/Japanese Military Occupation (1941–1944)

On December 8, 1941, Japanese military forces made their first attack on Guam. In the morning of December 10, the first wave of Japanese Army troops, consisting of 5,000 men, approached the shores of Dungca's beach and *Tomhom* (Tumon) Bay. Their mission was to capture Hagåtña and destroy any military installations on the island. About twenty Chamorro men, women, and children lost their lives during the confrontation. The Japanese had little difficulty fulfilling their mission. The only real resistance they encountered was with the Chamorro militia and American troops who set up their defense positions at the Plaza de España. After a short exchange of fighting, Governor McMillan realized that there was little chance of defeating the Japanese invaders; thus, he moved to stop the fighting. McMillan signed the surrender paper shortly after he was captured. The surrender paper transferred authority of the island to the Japanese (Russell and Fleming 1989:7). After authority was transferred, United States servicemen were sent to prisoner of war camps in Japan, while the Chamorro prisoners of war were sent to a camp in Hagåtña.

In anticipation of an American attack, the Japanese began to fortify the island around 1944. The fortification began at all possible invasion beaches. Because of the large size of

Guam, lack of materials, and shortage of time, it was necessary to use the local people as laborers. Civilian men and women were forced to construct fortifications. Civilians labored ten hours a day and labor conditions were often brutal. The western part of the island was the main fortified area. Development of the interior positions received little attention while fortifications on the east coast were abandoned. This can be confirmed by some of the caves along the Turtle Cove cliff line that were not excavated to the depth useable for defense purposes.

On July 21, 1944, United States troops made their initial landings at *Hågat* (Agat) and *Assan* (Asan). Although the United States troops faced some difficult resistance, they finally recaptured Guam on August 10, 1944, but not before more than 1,200 United States soldiers were killed and more than 5,700 wounded. The Japanese lost more than 10,000 lives in their effort to defend the island (Russell and Fleming 1989:8-14).

Historic properties and sites associated with this historic context include pillboxes, man-made tunnels, coastal defense gun emplacements, military airfields, anti-aircraft positions, foxholes and trenches, natural caves with World War II remains, stragglers' caves, sunken vessels, World War II mass graves, Marine Corps Drive, and isolated World War II artifacts, normally found on cliff lines and in the jungles.

Post World War II/Second American Colonial Period (1944–1950)

This six year period of Guam history under the Department of the United States Navy, reflects a change in United States military policy on land ownership. It was during this period that historic pre-World War II land boundaries were altered due to land taking and land condemnation. It was a period when over one-third of historic and cultural resources were under the control of the DoD.

Historically referred to as the Second Naval Administration of Guam, its first administrator was Admiral Chester Nimitz, Naval Commander of the Pacific Theatre. In the planned invasion of Japan, a rapid construction of buildings and amenities for the United States ground and air forces was implemented on Guam. After the surrender of Japan, some buildings that were built to house ground forces were abandoned. The temporary Quonset structures located on naval and air force facilities continued to be used wherein a few survive today. Other cultural resources of this period are archival in nature. Navy photographers documented the damage of the bombardment to the island. These photos provide information on surviving homes constructed in the 1800s and early 1900s. One of the historic resources dating from this period is the Guam Congress Building, built from 1947 to 1949.

In 1946, Guam was placed on the United Nations list of U.S. colonies, together with the American Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. The list, initially prepared in 1946 pursuant to Article XI of the United National Charter, is now called the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Historic properties typical of this period include military structures, Quonset huts, churches, and the first Government of Guam buildings: the Guam Legislature, the Manuel F.L. Flores Building, monuments, and World War II sites.

Political and Economic Development (1950–Present)

Guam's orientation and familiarization with political issues and self-determination did not change significantly under the American Naval Administration from that of Spanish governance since the ceding of Guam to the United States under the terms of the 1898 Treaty of Peace (Paris). Naval governors had become naval authoritarians with complete control over civil rights matters and economic development, especially in the control of land issues and the implementation of land tax.

It was not until the 1949 Guam Congress walk-out and the passage of the United States Congressional 1950 Organic Act of Guam that the local people finally enjoyed some measure

of self-determination in deciding the course of political growth in local affairs. The Organic Act also granted United States citizenship to the majority of the local people as determined by the Act. On September 1, 1968, Congress passed the Guam Elective Governor Act, P.L. 90-497, which amended the 1950 Organic Act to allow the people of Guam to elect their own governor and lieutenant governor, beginning in 1970. The Act also made changes to the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution regarding its application to Guam by Congress.

