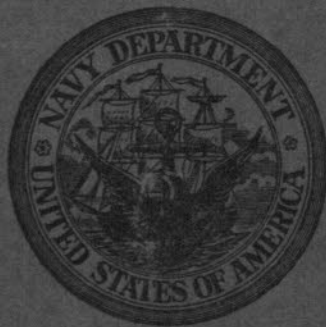


# THE ISLAND OF GUAM

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WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1926

# THE ISLAND OF GUAM

WITH MAP AND 12 ILLUSTRATIONS

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BY

Civil Engineer L. M. COX, U. S. Navy  
1904

PARTIALLY REWRITTEN BY

Capt. E. J. DORN, U. S. Navy  
1910

REVISED BY

Passed Asst. Paymaster K. C. McINTOSH, U. S. Navy  
1911

REVISED AND ENLARGED BY

Lieut. Commander M. G. COOK, U. S. Navy  
1916

REVISED BY

Mrs. ALLEN H. WHITE  
1925



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1926

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM,

*Government House, September 12, 1916.*

From: Lieut. Commander M. G. Cook, United States Navy.

To: Capt. Roy C. Smith, United States Navy, Governor of Guam.

Subject: Revision of pamphlet *Island of Guam*.

Reference: (a) Department's letter No. 9351-1429 of June 15, 1915.

1. In accordance with the department's request contained in reference (a), there is forwarded herewith the manuscript of a revision of the pamphlet entitled "*Island of Guam*," originally written by Civil Engineer L. M. Cox, United States Navy, and subsequently revised by Capt. E. J. Dorn, United States Navy (retired), and Paymaster K. C. McIntosh, United States Navy.

2. The old pamphlet being out of print, it was considered desirable to take this opportunity to revise such portions as had become obsolete and to add new matter which has since been discovered, or which was considered necessary in amplification of statements made by previous writers.

3. The delay in completing the revision has been due to the necessity of obtaining information from sources outside of Guam and interference caused by other official duties.

4. A large share of credit is due to the Rev. M. Saderra Maso, S. J., of the Weather Bureau, Manila, P. I., who revised the historical part of the pamphlet, rewrote the article on climate, and made valuable suggestions on the arrangements of the chapters. Thanks are also due to Hosp. Steward H. W. Elliott, United States Navy, who contributed the photographs which accompany these pages; to Mr. N. M. Flores, of the Bureau of Lands, Manila, P. I., who drew the excellent map of Guam forwarded herewith; to Mr. A. T. Perez, chief clerk to the governor, who has contributed many items of general information as well as proof-read the manuscript; to the Hon. Francisco Portusach of the Island Court of Guam; Mr. Vicente Herrero, jr.; Mr. Lorenzo Franquez, commissioner of Agana, and Mr. W. W. Rowley, who have contributed many items relating to the capture of Guam and its subsequent administration by the United States; also to Corpl. H. G. Hornbostel, United States Marine Corps, formerly chief forester of Guam, who revised that part relating to the topography of Guam; and to Chief Yeoman J. C. Poshepny, United States Navy, who has done the actual work of writing these pages.

M. G. Cook.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL  
UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,  
ISLAND OF GUAM,

Marianas, January 13, 1911.

From: K. C. McIntosh, Passed Asst. Paymaster, United States Navy.  
To: Capt. G. R. Salisbury, United States Navy, commandant.  
Subject: Revision and completion of reprint of report concerning this island  
made by Civil Engineer L. M. Cox, United States Navy, and partially  
printed by Capt. E. J. Dorn, United States Navy (retired), former Governor  
of Guam.

1. In the work of revision and completion of the pamphlet partially printed  
by former Gov. E. J. Dorn, it was decided that, in view of the rapidity of the  
island's progress since that time, many points of the text were out of date.  
Much additional information of undoubted value was discovered that had not  
been incorporated in the former revision or in the original report, so the  
course seemed to be to rewrite the entire book, adding these additional par-  
agraphs. In this rearrangement, the original text has been adhered to as closely  
as possible, the majority of the book being unchanged.

2. The manuscript which is herewith submitted is, as far as can be ascertained,  
covered, historically and technically correct. Historical dates and events have  
been verified by old records of the island and of private individuals residing  
here; ethnological notes have been compiled from many sources; the article on  
"Government previous to the American occupation" is based on the printed  
reports of the home Government at Madrid; and those added portions of the  
pamphlet which deal with the superstitions of the natives have been gathered  
from conversation with the natives themselves.

3. Great indebtedness must be acknowledged to Capt. P. M. Duarte for many  
documentary information and assistance in reading the manuscript, and to Mr.  
Jose Herrero, of Agana, for the loan of some valuable and interesting records.

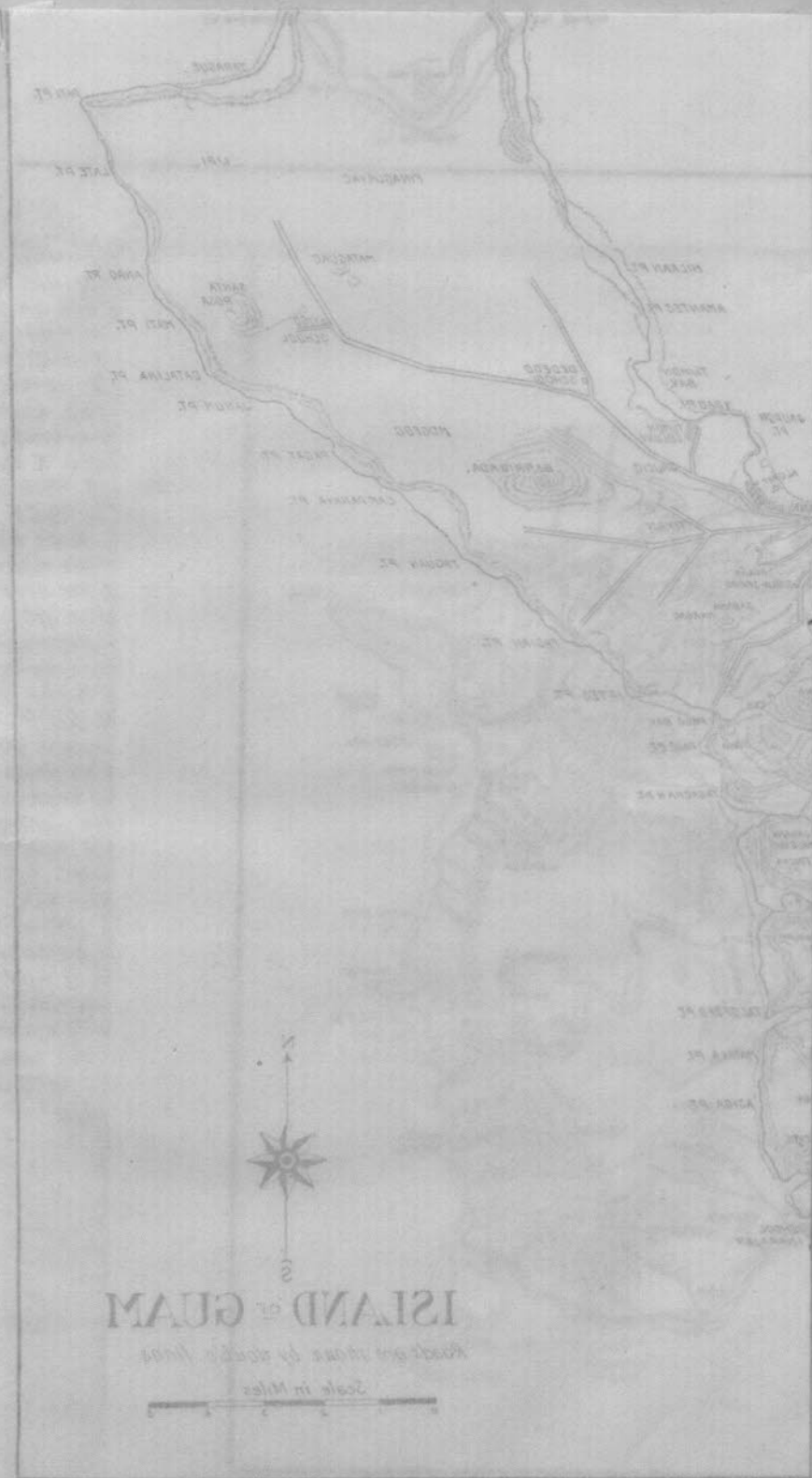
K. C. McINTOSH.

