



Chamorro Home c. 1920



Plaza de España, Hagatña c. 1916

Pot Fapot, Respeta I Trãstes Antes Siha!



Chocolate House



GUAM HISTORIC RESOURCES DIVISION (GUAM HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE) DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

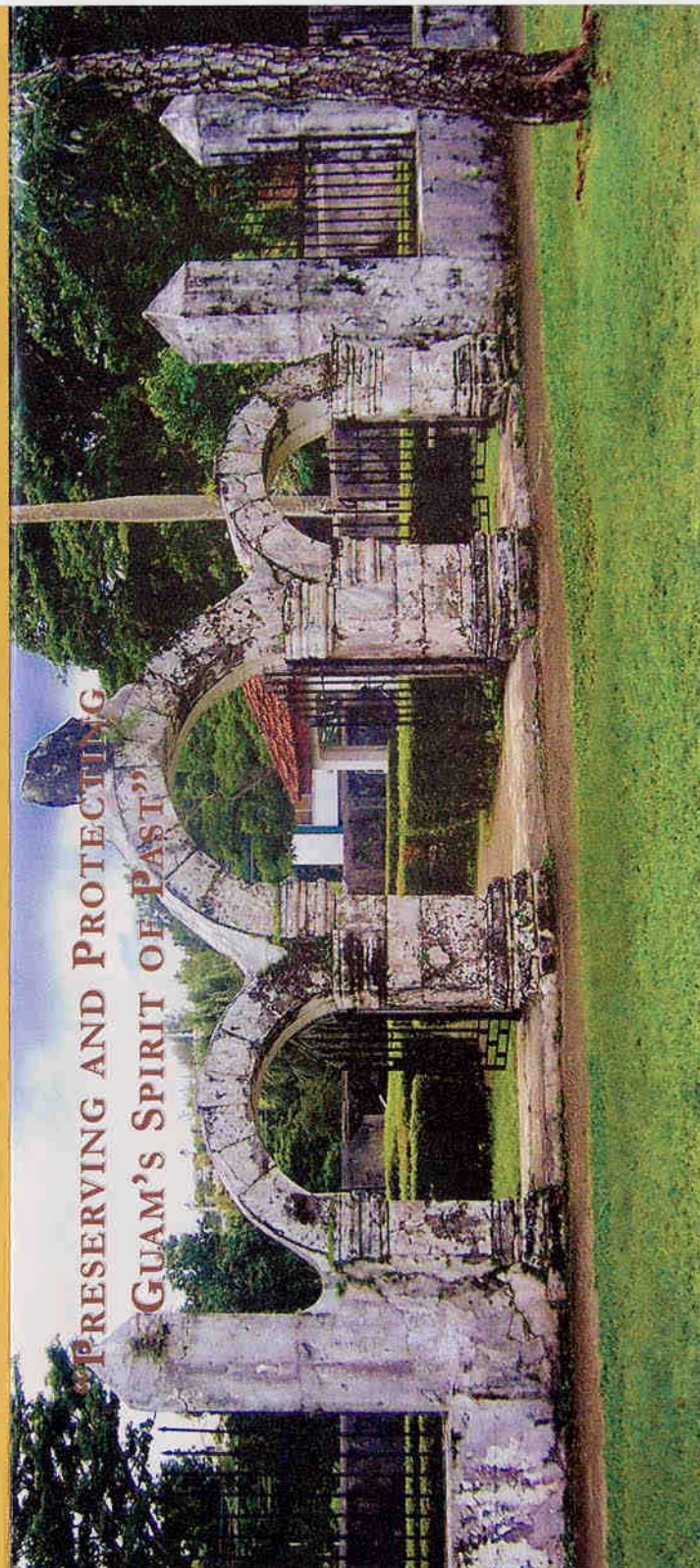
490 Chalan Palasyo, Agana Heights, Guam
Tel. Nos. (671) 475-6294+9 Fax: (671) 477-2822

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Design: William L. Hernandez

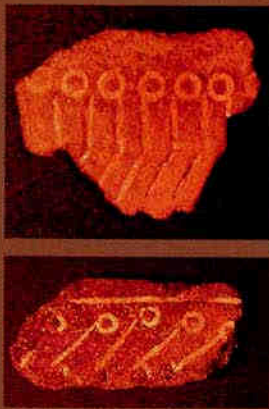
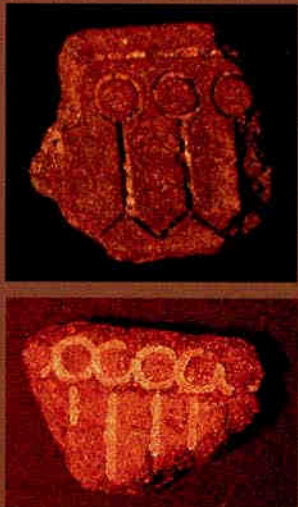


“PRESERVING AND

A former Governor of Guam once said, that “when you look into the mirror, you see yourself, but when you look at your culture, you see your soul.”