On August 21, 1962, President John F. Kennedy issued Executive Order 11045, removing the Navy security clearance for all visitors to Guam. The order removed the “military blanket” and its stringent restrictions, obstacles preventing Guam from enhancing its economic development and establishing a thriving free enterprise system. In 1965 Guam passed P. L. 8-80, establishing the Guam Economic Development Authority (GEDA), which provided business loans and issuance of “QC” (qualifying certificates) resulting in foreign investments on Guam.

Other contributing factors to the economic surge were the reconstruction efforts by both Guam and the U.S. military as a result of typhoon Karen in 1962 and Vietnam War-related military projects. In 1969 Japanese tourists were

beginning to fill the hotels to capacity in *Tomhom* (Tumon).

Historic properties and sites associated with this historic context include the Guam Congress Building, the Manuel F. Guerrero Building, and the Government House.

APPENDIX B

Legal Framework for Historic Preservation on Guam



Guam Island: Agricultural Works

APPENDIX B—Legal Framework for Historic Preservation on Guam

United States Federal Laws and Regulations Pertaining to Historic and Cultural Preservation

Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 USC 431-433

The Antiquities Act of 1906 provides for the protection and scientific investigation of historical and prehistoric sites and objects on federal lands. It authorizes the president to designate historic sites and natural resources of national significance on federally owned or controlled lands. It also provides for criminal sanctions against excavation, injury to, or destruction of objects of antiquity under federal control. Uniform regulations for implementing the Antiquities Act are found in United States Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR Part 3.

Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 USC 461-467

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 allows for the designation of national historical sites and landmarks and encourages interagency efforts to preserve historic resources. It also establishes fines for violations of the act. The act gives the secretary of the interior authority for documenting and evaluating historic property.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) OF 1966, 16 USC 470 et seq.

The NHPA of 1966, as amended, established historic preservation as a national policy. All federal agencies are responsible for

implementing NHPA requirements. The ACHP and the Department of the Interior, through the NPS, are responsible for coordination.

Section 106 is a key section of the NHPA in terms of potential and actual impact on federal undertakings. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that the agency with jurisdiction must: 1) take into account the effects of the undertaking on cultural resources that have been included in or are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; and 2) consult with the ACHP, the SHPO, and others to seek binding agreement on how to avoid, reduce, or mitigate damage to the property. As such, the Section 106 review process must occur for virtually anything that is planned by a federal entity or its tenant, including ground disturbance, building modification, land use change, or alteration of the visual character of an area. Non-compliance with Section 106 can result in lawsuits that could cause considerable project delays.

Section 110 codifies 1971 Executive Order 11593 by requiring that every federal agency: 1) establish a cultural resource management program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the NRHP-eligible properties under their control; 2) protect those properties to the maximum extent possible; 3) ensure that those properties are managed and maintained in a way that preserves their historic and cultural values; and

4) record historic properties that must be altered or destroyed. Section 110 also calls for agencies to integrate historic preservation concerns in their plans and programs.

Amendments in 1992 recognize the traditional religious and cultural importance of properties to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 USC 4321, 4331-4335

The NEPA of 1969, as amended, establishes federal policy to preserve historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution. NEPA requires that federal entity decision-makers consider the environmental effects of their proposed programs, projects, and actions prior to their initiation. Environmental documentation, either an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Environmental Assessment (EA) is required for major actions that affect the quality of the environment (both natural and cultural resources).

Like the Section 106 requirement for consultation, NEPA requires analysis and disclosure of information prior to decision-making. While the NEPA documents must address the impacts of proposed actions or activities on cultural resources, compliance with

NEPA for a specific action does not relieve the federal entity of the independent compliance with applicable cultural resource requirements such as Section 106 of the NHPA, even if the area of potential effect (APE) for Section 106 review is the same as that evaluated for environmental effect under NEPA.

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974, 16 USC 469-469 c-2

The AHPA of 1974 extends protection to archaeological data from all federal undertakings. It directs federal agencies to notify the Department of the Interior when a historic property is threatened by federal construction or other federally licensed activities and that activity will result in the loss or destruction of data.

Department of Transportation Act, Section 4(i), as created by the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1974

Section 4(i) of the Department of Transportation Act creates a higher standard of avoidance of impacts to historic and recreational sites that are within federally funded highway projects.