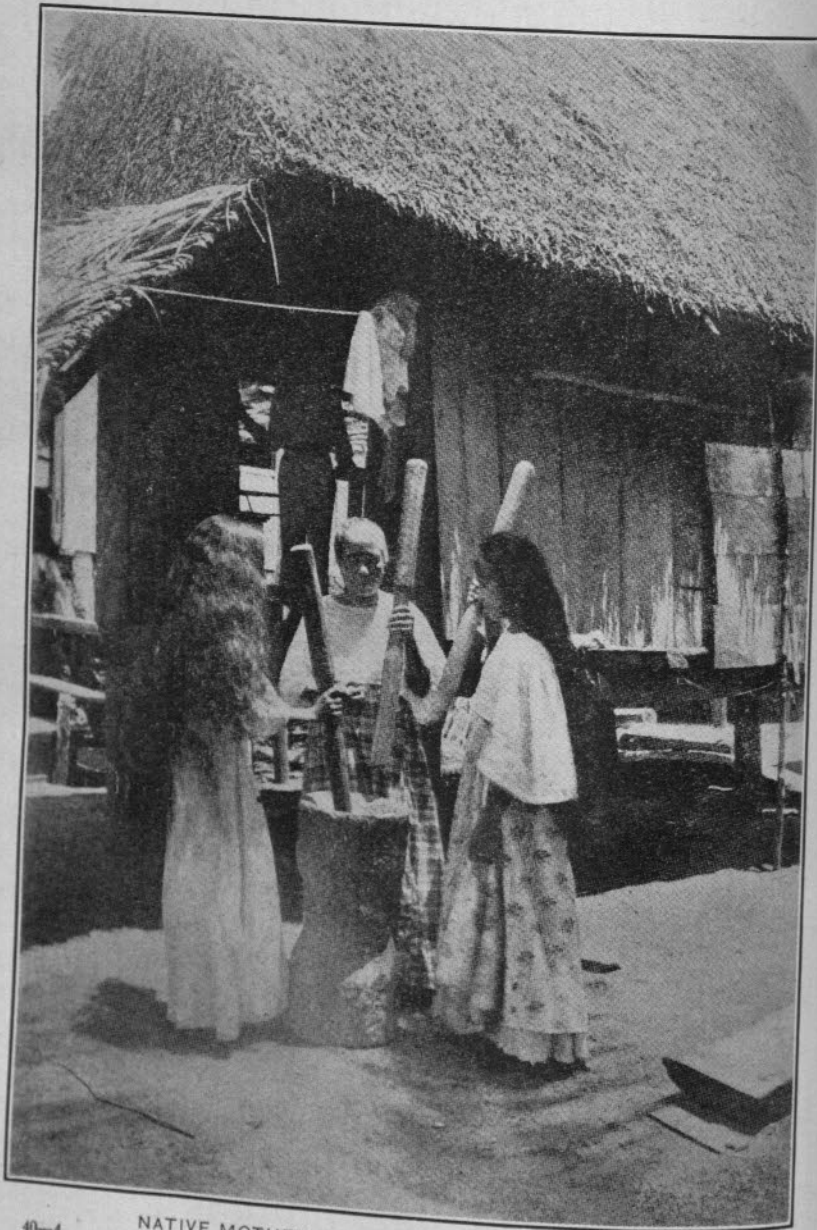
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Agana, Guam, October, 1910.

In 1904 Civil Engineer Leonard M. Cox, United States Navy, prepared and  
submitted to Capt. Seaton Schroeder, Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy and  
former Governor of Guam, a report on that island, which, together with other  
data relating to Guam, was issued as a public document by the Navy Department.  
In 1907, when the undersigned was about to leave for Guam as governor,  
he tried in vain to get a copy of this pamphlet from official sources, it being out  
of print.

Recognizing the desirability of having the information contained in this excellent  
and most carefully prepared report placed within reach of the younger  
generation of the island—where great changes have taken place in the last  
six years, made possible by the liberality of Congress and the zeal and intelligence  
with which affairs have been administered both by the officers stationed  
there and by the native officials of the civil branch of the government—I have  
undertaken to bring it up to the present, rewriting portions where necessary.  
It is believed that the pamphlet, as far as it goes, presents the island of  
Guam as it now is and that the pupils of the schools, in whose interest more  
particularly it is republished, may derive therefrom the benefit toward which  
the efforts of the revisor have been directed.

E. J. DORN,  
Captain, United States Navy (retired), Governor.





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NATIVE MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS HULLING RICE

structed. He imported a few American teachers and reorganized the entire school system. Governor Althouse was relieved August 4, 1923, by Capt. H. B. Price, United States Navy.

Governor Price's work has extended into educational, civil, sanitary, agricultural, and industrial lines. Several modern concrete buildings for public usage have been erected, namely, the Sumay School, the post office, and jail, and big concrete reservoirs for fresh water at Barrigada and Talofoto. A feature in educational work inaugurated during this administration is the recently organized night high school. Along civil lines must 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." There is being developed a system of interior road construction which will enable farmers from more parts of the island to transport their produce to marketing centers. Flood-relief work is being done in Agana which will provide an outlet for the river flood waters and alleviate much suffering due to property damage and to spread of disease germs.

Don Jose Sisto	acting	} June 23, 1898.
Don Francisco Portusach	acting	
Don Jose Sixto	acting	Jan. 1, 1899.
Don Joaquin Perez	acting	Feb. 1, 1899.
Mr. William Coe	acting	Apr. 20, 1899.
Capt. Richard P. Leary	U. S. N.,	Aug. 7, 1899.
Commander S. Schroeder	U. S. N.,	July 19, 1900.
Commander W. Swift	U. S. N.,	Aug. 11, 1901.
Commander S. Schroeder	U. S. N.,	Nov. 2, 1901.
Commander W. E. Sewell	U. S. N.,	Feb. 6, 1903.
Lieut. F. H. Schofield	U. S. N., (acting)	Jan. 11, 1904.
Lieut. R. Stone	U. S. N., (acting)	Jan. 28, 1904.
Commander G. L. Dyer	U. S. N.,	May 16, 1904.
Lieut. L. McNamee	U. S. N., (acting)	Nov. 2, 1905.
Commander T. M. Potts	U. S. N.,	Mar. 3, 1906.
Lieut. Commander L. McNamee	U. S. N., (acting)	Oct. 3, 1907.
Capt. E. J. Dorn	U. S. N., (retired)	Dec. 28, 1907.
Lieut. F. B. Freyer	U. S. N., (acting)	Nov. 5, 1910.
Capt. G. R. Salisbury	U. S. N.,	Jan. 12, 1911.
Capt. R. E. Coontz	U. S. N.,	Apr. 30, 1912.
Commander A. W. Hinds	U. S. N., (acting)	Sept. 23, 1913.
Capt. W. J. Maxwell	U. S. N.,	Mar. 28, 1914.
Lieut. Commander W. P. Cronan	U. S. N., (acting)	Apr. 29, 1916.
Capt. E. Simpson	U. S. N., (acting)	May 8, 1916.
Capt. R. C. Smith	U. S. N.,	May 30, 1916.
Capt. William W. Gilmer	U. S. N.,	Nov. 15, 1918.
Lieut. Commander W. A. Hodgman	U. S. N., (acting)	Nov. 22, 1919.
Capt. W. W. Gilmer	U. S. N.,	Dec. 21, 1919.
Capt. Ivan C. Wettengel	U. S. N.,	July 7, 1920.
Lieut. Commander James S. Spore	U. S. N., (acting)	Feb. 27, 1921.
Capt. Ivan C. Wettengel	U. S. N.,	Apr. 15, 1921.
Lieut. Commander James S. Spore	U. S. N., (acting)	Oct. 28, 1921.
Capt. A. Althouse	U. S. N.,	Feb. 7, 1922.
Commander John P. Miller	U. S. N., (acting)	Nov. 8, 1922.
Capt. A. Althouse	U. S. N.,	Dec. 14, 1922.
Capt. H. B. Price	U. S. N.,	Aug. 4, 1923.
Commander A. W. Brown	U. S. N., (acting)	Aug. 26, 1924.
Capt. H. B. Price	U. S. N.,	Oct. 14, 1924.
Capt. L. S. Shapley	U. S. N. (retired),	Apr. 7, 1926.

#### VIII. PRESENT INHABITANTS, POPULATION

Social classes in Guam can not be drawn in most cases along the usual lines of cleavage. Practically all of the inhabitants are land-



owners; many of the lower classes have recognized good blood, and no family in the island can be called wealthy. The distinction, roughly speaking, falls between those who live merely from day to day and those who are thrifty and provident. The better class are exclusive, cultured, and refined. They are usually large landowners, their ranches being rented on shares to persons of lower class, but the bulk of their income is usually from small shops or the rental of houses. Their customs and mode of life are those of Europeans of the better classes. This class furnishes the island officers, such as treasurer, island attorney, judges, clerks, and minor officials.

The citizen of the middle class is a comfortable person whose ranch furnishes him with a competent livelihood. This he adds to by skilled labor such as silver and goldsmith work or cabinetmaking or work in the navy yard. He dresses in white drill coat with a military collar and tails like a shirt, loose trousers, a straw hat, and, when at home, half slippers without stockings. His wife and daughters are notable housekeepers and models of convention and propriety. Their dress is usually a trailing skirt of silk or muslin, and a full, low-necked, wide-sleeved blouse of stiff piña cloth. His younger daughters are often dressed in American fashion. This class is temperate, though rarely abstemious; and the use of betel nut, or of tobacco by women, is not sanctioned.

The lower classes differ even in appearance from the higher, which is possibly accounted for by the fact that there is less foreign blood in their veins. They may be less intelligent than the Tagal, and less energetic, but they are a peaceful, good-natured, law-abiding people, industrious in their own way and on their own work; sensitive and clannish to the point of protecting miscreants from the law when they themselves are the victims of the wrongdoing. They are slow to make friends, and a little suspicious of advances, but once having formed a friendship they are staunch and true. It is a fact that farmers have sold copra to a friend for 3½ cents per pound when rival merchants have offered as high as 4 cents. After a two years' experience in handling Chamorro laborers, no instance is recalled of a single direct falsehood, though instances of promises made and not fulfilled were frequent. The native cook sometimes steals, and so may the house boys and cook's assistants, but they seldom steal anything more valuable than food, and regard it as part of the privileges of the office.

