



GUAM U.S.A.

G U I D E B O O K





Hafa Adai, and welcome to Guam!

This Guam Guide includes everything you need to know about our island in one easy-to-read format. From our rich Chamorro culture to our heritage, food, and even historical landmarks that make our island unique, you will find everything you need to explore our tropical paradise in these pages.

Maps can be found throughout the book, particularly in the Sightseeing & Landmarks section, which offers a detailed listing of WWII sites, favorite beaches, and other Guam hotspots that may be of interest to you.

Each section of the Guam Guide, detailed in the Table of Contents, is separated using different colored latte stones on the margin of each page. This will help you to explore the book and our island easily.

One important thing to keep in mind as you make your way through the Guam Guide is that you can find a listing of all hotels, restaurants, scenic spots, shopping and transportation options – along with other members of the Guam Visitors Bureau – in the back pocket.

Please use this listing to help plan your stay on our beautiful island or visit the GVB website at www.visitguam.com. We hope you enjoy your stay on Guam, *“Where America’s day begins.”*



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Known as the oldest civilization in Micronesia, the Chamorro culture of Guam has a deep-rooted respect for family and tradition passed down for generations. Everything from seafaring and fishing techniques, artisanship, weaving, song and dance has been inherited through thousands of years of oral tradition.

Chamorros take great pride in their language, faith, traditions, and arts & crafts, but have always welcomed new cultures to the island with open arms. Although practices like kissing the hands of elders (*fanginge*), which emerged in early Chamorro culture, or fishing with a throwing net (*talaya*), have maintained their place in society, influence from Spanish and Asian cultures is evident throughout the island.

Architecture from the Spanish period, for example, is evident in the

government buildings and churches found in Hagåtña, while modernity of the American culture permeates through the resort area of Tumon, whose main street is lined with luxury boutiques and chain restaurants.

Village fiestas are also a tradition in the Chamorro culture although they were not introduced until Spanish missionaries came to Guam in the late 1600s. The celebrations, which honor Catholic patron saints in each of the island's 19 villages, occur annually.

Nowhere is the island's multi-cultural heritage more evident than on the fiesta table, where Filipino-style *pancit* sits next to Spanish-influenced red rice (*hineksa' agaga*), and where American red velvet cake is just down the table from Chamorro barbecue ribs marinated in soy sauce from Asia. Heavily laden tables of colorful local delicacies such as spicy eggplant with coconut milk (*finadenne' birenghenas*), hot and spicy chicken (*kadon pika*), chicken with ground rice (*chalakilis*), and shrimp patties, can be found here as well.

While new cultures to the island are evident wherever you visit, take special note of those Chamorro traditions that continue to thrive thanks to oral traditions passed down from elder generations. Legends and folklore about ancient village spirits (taotaomo'na), doomed lovers leaping to their deaths off Two Lovers Point (Puntan Dos Amantes), and Sirena, a beautiful young girl who became a mermaid, are portrayed in stories and through dance.

Guam's traditional arts are also very much alive. During island cultural fairs and exhibitions, visitors have the opportunity to watch master weavers, carvers, and even blacksmiths demonstrate techniques that have been passed down from generation to generation.

To learn more about our island's rich culture, visit the Guam Museum in Hagåtña or see it for yourself at a village fiesta. No matter who you are, Chamorros will welcome you with open arms.

Guam is comprised of people from America, Europe, Asia, and Micronesia, and all have left their footprint on this beautiful island. We call this spirit of cooperation and pride in our island's history the "Hafa Adai" spirit. Don't be afraid to show yours by trying Chamorro food, visiting our scenic and historic sites, and giving your best "Hafa Adai" (which means hello" in Chamorro) to anyone you meet on your journey.


Here are a few other phrases for you to learn:

Chamorro

Mañana Si Yu'os
Ha'anen Maolek
Pue'ngen Maolek
Håfa Adai
Si Yu'os Ma'åse'
Na'an hu si
Hunggan
Åhe'
Adios

English

Good Morning
 Good Afternoon
 Good Evening
 Hello
 Thank You
 My name is:
 Yes
 No
 Goodbye



Flowers & Fruits

While on Guam, take note of the island's flora, which tells a story all its own. From wild orchids to abundant papayas, Guam's tropical environment is home to several flowers and fruits that have evolved into symbols of our island.



Village Murals

The “Hafa Adai” spirit, which existed in the Chamorro culture for centuries, has recently undergone a revitalization effort spearheaded by the Guam Visitors Bureau. Through cooperation from village mayors, local businesses, schools, and residents, GVB has worked to unify the island through projects like the village murals displayed on this page.

Take special note of them throughout your stay on Guam, as each represents unique aspects of our villages. From the historical significance of Agat to the timeless culture that lives in Inarajan, each piece of artwork tells a story about the people of Guam.





When you arrive on Guam, the first thing you'll notice is the clean air, warm tropical weather, and beautiful tropical setting that awaits as soon as you leave the airport.

During your stay, we encourage you to explore not only the busy resort area of Pleasure Island along Tumon Bay, but beyond, allowing you to fully experience the blend of unique cultures that live on our island. Stroll through the capital city of Hagåtña, where a walking trail weaves through 17 historic sites, discover the luxury brand shopping in Tumon, and experience the unique culture of the island's southern region.

Visitors can easily take in the beautiful scenery by walking along the beach or the accessible sidewalk on the strip. Shopping, dining, and visitor attractions are all within walking distance from many of the hotels. Surrounded by pristine natural beauty and abundant recreational activities—Guam is a blend of urban and nature.

Your Guam experience will allow you to integrate with the “We Are Guam” spirit, which first began as an initiative launched by the Guam Visitors Bureau in January 2009. The program, which coordinated with village mayors and communities to create several village murals you may see during your travels on Guam and to bring visitors to local fiestas, has now emerged as much more of a spirit than a branding initiative. It

has united communities and inspired the island of Guam to promote its unique culture, food, and faith through everything from clothing to the friendly Hafa Adai spirit.

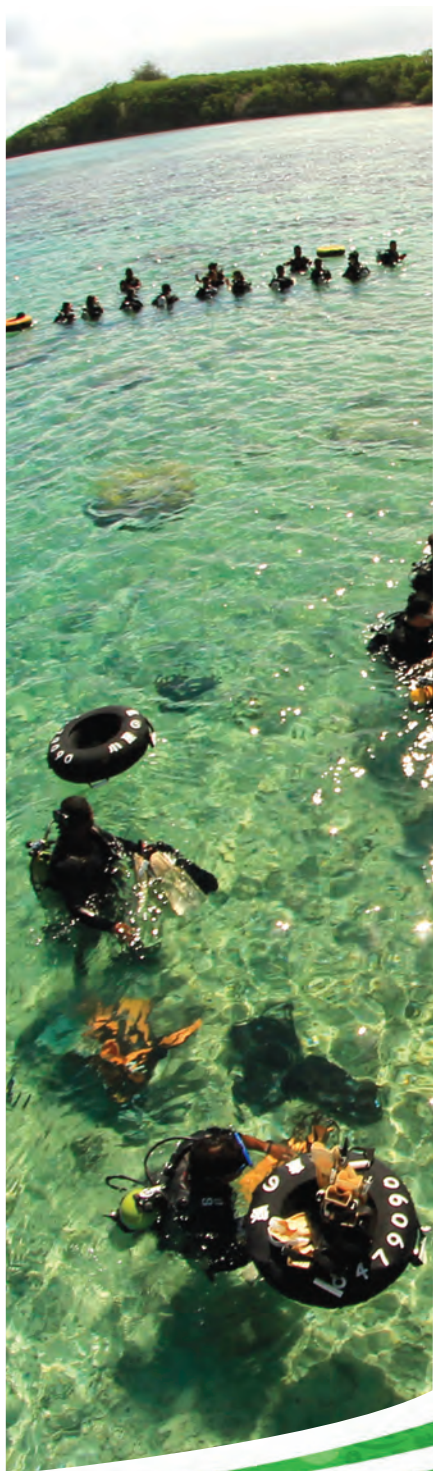
Whether you're a first-time or returning visitor, our island offers a distinct experience that will captivate any traveler. We warmly invite you to explore Guam and discover the ambiance that is unlike any other tropical resort. Guam and its neighboring islands of Micronesia can provide you with memories that will last a lifetime.