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, 40 USC 601a

The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 encourages federal agencies to re-use historic buildings for administrative facilities or activities, and directs agencies in doing so to

maintain their historical integrity.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, 16 USC 470 aa-mm

The ARPA of 1979, as amended, expands the requirements of the Antiquities Act of 1906. It provides for both civil and criminal penalties for excavation or removal of protected resources from federal or Indian lands without a required permit, establishes a program for regularly reporting suspected violations, and requires response to cultural resources discovered with projects in progress. ARPA also requires federal land managers to establish a program to increase public awareness of the significance of and need to protect the archaeological resources located on public lands.

ARPA also authorizes agencies to develop permit procedures for investigations of archaeological resources on lands under their jurisdiction.

All archaeological sites and resources, whether or not on or eligible for the National Register, are protected. Fines up to \$10,000 and imprisonment for up to one year are specified for a first offense under ARPA.

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, 43 USC 2101-2106

This law establishes “state” ownership of abandoned shipwrecks on submerged state land.

It protects natural resources and habitat areas; guarantees recreational exploration of shipwreck sites; and allows for appropriate public and private sector recovery of shipwrecks consistent with the protection of historical values and environmental integrity of the shipwreck and sites.

Code of Federal Regulations

36 CFR 60

Creates the NRHP.

36 CFR 61

Establishes procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs.

36 CFR 63

Establishes the process for making the determinations of eligibility for historic sites to be included in the NRHP.

36 CFR 68

Establishes the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

36 CFR 79

The Curation of Federally Owned and Administration of Archaeological Collections, this establishes procedures for curating and managing museum collections.

36 CFR 800

The protection of historic properties outlines the Advisory Council's procedures for federal agency compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

Government of Guam Laws and Regulations**Title 21 Guam Code Annotated (GCA), Chapter 76, Historical Objects and Sites**

This codified law (Public Law 12-126), as amended, establishes public policy to engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation, undertaken at all levels of government, to promote the use and conservation of historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage property for education, inspiration, pleasure, and enrichment of Guam residents and visitors. It also establishes the GRHP.

The law was strengthened (by Public Law 20-151) by formally establishing authority for preservation review of all government permits or licenses, providing authority to stop projects in violation of the preservation requirements and setting up the Guam Preservation Trust.

Executive Order 89-9

This Executive Order firmly requires consideration of historic preservation needs for any action needing an approval of the Territorial Land Use Commission (now known as the Guam Land Use Commission, GLUC).

Executive Order 89-24

This Executive Order establishes policies for the disposition of archaeologically recovered human remains.

Public Law 21-104

This law establishes a Chamorro shrine to be called *Naftan Mañaina-ta*, dedicated for the entombment of ancestral human remains retrieved from archaeological sites that cannot be reburied in their original locations.

APPENDIX C

Preservation Partners and Contacts



Scene of a Distillery on Guam Island

APPENDIX C—Preservation Partners and Contacts

State Agencies and Public Organizations

Guam State Historic Preservation Office Guam Historic Resources Division, Department of Parks and Recreation

490 Chalan Palasyo
Agana Heights, Guam 96910
<http://www.historicguam.org>

The Guam Historic Resources Division, or SHPO of the Department of Parks and Recreation, carries out preservation by territorial and federal law. For purposes of the NHPA, the Guam SHPO acts as the State Historic Preservation Office for Guam. As the SHPO, the division keeps inventory of sites, nominates sites for the Guam and National Registers of Historic Places, reviews federal and territorial agency projects, and administers Historic Preservation Fund grants. Public Law 20-151 strengthens the historic preservation program, formally establishing authority for preservation review of all government permits and licenses, and providing the Guam SHPO authority to stop projects in violation of preservation requirements.

Guam Historic Preservation Review Board

490 Chalan Palasyo
Agana Heights, Guam 96910

The Guam Historic Preservation Review Board (GHPRB) was established in 1990 by Public Law 20-151. It serves as the State Review Board

for purposes of the NHPA and conducts public hearing regarding the NRHP. As the State Review Board, GHPRB also advises the SHPO on Historic Preservation Fund grants. Under territorial law, GHPRB lists properties in the GRHP and reviews SHPO programs.