The rancher will never make a business success until he abandons his present practice of living in town and going out to his ranch on working days. This custom owes its origin to two causes: First, to the fact that the early Spaniards made it compulsory to live in the vicinity of a church (it was much easier in that way to collect taxes); and, second, it was important to be near a water supply. All through the southern half of the island water is accessible, and in the northern part there are few places where there is water in the dry season; but the difficulty of attending church will be the obstacle in the way of a change until better and more roads are constructed from ranch districts to neighboring villages and until those who actually work the ranches become accustomed to living upon them instead of returning to villages each night. If a ranch is within an hour's walk of the town, its owner will spend two hours of his day

on the road to and from his work; if at a greater distance, he will spend a day or two, or even a whole week (at certain seasons) on his farm, but will never fail to reach his village for church Sunday morning and evening, and the Sunday afternoon cockfight.

In town the laborer's costume differs from that of his well-to-do neighbor only in the quality of material. He wears the same shirt-like coat on the outside of his trousers, which are of blue "jeans," a straw hat, and on Sunday he adds a pair of half slippers. In the country he wears sandals composed of a leather or fiber sole piece, held by a thong which passes over the instep, around the heel, and between the great and second toes. At work on his ranch he dispenses with shirt as well as hat and rolls his trousers to his hips, leaving his bronzed body naked, except for the trunks formed by what is left to view of his trousers. In town he lives in a plank or bamboo house perched some 2 or 4 feet from the ground, and consisting usually of only one room, ventilated by three or four small openings for windows, which he closes by sliding wooden shutters. Only the more prosperous boast the possession of a Filipino bed, the majority being perfectly contented on a grass mat without covering. Whole families, including sons, daughters, and their husbands and wives, sometimes sleep in one room with the doors and windows tightly closed. The natives fear the night air and prefer the poison of poor ventilation to the risk of imaginary fevers or cold. Both men and women sleep in the same clothes they have worn during the day. Each house has a thatched lean-to at one end beneath which they do their cooking. The stoves consist of a stone inclosure filled with earth, on which they build a fire. A number of smaller stones of proper shape serve as supports for the vessels.

The women of the poorer classes wear on feast days or Sundays a long trailing skirt of brilliantly colored calico and a white piña or muslin blouse over a short chemise. On their heads they wear a folded handkerchief of cheap quality. On working days their dress is of the same style, but older, with the train of the skirt tucked in at the waistline. They wear no stockings and discard even the half slippers when indoors. At their ranches they tuck the skirts up above the knees and do all the harder kinds of labor with the freedom and ease of a man. It is no uncommon sight to see a woman climbing a coconut tree by the notches cut in the trunk, going hand over hand to a height of 40 feet, her skirts gathered about her waist, and a short, black pipe held between her teeth. The women stand in the water waist deep and pound the clothes against wooden tables set over the stream. After washing the clothes are spread upon the ground to dry, and finally ironed with a queer little charcoal flatiron from the Japanese trading store.

The men are short of stature but well formed and strong in the legs. They have great endurance but not much strength in the arms and back, and are not good at lifting weights or striking hard blows. They can walk great distances in the hot sun and carry quite heavy burdens. The women are well formed, very erect in carriage, and almost without exception have beautiful black hair, of which they take great care and are very proud.

The children in many cases dressed in exactly the same style as their elders. The usual garment for small children consists of a one-piece

Jose Medinilla y Pineda, it was 5,389, although Zuniga (1800) and other historians of the same period state it at 7,500. In 1849 the population of the island of Guam amounted to 7,940, and was so distributed: Agana, 5,620; Anigua, 217; Asan, 190; Tepungan, 73; Sinajana, 250; Mongmong, 102; Pago, 273; Agat, 287; Umatac, 224; Merizo, 358; Inarajan, 346. Since then it has slowly increased until 1902 the number of persons in the island of Guam alone exceeded 10,000. The Official Guide of 1898 gives 10,116. In 1901, by order of Governor Schroeder, an accurate census of the inhabitants was taken, which included statistics of condition, occupation, nationality, and education. The result of this census showed on October of 1901 a total of 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 total population at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1916, was 13,491. The population June 30, 1924, was:

Native population.....	15,160
Increase over preceding fiscal year.....	248
Births.....	609
Deaths.....	449
Marriages.....	119
Naval Establishment.....	814
Other nonnatives and families.....	550

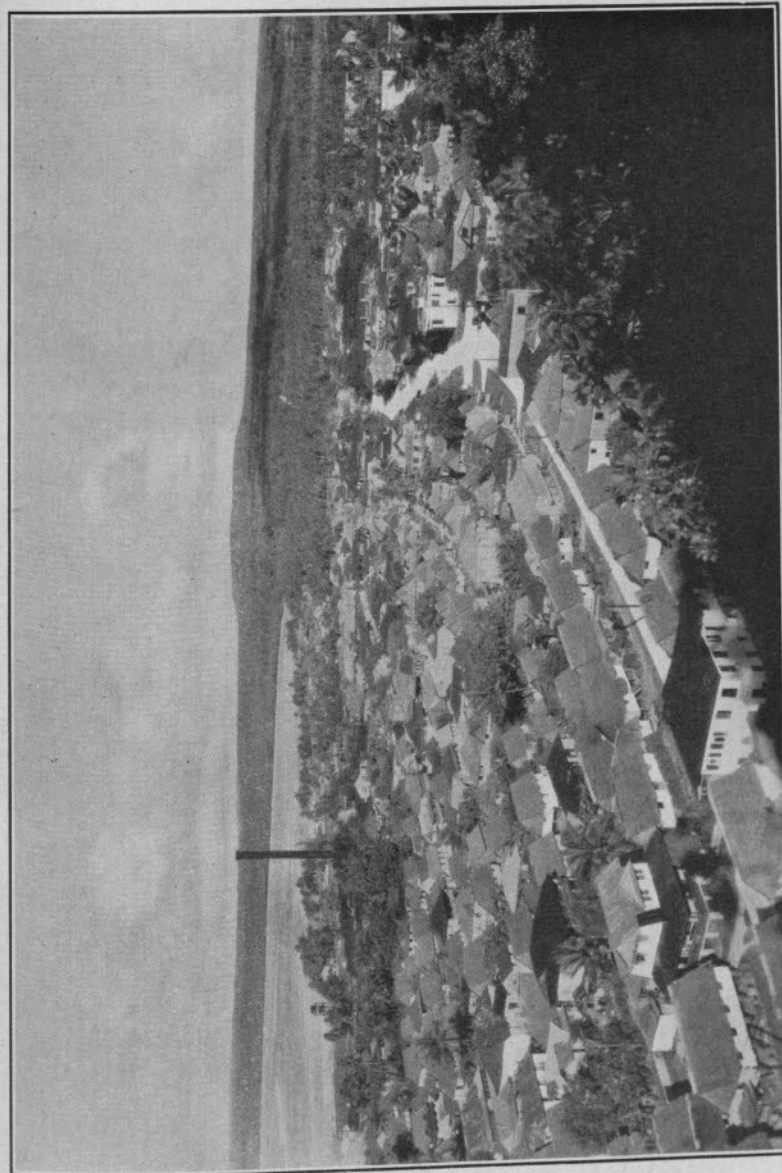
The percentage of illegitimate births was 11. This rate has remained about constant for several years. The commissioners often do not recognize in reporting births the validity of common-law marriages, and, in general, report as legitimate only those children born to couples married by the parish priest. There is, furthermore, no attempt to conceal illegitimate births.

#### IX. THE CAPITAL CITY OF AGANA

No one knows how old the capital, Agana, is, since the earliest navigators report the existence of a village on its present site. This village was the most important on the island and was the home of the chieftains and nobles. The site was doubtless originally chosen on account of the little stream of water that makes its source in a large spring a mile inland. The city is situated on a low sandy beach that skirts the bay of the same name. It extends for a mile east and west, and is limited on the south by a line of coral bluffs, densely covered with trees and shrubbery, which rise to an elevation of 200 feet above the sea. The highest point in the city is only 7 feet above average high tide, and there are few points that exceed 6 feet in elevation.

The seat of government is in Agana, and the most imposing structures are the palace, now the Government House, marine barracks, post office, schools, hospitals, and the Catholic Church. The city is laid out with some attempt at system; the streets are named, and all lots are numbered. The names given the streets are usually taken from the names of Spanish governors, explorers, generals, and missionaries. The city is divided into six districts or barrios but has no independent municipal government.

The approach to Agana from the landing at Piti is in an easterly direction, over an excellent, winding, cascajo road, kept in good



VIEW OF CENTRAL PORTION OF AGANA



the main branches of which are known as the Barrigada and Yigo Roads. The first-named road turns inland from the edge of the town and proceeds in a general direction across the island slightly east by north toward the east coast. It passes through rolling country with a gradual rise to the northern plateau, which for some distance from Agana, as far as the upland jungles, is practically all under cultivation to corn, beans, sweet potatoes, taro, and yams, with an occasional banana patch or grove of coconuts. This road has several branches leading short distances into the farming country. At a distance of about 2 miles the road forks, the branch to the right being known as the Canada Road and the one to the left known as the Tiyan Road. Each leads into the country for about two miles. A mile and a half farther the road again branches; the right-hand road, known as Lalo, leads for about 2 miles into the country, terminating a short distance from the coast.