So go ahead, run or swim along the Tumon Bay Marine Preserve, enjoy an island view atop Mount Lam Lam, explore the pristine ocean by snorkeling, kayaking, or scuba diving, or eat to your heart's content.

As you become absorbed in your Guam experience, the island's marine environment will soothe your mind. The sweet flowery scent from plumeria trees will tantalize your spirit. And the breath-taking, natural beauty will make you appreciate why you chose Guam as your destination of choice.



GUAM





The history of Guam can be divided into several eras, beginning with the Pre-Latte/Latte Period (2000 BC-1521 AD) defined by ancient Chamorros life before Spanish explorer Ferdinand Magellan discovered the island in 1521. The Spanish Era (1565-1898), which began a few years after the discovery and extended more than 300 years later, when Spanish missionaries introduced Catholicism to Guam, accounts for a significant portion of the island's history. Evidence of the American Period (1898-1941), followed by the Japanese Occupation (1941-1944), Liberation and U.S. Territorial Status (1944-Present) can be seen throughout the island at several historic and scenic spots

outlined beginning on [page 38](#).

Take a moment to explore the history of Guam below.



Pre-Contact Period (2000 BC-1521 AD)

Archaeological evidence suggests the Chamorro culture has

existed on Guam for more than 4,000 years, after the first settlers traveled from Southeast Asia in canoes that took them through the Pacific Ocean's rough waters.

Because written history does not exist prior to the arrival of Europeans on Guam, much of what we know about this period has come from varchaeological research – cooking tools, hunting artifacts, pottery, and drawings

that have been left behind. Researchers have further divided this era into two periods – pre-latte and latte. The designation is characterized by use of latte, a limestone pillar (haligi) capped by a curved stone (tasa), that served as foundation for homes and other buildings. Lattes can be found throughout the Marianas archipelago, on Guam and on nearby islands including Saipan, Tinian and Rota.

Throughout both the pre-latte and latte periods, Chamorros were known as expert seamen, fishermen, farmers, and artisans. Their “flying proa” – a lightning fast canoe used for trade within the Marianas Islands – set them apart from other cultures.

From the beginning, Guam possessed a strong matriarchal society. The power and prestige of women enabled much of the Chamorro culture, including the language, music, dance and traditions, to survive.



The Spanish Era (1565 – 1898)

Although many conquerors, merchants, and adventurers landed on Guam prior to the arrival of Spanish explorer

Ferdinand Magellan on March 6, 1521, he is credited with the island’s “discovery.” Magellan, a native of Portugal who was sailing on behalf of the Spanish Crown, arrived on Guam during his attempt to circumnavigate the globe from 1519-1522.

During his three-day stay, Magellan’s chronicler – Antonio Pigafetta – documented tales of thatched houses atop solid coral foundations (lattes). The crew went on to become the first to sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and the first to cross the Pacific.

It wasn’t until three years later, in 1565, that Miguel Lopez de Legazpi officially claimed Guam and its northern islands for Spain. The Marianas Islands were named after Queen Mariana of Spain, who funded Magellan’s journey.

The Spanish Era, which didn’t reach its full potential until more than 100 years later, had a tremendous political, social, religious, and economic impact on the Chamorro culture. While several positive advancements including farming techniques and animals (cattle) were introduced, the population also suffered several setbacks from the introduction of a new culture to their island. Disease

and genocidal practices damaged the culture severely.

In 1668, Jesuit missionaries took a different interest in Guam. Led by the venerable Padre Diego Luis de San Vitores, Spanish Catholics arrived to introduce their religion and establish a European civilization, complete with a trade network. Native Chamorros were taught how to cultivate maize, raise cattle and tan hides. They were also introduced to a new Westernized style of clothing.

As the Catholic Church gained prominence, Guam became a regular port-of-call for Spanish galleons that crossed the Pacific Ocean from Acapulco, Mexico, to Manila, Philippines. The ships, heavily laden with gold and silver mined in the New World, often stopped on Guam before continuing on their trek to trade for Chinese silks and spices. This continued for nearly 250 years, during which time the Spanish civilization grew, and the Catholic Church became the center of village activities. The Galleon Age ultimately ended in 1815 following the Mexican Revolution. Throughout the last century of Spanish occupation, however, Guam continued to host a number of scientists, voyagers, and whalers from Russia, France and England.



American Period (1898 - 1941)

Although the Spanish maintained control on Guam and in the Marianas for 333 years, the island was ceded to the United States following the Spanish-American War of 1898. A year later, in 1899, the U.S. formally purchased Guam and other Spanish-held territories for \$20 million.

U.S. President William McKinley issued an executive order placing Guam within the administration of the Department of the Navy. Under control of the U.S. Naval Government, improvements occurred including the institution of agriculture, public health, sanitation, an education system, land management, taxes, and public works. It was also during this period that Helen L. Paul, the wife of a U.S. Naval Officer, designed the official Flag of Guam in July 1917. An oceanfront site in Hagåtña called the Navy Yard Reservations, where the diverted Agaña River once emptied into the Philippine Sea, inspired the scene in the center of the flag. Following a disastrous typhoon, a single

coconut tree was left standing at the site, which struck Mrs. Paul as a sign of determination. The shape of the center image represents the sling stone used by ancient Chamorros in hunting and survival. Inside, images of the coconut tree, a proa, and the cliff line of Two Lovers Point are displayed. Guam's flag consists of two primary colors with red for the borders and a deep blue making up the rest of the flag. Taken from the center portion of the Guam Flag, U.S. Naval Gov. Roy C. Smith approved the design as the "Official Coat of Arms" for the island on July 4, 1917. On April 4, 1930, Gov. Willis W. Bradley Jr. formally adopted it at a special dedication ceremony.

Life as a U.S. territory continued uninterrupted until 1941, when the island fell to invading Japanese forces during WWII. Until then, the U.S. used Guam as a coaling and communication station.



Japanese Occupation (1941 - 1944)

On December 10, 1941, Guam surrendered to the Japanese

South Seas detachment forces after a valiant defensive struggle by the island's Insular Force Guard, shortly after the fall of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

For 31 months, the people of Guam were forcibly subjected to the Japanese lifestyle. Guam was even renamed "Omiya Jima" or "Great Shrine Island" and brought under Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This period, marred by forcible subjection of Chamorros to the Japanese lifestyle, is a low point in the island's history.

In 1942, when Japan transferred control of the island to the Japanese Navy, limited freedom for religious practice and business activities was allowed. Chamorro people were forced to dig several cave fortifications through the island that served as air raid shelters for the Japanese.



Liberation and U.S. Territorial Status (1944 - Present)

On July 21, 1944, known

locally as Liberation Day, American forces landed on Guam with the sole purpose of taking back control of the island from Japanese forces. Their mission was two-fold: to liberate the Chamorro people from Japanese rule and to reclaim the island as a strategic stronghold for the ongoing battle of WWII.

U.S. Marines stormed the beaches of Agat and Asan, thus beginning a bloody three-week battle that resulted in the death of thousands of Chamorros, Americans, and Japanese. Following the victory of U.S. Forces, Guam was quickly recognized as a command post for Western Pacific operations due to its strategic location. It was a major stronghold for the Allied Forces until the conclusion of World War II in the Pacific Theater in September 1945.

Following WWII, the Naval Government of Guam was re-established in May 1946. The Organic Act of 1949, signed by U.S. President Harry S. Truman granted Guam status as an unincorporated territory with limited self-governing authority. The move allowed for the people of Guam to vote for a governor, lieutenant governor, senators and mayors, and it granted



U.S. citizenship to the “native inhabitants” of Guam.

