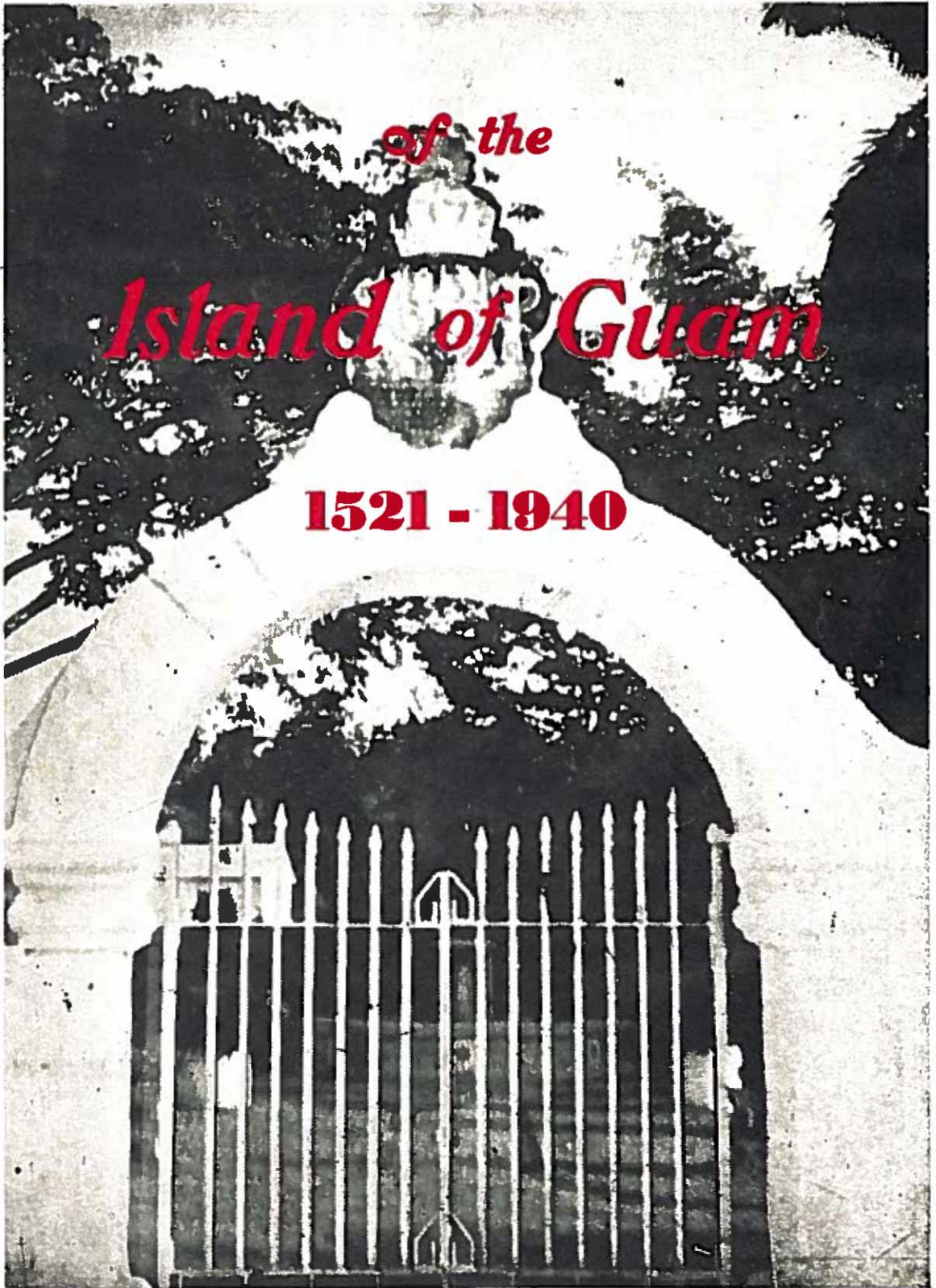
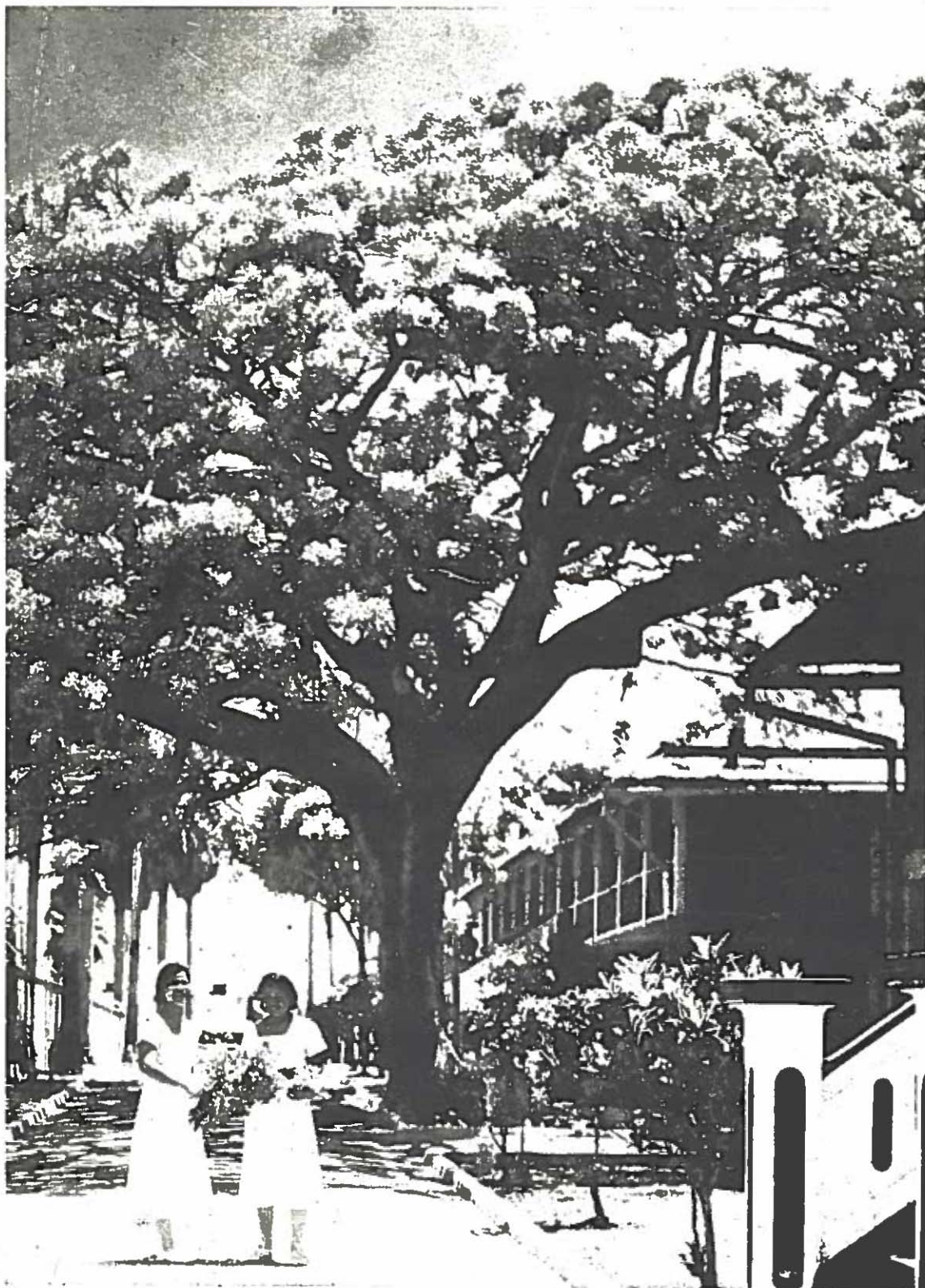


Pictorial Review

of the Island of Guam

1521 - 1940





Flame Tree, Naval Hospital Grounds

PICTORIAL REVIEW
AND
HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
ISLAND OF GUAM
1521 - 1940



RICARDO J. BORDALLO
GOVERNOR



TERRITORY OF GUAM
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AGAÑA, GUAM 96910
U. S. A.

RICARDO J. BORDALLO
GOVERNOR

AUG 13 1976

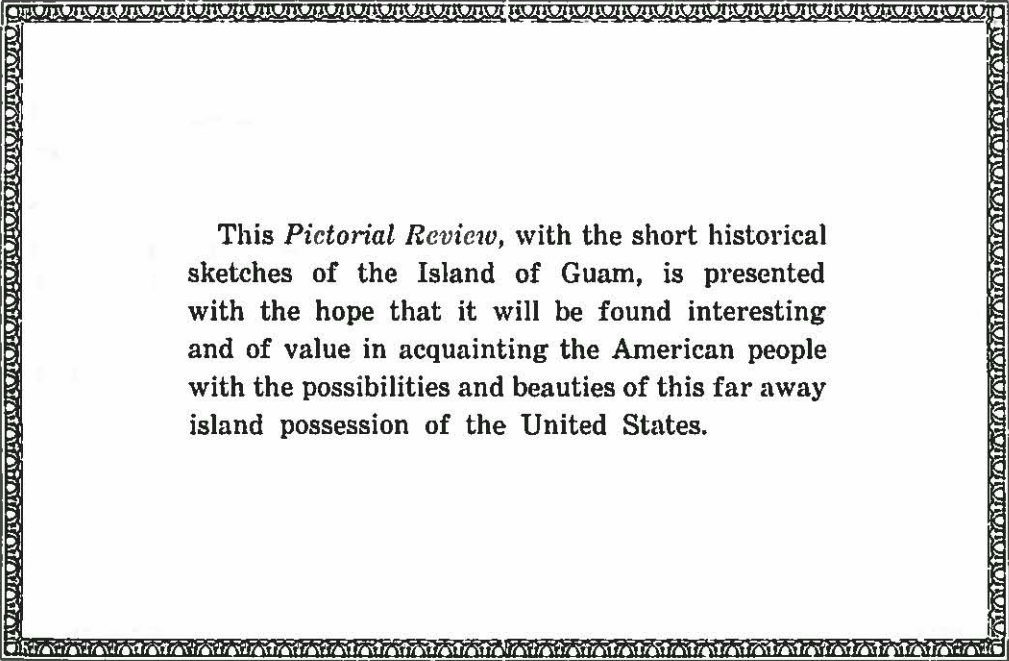
MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

I welcome the reprinting of this pictorial issue of The Guam Recorder. This special edition comes at a time when my Administration and citizens alike support a Renaissance in the cultural and historical life of Guam and its people. The publication, I believe, will revive many memories of old Guam and inspire us today to strongly preserve and promote our rich cultural heritage.

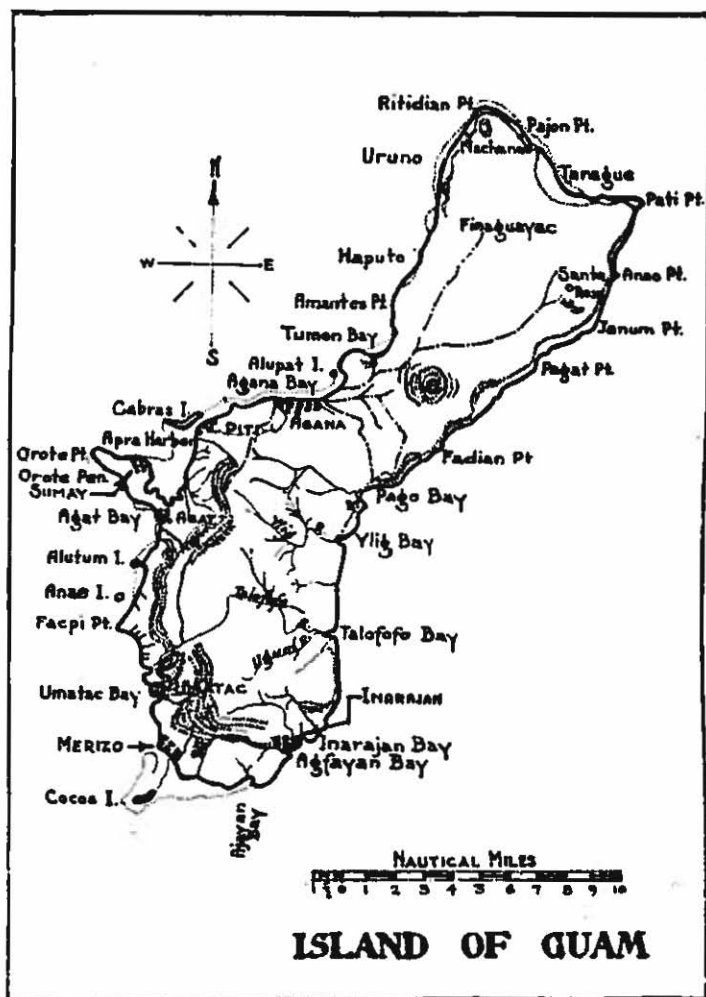
The "pictorial review of Guam from 1521-1940" illustrates beautifully the Guam of the past. We cannot help but respect and be proud of the cultural lifestyle of the past. The pictures vividly portray Guam's way of life -- its people, city and village life, the public and private infrastructure, the churches, cultural and educational life, the natural beauty of the island, the industrial and commercial activities.

Once again, I am proud to welcome the original Guam Recorder's Special Edition. I am sure that our people and friends of Guam will enjoy another glimpse of Guam's history and culture. I personally look forward to other educational materials of this kind. The people of Guam and friends of Guam will benefit immensely from this publication.

RICARDO J. BORDALLO



This *Pictorial Review*, with the short historical sketches of the Island of Guam, is presented with the hope that it will be found interesting and of value in acquainting the American people with the possibilities and beauties of this far away island possession of the United States.





The Guam Seal emblem with a coconut tree and an outrigger canoe, symbolizes, (1) The coconut tree represents the most important product of the island; (2) The outrigger canoe symbolizes the early fame of the Chamorros in their skill in manning the canoe as seen by Magellan who called them the "Flying Proas," and the means for their inter-island communication.



FERDINAND MAGELLAN

The Discovery of Guam

There is presented in this article an abbreviated account of Ferdinand Magellan's voyage around the world during which the Island of Guam was discovered.

The ships with which Magellan started his historic voyage, were; *Concepcion*, 90 tons, *Victoria*, 85 tons, *San Antonio*, 120 tons, *Trinity*, 110 tons, *Santiago*, 75 tons.

The following narrative is all that was originally written about Magellan's visit to Guam in

1521. There has been much written since, but the following excerpts have been taken from original journals, logs, letters, etc., and from people who made the voyage or were directly interested in it. It contains all that was known of the Marianas in the 1520's.

The translations and compilations, in general, were originally made by Lord Stanley of Alderlet, and were printed for the Hakluyt Society of London in 1874.

Chronology of the First Voyage Around the World

Magellan arrives at Seville, Spain.....Oct. 20, 1518
 Magellan's fleet sails from Seville.....Aug. 10, 1519
 Magellan sails from San Lucas
 de Barrameda.....Sept. 20, "
 Arrival at Tenerife.....Sept. 26, "
 Departure from Tenerife.....Oct. 3, "
 Arrival at Rio de Janeiro.....Dec. 13, "
 Departure from Rio.....Dec. 26, "
 Departure from Rio de la Plata.....Feb. 2, 1520
 Arrival at Port St. Julian.....March 31, "
 Departure from Port St. Julian.....Aug. 24, "
 Departure from river
 of Santa Cruz.....Oct. 18, "
 Arrival at Cape of the Virgins,—
 Entrance to Straits.....Oct. 21, "
 Ship "San Antonio" deserted.....November "
 Passage through the Straits
 of Magellan completed.....Nov. 28, "
 Sight of San Pablo Island.....Jan. 24, 1521
 Sight of Tiburones Island.....Feb. 4, "
 Arrival at Guam.....Mar. 6, "
 Arrival at Samar, P.I.....Mar. 16, "
 Arrival at Mazzava Island.....Mar. 28, "
 Arrival at Cebu Island.....April 7, "
 Death of Magellan.....April 27, "
 Burning of "Concepcion".....May "
 Arrival of "San Antonio"
 at Seville.....May 6, "
 Arrival of "Victoria" and
 "Trinity" at Tidore.....Nov. 8, "
 "Victoria" sailed from Tidore.....Dec. 21, "
 "Victoria" discovered
 Amsterdam Island.....March 18, 1522
 "Victoria" doubled Cape of
 Good Hope.....May 18, "

Arrival at Cape Verde Islands.....July 9, "
 Arrival at San Lucas.....Sept. 6, "
 Arrival at Seville, Spain.....Sept. 8, "

The actual time of circumnavigation from Seville back to Seville was therefore three years, ten months, and nineteen days.

All honor must be given to the following men—thirty-one in all—who actually completed the first circumnavigation of the earth. Of all who started with Magellan, including that illustrious voyager himself, only these men returned:—

Miguel de Rodas,	Martin de Insaurraga,
Master	Pilot

SEAMEN

Martin de Judicibus	Miguel de Rodas
Juan de Santander	Juan de Zubietta
Hernando de Bustamante	Lorenzo de Iruna
Antonio Lombardo (Pigapheta)	Juan de Ortega
Francisco Rodriguez	Pedro Gasco
Antonio Fernandez	Diego Garcia
Martin de Magallanes	Juan Martin
Pedro de Valpuesta	Juan de Acurio
Ximeno de Burgos	Juan de Apega
Roldan de Argote	Diego Gallego
Pedro de Indarchi	Juan de Arratia
Alfonso Domingo	Vasco Gallego
Francisco Alvaro	Nicolas Griego
Ruger Curpintete	Juan Rodriguez
Juan Sebastian del Cano	

These men were the first Europeans to see the island of Guam.

Extract from "A Derrotero" or Log Book of the Voyage of Fernando De Magalhães

By Francisco Albo (also known as Alvaro), Pilot.

Copied from the original in "Simancas en un Legajo Suelto."

Additional MS., British Museum, 17,621

(Published by Navarrete)

"On the 6th (March), to W., in 13°. This day we saw land and went to it, and there were two islands, which were not very large; and when we came between them, we turned to the S.W., and left the one to the N.W., and then we saw a quantity of small sails coming to us, and they ran so, that they seemed to fly, and they had mat sails

of a triangular shape, and they went both ways, for they made of the poop the prow, and of the prow the poop, as they wished, and they came many times to us and sought us to steal whatever they could; and so they stole the skiff of the flagship, and next day we recovered it; and there I took the sun, and one of these islands is in

12-2/3°, and the other in 13° and more (N. latitude); and this island of 12° is with that of Tiburones W.N.W. and E.S.E. (and it appears to be twenty leagues broad at the N. end), from

the island of 12° we sailed on the 9th of March, in the morning, and went W. 1/4 S.W.

"The islands of Ladrões are 300 leagues from Gilolo."

Navigation, et Descouverment de la Indie Superieure Faicte par moy

Anthoyre, Pigapheta. Vincentin, Chevallier de Rhodes

By Anthony Pigapheta.—Patrician of Vicenza, and Knight of Rhodes.

Translation—Navigation, and Discovery of the Northern Indies.

Anthony Pigapheta, Patrician of Vicenza, and Knight of Rhodes, to the very illustrious and very excellent Lord Philip de Villers Lisleaden, the famous Grand Master of Rhodes, his most respected Lord.

"Wednesday, the twenty-eighth of November 1520, we came forth out of the said strait, and entered into the Pacific sea, where we remained three months and twenty days without taking in provisions or other refreshments, and we only ate old biscuits reduced to powder, and full of grubs, and stinking from the dirt which the rats had made on it when eating the good biscuits, and we drank water that was yellow and stinking. We also ate the ox hides which were under the main-yard, so that the yard should not break the rigging; they were very hard on account of the sun, rain, and wind, and we left them for four or five days in the sea, and then we put them a little on the embers, and so ate them; also the sawdust of wood, and rats which cost half-a-crown each, moreover enough of them were not to be got. Besides the above named evils, this misfortune which I will mention was the worst, it was that the upper and lower gums of most of our men grew so much that they could not eat, and in this way so many suffered, that nineteen died, etc."

The writer tells of navigation across the Pacific and then proceeds:—

"After having navigated sixty leagues by the said course, in twelve degrees latitude, and a hundred and forty-six of longitude, on Wednesday, the 6th of March, we discovered a small island in the northwest direction, and two others lying to the southwest. One of these islands was larger and higher than the other two. The Captain-General wished to touch at the largest of these three islands to get refreshments of provisions; but it was not possible because the people of these islands entered into the ships and

robbed us, in such a way that it was impossible to preserve oneself from them. Whilst we were striking and lowering the sails to go ashore, they stole away with much address and diligence the small boat called the skiff, which was made fast to the poop of the Captain's ship, at which he was much irritated, and went on shore with forty armed men; burned forty or fifty houses, with several boats, and killed seven men of the island; they recovered their skiff. After this we set sail suddenly, following the same course. Before we went ashore some of our sick men begged us that if we kill man or woman, that we should bring them their entrails, as they would see themselves suddenly cured.

"It must be known that when we wounded any of this kind of people, with our arrows, which entered inside their bodies, they looked at the arrow, and then drew it forth with much astonishment, and immediately afterwards they died. Immediately after we sailed from that island, following our course, and those people seeing that we were going away followed us for a league, with a hundred small boats, or more, and they approached our ships, showing to us fish, feigning to give it to us. But they threw stones at us, and then ran away, and in their flight they passed with their little boats between the boat, which is towed at the poop and the ship going at full sail; but they did this so quickly, and with such skill that it was a wonder. And we saw some of these women, who cried out and tore their hair, and I believe that it was for the love of those whom we had killed.

