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The Agaña Historic District takes in only four houses in close proximity, with the Luján 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 structures 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.

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, lift 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.
The Lujan House (José P. Lujan House) was built by the owner between 1908 and 1911. Mr. José Lujan 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.

This single arch stone bridge was built in 1800 during the administration of Governor Manuel 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 government, it was used as a signal station and later a pa--- During World War II, Japanese troops placed defensive guns there.

San Antonio Bridge was built by the owner between 1908 and 1911. Mr. José Lujan 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.

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.

Plaza de España 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 1944 to 1945. U.S. bombing during the battle to recapture Guam heavily damaged the main structure of 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.

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) Mariano Delos Reyes House; (9) Jesus Aguon Flores House; (10) Charles Avelicum House; (11) Inarajan Community Center; (12) St. Joseph's Church.

Gagao'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.
Historical Sites of Guam

The Atanazono Shrine commemorates several notable achievements by past Spanish and U.S. naval governors. Governor Cermin (1784-1785) completed a road through the difficult terrain. Later, Governor Villalobos (1832-1834) established productive rice fields. These accomplishments were commemorated by establishment of a shrine. Under the U.S. Navy, Governor Edward J. Dorn (1908-1909) restored the roads and added to the shrine. A shrine over the shrine was built in 1942 by the Seabees. The shrine, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation, is still used for an annual novena by families in the area.

Asan Beach (Asan Invasion Beach) is the location of one of the major American landings in the battle to re-capture Guam in 1944. The former battlefield serves as a park in memory of the war and its impacts here. Most of the beach is administered by the National Park Service, War in the Pacific National Historical Park and part of it is administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Guam Peace Memorial Park is operated by the South Pacific Peace Memorial Association. It is dedicated to the memory of those who perished during World War II. The tower which soars to a height of 50 feet was designed to symbolize clasped hands, and is a stand for peace and remembrance. The memorial park is near the site of the Matapang Hill command post which was the last organized resistance to the American troops led by Lt. General Hidetoshi Obata in 1944.

Taregu Beach District is a large archaeological district with many features and concentrations of midden throughout its expanse. The prehistoric settlements at Taregu were among the earliest known in the Marianas, with one deposit dating as early as 1485 BC. It was settled and intensively used in later prehistoric times as well.

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Sella Joy is the site of a prehistoric settlement that continued into the Spanish times. Reminders of the historic period include a stone bridge with two masonry arches, an oven, and pottery from the historic period. These are prehistoric archaeological deposits as yet unstudied in detail.

The Guam Preservation Trust rehabilitated the building known as the Merizo Elementary School until its use. This building was built and dedicated as the new M.G. Cook School in August, 1941. After the war, the school was used as a barracks converted for use as an elementary school. A destructive typhoon in 1960, this building was destroyed.

The Magellan Monument was erected by the Guam Teacher's Association. It commemorates the discovery of the Mariana Islands by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. The village of Umatac, is identified in tradition as the site of Magellan's landing. This was the first contact between the islanders and European culture.

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Merizo Church Ruins are the remains of a third church on the same site. After a typhoon destroyed the original wooden church in 1693, a stone church was built. This second building replaced an earlier building in 1602, and the third was destroyed by another earthquake in 1902.

Foot Soldier

This battery was built between 1806 and 1813. It was the last of a series of fortifications built near Umatac Bay to protect the Manila Galleon. From this position overlooking the bay, it could protect the Galleons as they stopped here on their way from Acapulco to Manila. When Mexico revolted against Spain, the Galleon voyage stopped and the battery was abandoned and fell into ruin only a few years after it was finished.