By 1962, the U.S. Navy also lifted the WWII security clearance requirement for travel to and from Guam, paving the way for the birth of tourism and economic prosperity.

Later on that decade, in May 1967, a historic Pan American Airways flight signified the dawn of a new era on Guam. The airline’s inaugural service ultimately led to the buildup of tourism-related businesses, new construction, the addition of retail options, hotels, and financial services. Guam was evolving from a quaint island to an urban paradise.

Magnificent luxury hotels, a wealth of fine restaurants, and fabulous duty-free shopping options have helped establish Guam as the premier destination it is today. Due to its status as a U.S. territory and its position across the international dateline, Guam has been coined “Where America’s Day Begins.” About a million visitors arrive on the island each year from Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, China, the Philippines, and beyond.



Guam is known as the jewel of Micronesia. It is located in the Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles east of the Philippines and 3,500 miles west of Hawaii. Being the largest island in Micronesia, it spans about 212 square miles (549 square km), and covers an area about 30 miles (48.39 km) long and 8.5 miles (13.71 km) wide at the northern tip. The larger southern half of the island stretches to about 11.5 miles (18.55 km) wide. The Marianas Trench, the deepest ocean in the world, is about 210 miles southeast of Guam, the westernmost territory of the United States.

Climate



Guam's beautiful tropical weather provides a year-round summer, with trade winds that keep the island comfortable.

The average temperature ranges between 75-86 degrees Fahrenheit (26-30 degrees Celsius), with an annual average rainfall at about 80 inches (2,509 millimeters) per year. Guam has only two seasons - wet and dry.

Rainy season is from June to November, and dry season is from December to May.

Culture

Our island is a melting pot of culture comprised of the indigenous people of Guam, known as Chamorros, as well as a number of Filipinos, Koreans, Japanese, Chinese, and Micronesians that have migrated to Guam due to our proximity to Asia and the Philippines. U.S. military bases on our island have also led a number of Americans to our



tropical paradise. Although differences exist between our native cultures, the spirit of Guam can be found in each village and household. We

are all united through the love of our island and the hospitality of our people. After all, ***“We Are Guam.”***

Getting to Guam

Before you can begin exploring our beautiful island, you first need to find a way here. A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport is Micronesia’s regional airport serving as the entry point for the neighboring islands of the Northern Marianas (Saipan, Rota, and Tinian), Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia (Chuuk, Pohnpei, Yap, and Kosrae), and the Marshall Islands. To see a regional map of Micronesia, [see page 64](#).

It also serves as an international entry point from a number of cities in Asia – from Shanghai to Beijing, Incheon to Tokyo. Known as the closest U.S. destination in Asia, Guam hosts about a million visitors each year.



Approximate flight times to A.B. Won Pat Guam International Airport (GUM) are as follows:

Beijing, China (PEK):

5 hours

Busan, Korea (PUS):

4 hours

Hong Kong (HKG):

4 hours, 30 minutes

Honolulu, Hawaii (HNL):

7 hours

Los Angeles, California (LAX):

12 hours

Manila, Philippines (MNL):

3 hours, 30 minutes

Osaka, Japan (OSA):

3 hours, 30 minutes

Vladivostok, Russia (VVO):

5 hours

Shanghai, China (PUD):

4 hours, 30 minutes

Seoul, Korea (ICN):

4 hours, 30 minutes

Taipei, Taiwan (TPE):

3 hours, 30 minutes

Tokyo, Japan (NRT):

3 hours, 30 minutes

Entry and Exit Formalities

Entry requirements for Guam are the same as any U.S. destination. To be on the safe side – even if you possess U.S. citizenship – you should have a passport before deciding to enter Guam. Citizens of most other countries must have a valid passport and a U.S. visa.

The Guam Visa Waiver Program, adopted in October 1988 and revised in November 2012, permits citizens of

more than a dozen countries entry to Guam without a visa for a period of up to 45 days. For a detailed listing of visa requirements and information about the visa waiver program, please visit the U.S. Department of Homeland Security website.

Accommodations on Guam

Over 8,600 hotel rooms on Guam are either on the beach or at convenient locations with the business traveler in mind. Finding accommodations is easy and can range from budget-conscious room rates to luxury five-star amenities. A list of hotels and facilities that provide accommodations is provided in the Guam Guide insert.

Useful Emergency Phone Numbers

The country code for Guam is (1)
The area code for Guam is (671)
Emergency: 911

Emergency Management

Office of Civil Defense:
+1 (671) 475-9600/9601
Guam Fire Department, Fire Rescue, Tiyan Rescue #1:
+1 (671) 477-3555/2615

Guam Memorial Hospital

Emergency Room:
+1 (671) 647-2489/2442/2491
Operator:
+1 (671) 647-2330/2939

U.S. Naval Hospital

Emergency Room:
 +1 (671) 344-9232/9314
 Crime Stoppers Hotline:
 +1 (671) 477-4357
 ComNavMarianas Dive
 Locker Recompression
 Chamber: +1 (671) 339-7143
 Guam Diving Doctor
 (Dr. Frickel): +1 (671) 637-1777

Other Useful Phone Numbers

Guam Visitors Bureau:
 +1 (671) 646-5278
 Guam Hotel & Restaurant
 Association: +1 (671) 649-1447
 Guam International Airport
 Authority (GIAA) Police:
 +1 (671) 646-0308/0321
 Port Authority of Guam
 (PAG) Harbor Master:
 +1 (671) 477-8697
 Department of Parks &
 Recreation - Parks Division:
 +1 (671) 475-6288/9
 Department of Public Health &
 Social Services, Vital
 Statistics (Marriage License):
 +1 (671) 735-7292

Government of Guam

Department of Agriculture:
 +1 (671) 475-1427
 University of Guam,
 Registrar: +1 (671) 735-2207
 Guam Community College,
 Admissions: +1 (671) 735-5531
 National Weather Service:
 811 or +1 (671) 472-0900

Public Holidays

If any of the following falls on a Saturday, the holiday will be observed the preceding Friday. If any fall on a Sunday, the holiday will be observed the following Monday.

- Jan. 1: **New Year's Day**
- Jan. 18: **Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday**
- Last Monday in May: **Memorial Day**
- July 4: **Independence Day**
- July 21: **Liberation Day**
- First Monday in September: **Labor Day**
- Nov. 2: **All Soul's Day**
- Nov. 11: **Veterans Day**
- Fourth Thursday in November: **Thanksgiving Day**
- Dec. 8: **Our Lady of Camarin Day**
- Dec. 25: **Christmas Day**

Quick Facts

Political Status: Unincorporated Territory of the United States
Location: 13.48 degrees North, 144.45 degrees East
Native Inhabitants: Chamorro
Electricity: 120 volt/60 cycles (same as U.S. mainland)
Capital: Hagåtña
Land Area: 212 square miles (549 square kilometers)
Official Languages: English and Chamorro
Time: Greenwich Meridian Time +10
Population: Over 178,000 (2010 estimate)
Currency: U.S. Dollar, with most credit cards widely accepted



While most hotels provide courtesy vehicles for airport transfers or taxi service to and from your desired points of interest, the easiest way to explore the island beyond resort Tumon and its Pleasure Island district is to rent a car or scooter.

Guam is also home to the Guam Mass Transit Authority, which provides public transportation services to residents and visitors. Buses are currently operating on nine routes, connecting nearly all of the villages of the island. Service frequencies vary from 30 minutes to two hours. Service on all routes is provided six days per week, Monday through Saturday, and is available to peoples with disabilities. No service is provided on Sundays or on holidays. Hours of service generally extend from 6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., although three of the routes begin service at 5:30 a.m. The standard fare is \$3.00/day, \$1.00/ride

with discounts available for senior citizens, students, and physically challenged passengers. For ages 6 to 18 and 55+ year-olds, the fare is \$1.00/day, 35¢/ride.