"These people live in liberty and according to their will, for they have no lord or superior; they go quite naked, and some of them wear beards, and have their hair down to the waist. They wear small hats, after the fashion of the Albanians; these hats are made of palm leaves.

The people are as tall as us, and well made; they adore nothing, and when they are born they are white, later they become brown, and have their teeth black and red. The women also go naked, except that they cover their nature with a thin bark, pliable like paper which grows between the tree and the bark of the palm. They are beautiful and delicate, and whiter than the men, and have their hair loose and flowing, very black and long, down to the earth. They do not go to work in the fields, nor stir from their houses, making cloth and baskets of palm leaves. Their provisions are certain fruits named Cochi; Battate; there are birds, figs a palm long, sweet canes, and flying fish. The women anoint their bodies and their hair with oil of cocho and giongioli (sesame). Their houses are constructed of wood, covered with planks, with fig leaves, which are two ells in length; they have only one floor; their rooms and beds are furnished with mats, which we call matting, which are made of palm leaves, and are very beautiful, and they lie down on palm straw, which is soft and fine. These people have

no arms (weapons of defense), but use sticks (spears), which have a fish bone at the end. They are poor, but ingenious, and great thieves, and for the sake of that we called these three islands the Ladrone Islands. The pastime of the men and the women of this place, and their diversions is to go with their little boats to catch those fish which fly, with hooks made of fish bone. They are like the fuseleros (note—boats named after Fusine, from which people are ferried to Venice), but narrower. Some of them black and white, and others red. On the opposite side to the sail, they have a large piece of wood, pointed above, with poles across, which are in the water, in order to go more securely under sail; their sails are of palm leaves, sewed together, and of the shape of a lateen sail fore and aft. They have certain shovels like hearth shovels, and there is no difference between the poop and the prow in these boats, and they are like dolphins bounding from wave to wave. These thieves thought, according to the signs they made, that there were no other men in the world besides them."

Navigation and Voyage which Fernando De Magalhães made From Seville to Maluco in the Year 1519

(By a Genoese Pilot)

The writer, whose name has not come down to us, was apparently a pilot on Magellan's ship. His story is brief and concise, rather dull, and lacks the essence of dramatic narration, but is of great interest because it is one of the two authentic records of the great circumnavigator's voyage. Only that part of the tale which relates to Guam will be given here. After telling of the early part of the voyage and of the passage through what has since been known as the Straits of Magellan, the writer continues:

"They made a stay in the strait from the 21st October to the 26th of November, which makes thirty-six days of the said year of 1520, and as soon as they went out from the strait to the sea, they made their course, for the most part, to west-north-west, when they found that their needles varied to the northwest almost two-fourths, and after they had navigated thus for many days, they found an island in a little more or less than eighteen degrees, or nineteen degrees, and also another, which was in from thirteen to fourteen degrees, and this in south latitude; they

are inhabited. They ran on until they reached the line, when Fernando de Magalhães said that now they were in the neighborhood of Maluco, as he had information that there were no provisions at Maluco, he said that he would go in a northerly direction as far as ten or twelve degrees, and they reached to as far as thirteen degrees north, and in this latitude they navigated to the west, and a quarter south-west, a matter of a hundred leagues, where on the 6th of March 1521, they fetched two islands inhabited by many people, and they anchored at one of them, which is in twelve degrees north; and the inhabitants are people of little truth, and they did not take precautions against them until they saw that they were taking away the skiff of the flagship, and they cut the rope with which it was made fast and took it ashore without their being able to prevent it. They gave this island the name of Thieves Island (los ladrones).

"Fernando de Magalhães seeing that the skiff was lost, set sail, as it was already night, tacking about until the next day; as soon as it was morn-

ing they anchored at the place where they had seen the skiff carried off to, and he ordered two boats to be got ready with a matter of fifty or sixty men, and he went ashore in person, and burned the whole village, and they killed seven or eight persons, between men and women, and recovered the skiff, and returned to the ships; and while they were there they saw forty or fifty

proas come, which came from the same land, and brought much refreshments.

Fernando de Magalhaes would not make any further stay, and at one set sail, and ordered the course to be steered west, and a quarter south-west." The narrative now tells of the arrival at the Philippines.

Narrative of a Portugese Companion of Odorado Bardosa in the Ship Victoria, in the Year 1519

This is a short narrative and only barely mentions Guam.

"From the equinoctial line we sailed between west and north-west 2046 miles, and discovered several islands between ten and twelve degrees of north latitude. In these islands there were many naked people as well as women, we gave the islands the names of the Ladrões, because the people had robbed our ship; but it cost them very dear. I shall not relate further the course that we made, because we lengthened it not a little. But I will tell you that to go direct from these islands of the Ladrões to the Moluccas it is necessary to sail south-west a thousand miles, and there occur many islands, to which we gave the name of the Archipelago of Saint Lazarus." (Philippines).

A letter of Maximilianus Transylvanus, Secretary to his Majesty the Emperor, written to the Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord the Cardinal of Salzburg, concerning the wonderful and astonishing voyage made by the Spaniards in the Year 1519, round the world.

The archipelago of the Mariana or Ladrone group comprises fifteen elements of smaller or larger size, together with a few scattered reefs and banks. They are extended along the line of an almost perfect upright bow with its convexity toward the east. Guam is the southernmost and largest member of the group, and its own southern point is located approximately at the latitude 13° 14' north, longitude 144° 40' east.

The northern end of the arc is marked by the small volcanic cone of Uracas, at latitude 20° 30' north, longitude 144° 54' east. The point of

"And when, for three months and twenty days, they had been sailing over this ocean with great good fortune, and had traversed an immense part of the sea—more vast than mind of man can conceive, for they had been driven almost continuously by a very strong wind—they were now at last arrived on this side of the equinoctial line, and at last they saw an island, called, as they learnt afterwards, Inuagana, by the Natives. When they had approached nearer, they discovered the latitude of the Arctic pole to be 11 degrees. The longitude they thought to be 158 degrees west of Gades (note, Gades is modern Cadiz)."

Gaspar Correa in his "Lendas da India", barely mentions the discovery of Guam, with these words:—

"They ran for more than five months without lowering their sails, and they fetched some uninhabited islands, in one of which they found some savages, who lived in huts underground."

Master Andrew of Bristol, the only Englishman in Magellan's fleet, died at Guam, March 9.

greatest convexity is occupied by the island of Medenilla, which is exactly at the junction of the sixteenth parallel north with the meridian of 146° east. These figures indicate the slight curvature of the entire submarine range, 420 miles in length, whose peaks constitute the several islands of the group.

The Island of Guam has a length of about twenty-nine statute miles on a line running from south-southwest to north-northeast—At its center, Guam is only four miles across, while in the wider areas to the north and south the breadth

varies from seven to nine miles. The highest points vary from 700 to more than 1,300 feet of altitude.

It was in 1668 that they received the name *Marianas*, in honor of Maria Ana of Austria, the widow of the King of Spain, Philip IV, and this name has continued to the present day. In 1564 or 1565, Andreas Miguel Lopez Legaspi came hither; and proclaimed them to be the possession of the Crown of Spain.

The advantage which these islands afforded to the Spaniards, by their situation on the grand track from Acapulco to Manila, and the facility in procuring fresh provisions and water, soon induced them to take actual possession of them. They founded, in 1668, in the Island of Guam, a mission under the direction of Padre Sanvitores, which soon extended its influence over the other inhabited islands. The mutual good understanding, however, did not last long between the missionaries and the natives, who after some months had elapsed, began to revolt against them. They attacked the fort, and killed several of the Spaniards, but European discipline and firearms prevailed, and they were obliged to yield.

The war of extermination and the emigration to other islands so destroyed the population, that when Dampier came hither in 1686, eighteen years after the arrival of Padre de Sanvitores, there were not more than one hundred natives on the island. Dampier says that the number had been four hundred, but the Spanish authors magnify this to 40,000 and upwards. It was not until 1695 that all resistance was quelled, which proves that up to this date the natives had not abandoned the hope of recovering their independence; but an epidemic finished the work of destruction, and when Anson visited the Island of Tinian, (August 26, 1742) he found it entirely deserted. This island which it is said once had a population of 30,000, was then only inhabited by wild hogs and cattle.

The reports of Sanvitores, also, confirm the estimates of the population. He says, among other things, that during the first year of his labors, he baptized 13,000, and converted 20,000. This must be overrated, however, it is a sad but true picture of the mode by which the natives were pacified.

From the statistics gathered by Commander Sanchez y Zayas, Spanish Navy, in 1865, there were 4,060 inhabitants in 1800, which number increased to 5,406 in 1818, to 8,609 in 1849, and to 9,500 in 1856, but in this year smallpox broke out in the archipelago, and the population was reduced to 4,556 souls. In 1865 the population was reckoned as 5,610 of which 4,824 were on Guam, 335 on Rota, 18 on Tinian, 435 on Saipan; the other islands being uninhabited. The census taken shortly after the occupation of Guam by the United States military authorities, showed the population of this island to be 9,675, including only natives and foreign permanent residents. This was taken as a basis, and an accurate account has ever since been kept of all changes in the population from whatever cause. The figures of the population taken in a census during April 1940, which are as follows, may be accepted as reliable:

Native, 30 June 1940,	21,502
Increase over preceding fiscal year	303
Births, Natives, during fiscal year 1940, ..	799
Births, Foreign population,	15
Birth rate per thousand,	35
Deaths, Natives, during fiscal year 1940, ..	316
Deaths, Foreign population,	4
Death rate per thousand,	13.09
Civilian Foreign Population,	787
Naval Establishment,	778
Total population, 30 June 1940,	23,067
Annual Average increase since 1900,	350



The Ancient Inhabitant

The ancient inhabitants (Chamorros) of the Mariana Islands lived in towns or villages scattered throughout the island. The coast towns had each from 50 to 150 houses, while the inland towns had an average of 20. The houses were clean, roofed with coconut leaves, and divided into four rooms by mats woven in one piece. The men were taller than the average European of that day, and very corpulent, so much so that they seemed swollen. In spite of their fatness, they were active and strong, "yare and nimble," according to one account, and shaved their heads with the exception of a sort of scalp-lock which they allowed to grow very long and tied in one or two knots. They were of a tawny color. The women were lighter in color, tall, slenderly built and graceful. They are said to have stained their teeth; and both men and women bleached their hair to a reddish yellow. The hair of the women was remarkably long, one historian (Pigafette) stated that it fell to the ankles.

Notwithstanding their obesity, the men were elegant in stature and physical constitution—the common people less so, since they were less given to athletic sports. They were expert swimmers, runners, and climbers. The women were not so handsome and aged rapidly. The country was divided into districts composed of a number of villages being presided over by a noble, and the confederation ruled by a chieftain. Society was divided into three classes, and dividing lines were rigidly drawn. The highest class, that of the nobles, was called the *Mataos*, the intermediate class *Achotes*, and the lowest class *Mangtchang*s. The *Mataos* were distinguished by a love of honor and truth, and held homicide and theft in great horror. Their vanity knew no bounds, and their pride bordered on insolent arrogance. They lived according to rigid rules which regulated every

act. If a *Matao* committed a crime, or in any way dishonored his class, he became for a longer or shorter period, according to the sentence of the tribunal which tried him, an *Achote*, and as such was supported as a kind of high-class serf on the farm of some noble. Under no circumstances, however, could a man who had once been a *Matao* ever fall to the state of *Mangtchang*. The *Mangtchang*s were virtually slaves, unclean and almost unmentionable. They were forbidden to pass the vicinity of a noble without prostrating themselves, and they could not approach within a certain distance of a noble's house or touch an article of his food. They could touch no implement other than stones or staves, could work for themselves no land, and were forbidden to catch or eat any sea fish. They were allowed to catch only river eels with sticks, and only at night. The nobles possessed all the coconut and rice farms, the estates passing to the eldest surviving male relative. The *Achotes* and *Mangtchang*s worked the fields and did all manual labor. The *Mangtchang*s, at meal time, would approach within the allowed distance and beg for the food which was thrown to them.

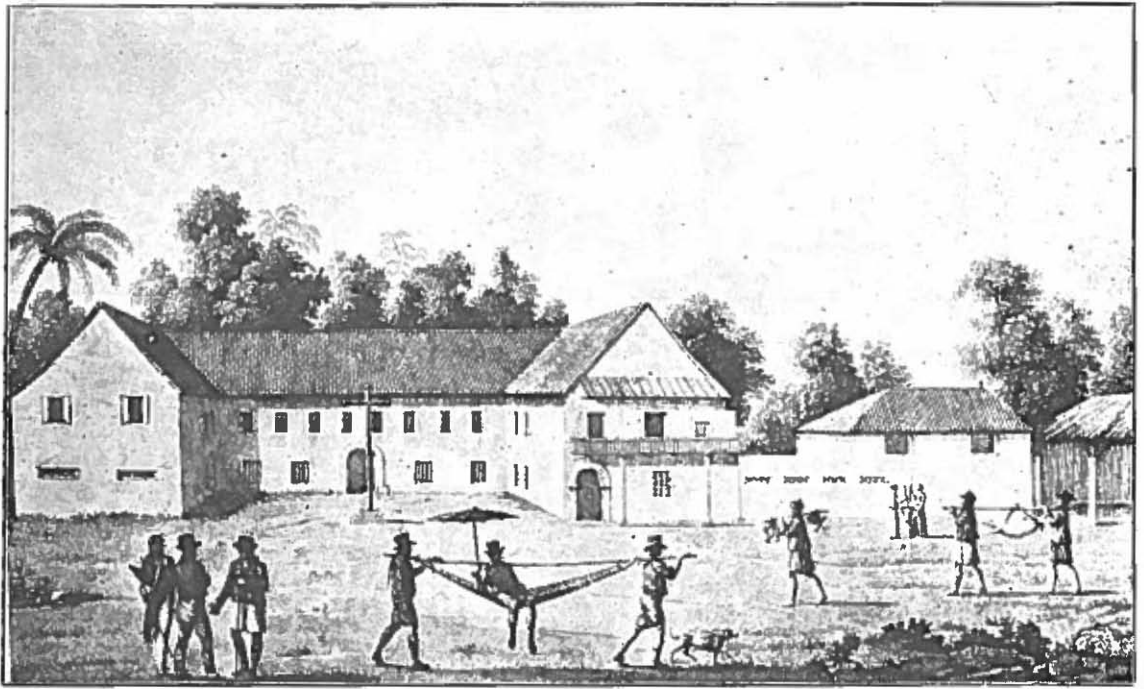
The principal town was *Agaña* (*Jagatña*), the location of which was selected on account of the stream of fresh water which empties into the sea at this place. Arrogance and pride were strongest at this place, and the people of other towns held those of the capital in fear and respect. They worshiped various spirits or ghosts of the mountains, of their crops and plants, of the sea and rivers, and finally, of their houses. They invoked these spirits in their daily work and actions, and worshiped also the souls of their ancestors—calling on them for aid, and offering a sacrifice to them—a trace of which custom they retain in their memory to this day.



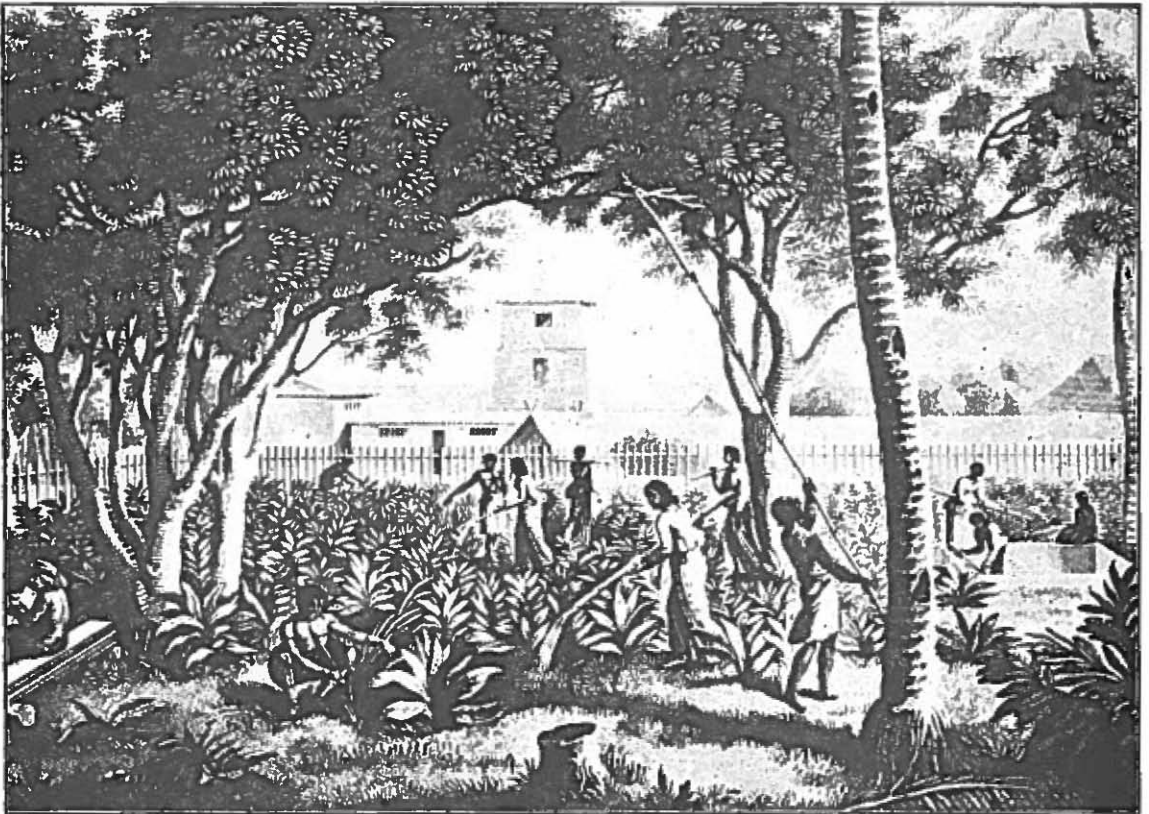
Ancient inhabitants of the Mariana Islands



Native fishermen casting net



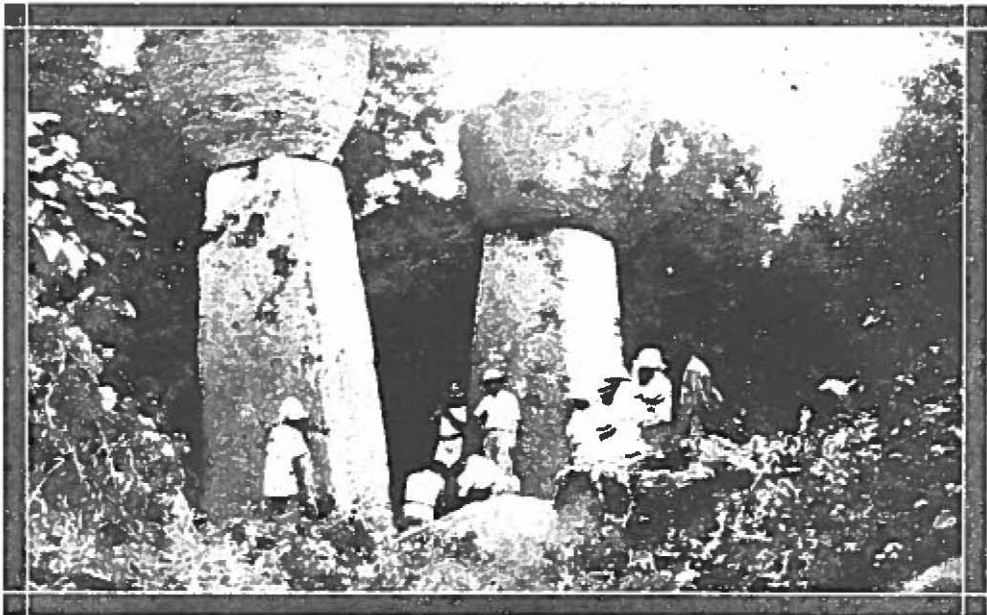
Royal College of San Juan de Letran—built by the Jesuits 1669



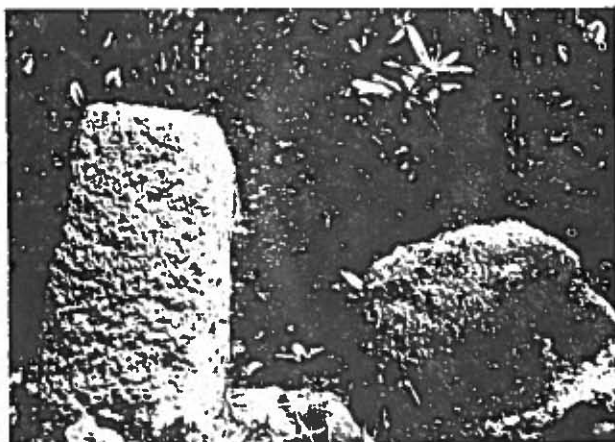
A tobacco plantation in the garden of the Governor's Palace, Guam, 1818



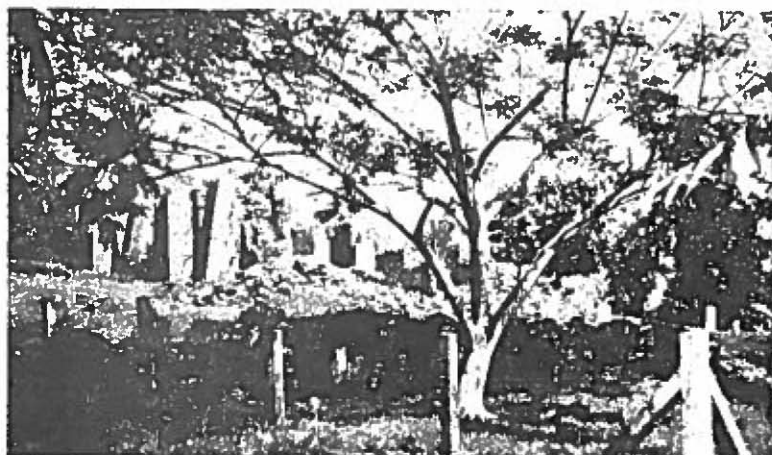
Ruins of the Monastery and Graveyard — Destroyed by earthquake in 1849



Monoliths of the "House of Taga"



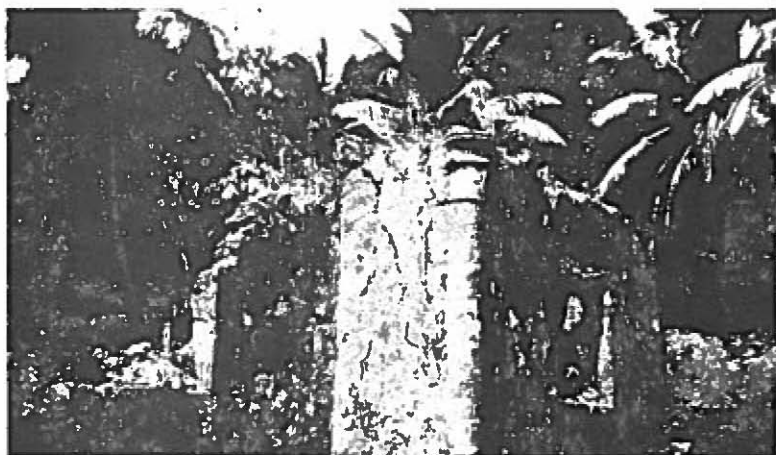
Lattes found in Nisihan, Guam



Ruins of a Monastery at Umatac. The original building was constructed by the early Jesuit Missionaries and destroyed by earthquake of 1849.