The Yigo Road leaves Agana in a northerly direction, changing to northeast. For about 2 miles it hugs the shore closely, separated from the beach by a narrow strip of coconut grove. As the road leaves the coast line it begins a gradual and steady climb up to the northern plateau. This continues with few breaks as far as the road now extends. Shortly after turning inland, a branch to the left hand strikes toward the sea and ends at the Tumon Colony, maintained as a leper isolation colony. A short distance to the westward of the Tumon Colony there is an interesting geological formation popularly termed "Hole in the ground" (by the natives known as "Liyang"). This is an earth bubble, the vertical depth of which is about 100 feet. The opening into it is only about 50 feet in diameter, but a short distance below the surface the diameter increases to several hundred feet. The bottom is filled with water. Several such formations have been found in Guam, but none are so remarkable as this one near Tumon.

From the point where the Tumon Road branches the road continues in a northeasterly direction for a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, where it again forks, the left-hand fork continuing for a distance of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles past the Dededo schoolhouse toward a locality known as Finaguayac. The right-hand branch continues for a distance of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles toward Mount Santa Rosa. A short distance before passing the Yigo schoolhouse a branch leads off to the northward through the forest country to a large ranch, known as "Upi," owned by Commander E. L. Bissett, United States Navy (retired), and toward Tarague.

The whole northern portion of the island is densely forested, and clearings occur at only long intervals and do not extend far on either side of the road. The best coconut plantation, about 30,000 trees, is on the flats at Tarague, near the northern end of the island, leased by Atkins, Kroll & Co.

#### XI. ARTS AND CRAFTS, RELIGION AND EDUCATION

After the priesthood, the highest calling in the eyes of the Chamorros is the law. There are no native physicians and, after the law, the highest ambition of the native is to become a clerk or writer in some one of the departments of the Federal or insular govern-

ment. The pay for this class of service is very small, but the prestige is counted upon to make up the deficiency.

Before the advent of the Americans, carpenters were scarcely as efficient as our unskilled labor. They were untrained and used antiquated tools. Those who have had the advantage of working under American foremen, however, have learned the use of modern tools, and are now capable of doing all ordinary house carpentry as well and as quickly as could be desired. In building a house the same plan is followed that was introduced by the Spanish missionaries long ago. Heavy ifil posts, of length sufficient to reach to the eaves of the finished structure, are sunk into the ground at intervals of from 9 to 11 feet. At the desired floor elevation, usually 4 to 8 feet from the ground, holes are cut in the posts to receive a 3 by 5 inch ifil stringpiece, that serves as a sill. This sill overhangs the end posts by at least 3 feet, to support the gallery, which is always found on all four sides of the better Guam houses. On the sills 2 by 4 inch ifil joists are laid, and these support a floor of planks of about 1 inch, of varying widths, thicknesses, lengths, and degrees of smoothness. Notches in the tops of the posts are cut to receive a heavy horizontal key or roof chord, extending transversely across the building. This key is at least 4 by 5 in section and acts both as a tie and to resist typhoons or earthquake shocks. A plate of the same size caps the posts, and on this the rafters are spaced 4 feet apart. If the roof is to be tiled the pitch is flat, and besides 3 by 2 inch ifil purlines light secondary rafters are provided, spaced for the width of the tile. Beneath the roof rafters are provided, spaced for the width of several rooms, which are usually ceiled with dugdug planks often rather carelessly matched. After the frame is completed the masons begin to lay up the walls in a kind of concrete, made by placing coral boulders in a mortar of the native lime and beach sand.

The walls are made 18 to 24 inches thick from the foundation to the floor and 14 to 20 inches above and, when dried, smoothed by a coating of lime plaster. If properly protected from the hard rains until thoroughly seasoned, this wall has considerable strength, though no more perhaps than sun-baked adobe. The entrance to the house is usually from the rear, by way of steps leading to the terrace connecting the house and kitchen. The latter is always in a small detached building. Windows are usually closed by solid wooden shutters, provided also with sliding shutters.

Besides the small skill required in house building, the native mason possesses the ability to do first-rate stonework. The old Spanish arch bridges, still defying storms and earthquakes, are good testimonials to their handiwork.

Plank houses are formed on the same plan, but lighter than the stone houses. They never use tile for roofing on account of the weight. Thatch is preferred, though the American practice of using galvanized corrugated iron is gaining favor among those who can afford it. The bamboo houses are framed, floored, and sided with bamboo fastened by strips of nipa or "pago" bark. The siding is prepared by making numerous alternate longitudinal slits in a section of bamboo in such a manner that it may be opened out, forming flexible slatting. A house of this sort is erected and roofed in one day, and the occasion is made a lively one. All the neighbors are



Every effort has been made to have the schoolrooms well ventilated and afford the best facilities for class work.

There are 2,800 pupils enrolled in Guam. In Agana there are 7 schools, having a total of 45 rooms; in the outlying villages there are 8 schools, and there are 5 district or rural schools. An American school for the children of the service personnel is maintained by the department. Thus, practically every child on the island is able to receive competent, interesting, and useful instruction in a modern school building, sanitary and well ventilated, under auspices that make education not only an amassing of facts and figures but the inculcation of honor, honesty, a sense of fair play, and the development of personal character.

As a rule the children are fond of school and make fair progress, although their natural shyness militates against their applying practically the knowledge acquired, especially when addressed by strangers or those in official positions. Questions which, in the schoolroom would be answered without hesitation, are apparently beyond their understanding when put to them on the street or elsewhere, but a little patience and kindness of manner usually result in a satisfactory if diffident reply. Until recently the children at the close of school walked sedately homeward, the little girls carrying their absurd, long trains in hand or sweeping the streets with them, but since an order went into effect compelling the shortening of dresses for school wear, new life seems to have come with the greater freedom of movement, and running games and games of ball—in which a green orange or lime serves as the ball and a piece of bamboo as the bat—are vigorously played by the girls as well as by the boys.

## XII. GOVERNMENT PAST AND PRESENT, COURTS AND LAWS

Under Spanish administration, the Marianas were governed by an appointee of the Crown, almost invariably an army officer. The governor, from the time of the Spanish occupation until 1821, the year of Mexican independence, was subordinate to the viceroy of Mexico; after that date, to the governor general, or "adelantado mayor" of the Philippines. The code of laws in force was, like that of all Spanish oversea possessions, based on the code used in the mother country, adapted to fit the peculiar needs of the colony. Guam, as the largest of the group, was the seat of government, and Agana was the capital city and residence of the governor. Before the destruction of the forts and palace by earthquake, Umatac was used as a capital during the months of the southwest monsoon.

The governor was assisted by a secretary and an aid, both of which offices were frequently combined in the same person. This aid was also an officer of the army. The insular officers consisted of a treasurer, who was always a Spaniard, and an auditor or "interventor"; a chief of public works, whose duties were sometimes filled by the aid; a judge of the court of first instance, usually a Spaniard, but once a Filipino lawyer; and a health officer, customarily an officer of the army.

The powers of the executive were limited. Besides his subordination to the Philippine Government, he was also bonded in the interests of the islands, and his conduct and policy were examined at the close of his term by a traveling judge. The treasurer had custody

of all moneys belonging to the government, derived from taxes, fines, and licenses. There was no Crown appropriation for the Marianas, and no import or customs other than port charges. He was strictly governed in his disbursements by the budget prepared annually in Madrid for the Pacific islands; and beyond these sums, he dared not go. No payments of any sort could be made by him without the cognizance and countersignature of the interventor. The chief of public works had control of the distribution of personal tax labor, and the application, though not the disbursement, of such sums as were designated for public works. The judge of the court of first instance presided over that court, and was the highest judicial authority of the islands. Capital sentences required the review and approval of the court of appeals in Manila and supreme court in Spain before being executed. The commonwealth's attorney and the registrar of lands were usually appointed from among the natives.

The present government of Guam, with the exception perhaps of American Samoa, is unique under the supreme authority of the United States. The governor is the only duly appointed and commissioned officer. All officers, judicial and executive, are subordinate to him and are appointed and removed at his pleasure. The governor is the only legislative power. He administers the island by virtue of a commission from the President of the United States and is, in theory at least, responsible only to the President in the latter's capacity as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

By virtue of the treaty of Paris, which terminated the Spanish-American War, the status of Guam was assimilated to that of the other territory acquired from Spain. The civil status and political rights of the inhabitants were specifically reserved, to be determined by the Congress of the United States. So far Congress has in general failed to legislate concerning Guam; and the inhabitants therefore are still, so far as civil status and political rights are concerned, under the Spanish law as it existed in 1898, modified and supplemented as requisite for local conditions by the governor.