If open-air is your preference, check out the trolley system, which transports visitors from Tumon to other shopping destinations throughout central Guam. Fares are inexpensive, and it can be a memorable experience for families. Trolley schedules and pick-up points are located at all shopping centers.





The natural beauty of Guam is enough to get anyone out of their hotel room. From hiking to snorkeling, parasailing to scuba diving, the options are virtually endless on how to spend your stay on our beautiful island.

Here are some of our favorite beaches, from the black sand of Talofofo Bay Beach Park in the south to Mata’pang Beach Park in Tumon, where outrigger canoe paddlers glide across the surf on late afternoons.

Many of these sites offer an experience away from the hustle and bustle of hotel row, giving you a place to quietly experience the shores lined with coconut trees and spectacular views of crystal clear ocean waters as far as the eye can see.

Take special note of Guam’s marine preserves—Tumon Bay, Pati Point, Piti Bomb Holes, Sasa Bay and Achang Reef Flat Preserve— which have some of the best snorkeling on island.

Northern Beaches



Ritidian Beach

The unspoiled beauty of Ritidian makes the northernmost beach on Guam one of the island’s most scenic spots. Located adjacent to the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, the beach offers a spectacular look into the natural, unspoiled

beauty of our pristine ocean environment. White, powdery sand offers the perfect chance to swim or sunbathe.



Tanguisson Beach Park

Although hidden by the Tanguisson Power Plant, this site in Dededo features beautiful mushroom-shaped rock formations off its shore. A popular hiking spot for locals and visitors is a nearby fresh water sinkhole called Lost Pond, located toward the northern end of the area.

Central Beaches



Gun Beach

Located on the northern end of Tumon Bay, down a gravel road, this scenic beach is a favorite spot for snorkelers and divers. The site, named for a

remaining Japanese pillbox containing a cannon next to the cliff wall, is often home to a dangerous riptide. Feel free to explore the trail adjacent to the pillbox, but take extra caution when exploring below the surface.



Governor Joseph Flores Memorial Beach Park (Ypao)

Named after Guam’s first Chamorro governor and founder of the island’s first newspaper, this park features a vast grassy expanse with an amphitheater, barbecue pits, and numerous pavilions. Commonly known as Ypao Beach, its sandy beaches and crystal clear water make it ideal for swimming and snorkeling. Ypao is a popular spot for family fiestas and large gatherings, and serves as the home of annual Guam Visitors Bureau signature events including the Guam Micronesia Island Fair and Guam Ko’ko’ Road Race.



Mata’pang Beach Park

Located within the Tumon Bay Marine Preserve, Mata’pang is a popular spot for outrigger canoe paddlers, who frequent the waters just before sunset. The picturesque beach is one of only two parks along the bay featuring covered pavilions used for barbecuing or shade from the tropical sun.



East Agaña Bay Beach

Along the main thoroughfare of Marine Corps Drive between Tamuning and the island’s capital city, East Agaña Bay Beach offers a number of covered pavilions and barbecue pits. Unlike the nearby Tumon Bay Marine Preserve, which prohibits the use of motorized vehicles in the water, beach clubs at this site offer

visitors the chance to jet ski, banana boat, and parasail.



Asan Beach

Lined with coconut-trees that offer a scenic view unlike other sites on the island, Asan Beach is a component of the War in the Pacific National Historical Park comprised of seven sites on Guam. The spot also serves as a popular beach for runners, dog walkers, picnic goers, and families who use the central grassy area for sports or flying kites.

Southern Beaches



Agat Beach (Nimitz Beach)

Dedicated to the memory of Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the U.S. Navy Pacific Fleet during WWII, Nimitz Beach Park is located just south of the Agat Marina. One of the south’s largest beach parks.



Ipan Beach Park

This coconut-tree lined beach is a natural pit stop for visitors making their way north from the southern island tour. A quiet beach compared to its northern counterparts, the site is a popular spot for family barbecues and other celebrations due to on-site barbecue pits and restrooms. It is also home to the annual Talofofo Banana Festival.



Talofofo Bay Beach Park

Facing one of Guam's most attractive bays, this black-sand park is popular with advanced surfers in the south. Talofof Bay was also the site of the eastern landing of Japanese forces during the invasion of Guam on December 10, 1941, when a detachment meant to land at Ylig Bay in Yona mistakenly landed at Talofof Bay

instead. The detachment marched north to Hagåtña to meet the other landing forces.



Taga'chang Beach Park

Located along the eastern coast of Guam near the village of Yona, Taga'chang Beach Park is in an isolated beach cove once home to an ancient Chamorro settlement. Surrounded by rising cliffs on all sides, the beach provides a natural shaded area with beautiful scenery. One large pavilion along with two smaller covered areas make it a popular spot for southern families. It's also a perfect place to watch the sun rise.





Your stay would be incomplete if you didn't experience the warm tropical waters and pristine marine environment on Guam. With hundreds of fish and coral varieties to discover, the island offers a thrilling experience of bold colors beneath its naturally beautiful surface.

Whether you opt for snorkeling, kayaking, jet skiing, or exploring below the surface by scuba diving, your experience on our island won't soon be forgotten. As you begin your journey in our waters, which are warm year-round, remember to

practice water safety. Keep in mind the safest areas are those beaches protected from the ocean

by a barrier reef such as Tumon Bay. Inside this reef, water is calm, shallow, and only experiences a slight current. Our southern oceans and those on the east side of the island tend to offer rougher waters and riptides.

For a day trip off the island, visitors can pay to take a ferry from Merizo Pier to Cocos Island, a small key about 2.5 miles off the southernmost tip of Guam. A 10-minute ferry ride gives visitors access to the whole island, a favorite spot for snorkeling, jet skiing, food, and relaxation.





Snorkeling

Surrounded by hues of blue, Guam's fascinating underwater world of corals, shipwrecks and rich marine life is great for snorkeling. Rippling serenely over the island's shallow, pristine, white sand, the ocean turns the lightest shade of aqua.

Mesmerized by the blue richness of the ocean, taking a dip in Guam's warm waters will connect you to hundreds of varieties of marine life. You'll be welcomed by teems of tropical fish including schools of goatfish,

convict tangs, parrotfish, and even larger marine life like eels, barracuda, and the occasional manta ray.

Snorkeling further out, you'll experience the coral beds and friendly unicorn fish, emperors, trevallies, and often times, sea turtles that venture closer to the surface. Treasure all the underwater world has to offer you, explore the bright-colored coral, go eye-to-eye with a clownfish and his anemone home, and let the butterfly fish surround you. Some favorite snorkeling spots include Gun Beach, the Tumon Bay Marine Preserve, and Piti Bomb Holes. For more information, see our Sightseeing & Historical Landmarks section beginning on [page 38](#).



Scuba Diving

Rated in the Top 20 percent in the world, due in large part to more

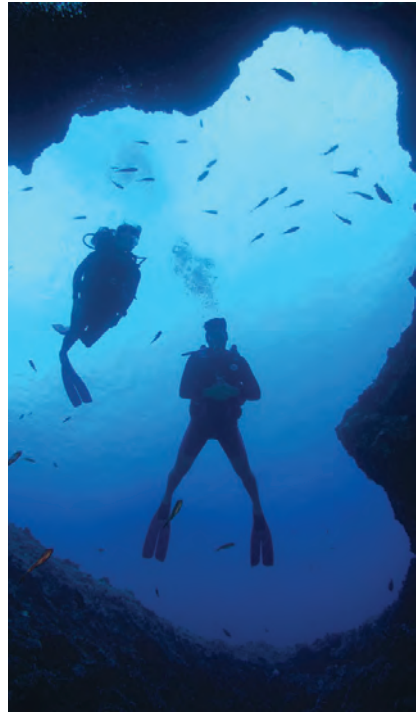
than 300 types of coral, 220 species of benthic marine algae, and 950 fish varieties, Guam is home to a diverse marine environment. Named one of the most affordable places to dive in Micronesia, our island offers a variety of sites for each certification level.