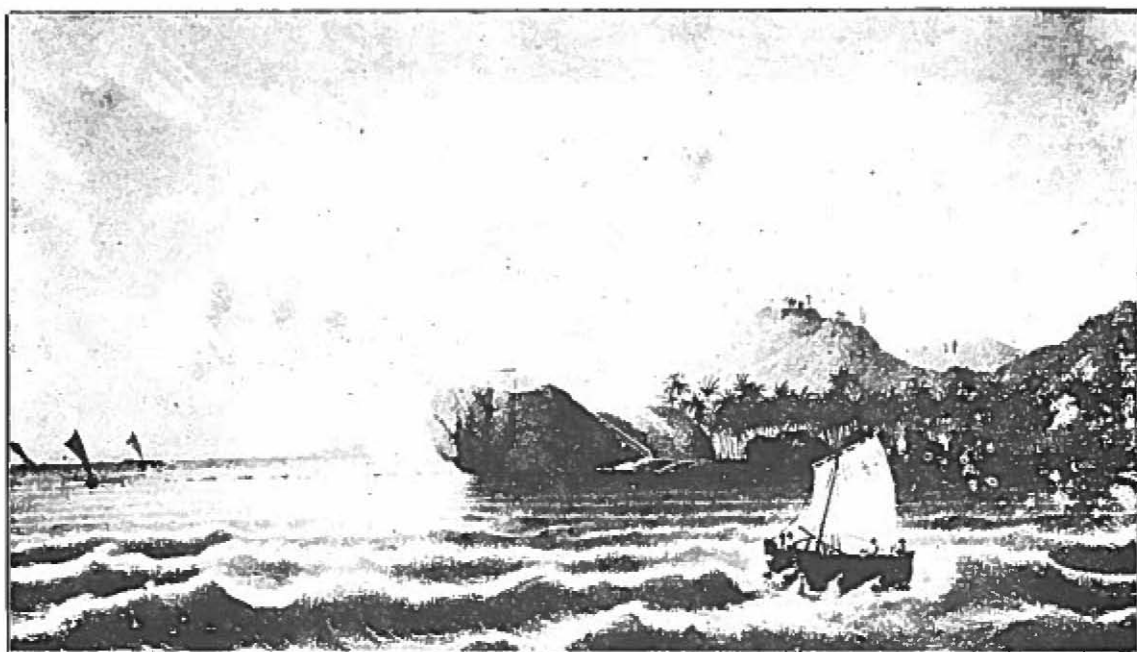
Latte at Meppo, Guam



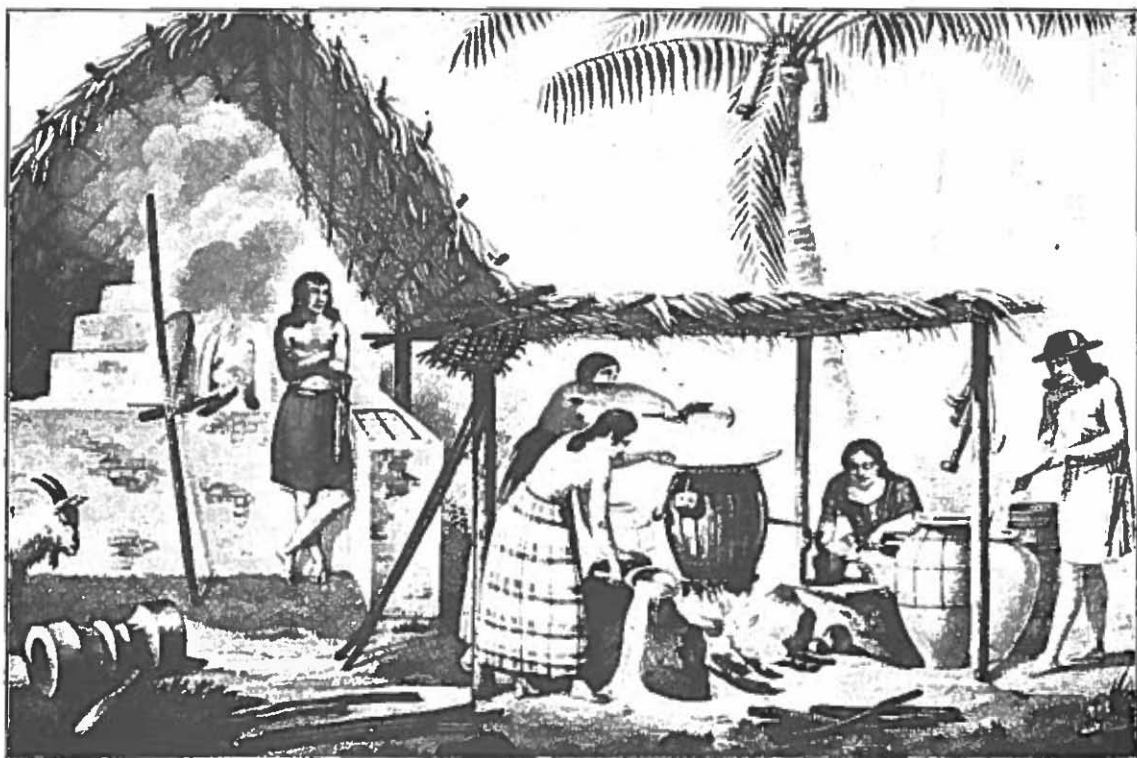
A corner of the Monastery ruins at Umatac



A view of the harbor and roadstead, Umatac, Guam, 1818



The Spanish Galleons plying between Acapulco and Manila received fresh provisions and water at this port



Ancient Native Bake Oven and Distillery



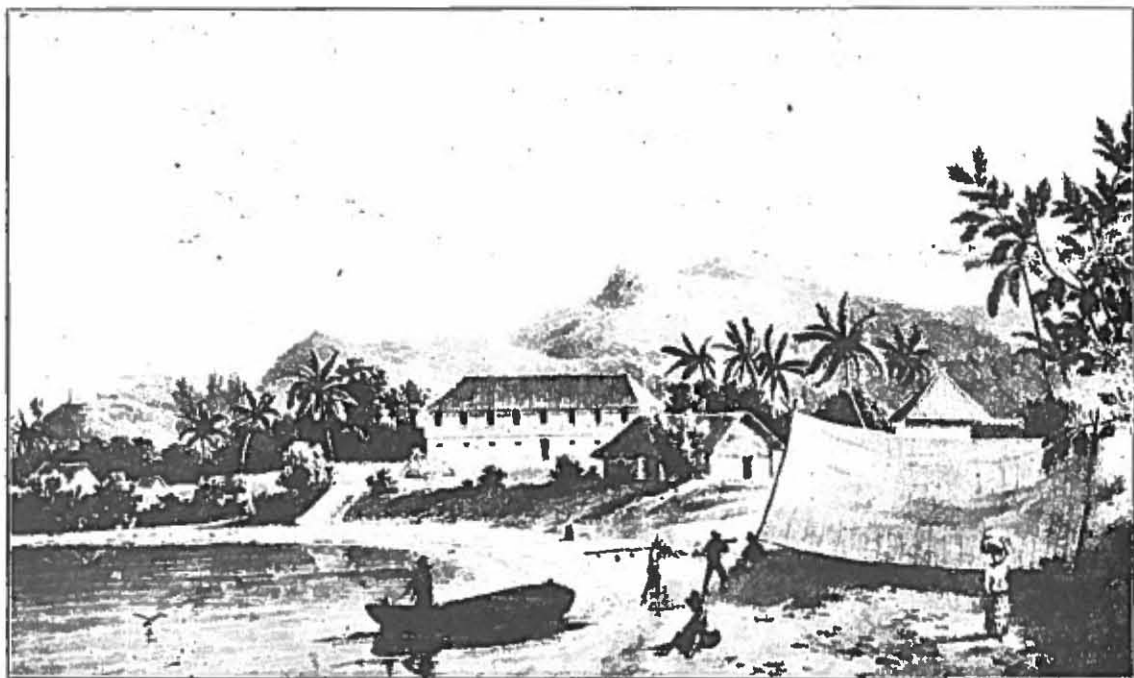
Old Spanish Sentry Box at Umatac



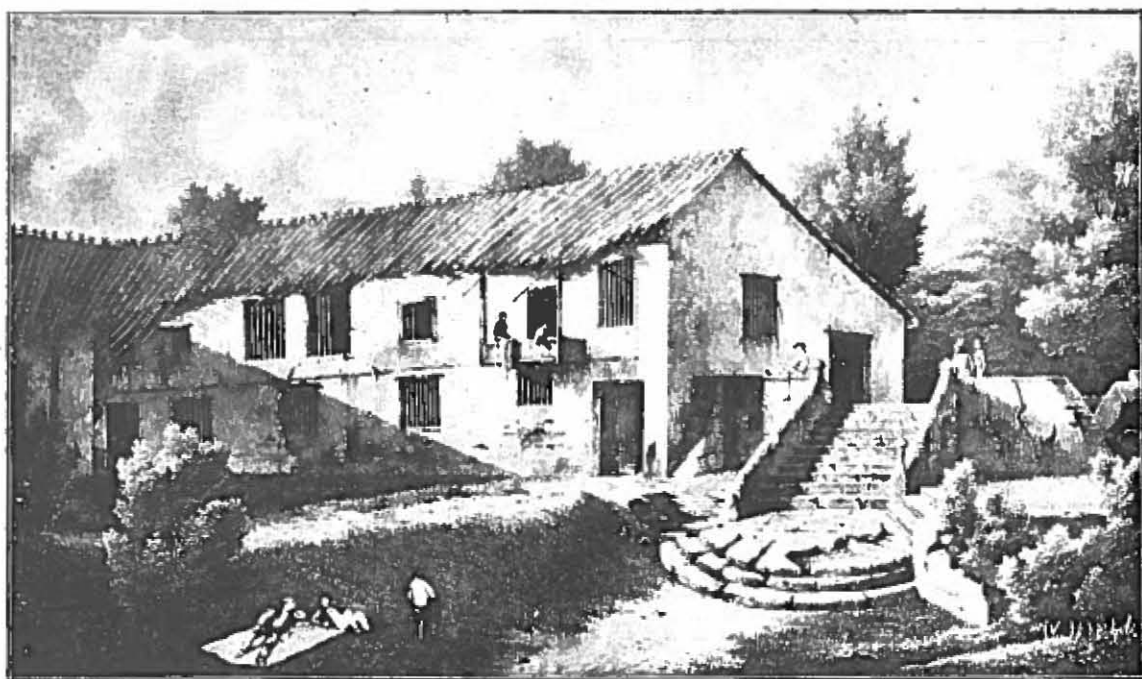
The Spanish Governor visiting a ranch—1818



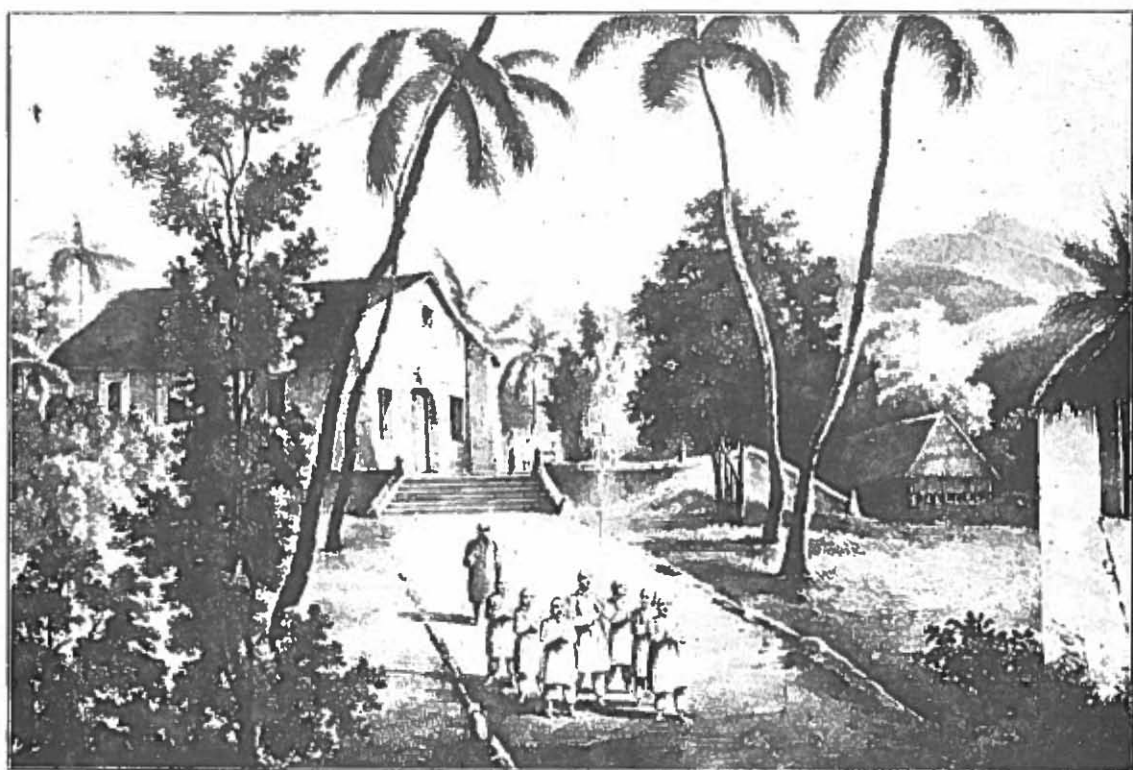
Native family entertaining guests while engaged in the domestic duty of making tortillas—1818



The Spanish Governor's summer residence—Umatac, 1818



The Convento or Monastery of Umatac, 1818 Erected prior to 1769



The Mission church of Umatac as it appeared in 1818



A Wayside Shrine

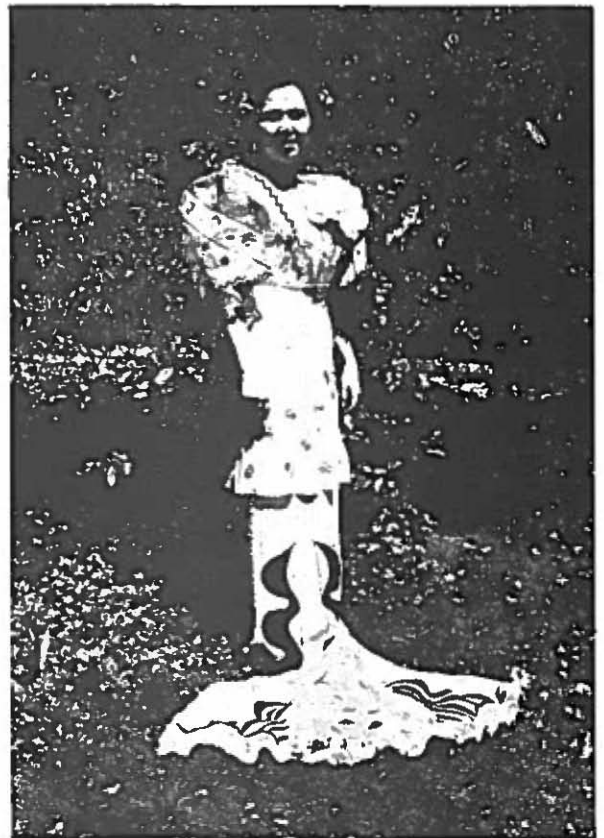
Alcalde, or Mayor of the village, (left), Militiaman or native police (right). The center figure represents a citizen under arrest.



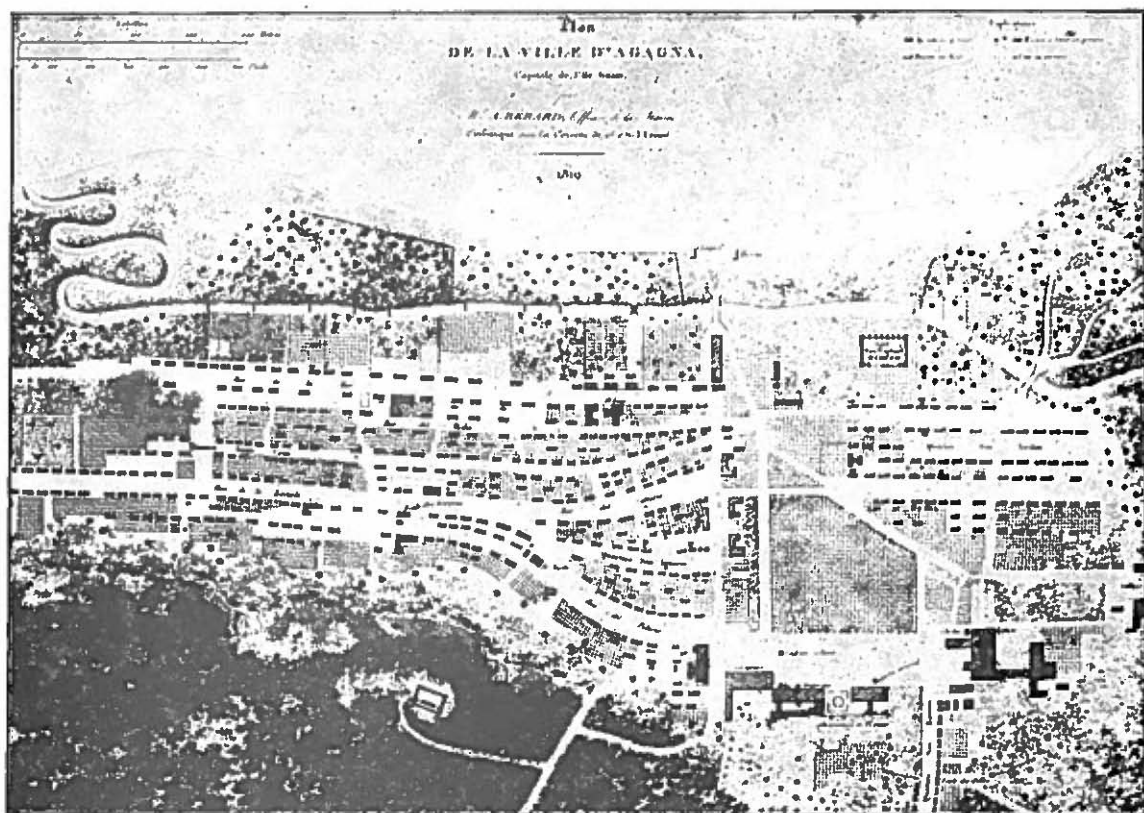
Chamorro Belles of 1925



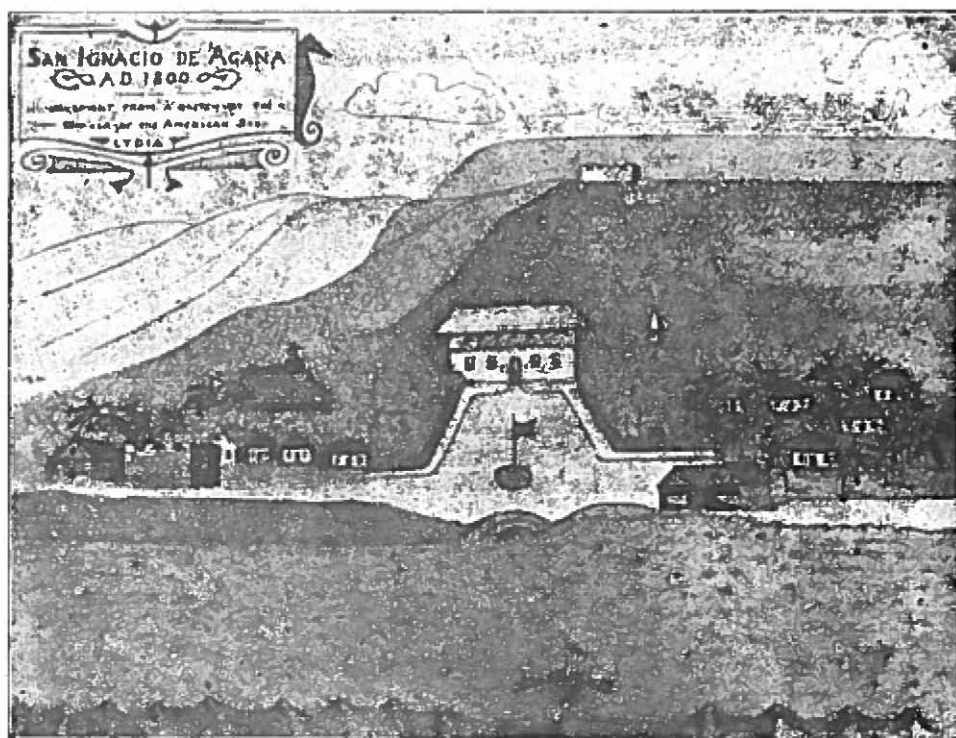
Ancient Chamorro Belles



A Chamorro Belle of 1940



A plan of the city of Agana as it appeared to the artist of Louis de Freycinet's expedition 1818-1819



Casa Gobierno, (Governor's House) Agana

United States Naval Government of Guam

The Island of Guam became a possession of the United States on the morning of June 20th 1898, when the Cruiser U.S.S. *Charleston*, commanded by Captain (later Rear Admiral) Henry Glass, U.S.N., steamed into the harbor of San Luis de Apra, and opened fire on Fort Santa Cruz which the Americans had been informed was the principal fortification of the Island. The Fort did not reply to the *Charleston's* fire, and it was learned later that the Spaniards had no knowledge that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. They were hastening to reply to what they considered was a salute from the American war ship, when they learned that the shots had been hostile and not friendly.