Guam Preservation Trust

PO Box 3036
Hagåtña, Guam 96910
www.guampreservationtrust.com

The Guam Preservation Trust (GPT) was established in 1990 by Public Law 20-151. The GHPRB members also serve as the Board of Directors of the Guam Preservation Trust. The purpose of the Trust is to preserve properties, support archaeological work, and support activities to increase public appreciation of historic places. Under the law, GPT is funded from a variety of building, grading, and clearing permits fees.

Chamorro Land Trust Commission

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932-2950
www.cltcguam.org

Department of Parks and Recreation

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932-2950
www.admin.gov.gu/dpr/index.html

Guam Ancestral Lands Commission

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932-2950

Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932-2950
www.bspguam.com

Guam Coastal Management Program

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932-2950

Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities Agency

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932-2950

Guam Department of Agriculture

192 Dairy Road
Mangilao, Guam 96923

Guam Department of Land Management

Dipattamenton Tano
PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932
<http://www.guam.gov/dlm/>

Guam Department of Chamorro Affairs

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932
<http://www.guam.gov/dca>

Chamorro Village

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932
<http://ns.gov.gu/market.html>

Guam Economic Development and Commerce Authority

590 S. Marine Drive
ITC Building, Suite 511
Tamuning, Guam 96911
<http://investguam.com/home2.html>

Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

117 Bien Venida Avenue
Sinajana, Guam 96910
<http://ghua.org/main/index.html>

Guam Community College

Tourism & Hospitality
PO Box 23069
Barrigada, Guam 96921
<http://www.guamcc.net/>

**University of Guam
College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences**

Humanities Division
Anthropology Program
UOG Station
Mangilo, Guam 96923
<http://www.uog.edu/>

**University of Guam
Anthropology and Micronesian Studies**

UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923

**University of Guam
History and Micronesian Studies**

UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923

**University of Guam
Social and Behavioral Sciences**

UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923

**University of Guam
School of Business and International Public Relations**

UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923

**University of Guam
Micronesian Area Research Center**

UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923
<http://www.uog.edu/marc/>

**University of Guam
Center of Excellence for Chamorro Language and Culture**

UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923

Guam Public School System

PO Box DE
Hagatna, Guam 96932
<http://www.gdoe.net/>
Guam Visitors Bureau
401 Pale San Vitores Road
Tamuning, Guam 96913
<http://www.visitguam.org/main/>

Hagåtña Restoration and Redevelopment Authority

PO Box 2950
Hagåtña, Guam 96932
<http://www.guamgovernor.net/content/view/112/200/>

Federal Organizations and Agencies

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 809
Washington, DC 20004
<http://www.achp.gov/>

National Park Service

Pacific West Region
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, California 94607-4807

Heritage Preservation Services (HPS)

1849 C Street NW (2255)
 Washington, DC 20240
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/>

**National Park Service, War in the Pacific
National Historical Park**

135 Murray Blvd., Suite 100
 Hagåtña, Guam 96910
<http://www.nps.gov/wapa/>

U.S. Navy

PCS 455, Box 152
 FPO AP 96540-1000

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Guam Regulatory Branch
 PCS 455, Box 188
 FPO AP 96540-1088

U.S. Air Force

36th Civil Engineer Squadron, Unit 14007
 Building 18001
 APO AP 96543-4007

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Guam National
Wildlife Refuge, Ritidian Point**

PO Box 8134 MOU-3
 Dededo, Guam 96912
<http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/wnwr/guamnwrindex.html>

Non-government Organizations**American Institute of Architects, Guam Chapter**

PO Box EA
 Hagåtña, Guam 96932
http://www.aia.org/components_map&action=displayint&state=GU

Cathedral Basilica, Archdiocese of Hagåtña

207 Archbishop Flores Street
 Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Gef Pago Chamorro Cultural Village in Inarajan

HC1 17365
 Inarajan, Guam 96915
<http://www.gefpago.org/>

Guam Humanities Council

Bank of Guam Headquarters, Suite 711
 111 Chalan Santo Papa
 Hagåtña, Guam 96910
<http://www.guamhumanitiescouncil.org>