The following extracts from various decisions of Attorney Generals of the United States are of interest regarding the peculiar political status of Guam:

The political status of these islands is anomalous. Neither the Constitution nor the laws of the United States have been extended to them, and the only administrative authority existing in them is that derived mediately or immediately from the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

On December 23, 1898, the President placed the island of Guam under the control of the Department of the Navy, with directions that the Secretary "will take such steps as may be necessary to establish the authority of the United States and to give it necessary protection and government"; and in pursuance of the authority thus conferred, the then Secretary appointed a naval officer as "naval governor of the island of Guam," this duty being in addition to your (his) duty as commander of a division of the Asiatic Fleet.

Congress has not yet extended the laws of the United States relating to entry, clearance, and manifests of steamships, and other similar laws, to Guam.

Guam is an unorganized territory of small extent, concerning which Congress has abstained from legislating almost wholly; and I do not think, in view of this inaction of the legislative body, that we should search among old statutes for fragments of law which we can, by construction, apply to the island. Congress will doubtless at the proper time take up the subject and

legislate for Guam, either by special laws fitted to its situation and condition or by extending to it, as it did in the case of Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, the general laws of the United States not locally inapplicable.

Within the absolute domain of naval authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide, the municipal laws of the territory in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime are to be considered as continuing in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals as far as practicable. The operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance, or by officers chosen, as far as may be practicable, from the inhabitants of the island.

These instructions seem not to have been superseded in June and July, 1900.

Their recognition of the continuance in force of the municipal laws of the territory was not intended as more than a recognition of what would have been presumed in the absence of instructions and can not be regarded as intended to deny the power of the governor to alter the laws. They were continued in force as to the inhabitants among themselves, but not to control the governor; that is to say, the government itself. His power as a military governor was intended to be plenary. He had authority to do what the exigencies of military government required and hold the supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority of the island. At that time, in that distant and little-known island, the President could not do otherwise than leave him a large discretion, and his acts should not be held void upon strictly technical reasons.

The official title of the government of the island is the "Naval Government of Guam," and the title of the chief executive is the "Governor." The governor is also commandant of the naval station. The entire island was made a naval station at the time it was turned over to the Navy Department. This step was necessary in order to comply with certain laws regarding expenditures from the United States Treasury. As a matter of fact, only a very small portion of the island is actually used by the Federal Government. Its status as a naval station does not, in general, affect in any way the residents other than the members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. From time to time, as the complexity of the government increased, new offices have been established, until the organization at present is very similar to that of a county in the United States. The names of the officers, in general, are the same as those of the average American county, with a few exceptions. For administrative provision the island is divided into six districts, namely, Agana, Yona, Agat, Sumay, Merizo, and Inarajan. These districts are each in charge of a commissioner. Where necessary, an assistant or deputy commissioner is appointed to assist the commissioner. Their duties are not exactly the same as the commissioners of townships in the United States, but they are in many ways similar. All are natives.

The highest court of law in the island is the court of appeals, consisting of a chief justice and two associate justices. The trial court is known as the island court and is presided over by a judge who is a native of the island. Minor offenses are punished by police court, also presided over by a native judge. In addition to these, there are higher and lower courts for the trial of equity cases, presided over by an officer of the naval service.

The following-named codes of laws and procedure, as amended by Executive, general, and special orders issued from time to time, are in force in Guam:

Translation of the mortgage law for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Translation of the penal code of the Philippines (act No. 190 of the Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands"), edited by the Attorney General, P. I.

Translation of the code of commerce in force in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, as amended by the law of June 10, 1897, including the commercial registry regulations, exchange regulations, and other provisions of a similar character, with annotations and appendices.

Translation, compilation of the organic provisions of the administration of justice in force in the Spanish colonial provinces and appendices relating thereto (1891).

Orders and regulations with the force and effect of law in Guam, drawn up and promulgated by the governor of Guam.

The police force of Guam consists of a chief of police, who is generally an officer of the Marine Corps, assisted by a sergeant and corporal and 18 to 20 privates of marines, known as "insular patrolmen." These last named are stationed at various points throughout the island for the purpose of enforcing the laws and educating the people in matters of sanitation, agriculture, and forestry. In addition, a native force consisting of 1 sergeant and 10 policemen is maintained, principally, for police supervision of Agana and its suburbs.

All matters of sanitation, hygiene, and quarantine are under the control of the senior medical officer attached to the naval station, who has, besides the pharmacist's mates, certain native sanitary inspectors detailed to assist him.

Besides the officers and men of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps assigned to duty in the island, a native force of about 40 men regularly enlisted and under command of an officer of the Navy are stationed at Piti. They man the station craft, have general care of the naval facilities at Piti and in Apra Harbor, and assist in the discharge of freight from transports and other vessels visiting Apra Harbor.

In addition to the above the station ship, when not absent on her commercial or health trips, is generally moored in Apra Harbor and her crew assist in maintenance of aids to navigation and moorings.

The marine detachment assigned to Guam is stationed at present at four or five different localities where their services are most necessary. The officers and their families live generally in Agana or Sumay. The families of other officers and enlisted men of the Navy, including the American civil employees, usually reside in Agana, although a few live in Piti and Sumay.

### XIII. REVENUES, PRODUCTS, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS

The commercial needs of Guam are served by the Navy and Army transports, which stop on their westerly trips to the Philippines; by the station ship, which makes frequent trips for the purpose of conveying freight and passengers to and from Manila and other points in the Orient; by vessels under the management of the Dollar Steamship Co., at more or less regular intervals from San Francisco, and by a small Japanese sailing vessel under the management of the firm of J. K. Shimizu & Co., between Guam and Yokohama. Sta-



tistics of the foreign commerce of the island for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, are given below:

Imports from—	
Japan.....	\$23, 848. 16
Philippine Islands.....	227, 586. 39
Hawaiian Islands.....	29, 788. 58
United States.....	566, 572. 75
Other countries.....	5, 587. 79
Total.....	853, 383. 67
Exports to—	
Japan.....	19, 067. 81
Philippine Islands.....	543. 80
United States.....	91, 668. 80
Hawaiian Islands.....	2, 473. 99
Total.....	113, 754. 40

The above does not include material imported by the United States Government for the needs of the naval and military forces stationed in Guam.

Balance of trade against Guam, \$739,629.27.

The principal Guam product exported was copra, of which 476,844 pounds was shipped to Japan, and 2,110,010 pounds and 58,414 pounds coconut oil to the United States. The island at present produces very little toward the support of the Naval Establishment. As the whole military and naval forces of Guam may be considered as nonproductive, and as they constitute by far the greatest purchasing class, their presence operates to increase the balance of trade against Guam.

The trade of Guam has decreased so far as products of its own soil are concerned. For many years the island has not been self-supporting. It is believed that it could be made so, and the efforts of the government are directed toward this end.

Besides copra there are many articles of produce which have proved successful in Guam in the past and need only a market to establish themselves. These articles are as follows:

Cacao of excellent quality has been raised and commanded good prices in the Manila market. This article could be raised in sufficient quantity to supply the local demand and to export at least 50 tons annually.

Coffee of good quality grows all over the island in groves of fair size. In the past this coffee commanded a higher price in Manila than the Mindanao product. The possible export is not less than 75 tons annually.

Sugar cane has been grown in Guam, but has never proved a success in the manufacture of sugar on account of the shallowness of the soil. However, it has been found excellent for the distillation of rum and alcohol. This industry, formerly of comparatively respectable size, has been entirely abandoned.

Other articles which have never been made the subject of export but for which there are large possibilities in the line of production for market are:

Pineapples. This fruit is planted in small quantities in Guam and is in sufficient abundance to fill the local demand. It has been found, however, to grow well in all parts of the island and is of very

superior flavor. Those who have eaten Guam pineapples consider them sweeter and better than the Hawaiian article.

Tabasco peppers. Never cultivated for market in recent times, but used by the natives. These peppers grow wild in great profusion along the roads and trails all over the island. The peppers are of large size and excellent flavor. A sample submitted to a seed merchant in the United States was declared by him to be unusually fine. Tons of these peppers could be gathered annually.

Cotton of several varieties grow largely uncultivated in Guam. Egyptian cotton of fine quality has been grown successfully. Bush cotton grows wild; the shrubs attain a height of about 8 feet. They bear perennially, a single bush bearing buds, blossoms, green and ripe bolls at the same time. The bolls are round, about 2 inches in diameter, and the fiber is soft, about 7 inches in length. Dwarf cotton is also found in small quantities, and the shrub grows about 18 inches in height; the bolls are small and the fiber short.

In addition to the above, kapok trees are found all over Guam. These trees attain a height of from 60 to 70 feet, bearing annually. The bolls are large, and the fiber, about 5 inches in length, is fine and silky. At present the trees are widely scattered, and the expense of gathering the pods and ginning the fiber is greater than the market value of the fiber.

Vegetable ivory (marble palm) grows in fair quantity and large size.

Trepanng exists on all the beaches and reefs in limitless amounts. Dugdug, a variety of the breadfruit tree, grows in profusion over the entire island. The sap of this tree has been found to contain 18 per cent of rubber, but it is not known whether it is of quality sufficient to make it of commercial importance.

Produce which is raised for the local market comprises corn, garden vegetables, alligator pears, mangoes, oranges, limes, papayas, tobacco, etc. Production of these articles at present is not sufficient to fill local demand.

Poultry raising is done on a small scale, but is difficult on account of rats and iguanas, which overrun the entire island.