Communication with the military authorities ashore was established through the Captain of the Port, an officer of the Spanish Navy, and the Army Doctor who arrived on board the *Charleston* to make the usual boarding call. They were directed to return to Agaña and request the Governor of Guam to surrender the Island and his command to Captain Glass within twenty-four hours.

On the morning of the following day, June 21st 1898, the Governor, Don Juan Marina, Lt. Colonel of Infantry, Spanish Army, with his Military Aides and the troops of Guam, about 110 in number, who were composed of Spanish Marines and a force of Insular Artillery, surrendered and were made prisoners of war. The Spanish officers and marines were taken on board, while the Insular force was disarmed and permitted to remain on the island.

Previous to the arrival of Captain Richard P. Leary, U.S.N., who was the first American Governor of Guam commissioned by the President of the United States, various individuals were in charge of the governmental affairs of the Island.

Governor Leary arrived at Guam on board the U.S.S. *Yosemite*, August 7th 1899, and one of his first acts was the establishment of law and order by his General Order No. 1, issued August 16th 1899, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to "any person not a resident of this island prior to August 7th 1899," thus beginning his house cleaning among his own garrison. General Order No. 2, prohibited the importation of intoxicants except by special authority. Governor Leary next

provided against the machinations of carpetbaggers. Having safeguarded the Island against the Americans of the undesirable sort, then, and only then, did he turn to the reformation of the government. His first move in this direction was to divorce the Church and State and to institute civil marriage.

In July 1900 Governor Leary was relieved by Commander Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N. This officer busied himself with revising the taxes and the code of laws concerning property, not overlooking education and hygiene. The first hospital was begun and built largely through the efforts of Mrs. Schroeder.

Governor Schroeder was relieved February 6, 1903, by Commander W. E. Sewell, U.S.N. Governor Sewell carried on the work of revision of the laws energetically, with special regard to taxes and fines. He reformed the prison laws and promulgated orders for the control of commercial corporations. He also published game laws and began the revision of the criminal code. Governor Sewell was invalided home January 28th 1904, dying soon after reaching the United States. Lieutenant Raymond Stone, U.S.N., acted as governor until relieved by Commander G. L. Dyer, U.S.N.

Governor Dyer established and defined the duties of the department of public health and strengthened the compulsory education laws. In 1905 he abolished the Supreme Court of the Island and substituted therefore the Court of Appeals. In August 1905, he disbanded the insular artillery and established a police force. Through the efforts of Mrs. Dyer, and the hearty cooperation of the governor, the Susana Hospital Women's Aid Association was established, later this was changed to the Susana Hospital Association; a civil philanthropic corporation for women and children. Later the same year he was relieved by Lieutenant L. McNamee, U.S.N., as acting Governor. During his incumbency, among other things, McNamee imposed a tax on vehicles and excluded swine from Agana.

In March 1906, Commander T. M. Potts, U.S.N., assumed the reigns of government. He first took up the treatment of the disease known as gangosa, then believed incurable, and had the sufferers therefrom segregated and confined at Ypao.

Through his efforts an appropriation for the care and medical treatment of the natives of Guam was obtained from Congress. It was largely due to his wise and beneficent efforts that this frightful and devastating disease, gangosa, was finally conquered and that it is now in a fair way to be banished from the island. In the fall of 1907, Governor Potts was relieved by Lt. Commander L. McNamee, again acting as Governor until the arrival of Captain E. J. Dorn, (retired) U.S.N.

Governor Dorn assumed office in December 1907. A vast number of new laws and rulings mark the term of this governor. While education was his special care, no point of law, sanitation, municipal regulation, excise, commerce, or agriculture was too small or petty to escape his attention. He was detached in October 1910; Lieutenant F. B. Freyer, U. S. N., acting as governor until January 1911.

Captain G. R. Salisbury, U.S.N., was the next Governor. He directed his energies mainly toward road building and the encouragement of agriculture, and laws issued by him were mainly to that end. Captain Salisbury was relieved April 30th 1912, by Commander R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., who devoted his attention principally toward public works and inaugurated many improvements in public utilities, both Insular and Federal. He was relieved September 23, 1913.

Commander A. W. Hinds, U.S.N., succeeded Governor Coontz, and remained as Governor until March 28, 1914. The efforts of Governor Hinds were mainly directed toward the carrying out of the projects of Captain Coontz.

Captain W. J. Maxwell, U.S.N., established the Bank of Guam and the Insular Patrol, and among other activities took a great interest in road building. He was relieved by Lt. Commander W. P. Cronan, U.S.N., April 29, 1916. Captain R. C. Smith, U.S.N., had been previously commissioned as Governor of Guam as the relief of Captain Maxwell, and pending his arrival in Guam, Captain Edward Simpson, U.S.N., was directed by the Navy Department to proceed from his duty as Commandant of the Naval Stations Olongapo, and Cavite, P.I., to take charge of the affairs of the island. Captain Simpson was relieved by Captain R. C. Smith, May 30, 1916.

It was during Governor Smith's incumbency that the United States entered the World War.

He was a man of great energy and to him is due credit for establishing the Island Normal School in 1916, the Police Court, the higher and lower Courts of Equity under the Judiciary Department, the Trade Commission, the Congress of Guam, the office of Commissioner of Immigration, and the organization of the Guam Militia, and the issuing of various other laws and regulations. He was succeeded by Captain W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N., November 15, 1918. Governor Gilmer furthered the policies of Governor Smith in regards to agriculture and education. It was at his instigation that a number of Guam students were sent to the United States each year to be trained as teachers. He was relieved July 7, 1920, by Captain Ivan C. Wettengel, U.S.N.

Governor Wettengel made some much needed changes in the financial administration of the Island. He stabilized the Treasury Department by creating the budget system and revising the system of accountability of the Naval Government of Guam. To him is also due credit for improvements in the local banking system. Governor Wettengel was relieved by Captain A. Althouse, U.S.N., February 7, 1922.

Governor Althouse, specialized on education and it was during his administration that the Bilibic and San Antonio Schools were constructed. He induced a few American teachers to come to Guam, and reorganized the entire school system. He was relieved August 4, 1923, by Captain H. B. Price, U.S.N.

Governor Price's efforts were devoted along educational, civil, sanitary, agricultural and industrial lines. Several modern concrete buildings for public usage were erected, namely, the Sumay school, the Post Office and school building, the Agaña prison, and concrete reservoirs for fresh water at Barrigada, and Talofofo. Along civil lines may be mentioned the codification of the Executive General Orders, Special Orders, and Executive Notices now published under the title "Orders and Regulations with the Force and Effect of Law in Guam." Governor Price was relieved by Captain L. S. Shapley, U.S.N., April 7, 1926. Governor Shapley's principal work has been the extension and improvement of the road system, the improvement of the educational system, and the building of new schools.

Governor Willis W. Bradley, Jr., reorganized and established the present Guam Congress; built the recreation ground known as Bradley Park, the two House buildings of Congress and the Militia Armory.

Governor Edmund S. Root established the Agricultural School and the Root School Farm at Piti. He also established the Public Market where farmers may dispose of their produce.

Governor George A. Alexander devoted his efforts to make Guam self-supporting by encouraging agriculture. He had a number of dams built to supply water to rice fields.

Governor Benjamin V. McCandlish improved the water supply in rural districts by the sinking

of a number of wells to furnish water to the ranchers. He managed to secure the services of a Geologist to investigate in Guam.

Governor James T. Alexander accomplished in sanitary measure such as the building of bored-hole latrines, the seawall at Sumay, improved education by establishing Guam Evening High School, the improvement and augmenting of the water supply on the island by building additional reservoirs and sinking of wells and a chlorinating plant. He built a new Officers' Club on a very desirable location together with a golf course. He encouraged agriculture whereby local farmers would find disposal for their produce. Has improved the breed of cattle by importing desirable stock.



Front view of Government House 1940



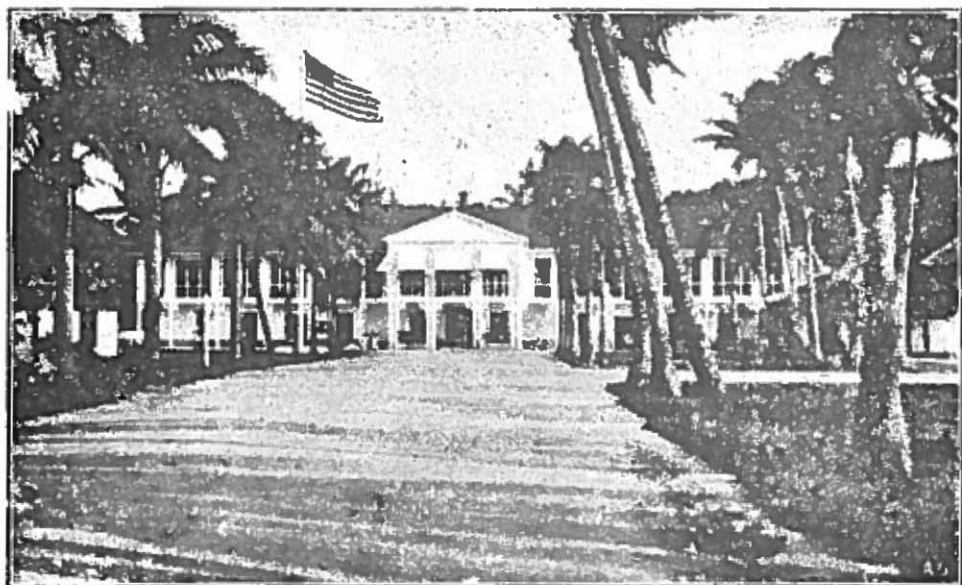
Plaza de Espana and Government House 1940



A View of the Agana Cathedral and the Governor's Garden East end — 1940



Plaza de Espana and Government House 1912



Front view of Government House 1912



A View of Plaza de Espana looking towards Agana Cathedral



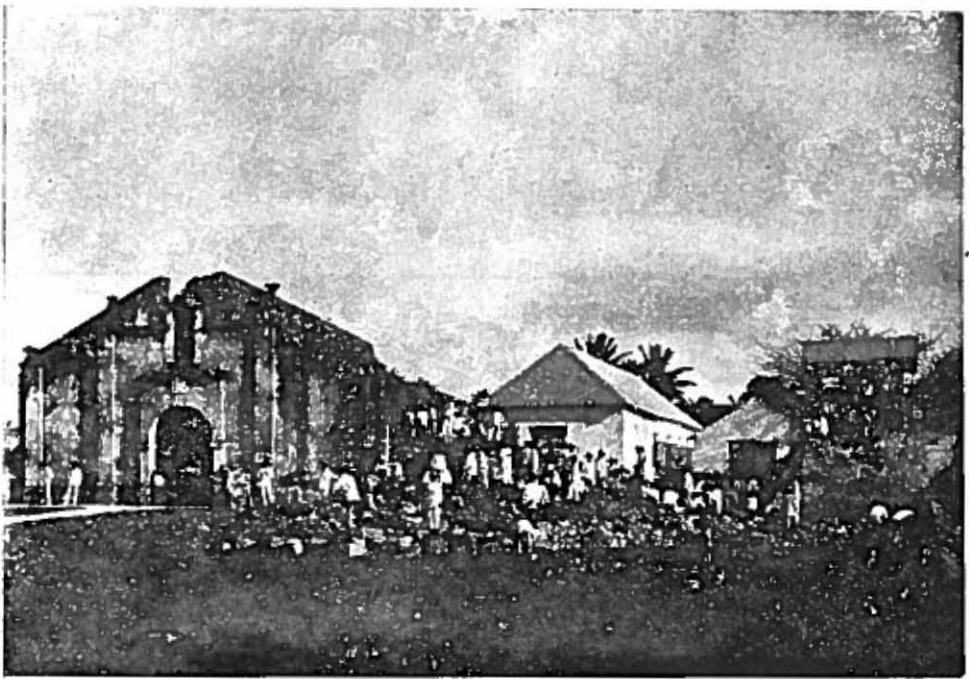
City of Agana eastern section



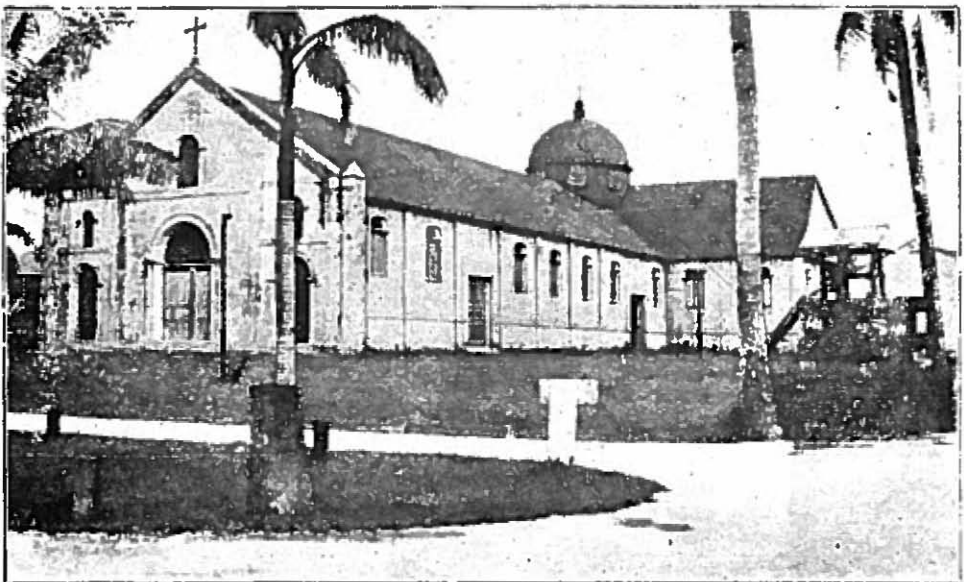
City of Agana central section



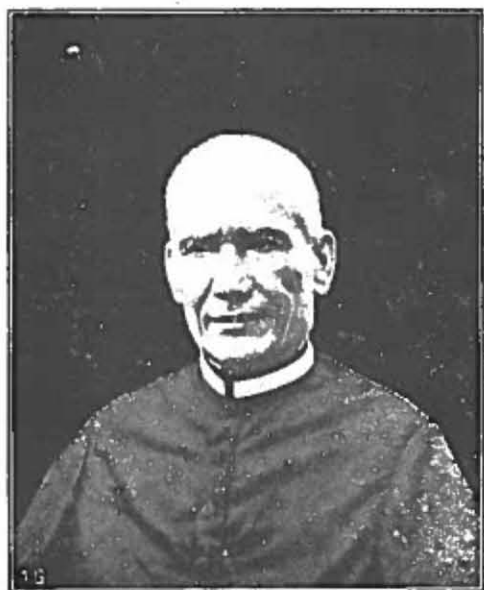
City of Agana western section



Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral destroyed by earthquake of 1902



Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral 1912



Father Jose T. Palomo
The first Chamorro to be ordained
as a Catholic Priest



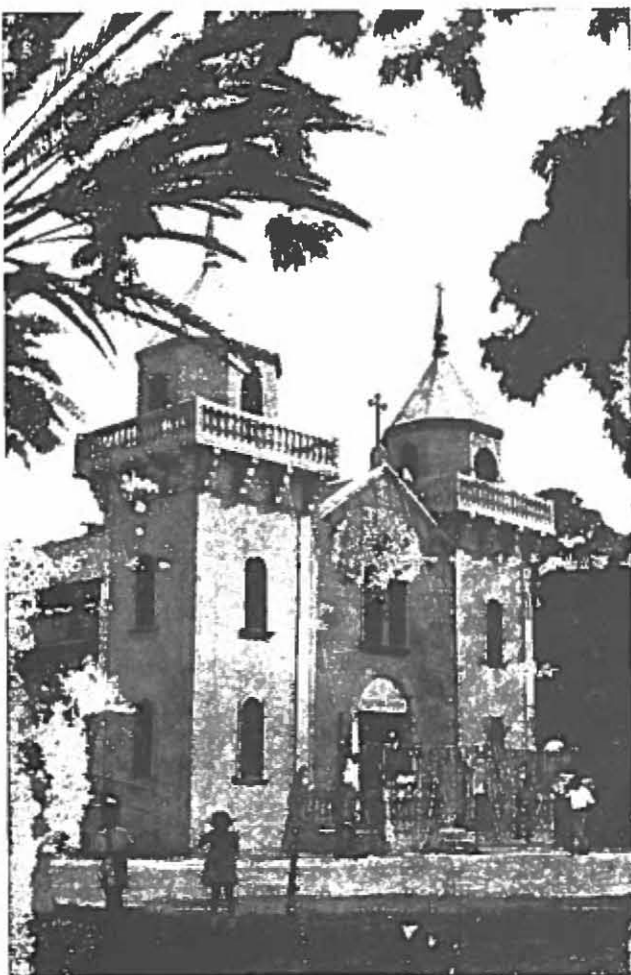
Agana Cathedral Tower



Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral as it appeared 1900



Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral as it appears today



Catholic Church at Agat — Built in 1939



The New Church at Umatac



Catholic Church at Inarajan



Catholic Church at Piti



Shrine and Bell Tower at Inarajan



The old Church at Umatac



Good Friday Procession, Agana



General Baptist Mission Church



Interior View of the Church at Agut



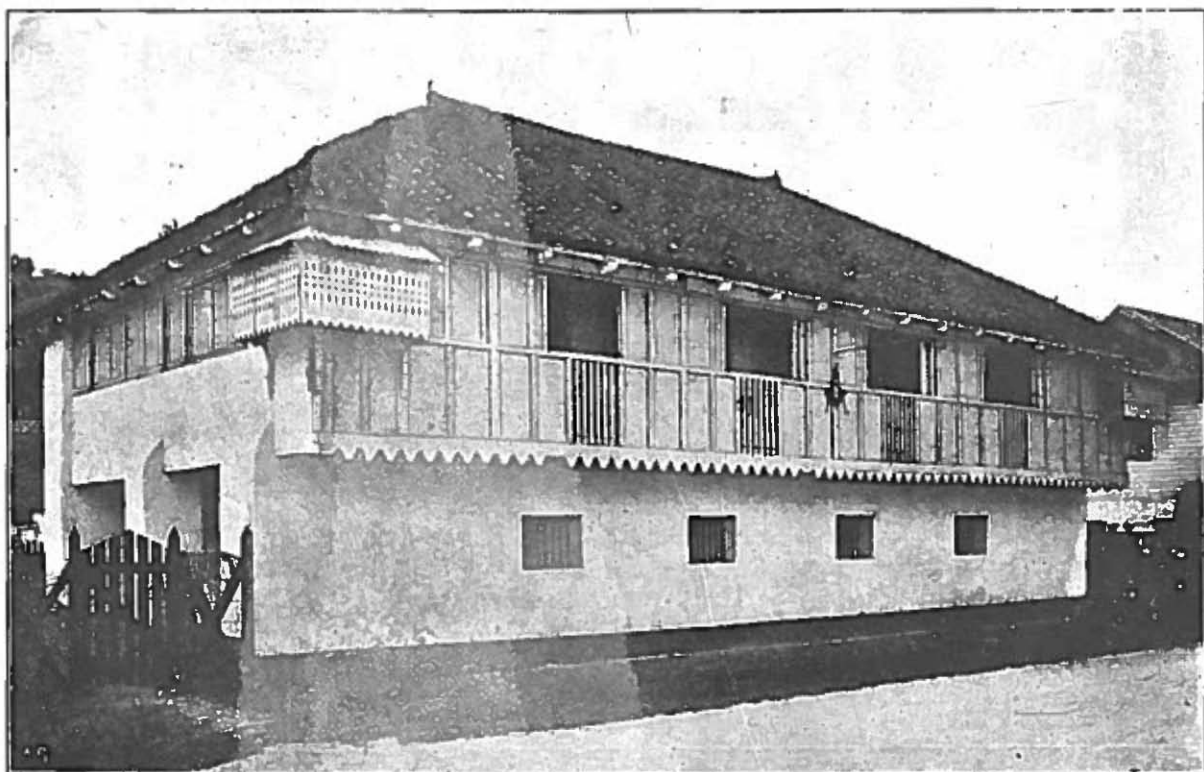
A wayside shrine along Piti-Sumay Road



Charleston Lodge No. 44, F.&A.M.