Dive environments for beginners and more experienced divers are concentrated more heavily in the south, with the exception of a few accessible dive spots in northern Guam. Experience two types of dives on Guam - those within Apra Harbor and those outside near the outer reef. Harbor dives, mostly accessible by boat, take place at WWI and WWII shipwrecks or hard coral reef.

The outer reef dives range from deep dropoffs to coral head and sandy flats of garden eels.

A wide variety of fish, sea anemones, and larger marine life like sea turtles, barracuda, and the occasional reef shark can be found at any of Guam's 150 dive sites.

Some of our most popular sites include:



Blue Hole

Located toward the tip of Orote Peninsula on the southern coast, Blue Hole is one of the island's most unique dive sites. Characterized as a 300-foot shaft cut into reef made of limestone, the site offers excellent visibility that often allows divers to see the top of the hole from the surface.

The shaft actually drops much further than air diving allows, but a large window opens to the outer wall at about 125 feet, allowing divers to exit and ascend after a free fall through the shaft. Resident moray eels and smaller creatures, like nudibranchs can be seen in holes inside the shaft walls.



Hap's Reef

Host to an array of tropical fish and coral, Hap's Reef is located off Agat Bay in the island's southern region. At 45 feet, the site is a favorite among beginning divers. Squirrelfish, butterfly fish, trumpet fish and soldierfish inhabit this area. Pay attention, and you'll even see an anemone of clownfish. During the boat ride, keep your eyes peeled for a school of dolphin that play in the area.

The Tokai Maru, a Japanese freighter sunk by a submarine torpedo attack during WWII, rests above the SMS Cormoran, scuttled on April 7, 1917. The site marks the only instance in the world where wrecks from two different countries and two different wars are nearly touching. The Tokai Maru, measuring about 500 feet long, is shallow enough to swim from bow to stern at about 42 feet. Inside, an old wash area with tiled floor and sink are visible. Shafts of light coming through doorways and beams have picturesque radiance for divers. The bow is also covered in brilliant yellow tubastrea corals and surrounded by abundant fish life.



**Tokai Maru - Cormoran
Shipwrecks**

Depth to top of Tokai - 42 feet
Depth to top of Cormoran - 70 feet

SMS Cormoran & Tokai Maru



Gab Gab II

The main dive site of Guam’s submarine optional tour, Gab Gab II is a great place to see large schools of giant trevally. Fish feeders that work daily to entertain submarine guests also give divers up close and personal encounters with large life among coral encrusted pinnacle and sponge formations. Lower areas of the reef have large blue elephant ear sponges hosting small goby fish, as well as dripping vase and round barrel sponges. Near the feeder buckets, divers can see a massive eel, hawksbill turtles, and an occasional nurse shark. Depth ranges from 36 feet to 70 feet.



The Crevice

Just south of the Blue Hole, the Crevice is a large fold in the cliff that runs along the island’s coast. Triangular in shape, the site

starts at nearly 70 feet. Coral formations like sea fans and whips are found, along with a number of tropical fish and sea turtles who take shelter among the large boulders. Like Blue Hole, it has excellent visibility and offers chance encounters with dolphins, barracuda, tuna, and sharks. Ideal conditions are from April through December.



Boat Tours

From dolphin watching to deep-sea fishing and exploring the jungle on a river cruise, Guam has a number of boat tour options for you to experience during your stay. Special tour operators and dive shops offer regular dolphin watching tours, making it easy to catch the playful animals in action at any time during your stay.

Many visitors also opt for fishing charters to take advantage of the teeming marine life our island has to offer. For the freshest menu, you may catch your own from the confines of a boat or try your hand at fishing off shore using a rod and reel, or a net (talaya) like the locals.

Guam offers some of the best open ocean sport fishing in the world and once held the world record for Pacific Blue Marlin. Book one of the local fishing charter

boats and head out for sailfish, marlin, yellow fin, mahi-mahi, skipjack, wahoo and more. As you prepare for this excursion, the most you will have to worry about is bringing the sunscreen. The charter company you select will give you the gear and bait you need for a memorable fishing experience.

If you'd rather just enjoy the fruits of someone else's labor, check out the fisherman's cooperative near the Agaña Boat Basin in Hagåtña, where fisherman often sell their daily catches when they come off the water. Take your pick at fresh tuna, salmon or "jack fish" to cook on your own or eat as sashimi. Many days, prepared seafood dishes are also available for sale.



Boonie Stomps

Take your first step to discovering all Guam has to offer by setting out on foot with a hike – or “boonie stomp” – as it’s known on our island. Trek to secluded jungle locations or along sandy beaches that average visitors never see.

The Guam Boonie Stomps, which lead guided stomps each weekend, will take visitors on hikes rated easy to very difficult through lush vegetation, concealed ponds, natural pools, and countless waterfalls.

Known as a hiker’s paradise, Guam is home to trails that wind up and down hills, cliff walls, and meander through beautiful

jungles. Each region of the island has distinct characteristics and a history all its own.

In the north,

you can venture to Tanguisson Beach and Shark’s Hole, an underwater pool that can be explored during calm seas, or Lost Pond, one of the island’s hidden freshwater treasures.

Or head to the south, where hikers can descend a cliff to an underground swimming pool that’s home to ancient latte stones. The historic artifacts, once used as pillars to support homes and structures, can be found many places off the beaten path. Wherever your journey takes you, the beauty of Guam will stay with you for many years to come.

Join the Guam Boonie Stomps each Saturday at 9 a.m. in the center court of Chamorro Village in Hagåtña for a small fee of \$2 for each hiker over the age of 12. Children must be accompanied by a responsible adult.

Some favorite boonie stomps on Guam include treks to Mount Lam Lam, known as the tallest mountain on Earth due to the bottom of the mountain stretching into the Marianas Trench, in the southern village of Umatac; Sigua Falls in the central portion of the island, which showcases some of the island’s most beautiful waterfalls; and Ritidian Point, an unspoiled jewel of natural beauty on the island’s northern point.

***Stomp tips:* Bring plenty of water with you on a hike. Tell someone where you are going and when to expect your return.**



Guam Golf

No matter what your level of play, Guam has a golf course to fit your skill level and satisfy your love for natural beauty. Seven courses offer holes designed by golf legends like Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus, Gary Player, and Sam Snead, and come complete with a breathtaking ocean view.



From the central village of Mangilao, north to Dededo, and back down south to Talofofu, you can satisfy your love of the game all across our island. Each course has pro shops that offer rental equipment and clothing, so the only thing on your mind will be your game.



Most hotel concierge desks will secure your game as well as offer transportation to and from your choice course.

Upper Tumon, about 2 minutes from hotel row, also offers a driving range if you opt for the long ball.



Whether you're planning a once in a lifetime experience for you and your guests or celebrating an anniversary or second honeymoon, Guam offers the magic to make lifetime memories.

With the natural beauty of our island serving

as a backdrop to romance, the island has become a popular choice for couples across Asia. As a result, several hotels have added full-service wedding planning departments, as well as unique chapels to their properties. Chapels of all styles and sizes dot the shoreline of resort Tumon, making it convenient to say your vows then transport your guests to a nearby restaurant, hotel, or entertainment facility for the celebration to follow.

Whether it's the simplest of ceremonies or the most elaborate affairs with hundreds of guests, styled settings, stretch limousines, and lavish menus, the wedding professionals on Guam can make your dreams come true.





Guam abounds with nightlife, suitable for all ages. Family fun could include the Chamorro Village Wednesday Night Market, which offers food and the chance to bring locally made products home. Take a stroll through Tumon and visit one of the many welcoming displays found especially during the holiday season.

For a unique take on your mealtime, try one of our cultural dance dinner shows. Several hotels throughout Tumon offer

cultural dance shows that blend amazing local talent with the history of our island. Drums beat while fire dancers and beautiful women in grass skirts captivate the crowd.

If it's bars and clubs, Tumon is the place to be, offering live music, lounge singers and DJs as well as a host of places to dance. Check out the local newspapers to find out if any visiting bands will be performing. There are also a few web sites dedicated to keeping people informed about who's doing what and where.