#### XIV. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR VISITORS AND PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS

The harbor of Apra, which is the port at which ships call, is unimproved. While large and commodious, the depth of water, many shoals, and absence of breakwaters make it insecure during typhoons. At present ships either moor to buoys or anchor some 2 miles from Piti. Passengers and freight are ferried through a shallow channel dredged across the reefs from deep water to the landing.

At Piti automobiles for hire at moderate rates by the trip or by the hour may always be found.

There are no hotels in Guam, but meals may be obtained at the restaurant or at the Officers' Club in Agana. The Agana Lodge of Elks has a large clubhouse, and members of this order are always welcome at the clubrooms.

In general, officers or others coming to Guam are taken to some private home until permanent lodgings can be obtained. A few per-

sons can be accommodated at the Officers' Club, but with this exception no beds can be obtained.

The number of houses built or equipped in American fashion is never equal to the demand, and it will generally be found necessary to rent some native house and refit and refurnish it to make it habitable for Americans or Europeans. On account of the scarcity both of desirable houses and of good household servants, it is strongly recommended that persons coming to Guam write or cable in advance of the arrival of the transport to some friend with request that arrangements for house and servants be made.

Outside of Agana living conditions are, of course, much less comfortable, and a great deal of readjustment will generally be found necessary. There are no Government quarters except for the governor, the commanding officer of marines, nine bungalows for marine officers, and the beachmaster at Piti. There are no quarters for married enlisted men.

There are no furniture stores, properly speaking, in Guam; and while there are facilities for manufacturing nearly all kinds of heavy furniture, no stock is kept on hand, and settlers are strongly recommended to bring with them a complete outfit of kitchen, bedroom, dining-room, and sitting-room furniture. Houses of over five rooms are not obtainable in Guam, and furniture for larger houses will not be found necessary. A small kitchen range or oil cook stove and a refrigerator should be brought out.

In Agana electric current at 115 volts is available for domestic uses 24 hours per day.

On account of the climate only the very lightest of summer clothing is ever worn, but due to the rapid cooling off during the evening hours blankets may sometimes be found very useful. Linen and cotton clothing should be brought rather than silk or other fabrics which are much more liable to attack by insects and mildew. Canvas shoes or low-quarter oxfords are generally worn, although a pair of heavy-soled high shoes are necessary for use in tramping through the bush or walking in the country. There are several good tailors and a few dressmakers whose prices are very much lower than in the United States. The price of cloth and dress goods is, of course, higher in Guam than in the United States.

The cost of living is in general higher than in the United States on account of the high cost of foodstuffs, most of which are imported from the United States or foreign countries. The privileges of purchasing supplies from the Government commissary, including the cold storage, is granted to all Federal Government employees and, in a limited degree, to Americans residing in Guam.

A knowledge of Spanish is unnecessary, as only about 2 per cent of the population can speak it, and a much larger number speak English. The language of the people is Chamorro, one of the Polynesian tongues.

Automobiles or motor cycles, while not absolutely necessary, are very desirable in Guam on account of the great distances between various scenes of activity. It is recommended that persons coming to Guam bring with them a light automobile or motor cycle with side car. Stocks of gasoline and tires and spare parts for the more popular types of light cars are carried by private dealers in Guam.

Repair facilities are good. Native chauffeurs are available and may be hired for a very moderate compensation.

Health conditions in Guam are good. Leprosy existed in the island until the last few years. Since the lepers were secluded at Culion, P. I., a sporadic case occurs now and then among the natives. The diseases known as yaws and gangosa occur among the natives, but are now all under observation; these diseases readily respond to a specific treatment, and are nearly eradicated.

Some forms of tropical dysentery occur from time to time, and it is necessary to exercise reasonable care in eating. Drinking water should be boiled. Many varieties of intestinal parasites infest Guam, including uncinariasis (hookworms). Children become infected with one or more kinds after a time, but the treatment is effective.

All medical treatment is administered by the medical officers of the United States Navy.

Malaria, yellow fever, plague, cholera, and other common fatal diseases of the Tropics are unknown in Guam.

The insular government operates a bank, known as the Bank of Guam. This bank maintains both a general banking and a savings department. Money may be remitted through it by check or cable. No other similar institution exists in Guam. The bank's representatives in the United States is the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., of San Francisco, Calif. The Bank of Guam's other correspondents are: The Equitable Trust Co., New York City; the Bank of Hawaii (Ltd.), Honolulu; the International Banking Corporation, at Manila and Yokohama; Nederlandsche Handel Matschappig, at Shanghai and Hongkong; and the Bank of Australia, Sydney. December 31, 1924, the Bank of Guam capital was \$15,000; surplus, \$31,500; resources, \$314,774.58.

The Guam Press publishes at Agana, monthly, a periodical called the Guam Recorder. The subscription price of this publication is \$1 per annum. Besides chronicling the news happenings, this paper contains much varied information about Guam.

The public lands of Guam are about 67,200 acres in extent, about 33,600 of which are at present leased and more or less under cultivation. It is mostly timberland and savanna, and a fair portion of it is fertile. However, Guam is not a good place for prospective settlers and home seekers, for the following reasons:

As almost every native of the island owns land or has a plot leased from the government, it is difficult to locate tracts of sufficient size to appeal to settlers in good land.

The rapidity of jungle growth over most of the island makes constant clearing necessary, and renders it impossible for one man to care properly for more than a small patch; and it is almost impossible to hire farm laborers. The natives when not employed as laborers on roads or other public works have all small ranches of their own to which they devote their attention.

The shallowness of the soil (an average of none to 18 inches only down to the casajo) makes scientific farming, as Americans understand it, out of the question.

A native considers himself prosperous, and really is so, under conditions which would barely permit a settler to live. A native



who can obtain a diet of vegetables for himself and his family, two or three new suits of blue denim or white drill in a year, and \$50 cash annually considers himself very well off, indeed. He is satisfied with a hut of woven bamboo and palm leaves, without sanitary arrangements, without water beyond what he carries home on his shoulder in a long bamboo, with a pile of stones under a thatched lean-to for a kitchen, and a constant war against the vermin and insects that mutilate or destroy a large part of his crop.

The native population is increasing, but is not beginning to turn again to agriculture as its main support. Owing to the cheapness of their mode of life, the native ranchers can afford to and will sell their products at prices which would bankrupt a white man who was depending upon his ranch for his entire sustenance.

Government land in Guam can be acquired by lease for a definite period, but is subject to withdrawal at any time when it may be needed for government purposes.

## APPENDIX

## 1. INTERESTING DOCUMENT

A quaint document in the possession of Mr. José Herrero, of Agana, is worth insertion here. It is entitled "Victims sacrificed by the natives of the Marianas Islands because of their propagation of the holy Catholic faith among them," and is as follows:

## ISLAND OF GUAM

- José de Peralta, killed in the hills, September, 1671.  
 Diego Bazan, a native of Mexico, in Chochogo, March 31, 1672.  
 Manuel Vangel, a Spaniard, in Chochogo, March 31, 1672.  
 Nicolas de Figueroa, in Ypao, March 31, 1672.  
 Damian Bernol, in Tumon, March 31, 1672.  
 Manuel de Nava, in Guae, March 31, 1672.  
 Diego Luis de Sanvitores, Jesuit priest, a native of Burgos, 45 years old, and his servant, Calasor, a Visayan, killed in Tumon, Saturday, April 2, 1672, between 7 and 8 in the morning.  
 Francisco Esguerra, Jesuit priest, native of Manila, 30 years of age; D. Luis de Vera Pizarro, merchant, of Manila; Sebastian de Rivera, soldier, of Manila; Matías de Segura, soldier, of the town of Los Angeles; Pedro Alego, soldier; Matías Altamurano, soldier, of Guam, killed at 1 o'clock on the road between Gati and Tufana, on their arrival in Sagua, 2d February, 1674.  
 Pedro Diaz, Jesuit brother, of Talavera; Corp. D. Isidro de Leon, of Seville; Nicolas de Espinosa, soldier, of Mexico, in Ritidian, December 9, 1675.  
 Antonio M. de San Basilio, Jesuit priest, January, 1676.  
 A soldier killed in October, 1676.  
 Sebastian de Monroy, Jesuit priest, of Andalucia; Lient. Gov. D. Nicolas Rodriguez Carbajal, of Austria; Santiago de Rutia, soldier, of Mexico; Juan de los Reyes, soldier, of Pampanga; Alonzo de Aguilar, soldier of Los Angeles; José Lopez, soldier, of Querétaro; Antonio Perea, soldier, of Cuernavaca; Antonio de Vera, soldier, of Cholula, in the sea before Sumay, October 6, 1676.  
 Forty or fifty Spanish soldiers killed in the plaza and streets of Agana; and Manuel Solariano, Jesuit priest, native of Estremadura; and Baltazar Dubois, Jesuit brother, of Flanders, killed in the college, Sunday, July 23, 1684.  
 Teofilo de Ángeles, Jesuit priest, 33 years, of Triana, killed in Ritidian, July 24, 1684.

## ISLAND OF ROTA

Carlos Boranga, Jesuit priest, born in Vienna, killed in Agor, October, 1684.

## ISLAND OF TINIAN

Agustin Strobach, Jesuit priest, native of Moravia, and 18 Spanish soldiers, names unknown, in August, 1684.