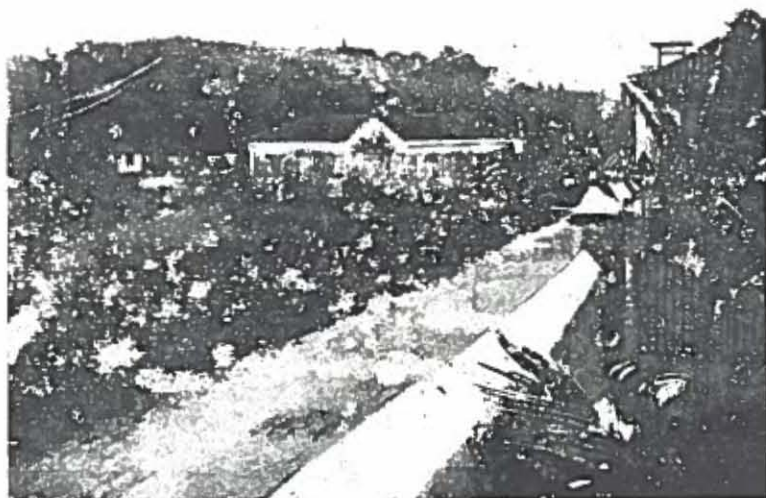
Agana Lodge No. 1281, B.P.O.E.



Charleston Lodge No. 44, F.&A.M.



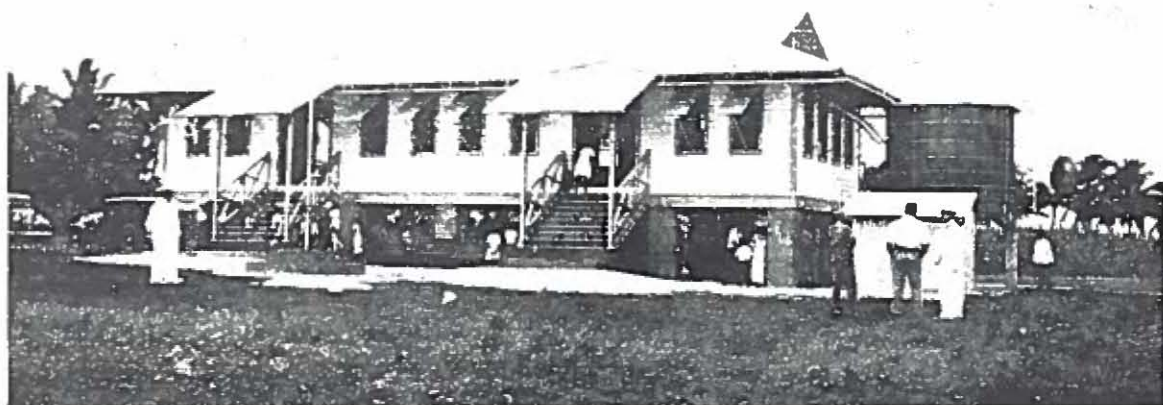
Agana Lodge No. 1281, B.P.O.E.



Escuela de los Ninos—1899



A School Christmas Pageant



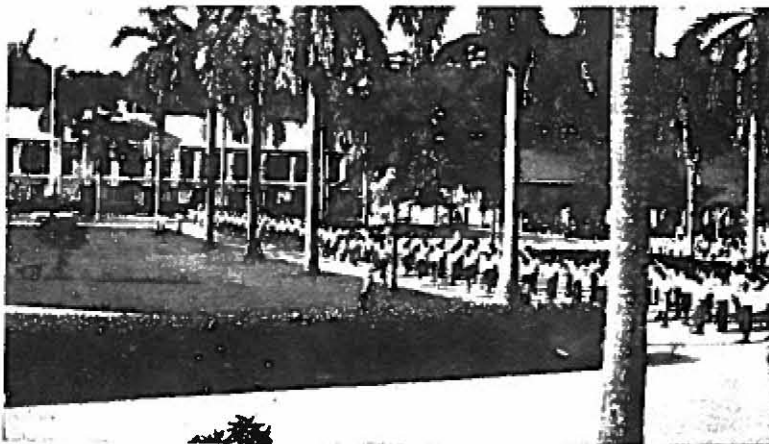
Jalaguag School, Barrigada



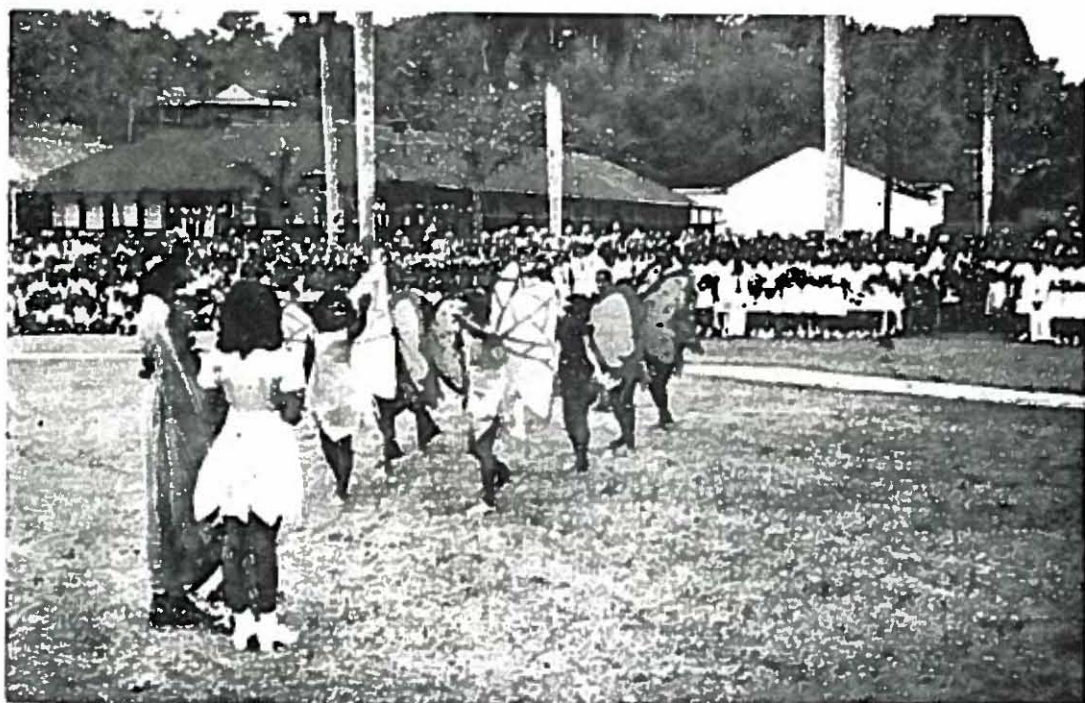
"The Manger at Bethlehem", a pageant scene, presented by the Washington Junior High School Students—1938



"Village at Nazareth", a pageant scene presented by the Washington Junior High School Students—1938



Place School children at their morning Physical Drill



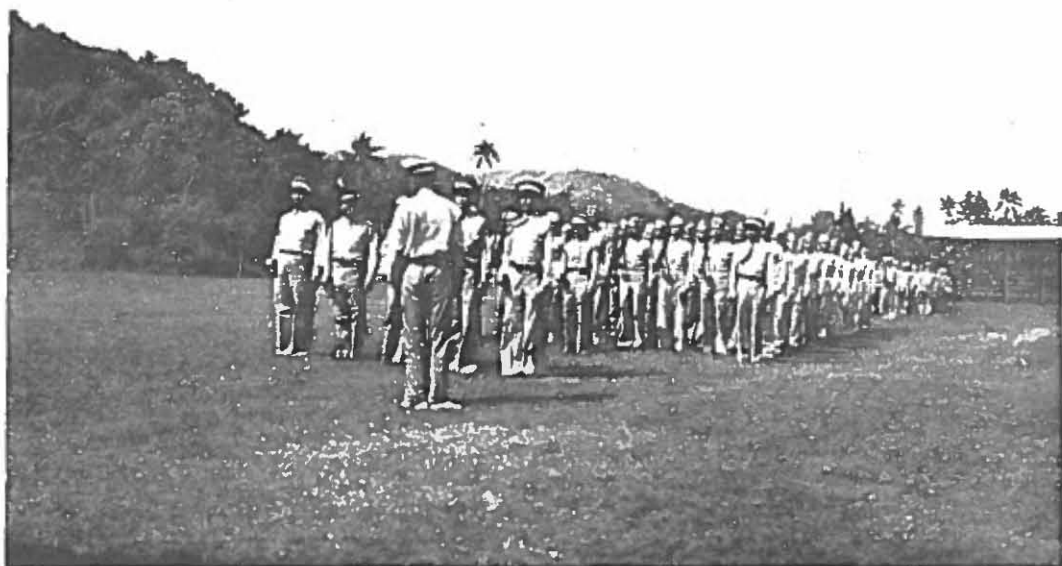
"Cinderella in Flower Land", a pageant scene presented by the Agana Elementary Schools on March 28, 1940



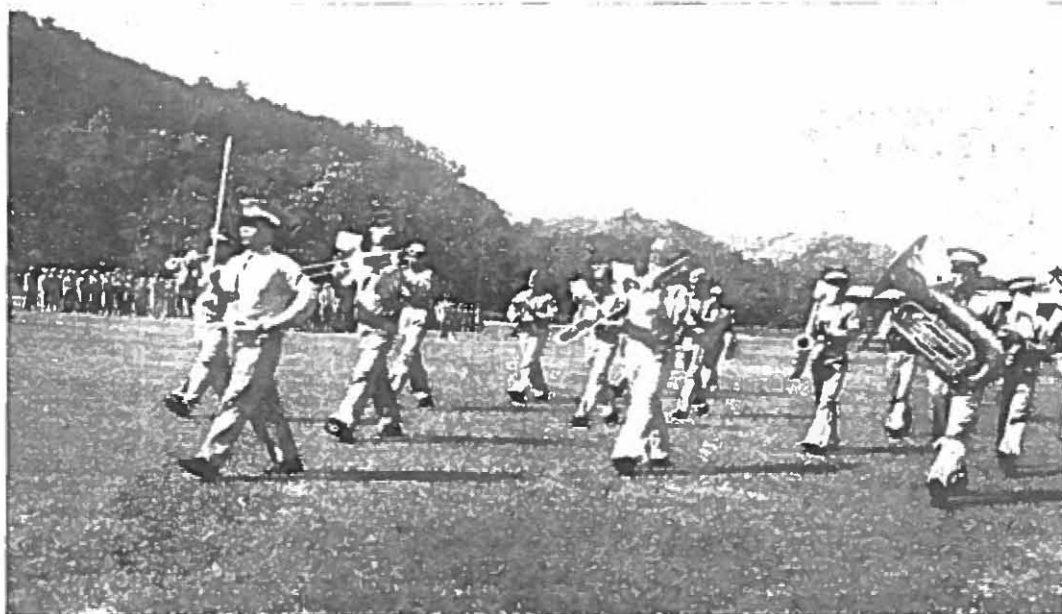
Leary (PM) School Cadets—Winner of Interschool March and Drill Competition 1940



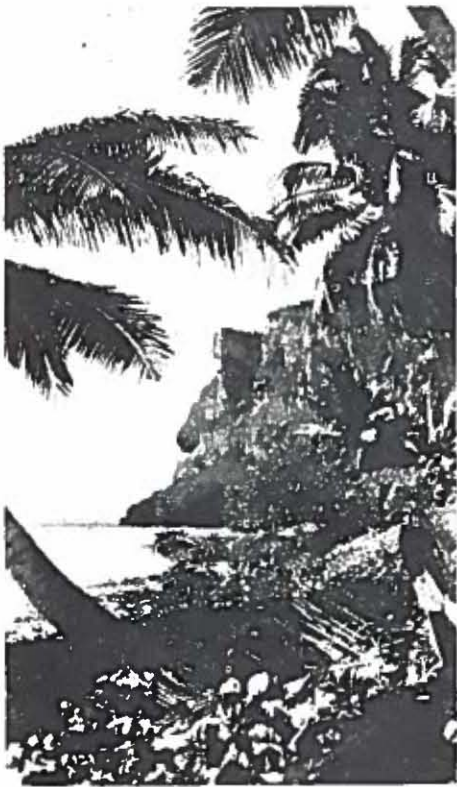
Padre Sanvitores School, Dededo



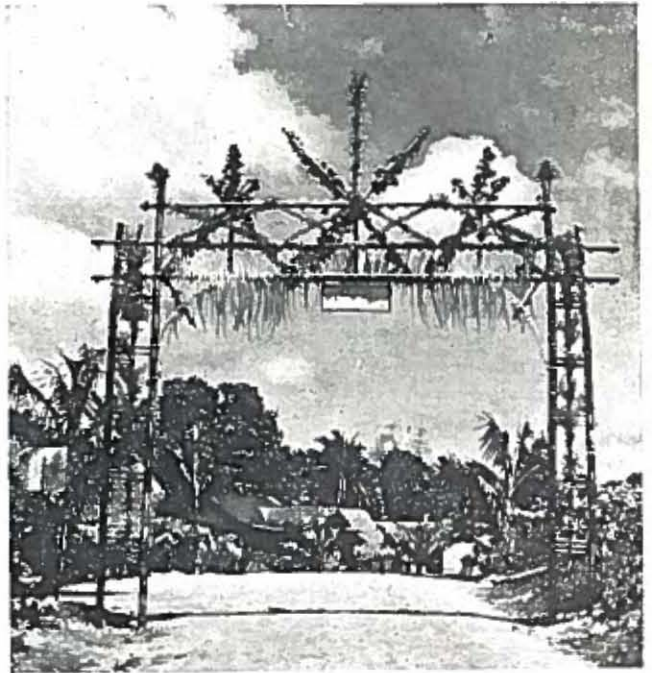
Guam Militia Regiment at Bradley Park



Guam Militia Band during parade at Bradley Park



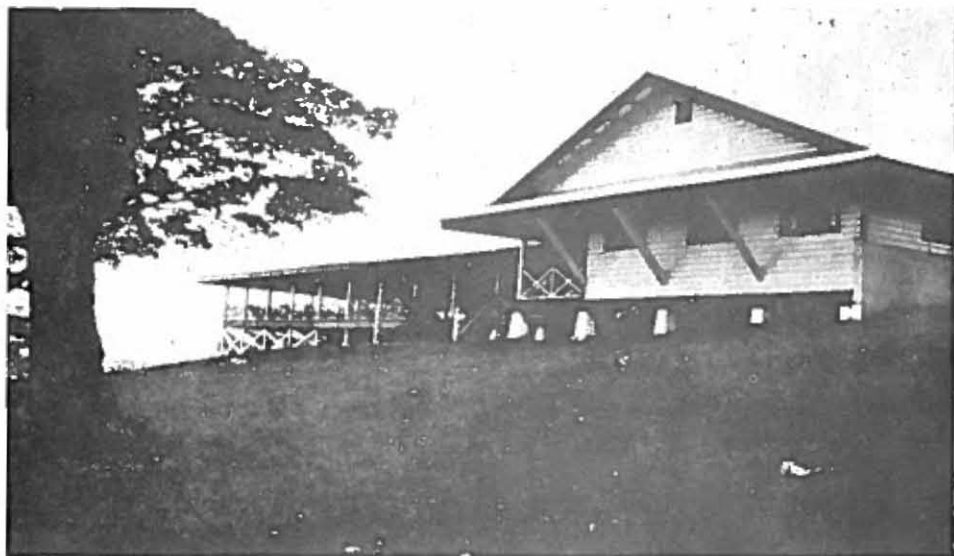
Dos Amantes Point, so called from the legend of two lovers, who in the remote past, committed suicide by jumping into the sea from this point. It is said that the girl's mother had refused consent to their marriage and that in their despair the young couple preferred death to separation.



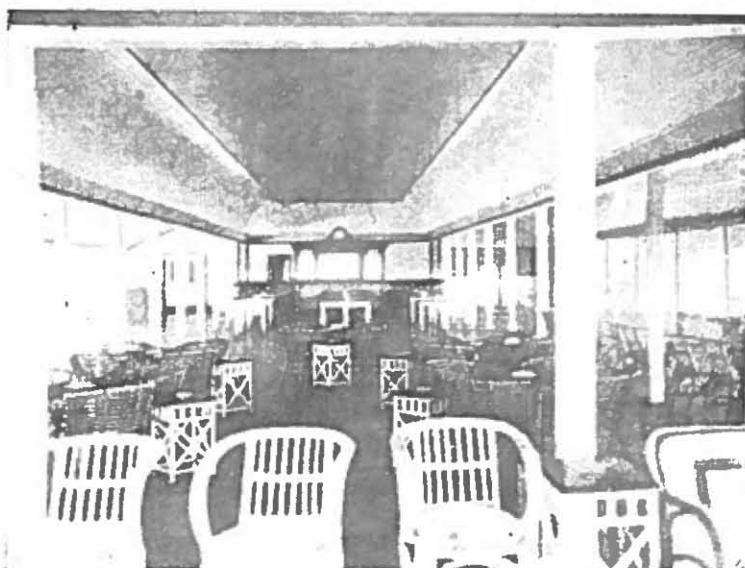
Arch erected at Sinajana advertising Clean-Up-Week



San Ignacio Street, Agaña—These very old houses, with their thick plaster walls and red tile roofs, are some of the many example of distinctive Spanish architecture in Agaña. Many have floors of Ifil, the finest hardwood of Guam. A daily polish with coconut husk keeps them mirror bright.