If you're in the mood to get on your dancing shoes, Guam is your next destination for a night out on the town. Scattered throughout the island are a wide array of nightclubs that will guarantee you an enjoyable and memorable nightlife experience. From electronic to hip-hop clubs, Guam provides all sorts of venues to satisfy your music tastes.

Tumon is the village best known for its abundance of party spots. Clubs appear in clusters along the streets to assure club-goers a fun and safe bar hopping experience, saving you the hassle of driving to each location.

Enjoy the scenic streets of Tumon scattered with palm trees as you take in the gorgeous view of Guam's calm blue waters. The streets light up at night as the village transforms into a city that doesn't sleep.

Clubs on Guam close
at 2 a.m.







Guam is a shopper's paradise. With dozens of luxury name-brand boutiques and duty-free shopping, there is no shortage of high-end retailers offering your choice of leather goods, clothing, jewelry, accessories, cosmetics, and perfumes. And the island's duty-free status often means name-brand merchandise and other items are less expensive than in their country of origin. A favorite activity for our visitors, shopping on Guam allows you to take advantage of merchandise without added tariffs you would find in other international destinations.

Other shopping options include large American-style shopping malls and open-air shops like Chamorro Village in Hagåtña. Several malls in the capital city, as well as surrounding villages like Tamuning, Dededo, and Tumon offer mid-range merchandise for everything

from individual to home and office needs. Restaurants in each shopping center allow you to grab a quick bite in between stores.

If you're looking for great value and unique gift items, the shops in Chamorro Village feature a number of local handicrafts – from hand woven baskets to tropical dresses and unique Micronesian jewelry. Explore the Wednesday night markets described on [page 44](#) to get some shopping in while you enjoy cultural dance performances and the best in local produce and cuisine.

If you're able to rise with the sun after a fun night out, the flea market along Marine Corps Drive in Dededo is a special weekend treat. Beginning at 5 a.m., residents set up individual tents to sell second-hand merchandise, fresh produce, fish, and homemade local cuisine. The flea market is a local favorite and a great way to truly experience the multiple cultures that call our island home.



the Plaza

Diamonds

HARNN

BREE

the Plaza

LeSports

MARC JACOBS

the Plaza
Welcome
PARADISE ISLAND



Apart from the rich Chamorro culture, the historic landmarks on Guam make the island a truly unique place to explore. From unspoiled beaches to World War II sites and thriving remnants of the Spanish era, the natural charm of our island offers something for every visitor.

Historic landmarks and scenic sites throughout Guam represent five different eras of the island's history, beginning with the Pre-Latte/Latte Period (2000 BC-1521 AD), and extending through the Spanish Era (1565-1898); the American Period (1898-1941); the Japanese

Occupation (1941-1944); Liberation and U.S. Territorial Status (1944-Present).

The beginning of our island's history is characterized by the use of latte, a limestone pillar (haligi) capped by a curved stone (tasa). Now known as a symbol of strength throughout the Marianas Islands where they are found, latte were once used as a foundation for homes and other buildings in ancient Chamorro culture.

Latte exist throughout the island as remnants of ancient Chamorro villages, and at sites including Senator Angel Santos Memorial Park (also known as Latte Stone Park) in Hagåtña. Now protected by the Guam Historical Preservation Committee, lattes are just some of the many attractions to explore on Guam.

Here are a few others you may find on your journey, beginning with the northern portion of the island and working your way down to the scenic south:

Northern Guam



South Pacific Peace Memorial Park

To commemorate all those who died on Guam during World War II, a Japanese nonprofit group called the South Pacific Memorial Association Mission funded the construction of this memorial, completed in May 1970. Located just off Marine Corps Drive at the foot of Mt. Matagi, it is known as the site of the last Japanese command post held by General Hideyoshi Obata, commander of the Imperial Japanese Army during WWII. The 50-foot tower, shaped like praying hands, commemorates the 500,000 Japanese lives lost throughout Micronesia during the war.



Mount Santa Rosa

Known as the highest point in northern Guam, Mount Santa Rosa is an extinct volcano that can be identified by the dome-shaped structures that sit at its peak. The point offers a bird's

eye view of nearby Andersen Air Force Base as well as the nearby island of Rota.



Battle of Yigo Monument

Commemorating one of the last WWII battles between the Japanese and U.S. Forces following the American invasion on July 21, 1944, the monument stands as a solemn reminder of the casualties of war. It is located across from a gas station off Marine Corps Drive in Yigo, where U.S. forces made their way through Japanese roadblocks on August 8, just two days before Americans declared the island secured.



Ritidian Point

Known as the site of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ritidian

Point is an unspoiled jewel of natural beauty on the island's northernmost tip. Once a restricted military area, the site is now open to the public and has grown into a popular weekend spot for family gatherings. With teeming marine life, the 772-acre refuge consists of 371 acres of native limestone forest and 401 acres of marine habitat that hosts endangered hawksbill and green sea turtles.



Dededo Flea Market

For the freshest fruit, the best deals on clothing and other items, you can't miss out on the early morning Dededo Flea Market. A weekend staple in the northern village, the market attracts visitors and tourists

seeking bargains and breakfast items influenced by cultures from Guam, the Philippines, and Micronesia. Only open on Saturday and Sunday mornings, you may need to set your early morning alarm to catch this attraction.



**Two Lovers Point
(Puntan Dos Amantes)**

A favorite among visitors, Two Lovers Point offers a breathtaking view and a look into the culture and history of the island. According to ancient folklore, two ill-fated lovers who had been forbidden to marry tied their hair together, then leapt to their deaths from this 378-foot-high cliff. The site offers a visitors center open daily and an unmatched view of the island.



Tanguisson Beach Park

Located just outside the village of Dededo, Tanguisson Beach Park shares its land with the power plant located on the southern side of the park. If you continue down the side road past the facility, the path opens to a beautiful beach home to mushroom-shaped rock formations just offshore. A popular hiking spot for locals and visitors, the beach is adjacent to a freshwater sinkhole called Lost Pond located north of the park.

Tamuning/Tumon/Harmon



Archbishop Felixberto Flores Statue

Father Flores served as bishop of Agaña from 1971 until his elevation to archbishop in March 1984. He died just over a year later from cardiac arrest. His statue, located within the traffic roundabout on the southern end of San Vitores Road in Tumon, depicts his likeness

holding small figures of Padre San Vitores and Our Lady of Camarin in the palms of his hands.



Japanese Bunker

Near the southern end of Tumon Bay, adjacent to Gov. Joseph Flores Memorial Beach Park, visitors will find a WWII fighter plane's propeller and a Japanese 12mm gun. Just a few yards north of both items, a Japanese bunker built during the country's occupation of Guam from 1941 to 1944 also sits as a reminder of the island's WWII history.



Gov. Joseph Flores Memorial Beach Park (Ypao)

Also known as Ypao Beach, Governor Joseph Flores Memorial Beach Park is Tumon's largest and oldest beach. A grass field housing an amphitheater, barbecue

pits, and numerous pavilions has made it a popular place for family gatherings as well as Guam Visitors Bureau signature events including the Guam Micronesia Island Fair and the Guam Ko'ko' Road Race held annually in October. The waters off the park encompass the protected Tumon Bay Marine Preserve.



Tumon Bay Marine Preserve

Many of Guam's most elegant hotels are situated on this strip of white sand bordering the sparkling blue waters of Tumon Bay, also known as "hotel row." Guam's favorite playground for visitors and tourists alike, the bay is bordered at both ends by towering, green cliffs. At the center is a sandbar built by the SeaBees in 1945 to assist in off-loading supplies from ships just outside the fringing reef.

The bay is one of the island's five marine preserves that offer some of the best snorkeling on the island.