Hagåtña Foundation

PO Box 5248 UOG Station
 Mangilao, Guam 96923

I Fanlanlai'an

PO Box 11140
 Yigo, Guam 96929

Pa'a Taotaotano

Archbishop Flores Street, Suite 905
 Hagåtña, Guam 96910

APPENDIX D

Register Listing



Agana: Guam Island, Domestic Occupations

APPENDIX D—Register Listing

Historic Property	Site Number	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
AGAÑA			
Agana Historic District	66-01-1145	Feb. 8, 1985	Feb. 8, 1985
Agana Cliffline Fort.	66-01-1212	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Agana Pillbox	66-01-1211	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Agana Spanish Dikes	66-01-1006	Sep. 4, 1974	Nov. 19, 1974
Agana Japanese Fortifications	66-01-1082	Aug. 21, 1979	Mar. 14, 1991
Agana Spanish Bridge	66-01-1069	Dec. 3, 1974	Sep. 6, 1974
Cormoran Monument	66-01-1039	July 24, 1974	
Dr. Mesa House	66-01-1141	Apr. 2, 1984	
Garrido House	66-01-1135	Apr. 2, 1984	
Guam Legislature Building/ Guam Congress Building	66-01-1102	Aug. 8, 2001	Feb. 1, 2007
Guam Institute/Jose P. Lujan House	66-01-1115	May 4, 1977	Oct. 6, 1977
Japanese Caves	66-01-1052	Aug. 21, 1979	
Plaza de Espana	66-01-1070	Jan. 21, 1975	May 1, 1974
Shimizu House	66-01-1033	Apr. 2, 1984	
Toves House	66-01-1134	Apr. 2, 1984	Feb. 8, 1985
Ungacta House	66-01-1132	Apr. 2, 1984	Feb. 8, 1985
US Naval Cemetery Fort.	66-01-1185	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Dulce Nombre de Maria Agana Cathedral- Basilica	66-01-1104	Aug. 6, 1996	

Historic Property	Site Number	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
AGAÑA HEIGHTS			
Fort Santa Agueda	66-01-1068	Jan. 21, 1975	Aug. 30, 1974
AGAT			
Agat Invasion Beach	66-02-1054	Oct. 15, 1974	Mar. 4, 1975
Hill 40	66-02-1048	Oct. 15, 1974	Mar. 4, 1975
Mt. Alifan Battle site	66-02-1049	Feb. 20, 1975	
Talayag Spanish Bridge	66-02-1072	Dec. 3, 1974	Oct. 10, 1974
Taleyfac Spanish Bridge	66-02-1071	Dec. 3, 1974	Sep. 10, 1974
Fena Massacre site	66-02-1313	July 22, 1993	
ASAN			
Asan Ridge Battle Area	66-01-1056	Apr. 17, 1975	July 18, 1975
Asan Invasion Beach	66-01-1055	Feb. 20, 1975	Feb. 14, 1979
Fonte Plateau, Nimitz Hill	66-01-1057	June 5, 1975	
Last Japanese High Command Post, Nimitz Hill	66-01-1063	June 5, 1975	
Mabini Prisoner of War Camp Site	66-03-1040	July 12, 1979	
Matgue Valley Battle Area	66-01-1050	Oct. 15, 1974	Apr. 3, 1975
Memorial Beach Park	66-01-1091	Jan. 21, 1975	Aug. 7, 1974
War Crimes Trial Site, Nimitz Hill	66-01-1084	Aug. 21, 1979	
War in the Pacific, National Historical Park	66-01-1091	Aug. 18, 1978	Aug. 18, 1978
BARRIGADA			
Guzman Water Catchment	66-04-1149	May 6, 1994	Nov. 14, 1994

Historic Property	Site Number	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
CHALAN PAGO			
Pago Pillbox I	66-01-1217	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Pago Pillbox II	66-09-1216	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
DEDEDO			
Falcona Beach site	66-08-0009	July 3, 1974	
Haputo Beach site, Finegayan	66-08-0007	Nov. 20, 1974	Nov. 20, 1974
Hilaan	66-08-0005	July 24, 1974	
Ritidian	66-08-0012	Aug. 14, 1974	
South Finegayan Latte Stone Park	66-08-0141	July 24, 1974	Sep. 5, 1975
Uruno	66-08-0010	July 24, 1974	Dec. 27, 1974
Uruno Beach site	66-08-0011	June 5, 1974	Dec. 27, 1974
INARAJAN			
Adjoulan Pillbox	66-09-1109	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Asiga Beach	66-09-0110	Aug. 14, 1974	
Asmaile Point	66-05-0112	Sep. 21, 1977	Nov. 7, 1978
Gadao's Cave	66-05-0142	Sep. 4, 1974	Nov. 19, 1974
Halaiha Point	66-09-0093	Aug. 14, 1974	
Inarajan Baptist Church	66-05-1034	Dec. 3, 1974	
Inarajan Falls	66-05-0105	July 24, 1974	
Inarajan Pillbox	66-05-1107	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Inarajan Ridge	66-05-0075	Aug. 14, 1974	Dec. 4, 1974
Inarajan Village	66-05-2001	Mar. 23, 1977	Nov. 7, 1977
Malolos	66-09-0091	Oct. 5, 1977	Apr. 8, 1980
Nomna Bay	66-05-0092	July 3, 1974	Dec. 27, 1974