## IN SAIPAN

Sergt. Lorenzo Castellanos, a Spaniard; Gabriel de la Cruz, of Manila, soldier, killed August 19, 1668. (First martyrs in the conversion of these islands.)

Luis de Medina, Jesuit priest, of Malaga; and Ypolito de la Cruz, soldier, at Visayan, January 29, 1670.

Two Filipino soldiers in 1672.

Two Spanish soldiers in 1684.

José de Tapia, merchant, and 20 Spanish soldiers, violently drowned off Saipan, September, 1684.

Pedro Comans, Jesuit priest, 47 years of age, killed in July, 1685, the last of the martyrs.

## ISLAND OF ANATAJAN

Companion of Father Sanvitores, Lorenzo Malabor de Morales, August, 1669.

## 2. CAPTURE OF GUAM BY THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

[June 21, 1898]

June 20, 21, 1898.—The following is an extract made from the official report of Captain Glass, United States Navy, commanding the U. S. S. *Charleston*, concerning the capture of this island:

Arriving off the north end of the island at daylight, June 20, I first visited the port of Agana, the capital of Guam and of the Mariana group, and finding no vessels there of any kind, proceeded to San Luis D'Apra, where it was expected that a Spanish gunboat and a military force would be found, a rumor to that effect having reached me while at Honolulu. Arriving off the port at 8.30 a. m., it was found that Fort Santiago, on Orote Point, was abandoned and in ruins, and I steamed directly into the harbor, having ordered the transports to take a safe position outside and await instructions. A few shots were fired from the secondary battery at Fort Santa Cruz to get the range and ascertain if it was occupied. Getting no response, ceased firing and came to anchor in a position to control the harbor, and it was then found that this fort also was abandoned.

The only vessel in port was a small Japanese trading vessel from Yokohama. An officer had just shoved off from the ship to board the Japanese vessel and obtain information as to the condition of affairs on shore, when a boat was seen approaching the ship, through the reefs at the head of the harbor, flying the Spanish flag and bringing two officers, the captain of the port, a lieutenant commander in the Spanish Navy, and the health officer, a surgeon of the Spanish Army. These officers came on board, and, in answer to my questions, told me they did not know that war had been declared between the United States and Spain, their last news having been from Manila, under date of April 14. I informed them that war existed and that they must consider themselves as prisoners. As they stated that no resistance could be made by the force on the island, I released them on parole for the day to proceed to Agana and inform the governor that I desired him to come on board ship at once, they assuring me that he would do so as soon as he could reach the port.

While awaiting the return of these officers, an examination was made of the harbor, the only dangers to navigation were buoyed, and the transports came in during the afternoon.

At 5 p. m. the governor's secretary, a captain in the Spanish Army, came on board, bringing me a letter from the governor, in which he stated that he was not allowed by law to go on board a foreign vessel, and requested me to meet him on shore for a conference. This letter is appended, marked "A."

As it was then too late to land a party, from the state of the tide on the reef between the ship and the landing place, I directed the secretary to return and say to the governor that I would send an officer ashore with a communication for him early next day.

A landing force was organized to be ready to go ashore at 8.30 a. m. next day, when the tide would serve, the force being composed of the marines of the ship, those sent out in the *Pekin*, and two companies of the Second Oregon Infantry Regiment, placed at my disposal by General Anderson.

At 8.30 a. m., on June 21, Lieut. William Braunersreuther was sent ashore, under a flag of truce, with a written demand for the immediate surrender of the defenses of the island of Guam and all officials and persons in the military service of Spain. (Copy hereto appended, marked "B.")

Mr. Braunersreuther was directed to wait half an hour only for a reply, to bring the governor and other officials on board as prisoners of war in case of surrender, or in case of refusal or delay beyond the time given to return and take command of the landing force, which he would find in readiness, and proceed to Agana. (Copy of order appended, marked "C.")

At 12.15 p. m. Mr. Braunersreuther returned to the ship, bringing off the governor and three other officers, his staff, and handed me a letter from the governor acceding fully to my demand. This letter is appended, marked "D."

Mr. Braunersreuther's report of his actions on shore is appended, marked "E." Appended, marked "F," is a list of persons and property captured. As the natives are quiet and inoffensive and thoroughly well disposed, I approved Mr. Braunersreuther's course with regard to them after they had been disarmed.

Having received the surrender of the island of Guam, I took formal possession at 2.45 p. m., hoisting the American flag on Fort Santa Cruz and saluting it with 21 guns from the *Charleston*.

From a personal examination of Fort Santa Cruz, I decided that it was entirely useless as a defensive work, with no guns and in a partly ruinous condition, and that it was not necessary to expend any mines in blowing it up.

The forts at Agana, San Luis D'Apra, and Umata are of no value, and no guns remain in the island except four small cast-iron guns of obsolete pattern at Agana, formerly used for saluting, but now condemned as unsafe even for that purpose. Appended, marked "G," is a plan of Fort Santa Cruz.

No Spanish vessel of war has visited Guam during the last 18 months.

No coal was found on the island.

From want of berthing space on board this ship, I considered it advisable to send the prisoners to the Army transport *City of Sydney*, which vessel had ample accommodations for the officers and men, and this was done by arrangement with Brig. Gen. Anderson. (Copy of my letter appended, marked "H.")

Appended, marked "I," is receipt from Lieut. Commander T. S. Phelps, jr., on duty on the *City of Sydney*, in whose charge the prisoners were placed for transportation to Manila.

Having completed the duty assigned, the *Charleston* sailed on the 22d instant from San Luis D'Apra for Manila, with the transports in company.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the department to the officer-like conduct and excellent judgment displayed by Lieut. Braunersreuther in his discharge of the important duties intrusted to him.

The chief engineer of the ship being ill at the time she reached Guam, I accepted the services of Passed Asst. Engineer H. G. Leopold, who, on the probability of an engagement, volunteered for duty in charge of an engine room under his junior Passed Asst. Engineer McKean, acting as chief engineer.

Going into the port of San Luis D'Apra, Mr. T. A. Hallett, third officer of the steamer *Australia*, being familiar with the place, volunteered to act as pilot and performed the duty efficiently.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,  
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

A

[Translation]

[Private.]

GOVERNMENT "P. M." OF THE MARIANNE ISLANDS,  
Agana, June 20, 1898.

Mr. HENRY GLASS,

Captain of the North American Cruiser *Charleston*:

By the captain of the port in which you have cast anchor I have been courteously requested, as a soldier, and, above all, as a gentleman, to hold a conference with you, adding that you have advised him that war has been declared between our respective nations, and that you have come for the purpose of occupying these Spanish islands.

It would give me great pleasure to comply with his request and see you personally, but, as the military laws of my country prohibit me from going on board a foreign vessel, I regret to have to decline this honor and to ask that you will kindly come on shore, where I await you to accede to your wishes as far as possible, and to agree as to our mutual situations.

Asking your pardon for the trouble I cause you, I guarantee your safe return to your ship.

Very respectfully,

JUAN MARINA.

B

U. S. S. "CHARLESTON,"

San Luis D'Apra, Guam Island, June 20, 1898.

Sir: In reply to your communication of this date, I have now, in compliance with the orders of my Government, to demand the immediate surrender of the



defenses of the island of Guam, with arms of all kinds, all officials and persons in the military service of Spain now in this island.

This communication will be handed you to-morrow morning by an officer who is ordered to wait not over one-half hour for your reply.

Very respectfully,

SEÑOR JUAN MARINA,  
Governor of Guam.

HENRY GLASS,  
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

C

U. S. S. "CHARLESTON,"  
San Luis D'Apra, Guam Island, June 21, 1898.

SIR: You will take command of a landing party composed of the marine guard of this ship, the marines from the steamer *City of Peking*, and two companies of the Oregon Regiment of Volunteers from the steamer *Australia*, and proceed to Agana, the capital of this island, for the purpose of capturing the governor of the island, other officials, and any armed force found there.

You will bring the prisoners captured to this ship, destroying such portions of the defenses of Agana as practicable in the time at your disposal and such arms and military supplies as can not be conveniently brought off.

You will see that private property is respected as far as possible, consistently with the duty assigned you, and will prevent any marauding by the force under your command.

The greatest expedition must be used, and it is expected that the men of the landing party will be able to return to their ships before dark to-day.

The men landed will be supplied with rations for one day and be equipped in light marching order.

Respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,  
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

Lieut. W. BRAUNERSREUTHER, U. S. Navy,  
U. S. S. *Charleston*.

D

[Translation]

GOVERNMENT "P. M." OF THE MARIANNE ISLANDS,  
Piti (Agana), June 21, 1898.

I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday, demanding the surrender of this place.

Being without defenses of any kind and without means for meeting the present situation, I am under the sad necessity of being unable to resist such superior forces and regretfully to accede to your demands, at the same time protesting against this act of violence, when I have received no information from my Government to the effect that Spain is in war with your Nation.

God be with you.

Very respectfully,

JUAN MARINA,  
The Governor "P. M."

THE CAPTAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CRUISER "CHARLESTON."

E

U. S. S. "CHARLESTON,"  
San Luis D'Apra, Guam Island, June 21, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following detailed report of my actions in compliance with your orders dated June 21, 1898, and to inclose herewith a communication signed by Henry P. McCain, first lieutenant and adjutant, Fourteenth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant general. Referring to this communication, I desire to call attention to the fact that it was handed to me while I was on my return to this ship, after having in my possession in writing the complete surrender of the Spanish territory under the jurisdiction of the

Governor General of Guam, who was (at this very time) with his entire staff a prisoner of war in my boat about 12 m.

