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HISTORIC SITES OF GUAM



Agaña Historic District (Hagatña)



The Agaña Historic District takes in only four houses in close proximity, with the Lujan House as the most visible. The village of Agaña was bombed intensively as part of the American campaign to disrupt the Japanese defenses prior to the battle to recapture Guam in 1944. That bombing and subsequent clearing of rubble destroyed most of the pre-war structures. While other isolated struc-



tures from the pre-war village can be found, these four are the only ones which can be found close enough to each other to envision some sense of the crowded and vibrant village that pre-war Agaña had been.

Inarajan Historic District (Inalajan)



The Inarajan Architectural Historic District has the largest number of historic buildings of any village on Guam. Most of the houses within the district were built after a typhoon in 1902, and before World War II. The narrow streets, closely packed lots, and houses using architectural motifs popular in those years still give a sense of the living style once common in all villages on the island. The vernacular style used here includes massive outside stairs,



semi-subterranean storage areas called bodegas, flit wood flooring and framing, and other details in common. The Community

Center was originally a school built during the U.S. Naval administration. Many of the homes have been recently rehabilitated through the support of the Guam Preservation Trust.

Magaña Historic District



The Lujan House (Jose P. Lujan House)



was built by the owner between 1908 and 1911. Mr. José Luján and his bride 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 the war.

San Antonio Bridge



This single arch stone bridge was built in 1800 during the administration of Governor Manuel Muro. It was dedicated to Saint Anthony of

Padua, who is depicted in a relief sculpture above the keystone. The bridge connected the barrios, or neighborhoods, of San Ignacio and Bilibic. The Agaña River was diverted from its course through Agaña during the clean-up and reconstruction after the war, leaving the bridge with out a river.

Latte Stone Park



The eight stone pillars and capstones of a prehistoric building foundation were brought to the park by the U.S. Navy. They were displaced from their

original site at Mepo during construction of magazines and the Fena reservoir in the late 1940's. Foundations made of sets of stones like these are characteristic of the last several centuries of prehistoric culture, and are mentioned in several early historic accounts. Latte Stones are now used as symbols of Guam's culture and heritage.

Fort Santa Agueda



was built in 1800 under Governor Muro. It is the only remaining fortification of the Spanish era left near Agaña. One historical report lists this fort as being equipped with seven guns and ten men. Under American

Naval government, it was used as a signal station and later a park. During World War II, Japanese troops placed defensive guns there.

Plaza De Espana

has been an important civic and administrative center since the first of several residences for the governor was built here in 1736. The last Spanish Governor's residence or "palace" was built in 1885 and also became the residence of U.S. Naval Governors until World War II. The building was also a headquarters for Japanese forces on Guam from 1941 to 1944. U.S. bombing during the battle to recapture Guam heavily damaged the main structure, but the Azotea, or rear porch was left standing. Other historical structures within the Plaza include the Chocolate House, the Arches which mark the entrance to the Almacen or arsenal which no longer stands, and the Kiosko, once used for concerts by the U.S. Navy Band.



St. Joseph's Church



is one of two pre-world war II churches still in use on Guam. St. Joseph's was built by the people of Inarajan under guidance of Father Bernabe de Casada. Father Jesus Baza Dueñas, tortured and executed in the last days of the Japanese occupation, is buried in the sanctuary. In 1951 the seabees enlarged and strengthened the

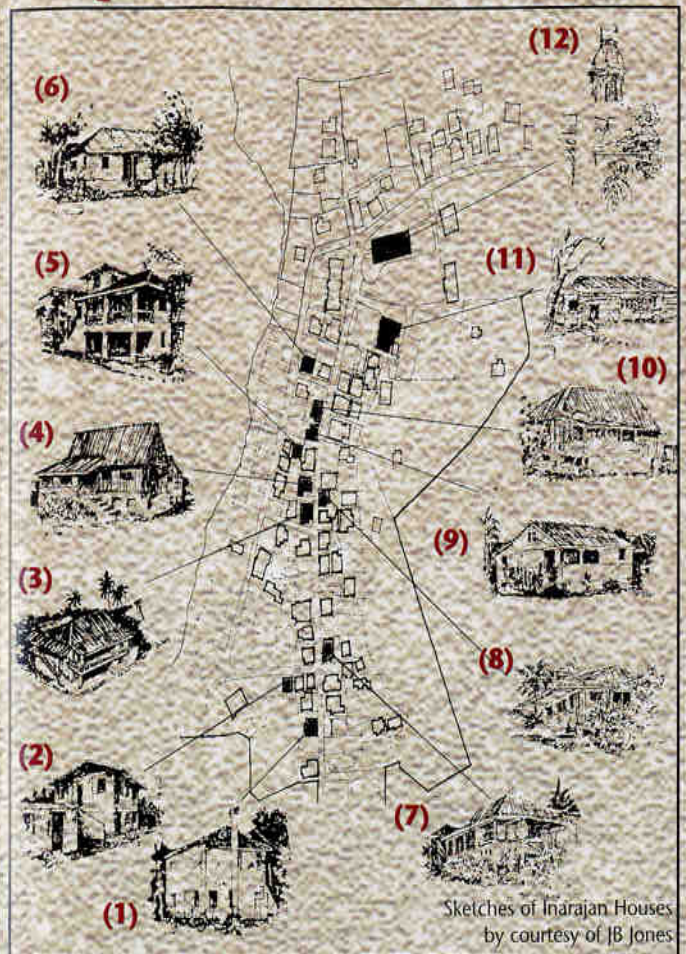
original structure. The Guam Preservation Trust funded and managed a major rehabilitation in 1996.

Preservation of Inarajan Buildings



The many of the historic buildings in Inarajan have been repaired or rehabilitated with assistance from the Guam Preservation Trust. This program of assistance helps maintain the character of the entire village. GPT assisted buildings include: (1) Augustine San Nicolas House; (2) Francisco Asanoma House; (3) George Flores House; (4) **Mariano Leon Guerrero House**; (5) Jose Duenas Cruz House; (6) Charles Turosik House; (7) Josefina Flores House; (8) Paulino/Dela Rosa House; (9) Jesus Aguon Flores House; (10) Manuel San Nicolas House; (11) Inarajan Community Center; (12) St. Joseph's Church

Inarajan Historic District



Gadao's Cave

is one of the few sites containing prehistoric pictographs. The cave is near important prehistoric residential sites around Inarajan Bay. Some of the designs found here have been widely copied or adapted in contemporary folk and popular art.