Officers' Club Building at Agana Heights



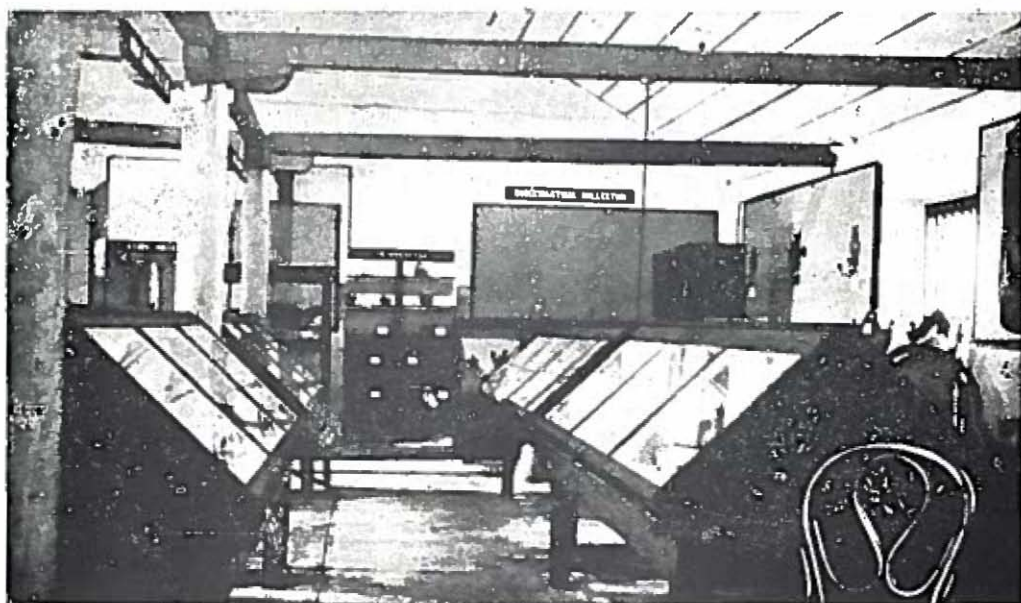
Interior View of the Officers' Club



Hernan Cortez Street, Looking West



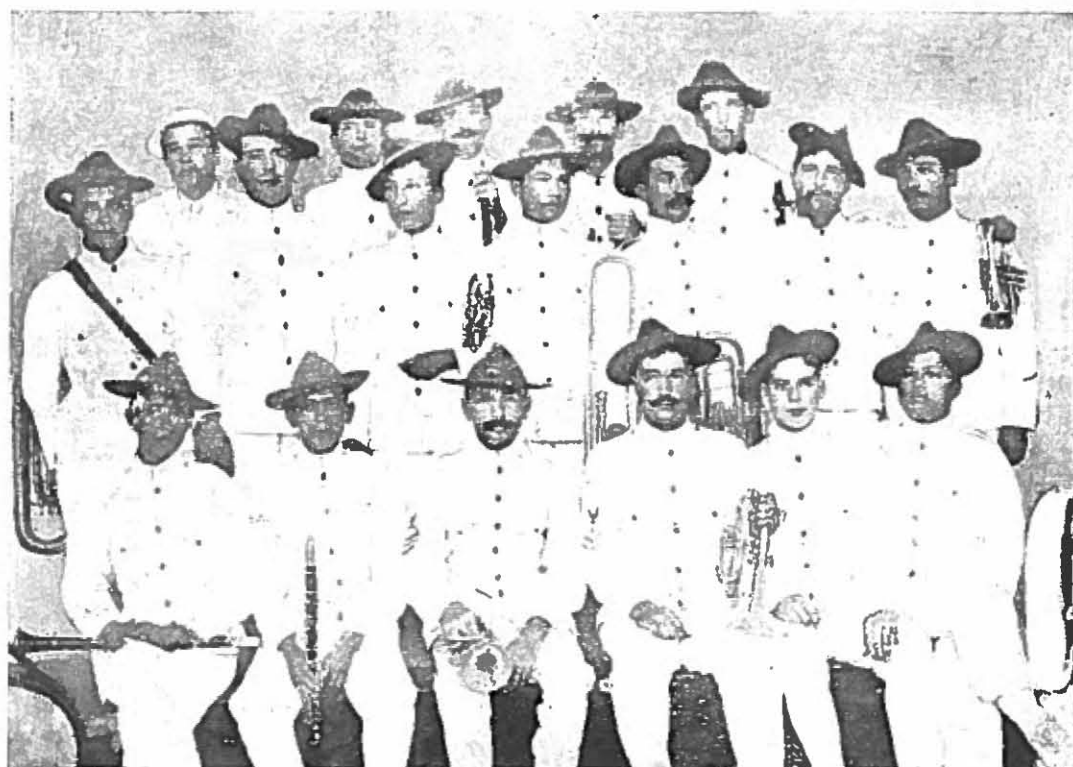
The Guam Museum



Interior view of the Guam Museum



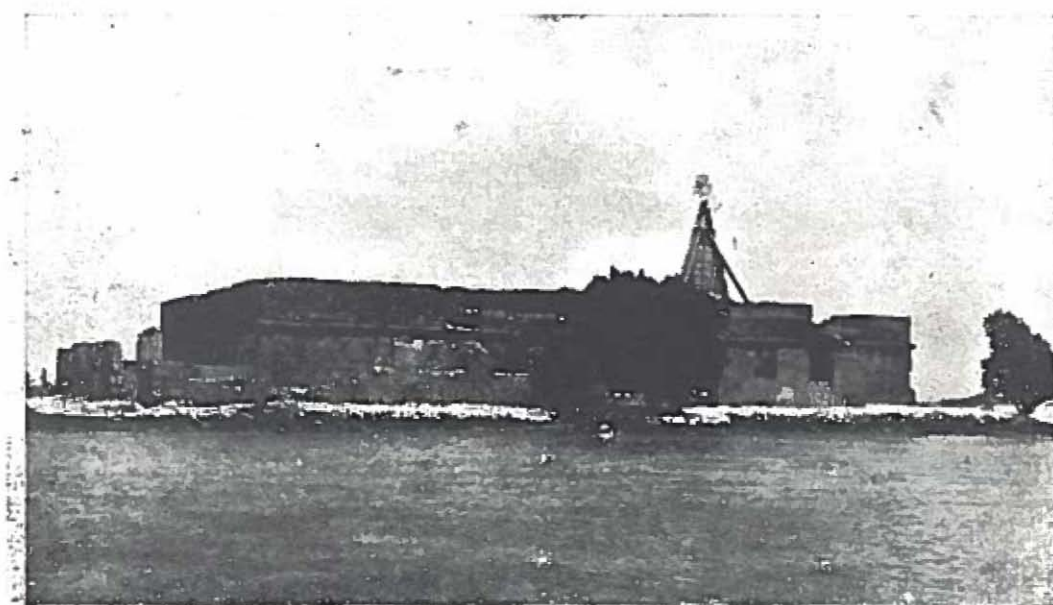
The first Chamorro Band organized about 1905 during the administration of Governor George L. Dyer. Sitting in the middle row, fourth from the right, is Marcello Sgambelluri, 1st Musician, Retired, United States Navy who was the instructor of the band.



Naval Station Band—1910



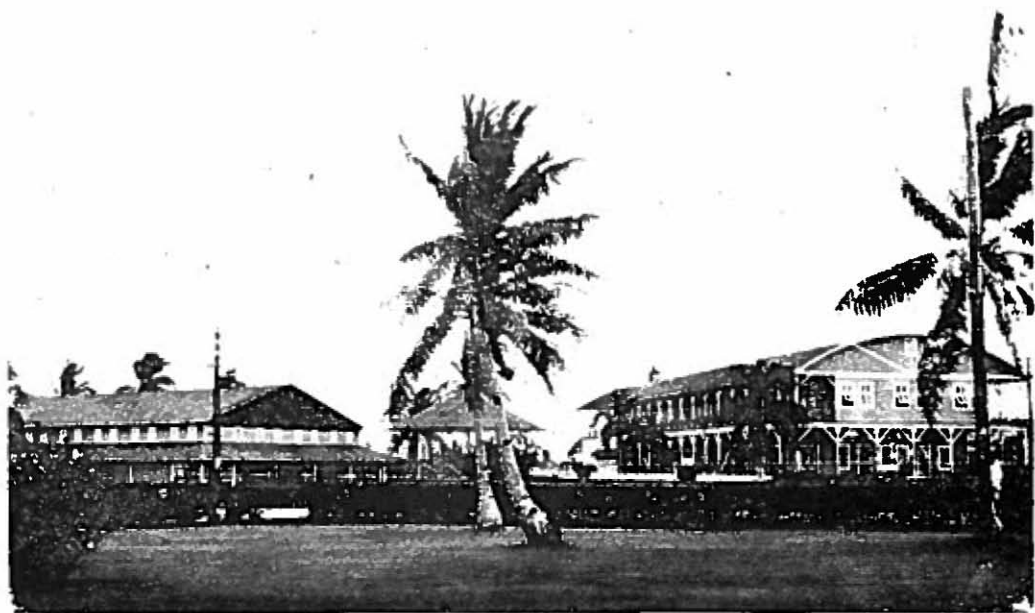
View of Apra Harbor



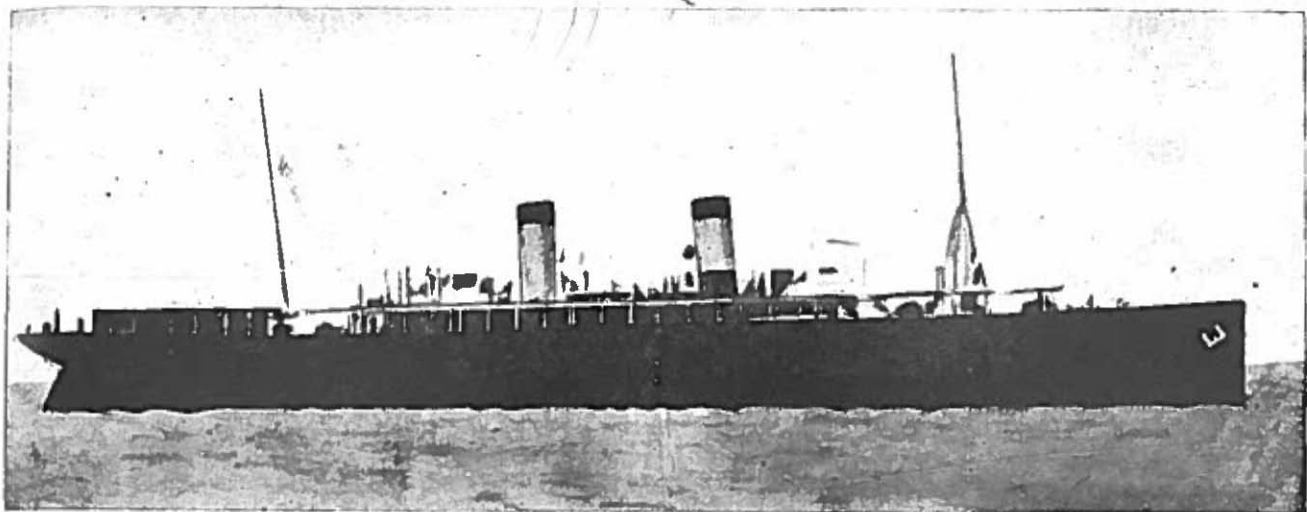
Fort Santa Cruz, Apra Harbor



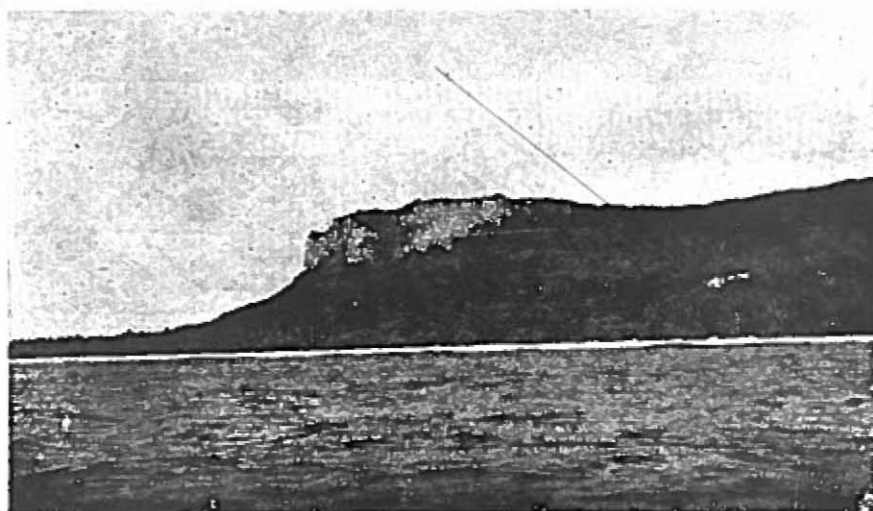
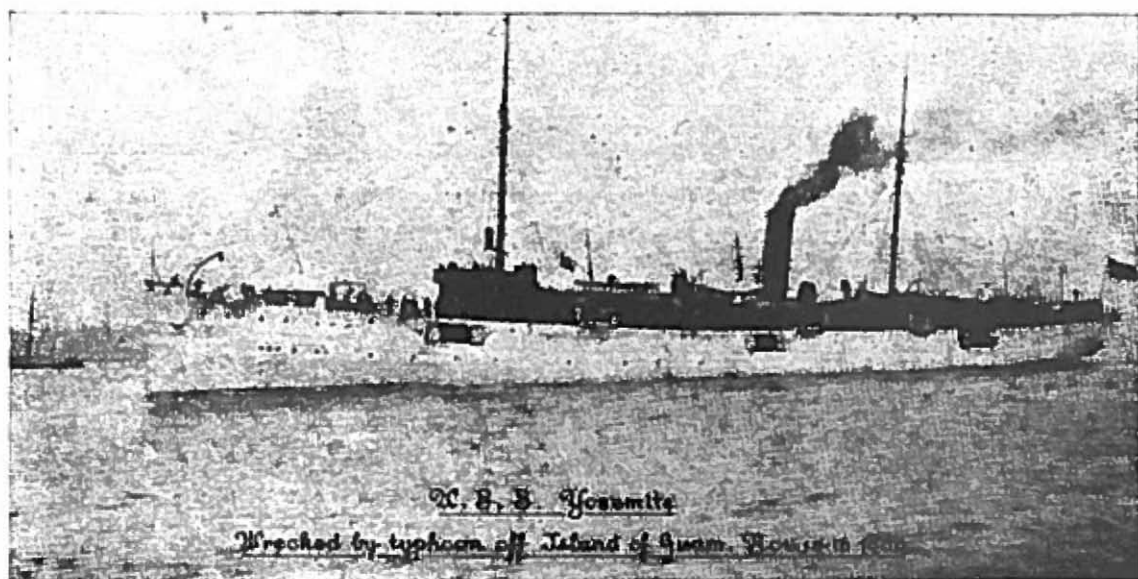
Village of Sumay looking towards Apra Harbor



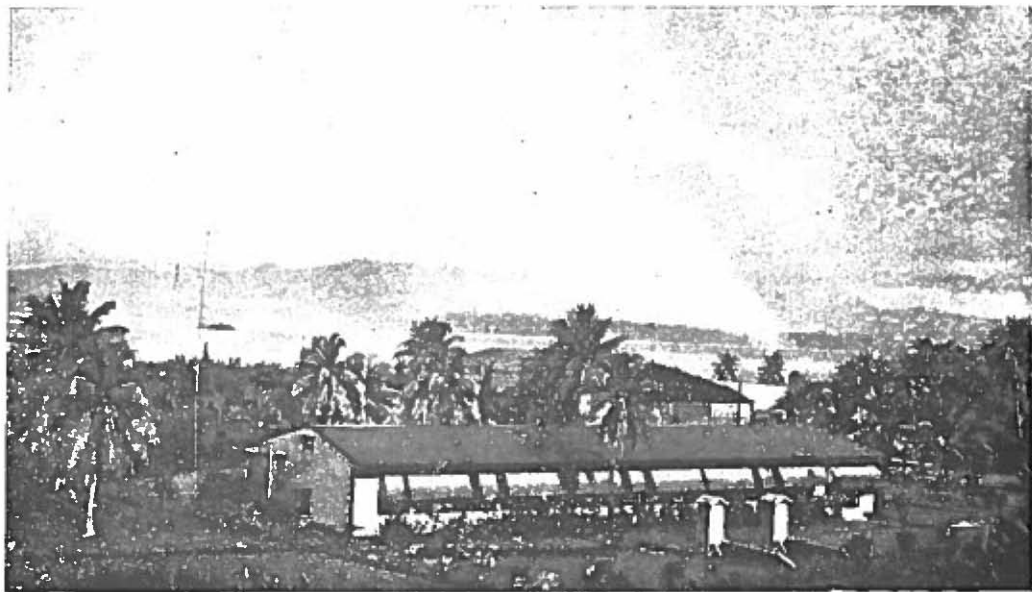
Marine Corps Barracks, Sumay



S. M. S. Cormoran — Sunk in Apra Harbor on April 7, 1917



Ritidian Point



Pan American Skyways Inn, looking toward Apra Harbor



Pan American Skyways Inn, Sumay



Santa Cruz Bridge west end of Agana River 1930



Santa Cruz Bridge west end of Agana River 1940



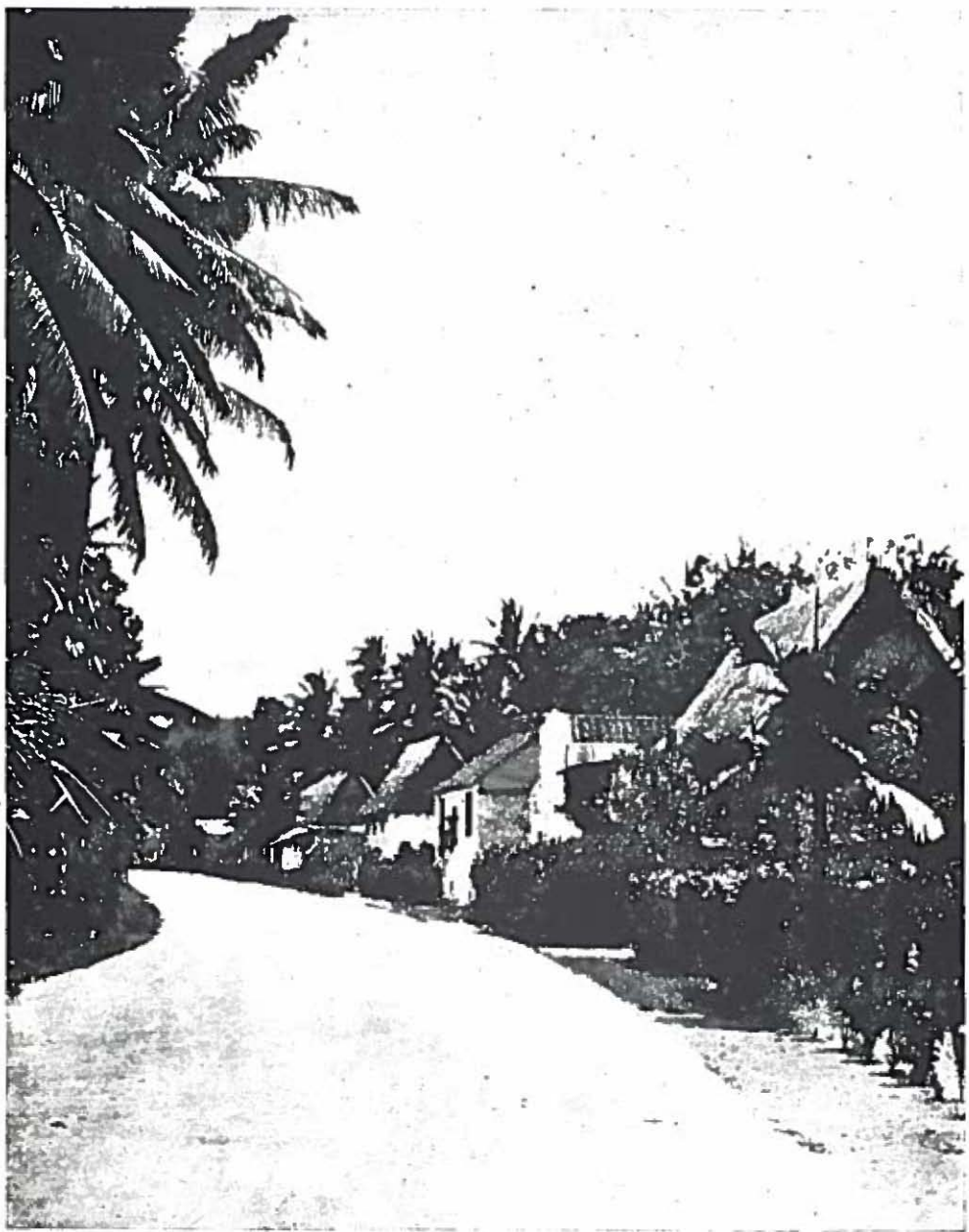
Shoreline view of Umatac Bay



View of Agat Bay looking towards the mountain



Ceremonial (Sacrifice) Stones in former times



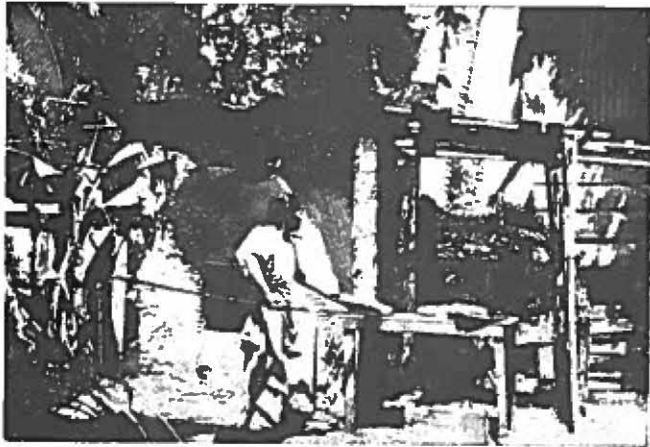
The village of Asan along Agana-Piti Road



San Juan de Letran Street, Agaña



Native farmer and his family on their way to the ranch



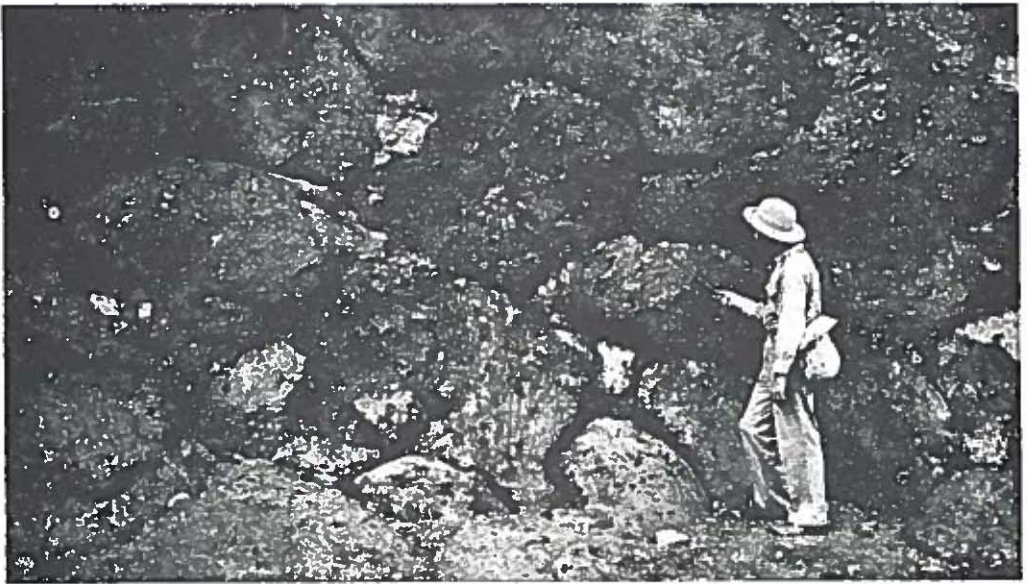
Native woman baking bread



Native Ranch



Native laundrywomen at work

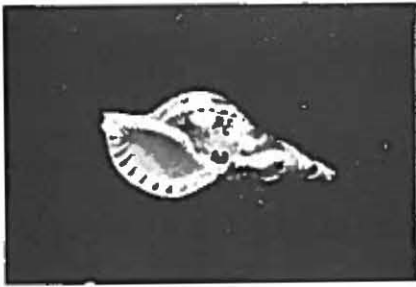


Pillow-lavas exposed in a cliff near Umatac



Beds of shaley and sandy tuff in Mt. Santa Rosa

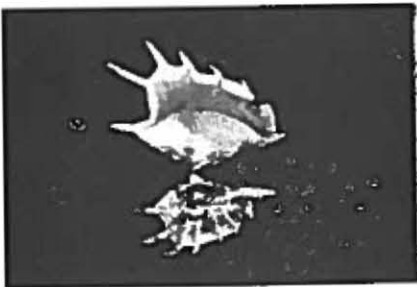
Guam Shells



Hornshell—Triton Tritonis



Tortoiseshell Cowrie



Spider



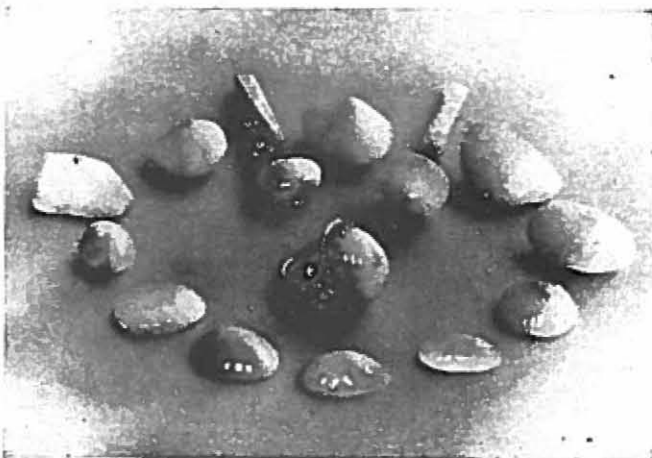
Argus or Eyed Cowrie (Leopard)