On reaching the landing at Petey, under a flag of truce, I was met by the governor general with his staff, and, after a formal introduction, I at once handed to the governor your ultimatum, noting the time, 10.15 a. m. I called attention to the fact that but one-half hour would be given for a reply and casually informed the governor that he had better take into consideration the fact that we had in the harbor three transports loaded with troops and one war vessel of a very formidable nature. He thanked me and retired to a building near-by with his advisers. Twenty-nine minutes later he reappeared and, handing me a sealed envelope addressed to commanding officer of *Charleston*, informed me that that was his reply. I broke the seal. While doing so he again and very hastily remarked: "Ah! but that is for the commandante." I replied, "I represent him here," and requested the governor to read his letter. He did so, and after studying it a few moments I said: "Gentlemen, you are now my prisoners; you will have to repair on board the *Charleston* with me."

They protested, pleading that they had not anticipated anything of the kind; had no clothing other than that they then had on; that they all had property interests and families; and numerous other protests. I assured them that they could send messages to their families to send clothes and anything else they might desire, and that I would have a boat ashore at 4 p. m. ready to take off for them anything sent down. I would even secure passage for such of their families as they might desire and give them a safe return to Petey.

The governor, after a short consultation with his advisers, protested against being made a prisoner, saying I had come on shore under a flag of truce for an interchange of ideas on the condition of affairs, and that he now found himself and his officers prisoners. I replied I came on shore with orders from my commanding officer to deliver to him (the governor) a letter, and I had now in my possession his reply thereto, making a complete surrender of the entire place under his command. This alone, if it meant anything, permitted me to make any demands I desired and deemed proper to make. He agreed, and I then gave him 10 minutes in which to write an order to his military authority in Agana, directing him to have at this landing at Petey at 4 p. m. the 54 Spanish soldiers with their arms, accouterments, and all ammunition, together with all the Spanish flags in the place (four in all), the two lieutenants of the companies to march the soldiers down. This letter was written, read by me, and sent to Agana. A general demur was made at the hour fixed upon, but I insisted that it must be done.

I then gave all the officers an opportunity to write letters to their families, which letters were by me considered private, and which left their hands unread by anyone but the parties concerned.

This being concluded at 11.30, I embarked with the governor and his staff, consisting of a doctor, the captain of the port, and the secretary to the governor.

On my return, when within signal distance of one division of the landing party which had been organized for use in case of emergency, I signaled them to "return." When within less than a mile of the ship I stood to the windward to send the same message to the second division of landing party in tow of steam launch. In reply I was requested to come alongside to receive a message from Brig. Gen. Anderson (appended, marked "A"), making signal "Surrendered" to *Charleston* as soon as I came within signal distance.

Having returned on board with prisoners and reported verbally my actions, I was directed to hold myself in readiness to carry out the remainder of the conditions of surrender at 4 p. m.

Leaving the ship with four boats and all the marine guard of this ship, in charge of Lieut. Myers, U. S. Marine Corps, and with Ensign Waldo Evans, U. S. Navy, as my aid, I left the ship at 3.30 p. m. for Petey, disarming the Spanish soldiers, and embarking them in a scow pressed into service for their transportation to the *Charleston*. The native soldiers, a couple of whom brought down the rifles of two absentees, supposed to be ill, manifesting such great joy at being relieved of their arms and giving away to men in my force buttons and ornaments on their uniforms, thereby conveying to me the impression that they were equally glad to be rid of Spanish rule, were allowed by me to return to their homes without any restriction whatever, which action on my part will, I trust, meet with your approval. Fifty-four Spanish soldiers and two lieutenants were brought on board at 7 p. m.

The following is a list of the articles captured: 7,500 ball cartridges, 7-millimeter clips, Mauser; 2,000 ball cartridges, Remington; 52 belts, Mauser

rifles; 45 bayonets and scabbards for same; 64 cartridge boxes, Remington; 54 leather belts, Remington; 60 bayonets and scabbards, Remington; 52 Mauser rifles; 3 swords; 62 Remington rifles; 4 Spanish flags.

In closing my report I desire to call attention to the absolute obedience and splendid discipline of all the force (30 marines and 16 sailors) I had with me, particularly to the efficient aid received from Lieut. J. T. Myers, U. S. Marine Corps, and Ensign Waldo Evans, U. S. Navy.

Both of these gentlemen were fully alive to the dangers and necessities of the occasion and rendered most valuable assistance.

A casual glance at the class and number of rifles captured, together with the quantity of ammunition, will demonstrate the care that had to be exercised in disarming and making prisoners of a force of men more than double the number I had with me, and will also call attention to the fact that the entire undertaking was neither devoid of danger nor risk.

Very respectfully,

WM. BRAUNERSREUTHER,  
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

Capt. HENRY GLASS, U. S. Navy,  
Commanding U. S. S. *Charleston*.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,  
*Steamer Australia*, June 20, 1898.

The COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND OREGON INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS,  
*Steamer Australia*.

SIR: The commanding general directs that you prepare Companies A and D, one medical officer, and one hospital private of your regiment to go ashore to-morrow at 8.30 a. m., under the senior line officer, who will report upon landing to the senior officer of the landing forces from the *Charleston*. This force will be used in the discretion of the commanding officer in such operations on land as may be necessary to carry out orders from the captain of the *Charleston*.

The troops will be in light marching order, with rations for one day in the haversacks and 40 rounds of ammunition.

You will also detail from your regiment 25 rowers to take this detachment to and from shore. These men, under the command of a first lieutenant, will be equipped in the same manner as Companies A and D, and will remain with the boats until the return of the landing force.

On completion of the above duties the troops will return to this ship.

Very respectfully,

HENRY P. McCAIN,  
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fourteenth Infantry,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

COMMANDING OFFICER LANDING FORCE FROM THE "CHARLESTON."

Prisoners and property captured at San Luis D'Apra, Guam, June 21, 1898:

Señor D. Juan Marina, lieutenant colonel, Spanish Army, Governor of Guam.

Don Pedro Duarte, captain, Spanish Army, governor's secretary.

Don Francisco Garcia Gutierrez, lieutenant commander, Spanish Navy, captain of port.

Don Jose Romero, surgeon, Spanish Army, health officer.

Lieut. Ramos, Spanish naval infantry.

Lieut. Berruezo, Spanish naval infantry.

Fifty-four noncommissioned officers and privates.

Four Spanish flags.

Fifty-two Mauser rifles.

Sixty-two Remington rifles.

Three swords.

Forty-five bayonets and scabbards for Mauser rifles.

Sixty bayonets and scabbards for Remington rifles.

Fifty-two belts for Mauser rifles.

Forty-five leather belts for Remington rifles.

Sixty-four cartridge boxes, Remington.

7,500 ball cartridges, 7-millimeter clips, Mauser.

2,000 ball cartridges, Remington.

H

U. S. S. "CHARLESTON,"

*San Luis D'Apra, Guam Island, June 21, 1898.*

SIR: In consequence of the want of berthing space on board this ship, I request that the prisoners of war taken at this port to-day be received on board the transport steamer *City of Sydney* for passage to Manila, where orders for their final disposition will be given by the commander in chief, United States naval force on Asiatic Station.

The cost of subsisting these prisoners will be borne by the Navy Department. I transmit herewith list of the officers and men captured.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,  
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. T. M. ANDERSON, U. S. Army.

U. S. S. "CHARLESTON," SECOND RATE,  
*Port San Luis D'Apra, Island of Guam, June 21, 1898.*

List of officers and men, prisoners of war:

Lieut. Col. Marina, Spanish Army, governor.

Capt. Duarte, Spanish Army, secretary.

Lieut. Ramos, Spanish naval infantry.

Lieut. Berruezo, Spanish naval infantry.

Lieut. Commander Garcia Gutierrez, Spanish Navy, captain of port.

Surg. Romero, Spanish Army.

Fifty-four noncommissioned officers and privates.

Received the above-named officers and men from the U. S. S. *Charleston*.

T. S. PHELPS, JR.,  
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

### 3. PRONUNCIATION OF LETTERS IN CHAMORRO

A as in Italian (a in "father").

B as in English, except for a slight tendency toward v.

C hard before a, o, or u; soft before e or i.

D as in English, but softer.

E like a in "fate."

F as in English.

G hard before a, o, or u; like a strongly aspirated h before e or i; final g almost like k.

H silent.

I like ee in "meet." In final syllables, e and i are almost interchangeable, and frequently confused in spelling.

J like a strongly aspirated h.

K as in English.

L as English.

LL as j in English, with a slight nasal twang.

M as English.

N as English.

N as ni in "onion."

NG as in "song"; never as in "finger." To obtain the latter sound the g must be doubted.

O as in no.

P as in English.

QU before e or i, like k.

R as English.

RR rolled.

S always hissed. Never as in "reason."

T as English.

U like oo in "hoot." In final syllables, u and o are similar and practically indistinguishable.

X as English.

Y as j in "joke."

Z exactly as s. It is not lisped as in Spanish, or buzzed as English.