Padre San Vitores Shrine

This monument marks the site where Chamorro Chief Matapang executed Padre San Vitores for baptizing

his daughter without his permission. The murder of San Vitores, who is credited for bringing Catholicism to Guam, sparked the Spanish-Chamorro Wars shortly after in 1672. The monument was erected in 1942, then replaced in 1968 after it incurred damage from WWII. Padre San Vitores, known as a martyr in the Catholic faith, was beatified in 1985.



Gun Beach

This remote beach, located at the northern end of hotel row in Tumon, hosts the remains of a Japanese pillbox housing a cannon from WWII.

The gun's rusting barrel points out to the Philippine Sea, which served to protect the island from invading U.S. forces. The site is one of two areas on Guam where there is a Japanese gun sitting in its original position. A winding adventure trail along the cliffline features beautiful ocean scenery and a unique view of downtown Tumon. A favorite spot for local divers, the best time to enjoy the water surrounding Gun Beach is when the water is calm. Otherwise, beware of dangerous rip tides.



Chinese Park

Established and donated

in 1985 by the Chinese Community of Guam, the Chinese Park overlooks Tumon Bay from a nearby cliffline in upper Tumon. Within the park, visitors can explore a large statue of Confucius, a symbol of morality, correctness of social relationships, justice, and serenity in the Chinese culture.



A.B. Won Pat International Airport Guam

The Guam Airport Authority took over operations from the Department of

Commerce in January 1976. Since then, the airport has launched international operations and numerous expansions. Located on a hill overlooking Tumon from the east, the A.B. Won Pat International Airport Guam handles 2.54 million passengers annually in the two-terminal facility, named for Guam's first U.S. Congressman.

Hagåtña



Chief Quipuha Park

Known as the first Chamorro chief who converted to Christianity, Padre San Vitores baptized

Chief Quipuha in 1672. The chief served as a maga'lahi, or high-ranking male, in the society, and was granted authority to hand down important decisions. He also donated land for the first Catholic Church to be constructed in Hagåtña, the site of which is now believed to be on the same spot as Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral Basilica. The memorial site honoring Chief Quipuha is located near Chamorro Village.



Chamorro Village (I Sengsong Chamorro)

Located next to the Hagåtña boat basin, the Chamorro Village is home to numerous gift shops featuring the work of local artists and craftsmen. Every Wednesday evening, the village hosts a night market that has become a favorite among both locals and visitors. Complete with live music, cultural dancing, and a wide selection of Chamorro, Asian, and Pacific Island delicacies, the market is home to vendors selling everything from clothing to handicrafts, bananas to betel nuts. Make sure you visit at least one time during your stay, as it is the best place to find local cuisine.



Paseo de Susana

Paseo de Susana,
behind the
Chamorro
Village,

is a peninsula built in the 1940's from rubble and debris that resulted from the destruction of Hagåtña after WWII. The peninsula contains Guam's main sports stadium and the Statue of Liberty.



Statue of Liberty

In 1950, the Boy Scouts of America erected this small replica of the U.S. Statue of Liberty overlooking Agaña Bay in observance

of the organization's 40th anniversary. Located near Chamorro Village within Paseo de Susana, the site offers a great view of arriving boats each evening and surf enthusiasts who catch waves at the boat basin.



Nieves Flores Memorial Library

In the heart of Hagåtña, the island's main public library houses the Guam Room, the repository of virtually all information about the island.

For individuals wanting to learn more about

Guam, the library features a display of museum artifacts that reinforces our rich history.



Plaza de España

Home to the governor's palace during the Spanish period, the Plaza de España is a favorite site for visitors. Although most of the palace was destroyed during the retaking of Guam during WWII by U.S. forces, three structures are still standing – the three-arch gate, the Azotea (or back porch), and the Chocolate House.



Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica

The center of Catholic faith on Guam, many believe this magnificent Church was built on the same site as Guam's first Catholic church.

The original structure survived from its completion in 1670 until the bombings of

WWII. The present church, completed in 1959, houses the original statue of Guam's patron saint, Our Lady of Camarin.



Santo Papa as Juan Pablo Dos Monument

Across the street from Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica, a statue of Pope John Paul II (Santo Papa as Juan Pablo Dos) commemorates the pope's first visit to the Marianas Islands in 1981. The bronzed papal statue rotates at a rate of one full revolution every 12 hours.



Guam Congress Building

Within the same area as Guam's most famous Catholic church, the Guam Congress Building, once known as the Guam Legislature Building (GLB), is awaiting

restoration. Originally built by the U.S. Navy and presented to the people of Guam in July 1948, the site was renamed the Carlos P. Taitano Guam Legislature Building.



San Antonio Bridge (Tolai Acho')

Built by the Spanish Governor Manuel Muro in the 1800's as a means of crossing the Agaña River, the San Antonio Bridge survived the bombing of Hagåtña in WWII but lost usefulness when the Agaña River was diverted during postwar restructuring of the city. The landmark was named in honor of San Antonio de Padua, a Portuguese Catholic saint that lived from 1195-1231.

Sirena the Mermaid

Located beneath the San Antonio Bridge in Hagåtña, the statue of Sirena represents a Guam legend



about a girl who disobeyed her mother. Sirena, who chose her passion for swimming over running errands, was cursed by her mother one day when she was late returning home. Her mother wished she would become part of what she loved and never come back. Before Sirena could change completely into a fish, her godmother stopped the curse. Legend says Sirena swam out to sea, where ship captains still see her.



Senator Angel Leon Guerrero Santos (Latte Stone Park) Memorial Park

Commonly known as Latte Stone Park, this site offers visitors a glimpse into ancient Chamorro culture, which used these structures as a foundation for homes and other buildings. Eight lattes, which were discovered in the Me'pu area of southern Guam, then moved to Hagåtña for historic preservation are shown here. Due to advancements in preservation efforts, latte stones are no longer moved if found.



Fort Santa Agueda

Also known as Fort Apugan, this Spanish historic site was built in the 1800's near the Government House overlooking Hagåtña. Recently restored by the Hagåtña Historic Foundation, the site was originally built to keep the bay and city safe from intruders. Three historic cannons still sit on the site.



Government House

The architectural design of the Government House, the Governor's official residence, incorporates elements of the Chamorro and Spanish heritage in its architectural design. Located on Kasamata Hill in Agaña Heights, the residence commands an excellent view of the city of Hagåtña and Agaña Bay. Construction on the original building began in 1952 and was completed two years later. Major reconstruction followed the destruction wrought by Super Typhoon Pamela in 1976. The expanded structure occupies 22,000 square feet.

Central Guam



Piti Bomb Holes

One of five marine preserves on Guam, the Piti Bomb Holes located near the Fisheye Marine Resort and Observatory attracts a large amount of fish and other marine life. Although the large underwater craters appear manmade, they are natural coral formations. The site is a favorite among beginning divers and snorkelers.



Guam Veterans Cemetery

Located in Piti, the 18-acre Guam Veterans Cemetery is reserved exclusively for veterans of the Armed Forces. A chapel in the center of the park is open daily for visitors.



Pago Bay Overlook

Located near the village of Yona, the Pago Bay Overlook provides a sunrise view over one of the island's most beautiful bays. The site below was once home to an old Spanish settlement until it was decimated by smallpox in 1856. Today the bay is popular for fishing, kiteboarding, and other water sports. If you look closely, you can see the University of Guam campus across the bay.



University of Guam

Founded in June 1952 as the Territorial College of Guam, the University of Guam in the central village of Mangilao has grown into an accredited four-year land-grant institution. Local and international students pursue degrees offered in more than 30 undergraduate programs and more than 10 master's degree programs. UOG

is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.