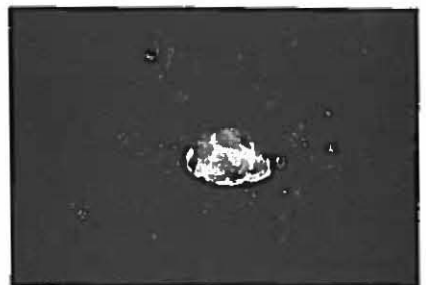
Scorpion



Episcopal Mitre



Satin Stones of Guam



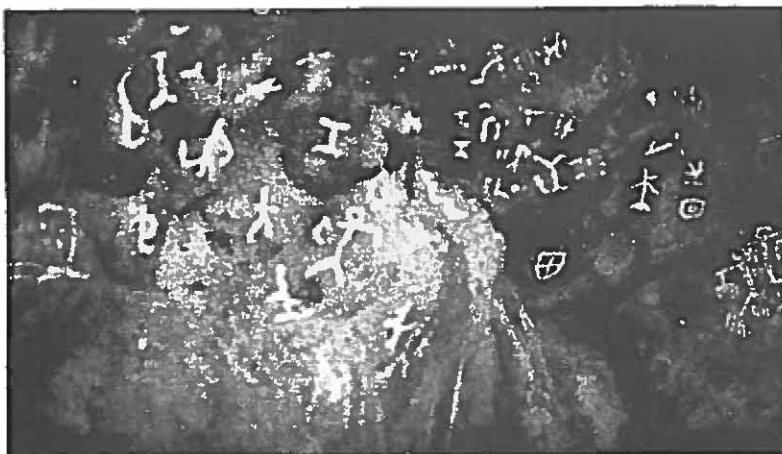
Map Cowrie



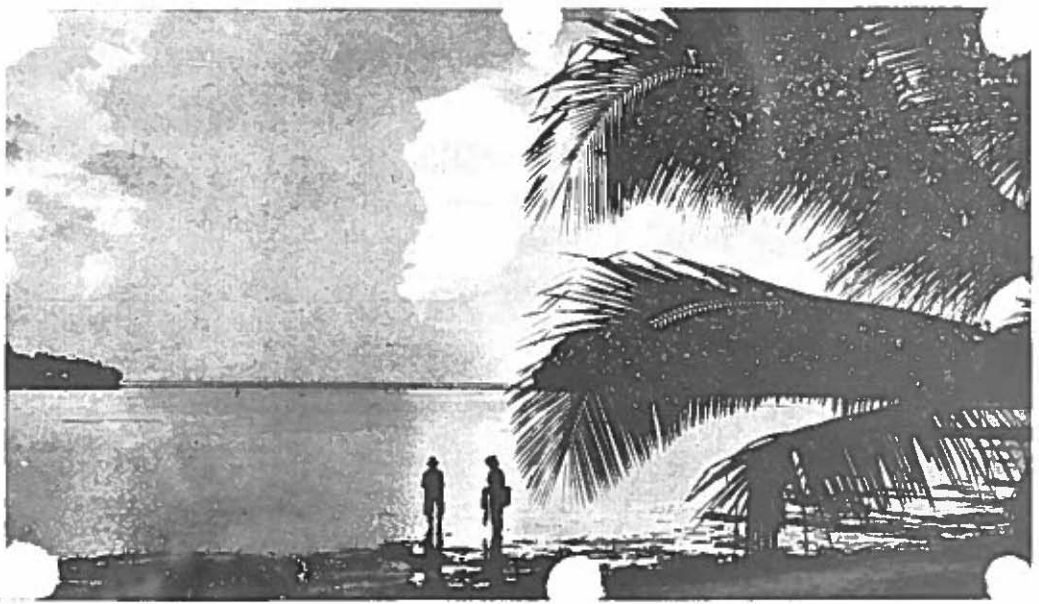
Agana-Piti Road near Adelup Point



Hernan Cortez Street looking east in front of Service Club



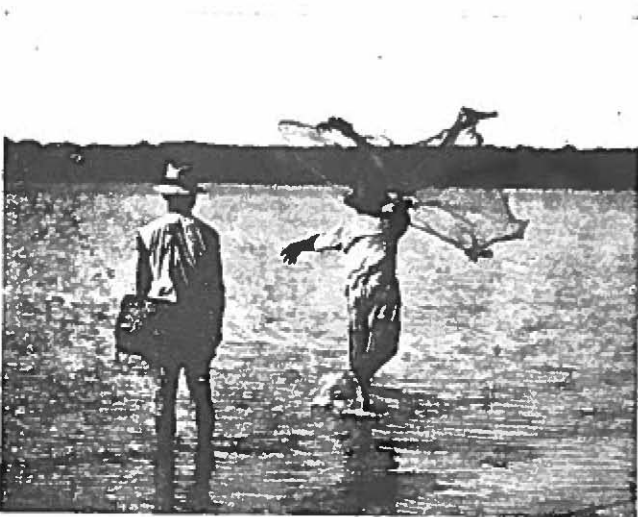
Talofofa Cave Writing



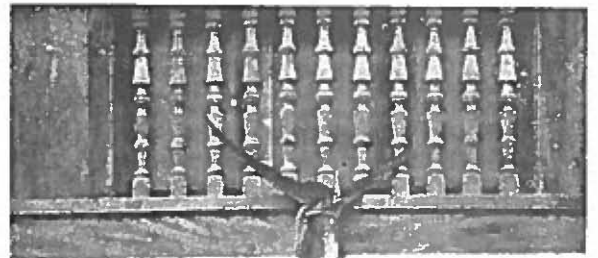
Native fishermen at Dunga's Beach



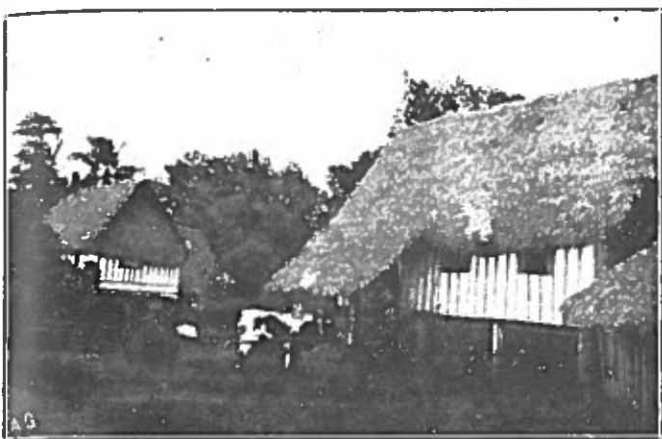
Native fishermen in their outrigger canoe



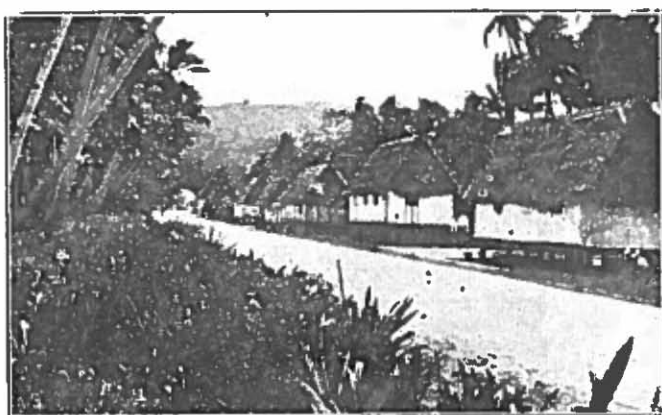
Native Fishermen casting net



Black Marlin (Makaira Marlina)



A typical native village scene



Street scene village of Asan



Street scene village of Agat



Faniji—A Fruit Bat



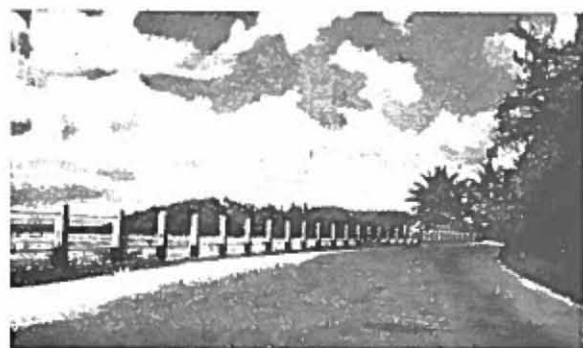
Street scene village of Sumay



Hernan Cortez Street in front of the Gaiety Theater



A typical ranch scene



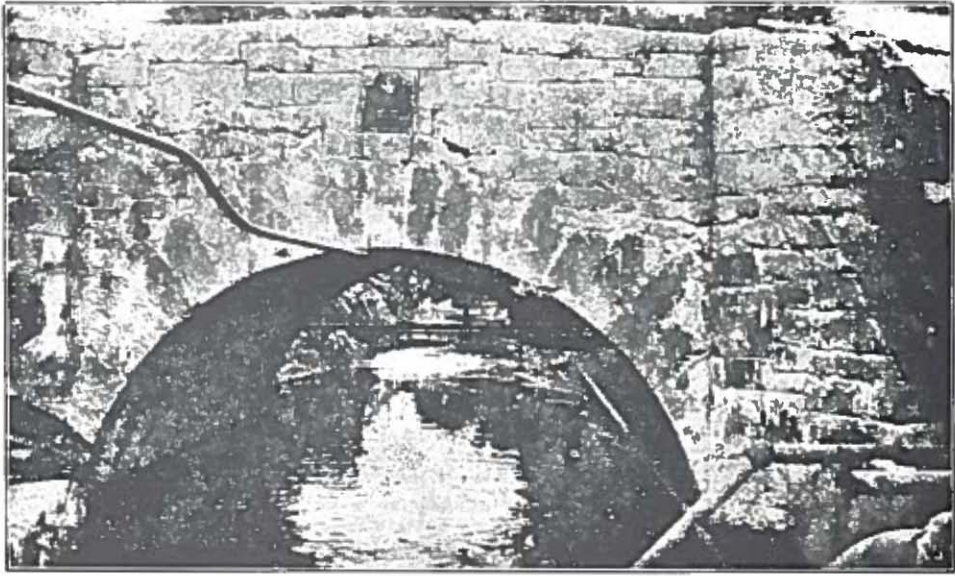
Seawall along Agana-Piti Road



Breadfruit Tree along Agana-Piti Road



Agana-Piti Road at Tepungan junction



Old Spanish Bridge—This bridge constructed in 1804 is still in use in Agana as the Padre Aniceto Street crossing of the Agana River.



Talofoto Bay



A native farmer and his carabao at work on a rice field



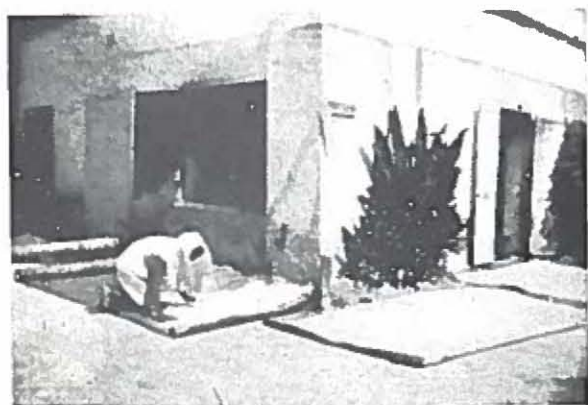
Sugar crushing machine made of Ifil wood. The carabao is furnishing the power.



Grinding Stone



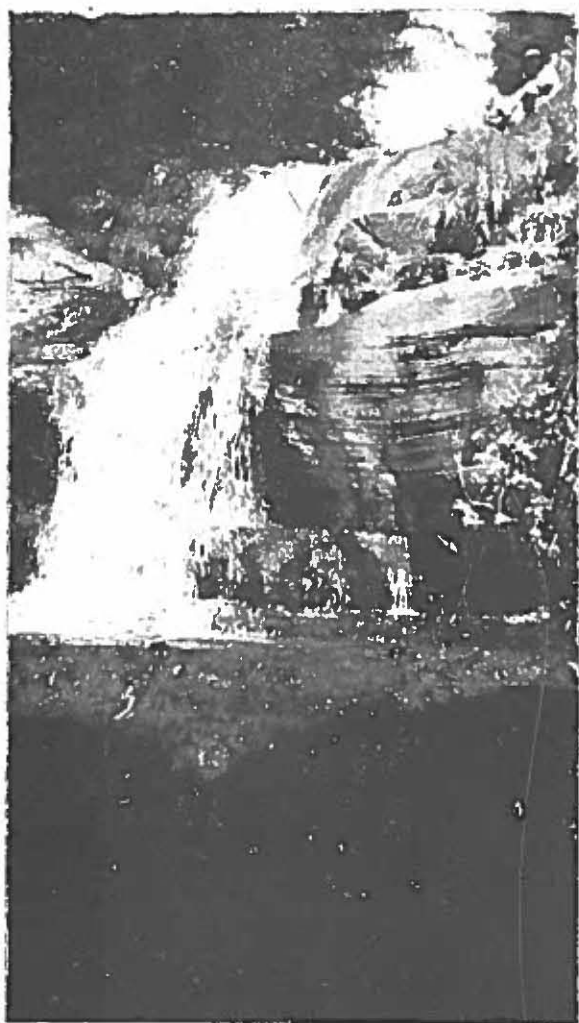
Native farmers harvesting rice



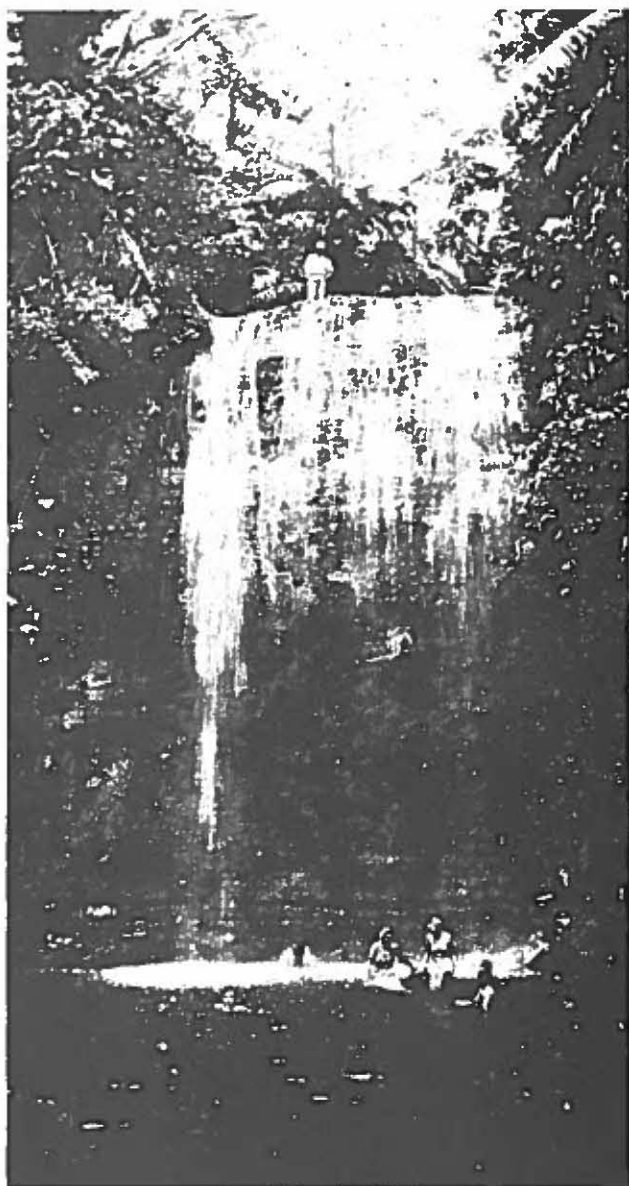
Native woman drying corn



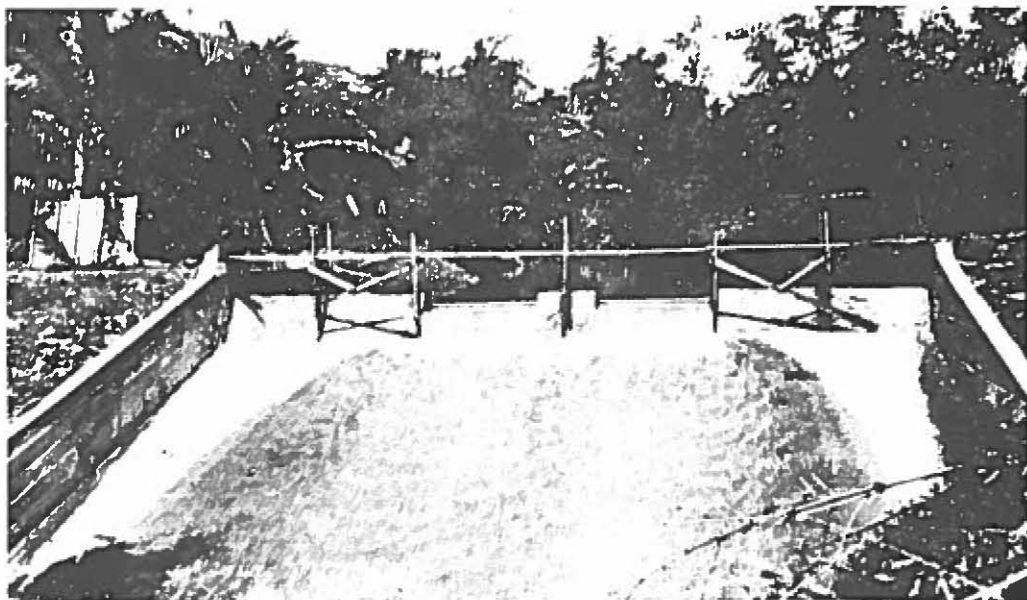
Native Girls pounding rice



Waterfall near Inarajan



Meppo Fall at Fena



Dam at Merizo



Street scene village of Umatac



Umatac Bay note Magellan's Monument at right center



Street scene village of Merizo



Sunset at Merizo Bay



As Geus River between Merizo and Inarajan



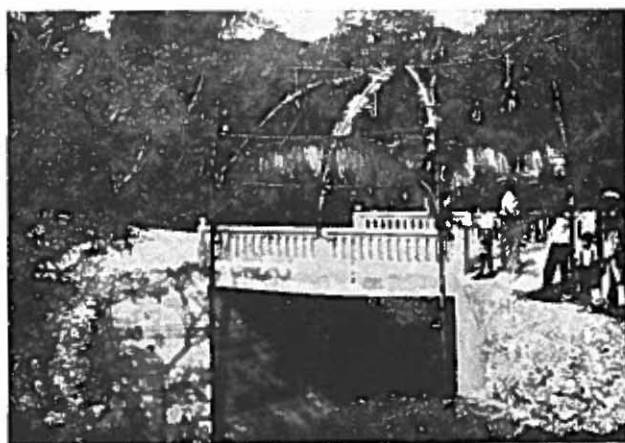
District of Fena before road was built



Agat-Fena Road—1937



Fena Trail before Road was constructed



Broadside view of Miemo Bridge



Old Spanish Bridge between Agat and Umatac



Spreading Cascajo—Fena Road



Governor James T. Alexander was the first to drive across this bridge



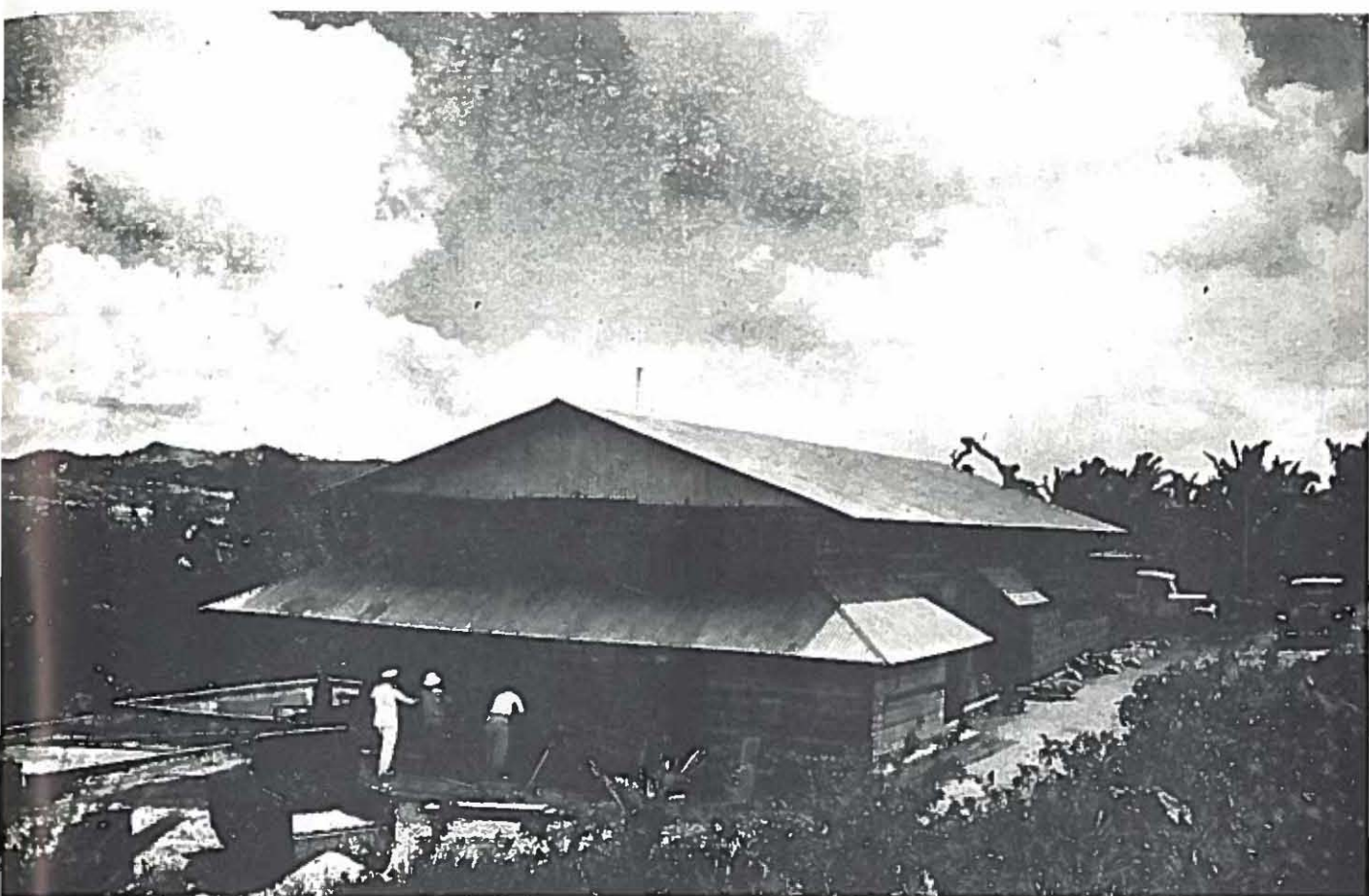
**Governor James T. Alexander, officials, and Church dignitaries,
at the opening of Miemo Bridge**