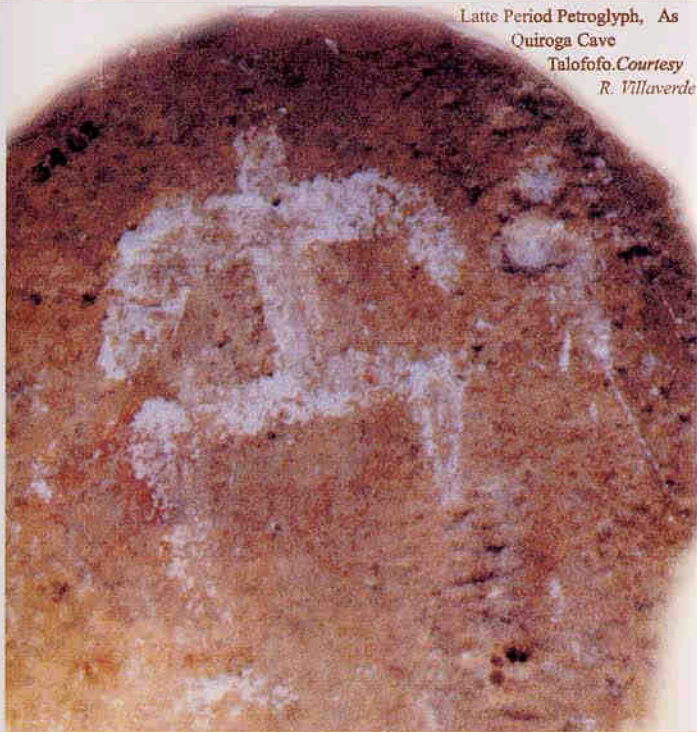
Evidence of one of the earliest and generally accepted dates of Guam’s early settlement was found in a piece of coconut shell charcoal that was carbon dated at 1687 – 1649 B.C., or 3,689 years before present.* More importantly though, the charcoal was associated with pre-Latte Marianas Redware pottery - significant because it represents the early Chamorro settlement period. This site is known as *Huchumao*, first surveyed and recorded in 1965, the area is now commonly known as the Mangilao Golf Course.

The indigenous inhabitants of Guam, the Chamorros, known as Chamurres prior to 1564, left tangible, concrete evidence of their settlement on Guam. They were creators from necessity and of tradition who valued their creations for their functional, social and ceremonial use. From shell jewelry to limestone monoliths, these remnants of the past are now valued for the wrong reasons. They are disappearing from archaeological and historic sites by wanton and deliberate acts of pilfering and looting. Historic parks have been vandalized and (avoidably) damaged. A respect for these sites is unfortunately not a trait that is prevalent in the island community.



Marianas Lime Filled Impressed ware, Ypao Beach Archaeological Site, c. 200 BC

PROTECTING GUAM’S



Latte Period Petroglyph, As Quiroga Cave Talofoto. Courtesy R. Villaverde

Pot Fabot, Respeta i Sagan Antes Siha!



Tolai Acho (San Antonio Bridge)

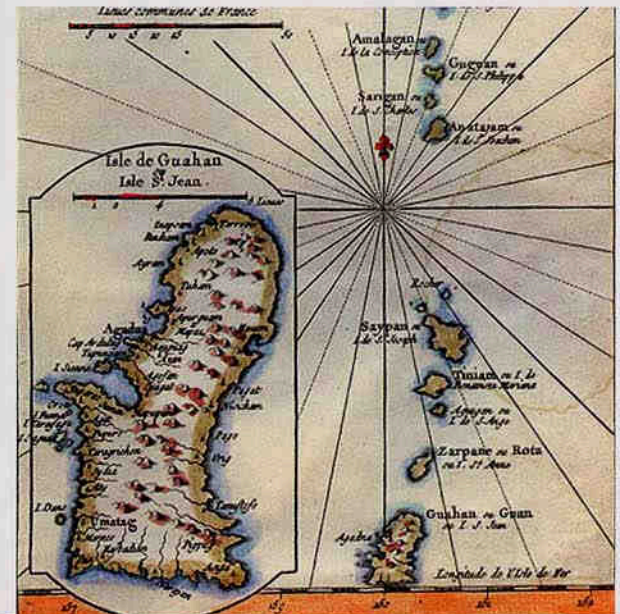
SPIRIT OF PAST”

The Guam Historic Resources Division of the Department of Parks and Recreation has placed site protection as their top priority for the next several years and is seeking active community involvement. With over eighteen hundred sites identified, the need is NOW to start protecting them. Title 21, Guam Code Annotated, Chapter 76 (Historical Objects and Sites) is very clear in its provisions on the conservation of historic properties. Section 76211 imposes a fine for vandalizing and unlawful taking of historic properties on public lands; this same section provides that a private landowner report the location of such properties without disturbing them. Finally, but not last, Section 76210 encourages persons having knowledge of the location of archaeological sites to communicate such information to the Department.

To help in this effort, please contact the Guam Historic Resources Division to report any acts of looting and vandalism; or to relay your interest in other site protection efforts.

The value we place on our historic properties will be evident on what remains – or what we have left. Will you do your part to help protect Guam’s historic properties?

* Source: Volume II: Data Analyses, Archaeological Mitigation Program Mangilao Golf Course Project Area, 1998.



1752 Map of Guam by Bellin.