Historic Property	Site Number	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
North Inarajan site	66-05-0107	Nov. 12, 1974	Feb. 21, 1975
St. Joseph's Catholic Church	66-05-1021	Nov. 12, 1974	
Talofofo River Valley	66-09-0077	July 24, 1979	Dec. 27, 1974
West Atate	66-09-0109	Aug. 14, 1974	Dec. 4, 1974
MANGILAO			
Mochom	66-04-0025	June 5, 1974	Dec. 4, 1974
South Mochom	66-04-0030	July 3, 1974	
Taogam Complex	66-01-0148	May 9, 1978	Apr. 15, 1980
MERIZO			
Merizo Bell Tower	66-06-1013	Feb. 20, 1975	May 29, 1975
Merizo Combento	66-06-1067	Feb. 20, 1975	Sep. 17, 1974
Merizo Pillbox	66-06-1188	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Merlyn G. Cook School	66-06-1123	Feb. 21, 1978	Nov. 29, 1979
Tinta Massacre site	66-06-1223	July 18, 1991	Nov. 26, 1991
Faha Massacre site	66-06-1077	June 18, 1991	Aug. 27, 1991
PITI			
Atantano Shrine	66-03-1012	June 5, 1975	Nov. 21, 1995
Mt. Tenjo Fortifications	66-03-1086	Sep. 21, 1977	Mar. 13, 1979
Piti Coastal Defense Guns	66-03-1046	Apr. 17, 1975	June 18, 1975
SANTA RITA			
Bona Site, Naval Magazine	66-02-0145	Oct. 5, 1977	

Historic Property	Site Number	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
Cable Station, Naval Station	66-03-1043	Oct. 15, 1974	Sep. 6, 1979
Japanese Submarine, Naval Station	66-03-1088	Sep. 21, 1977	
Orote Air Field, Naval Station	66-03-1066	Feb. 20, 1975	June 18, 1975
Orote Historic Complex, Apra Harbor	66-03-1009	Oct. 23, 1979	Oct. 23, 1979
Orote Pt. Complex, Naval Station	66-03-1009	Oct. 5, 1977	Oct. 23, 1979
Pan American Hotel, Naval Station	66-03-1042	Oct. 15, 1974	
S.M.S. Cormoran, Apra Harbor	66-03-1037	July 24, 1974	Apr. 4, 1975
Sumay Cemetery, Naval Station	66-03-1041	Sep. 4, 1974	
Tokai Maru, Naval Station	66-03-1089	July 14, 1988	July 14, 1988
West Bona site	66-02-0145	Mar. 26, 1979	Mar. 26, 1979
TALOFOFO			
Aratama Maru, Talofof Bay	66-09-1156	June 2, 1988	June 2, 1988
Asquiroga Cave	66-09-0069	June 5, 1975	May 6, 1976
Mana Pillbox	66-09-1213	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Matala Point Pillbox	66-09-1189	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
South Talofof site	66-09-0068	Nov. 12, 1974	Feb. 24, 1975
Talofof Pillbox	66-09-1190	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Talofof site	66-09-0053	July 3, 1974	
Togcha Pillbox II	66-09-1215	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Yokoi's Cave	66-09-1047	Oct. 5, 1977	Jan. 16, 1980
TAMUNING/TUMON			
As Sombrero Pillbox I	66-01-1202	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
As Sombrero Pillbox II	66-01-1203	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991