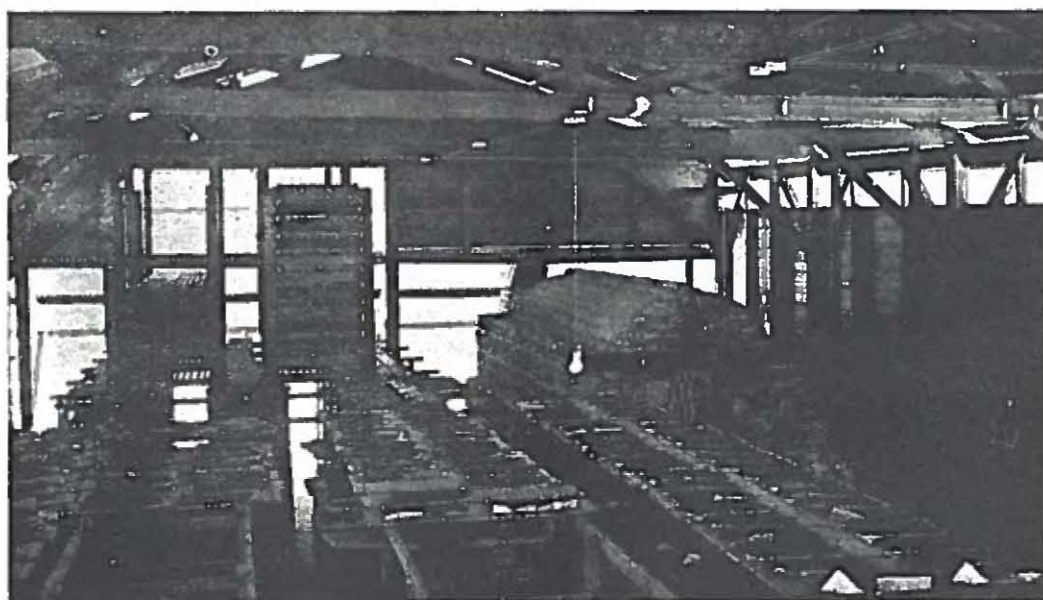
Coconut grove along Senator Gibson Highway



Senator Gibson Highway near Togcha Bridge



Naval Government Tile Factory at Libugon



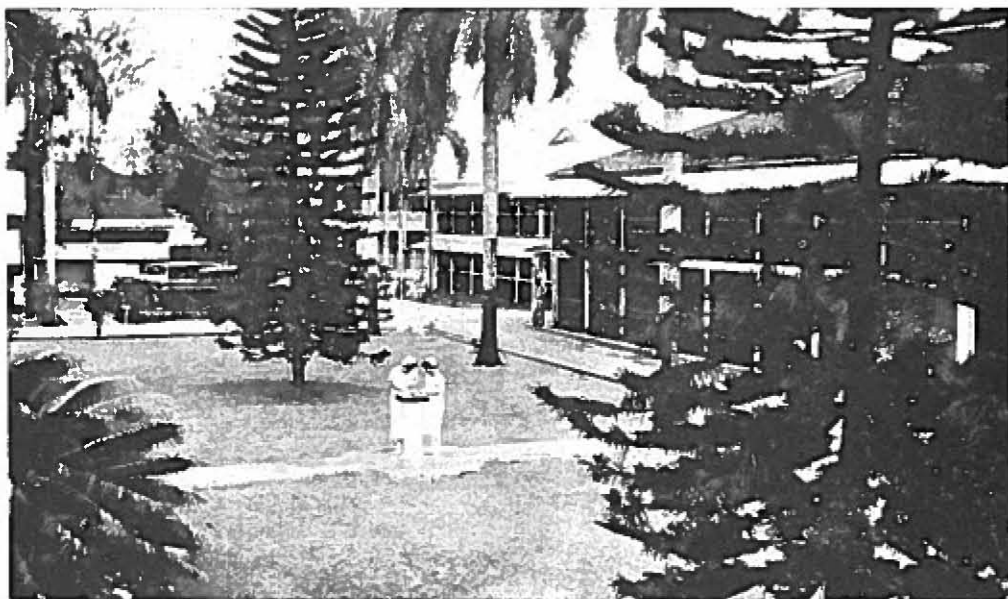
Interior view of the Tile Factory



The Tile Factory kiln



Typical dikes cutting at Facpi Point



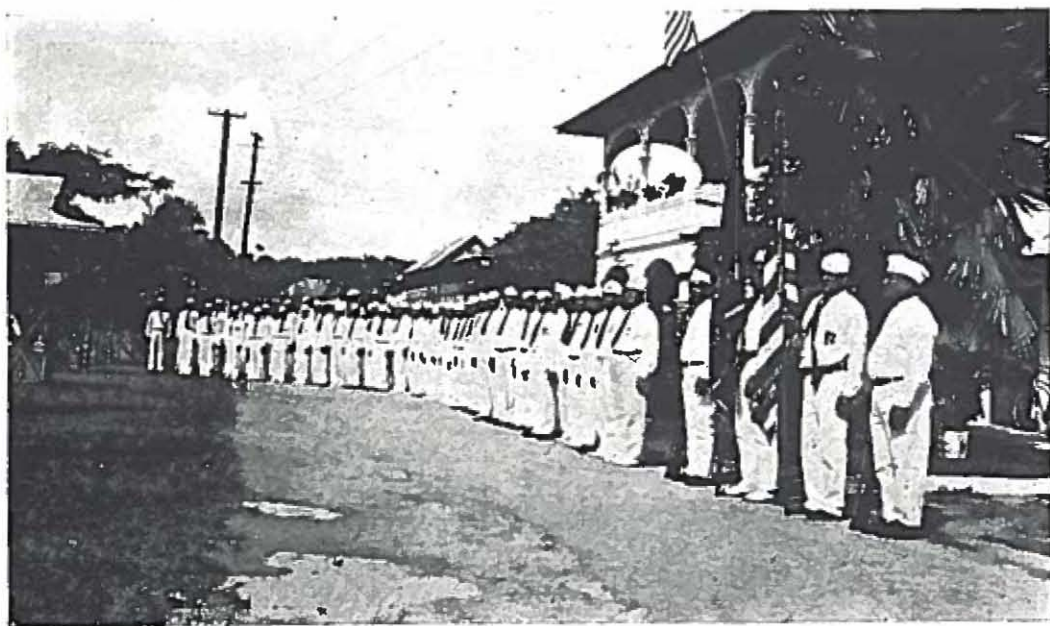
Naval Hospital grounds. Note Susana Hospital to the right



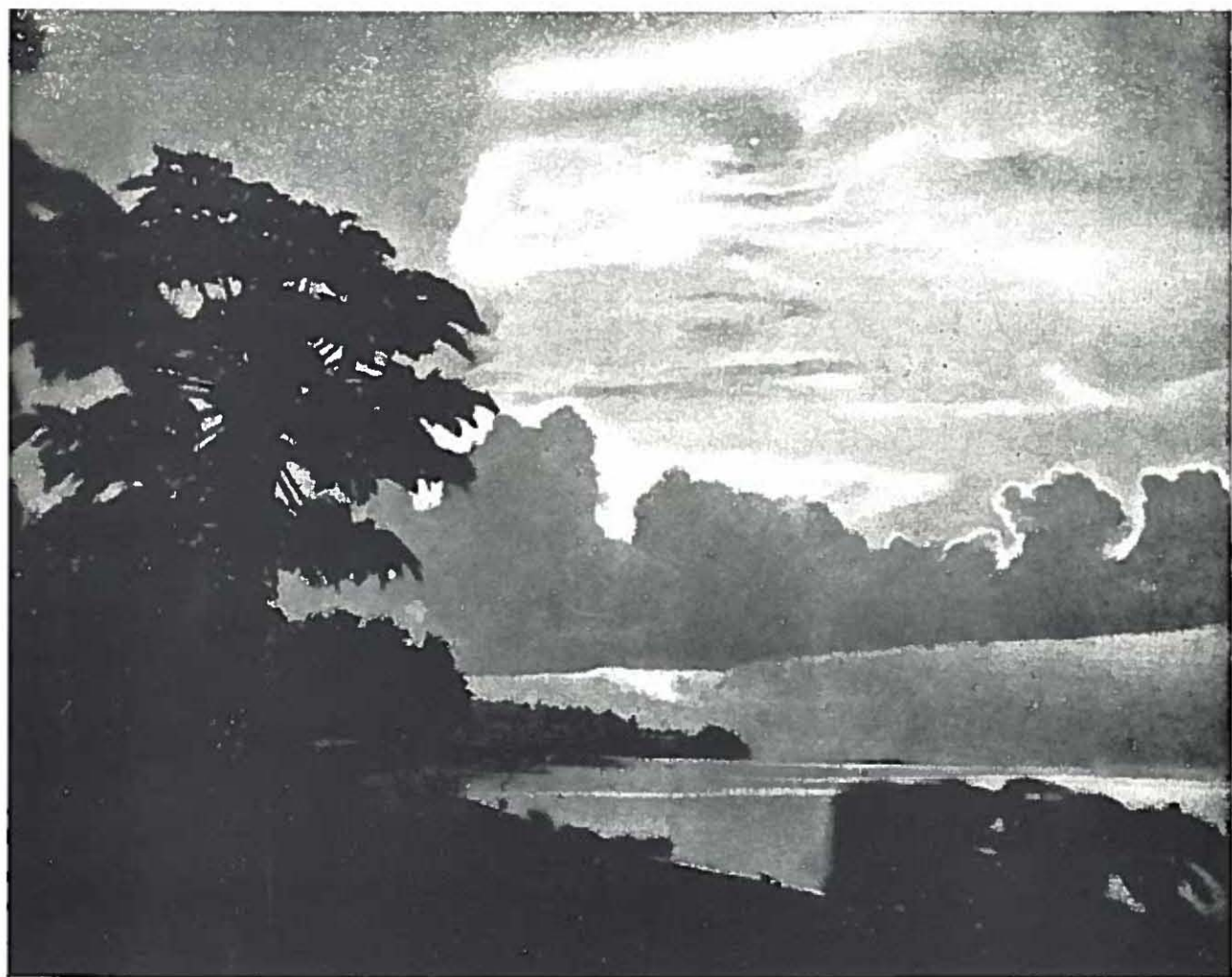
Susana Pharmacy—lower floor of old Susana Hospital



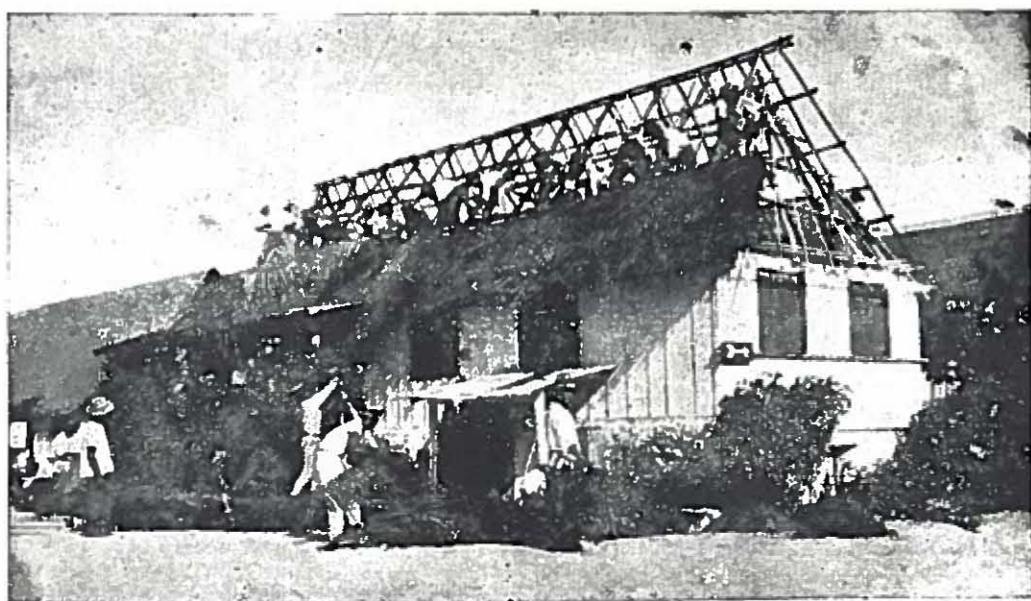
Maria Schroeder Ward



Members of Mid-Pacific Post No. 1, American Legion



Sunset on the Agana Bay facing Adelup Point



Thatch Roofing



Tarague looking towards Pati Point



Coconut grove at Tarague

Guam Catechism

GUAM? What is Guam? An emerald stepping stone on the line of God's survey over a tropical ocean in quest of an earthly Eden.

Were the surveyors disappointed? No, they found Guam an island treasure, gleaming on the breast of the Pacific like a chip flung down by the triumphant sun at its parting with the dawn.

Where is this Guam? In the tropical Pacific, on a line approximately 1,500 miles due East from Manila, P. I., and 5,428 miles via Honolulu from San Francisco, California.

In the Tropics? Yes, where the thermometer manufacturers can dispose of no instruments measuring lower than 70 degrees because it's summer all winter, and every house is without a heater.

How can one get there? By Army, and Navy Transports, and the Robert Dollar steamers leaving San Francisco, and by the Guam Station Ship, U. S. S. *Gold Star*, plying between Guam and Manila, China, and Japanese ports, and by the Pan American Clippers.

What is the population of Guam? Twenty-three thousand and sixty-seven.

Who make up this population? Native sons and daughters who are 100 per cent Americans. Navy and Marine Corps personnel. United States'rs from every section, and a sprinkling of everybody else from everywhere else.

What do they do there? Guam is a Naval Station, and a relay for the transpacific cable and government radio. As a naval station it is an outpost of Uncle Sam's possessions in the Pacific, and a stronghold of defense, refuge, and resource for all ships flying the American flag. Also an important station for Pan-Air clipper service.

What do they produce there? The people of the Island of Guam are agriculturists. Copra is the main item of export, sugarcane, coffee, to-

bacco, taro, yams, rice and pineapples are grown in amounts to supply local consumption only, this is due to the lack of sufficient capital to produce on a large scale. Bananas, oranges, lemons, limes, avocados, mangoes and various other tropical fruits and vegetables, including most of the garden vegetables you are familiar with, grow with very little attention.

Can these items of food be produced in quantity? They can, acres of virgin land await the arrival of necessary capital and machinery to make of this little known island an important point of supply.

What are the health conditions? Excellent. Guam has a good tropical climate. The seasonal range of temperature is from 70 degrees to 90 degrees. Nights are cool. Sea breezes temper the heat of the day. The ordinary tropical diseases are not found in Guam, and children usually thrive.

What are the recreations? Automobiling, golf, fishing, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, tennis, baseball, bridge, dancing, dinners and movies. One may find all the social life the heart desires.

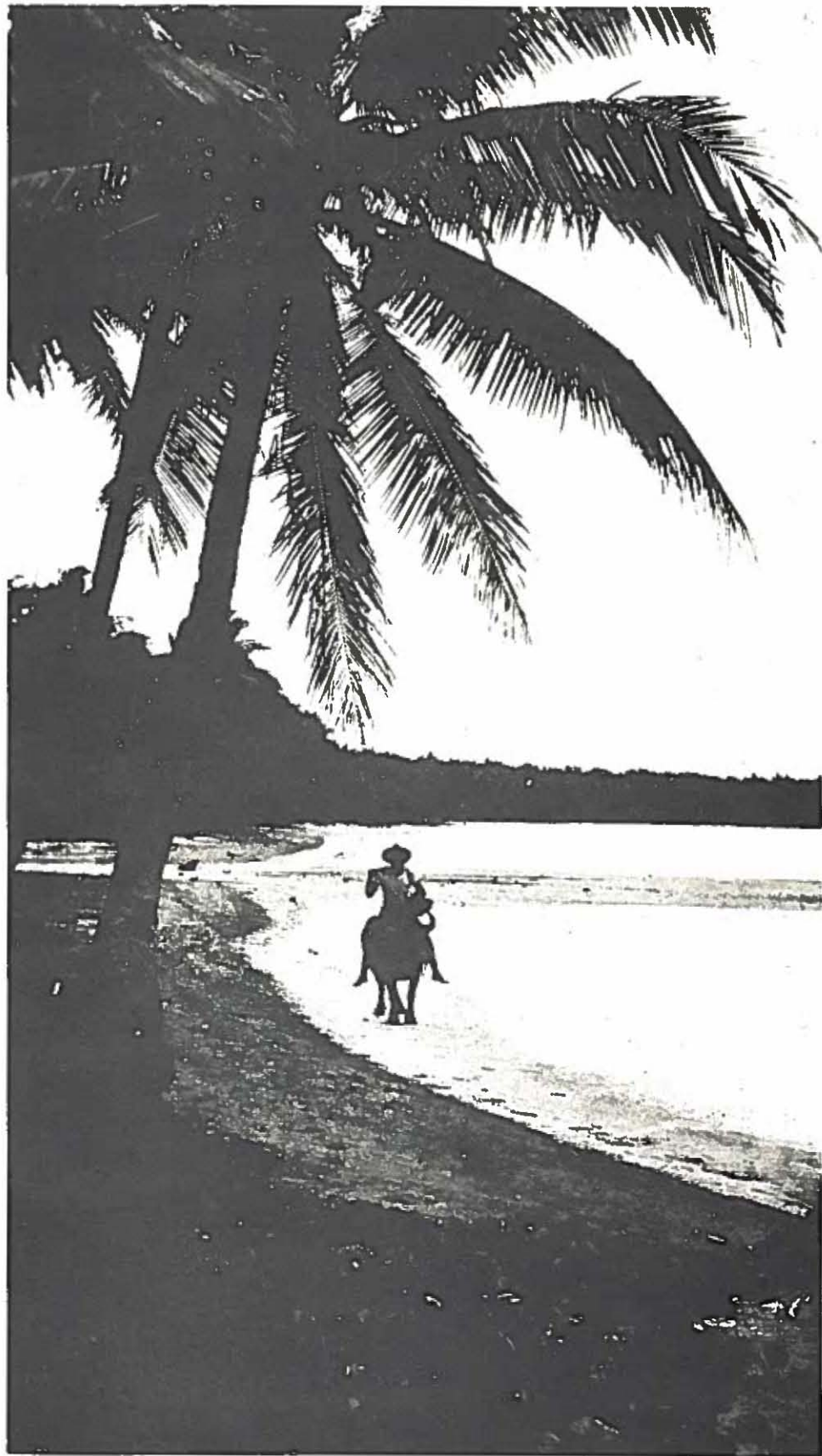
Do they have shops? They do, and they carry a variety of goods, and are able to supply most of the ordinary necessities at prices not unreasonable considering the distance from which they are brought.

What are the general living conditions? Guam is beautiful. Life is much more different than in the United States, and while simpler, is in many respects more comfortable. Those who enjoy out-of-door recreations will find it pleasant and interesting.

When is the best time to go there? Now, before Gabriel sounds his trumpet. And take the family.



IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE BICENTENNIAL YEAR
1776-1976
GUAM, U.S.A.



Sunset on Agat Bay