Historic Property	Site Number	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
As Sombrero Pillbox III	66-01-1204	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Dungca's Beach Defense Gun, Tamuning	66-01-1105	Oct. 2, 1975	Dec. 22, 1976
Fafai Beach	66-04-0002	Sep. 24, 1974	Nov. 19, 1974
Gongna Beach Gun Emplacement	66-04-1195	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Gongna Beach Mount Pillbox	66-04-1196	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Gongna Beach Gun Mount	66-04-1199	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Naton Headland Caves	66-04-1176	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Naton Headland Fort. I	66-04-1177	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Naton Headland Fort. II	66-04-1178	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Oka Fortification	66-01-1186	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
San Vitores Beach Fort.	66-04-1200	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
San Vitores Martyrdom site	66-04-1007	Aug. 14, 1974	Oct. 31, 1975
Tumon Cliffline Fort. I	66-04-1184	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Tumon Cliffline Fort. II	66-04-1183	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Tumon Cliffline Fort. III	66-04-1220	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Tumon Fort.	66-04-1208	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Tumon Pillbox III	66-01-1207	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Tumon Pillbox I	66-04-1201	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Tumon Pillbox II	66-04-1206	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Ypao Beach Archaeological site	66-04-0156	Apr. 2, 1984	May 24, 1984
Ypao Pillbox I	66-01-1205	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Ypao Pillbox II	66-01-1209	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Ypao Pillbox III	66-01-1210	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991

Historic Property	Site Number	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
UMATAC			
Abong Beach	66-02-0126	Aug. 14, 1974	
Achugao Bay	66-02-0123	Apr. 17, 1975	Aug. 19, 1975
Agaga Beach	66-02-0124	Apr. 17, 1975	June 11, 1975
Cetti Bay	66-02-0127	Sep. 24, 1974	Nov. 21, 1974
Creto Site	66-06-0140	Aug. 3, 1977	Nov. 7, 1978
Ft. Nuestra Senora de la Soledad	66-02-1073	Jan. 21, 1975	Oct. 18, 1974
Ft. San Jose	66-02-1001	July 24, 1974	May 1, 1974
Ft. Santa Angel	66-02-1074	May 8, 1975	Aug. 30, 1974
Fouha Bay	66-02-0128	Sep. 24, 1974	Nov. 21, 1974
Machadgan Pt.	66-06-0130	Sep. 21, 1977	Nov. 7, 1978
Magellan Monument	66-02-1011	June 5, 1975	
North Cetti Bay	66-02-0134	June 5, 1975	
San Dionisio Catholic Church Ruins	66-02-1024	Nov. 12, 1974	Aug. 30, 1974
Sella Bay Spanish Bridge	66-02-1002	July 24, 1974	
Sella Bay Spanish Oven	66-02-1008	Sep. 24, 1974	
Sella Bay	66-02-0125	Sep. 24, 1974	Nov. 8, 1974
Toguan Bay	66-06-0131	May 8, 1975	
Umatac Ridge	66-02-0133	June 5, 1975	
Umatac Pillbox	66-02-1187	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
YIGO			
Anao Site	66-07-0018	May 4, 1977	
Cruz Water Catchment	66-08-1147	May 6, 1994	Nov. 14, 1994

Historic Property	Site Number	Guam Register Date of Entry	National Register Date of Entry
Hanum	66-07-0019	Aug. 3, 1977	Nov. 7, 1978
Inapsan	66-08-0014	July 3, 1974	
Jinapsan site	66-08-1192	Dec. 27, 1974	Dec. 27, 1974
Lujuna	66-04-0020	June 5, 1974	
Mataguac Hill Command Post	66-08-1062	Apr. 17, 1975	June 10, 1975
Pagat	66-04-0022	June 5, 1974	Mar. 13, 1974
Pajon Pt.	66-08-0013	July 3, 1974	
Pati Pt.	66-07-0016	July 24, 1974	
Talagi Pictograph Cave	66-07-1965		Mar. 24, 2005
Tarague Beach, A.A.F.B.	66-07-0015	Aug. 14, 1985	
Torre Water Catchment	66-08-1135	Sept. 20, 1990	Nov. 14, 1994
YOÑA			
Light Model Tank No.95, Yona	66-09-1118	Aug. 21, 1979	Dec. 19, 1979
South Pulantat	66-09-0037	Aug. 3, 1977	Mar. 26, 1979
Ylig River	66-09-0139	Aug. 14, 1974	
Ylig River Fort. I	66-09-1214	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991
Ylig River Fort. II	66-09-1174	June 16, 1988	Mar. 14, 1991

Source: www.historicguam.org

APPENDIX E

Bibliography, Photo Credits, and Acknowledgements



Carolinian Woman and Man Seen on Guam Island

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