War in the Pacific National Historical Park

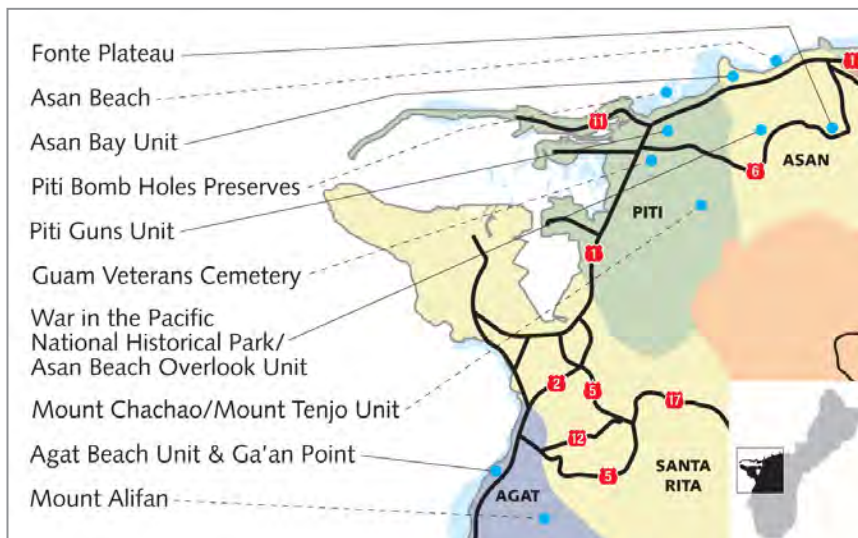
Comprised of seven different park areas — both on land and under the sea — the War in the Pacific National Historical Park operated by the National Park Service honors all who participated in the Pacific Theater of WWII, including those from the United States, Japan, and the Allied nations. Spanning a total of 1,000 acres, the park hosts thousands of residents and visitors each year. Information can be obtained at the T. Stell Newman Visitor Center near the U.S. Naval Base Guam entrance on Marine Corps Drive. You may also contact the park at 1(671) 333-4050 or visit www.nps.gov.

The seven sites of the park include:



Asan Beach Overlook Unit

The overlook provides visitors with virtually the same view the Japanese had of Apra Harbor as U.S. Forces arrived on the shores of Guam. This site is a World



War II memorial that includes bronze signage explaining the war. Visitors can also learn from carved bronze walls that display the names of American soldiers and people who faced adversity during the war and the Japanese occupation. The site, where U.S. Forces landed on July 21, 1944, contains guns, caves, pillboxes, and 445 underwater reef and relics.

Asan Bay Unit

Between the War in the Pacific National Historical Park's Visitor Center and the War in the Pacific National Historical Park Unit in Asan is a small memorial dedicated to more than 16,000 U.S. soldiers who contributed to the island's liberation



from Japanese forces in 1944. The jungle near this area encompasses caves, pillboxes, a bridge, several foxholes, and a 75mm mountain gun.



Piti Guns Unit

One of several defense positions devised by the Japanese, this site houses three Vickers type Model 3 140mm coastal defense guns. Under the Japanese occupation, local Chamorros were

forced to build this site and others like it. The guns present have a firing range of more than 10 miles, which was detrimental to approaching U.S. Forces. Later on, the site housed an Experimental Agricultural Station funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Mount Chachao/ Mount Tenjo Unit

This southern site provided Japanese defenders with a view of approaching U.S. troops landing at Asan Beach. The trail, a popular site for hikers, leads to foxholes, trenches, and an American gun placement.

Agat Beach Unit & Ga'an Point

This southern area was strategically chosen by U.S.

Forces as a landing point during their invasion of Guam in

1944. While ultimately, the plan was to capture Orote Point to the north, Ga'an Point and the entire Agat beachfront was used to first offload supplies and equipment used in the inland advance. Two heavily camouflaged guns near the beach helped Japanese forces subdue some approaching troops, although they were ultimately overcome. A pillbox still remains at the site, where the 1st



Provisional Marine Brigade, followed by the 305th Regimental Combat Team and the 77th Army Infantry stormed the shores.

Mount Alifan

Home to bomb crater remains, this undeveloped unit is the former site of a WWII Japanese command post. Due to its location, access is difficult for visitors.

Fonte Plateau

Once a Japanese naval communications center located on Nimitz Hill, the site was one of the more bitter battles between the U.S. Marines and the Japanese. The unit was later renamed Nimitz Hill, after Admiral Chester Nimitz, who served as Commander in Chief for the Pacific Command (CINCPAC) headquarters.



Adelup Point

South of Hagåtña, Adelup Point is the

government complex where the Governor's Office and other government agencies are located. There are meeting rooms and a small display of pre-contact artifacts. At the top of the complex are the recently dedicated Hall of Governors and the Latte of Freedom. The two structures, completed in May 2010, offer a meeting venue and site for visitors. Both are historically significant and host a spectacular view of the island's coast.



Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo Complex

The 20th Guam Legislature dedicated the Governor's office and surrounding complex at Adelup to the late Gov. Ricardo Bordallo in 1997. He is noted as one of Guam's great leaders for having sound business sense, vision for the island's future and a love of farming.



Padre Palomo Park

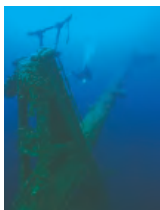
On December 11, 1859, Don Jose Bernardo Palomo y Torres became the first Chamorro priest after being baptized more than 20 years earlier by village parish priest Padre Don Ciriaco del Espiritu Santo, who was praised for ministry to numerous natives even while falling ill. A small park dedicated to Padre Don Jose Bernardo Palomo y Torres, most often referred to as Padre Palomo, is located next to the U.S. Naval Cemetery.



SMS Cormoran Monument at U.S. Naval Cemetery

Now a favorite dive site in Guam's Apra Harbor, the German cruiser SMS Cormoran II arrived on Guam in August 1914 requesting fuel. Then-Gov. William Maxwell refused to comply with the cruiser's request, forcing it into internment on Guam. The ship is also said to have been the site of the first shots fired by the U.S. military in WWI. As German crews preparing to scuttle the ship worked aboard, nearby U.S. Forces fired a shot over the bow. A monument dedicated to SMS Cormoran is located at U.S. Naval Cemetery.

Southern Guam



Apra Harbor Shipwrecks

Dive shops across the island offer numerous boat dives each week to Apra Harbor

including the unique site of the German SMS Cormoran II and the Japanese Tokai Maru. The site is the only place in the world where two ships from two different

countries and two different wars touch beneath the surface. The German cruiser, scuttled by the ship's captain in 1917, lies at 130 feet underwater, just beneath the Tokai Maru, an 8,300-ton passenger-cargo ship that sunk amid fierce fighting in 1944.

The harbor is also home to the 1,900-ton freighter Kitsugawa Maru sunk in 1944, which sits upright at 160 feet, and an American Tanker.



Namo Falls Tropical Garden

Located in the village of Santa Rita, Namu features two waterfalls each on opposite ends of the park. A unique enhancement to these falls is the abundance of tropical flora for visitors to enjoy during their trek through Namu.



Talifak Bridge

Known locally as the Old Spanish Bridge,

this site was originally built as part of El Camino Real, the first road connecting Hagåtña to Umatac. The bridge crossed the Talifak River in Agat when it was built in the late 1700s from wood, then reconstructed in the mid-1800s using the stonework seen today.



Mount Lamlam

Measuring from the mountain's base, which

reaches into the Marianas Trench, to its peak 1,334 feet above sea level, Guam's highest point is technically the tallest mountain in the world, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Hikers can reach the summit from a trailhead across from Cetti Bay Overlook in about 30 minutes, where they are rewarded with unmatched panoramic views of the island. Nearby Mt. Jumullong Manglo features several crosses symbolic of the island's Catholic faith.



Cetti Bay Overlook

From this high vantage point in Guam's scenic southern mountains, the Cetti Bay Overlook offers a view similar to the summit of Mount Lamlam - without the hike. Visitors can also see nearby Cocos Island, a popular resort area about 2.5 miles off the coast of Guam's southernmost tip.



Sella Bay

For a sweeping view of the mountainous southern portion of Guam, visitors can stop by at this site, which offers a fantastic overlook just 88 steps from a convenient pavilion. Follow the trail down the mountain to find the remains of an ancient Chamorro village, where latte stones and an old stone beehive oven can still be seen.



I Memorias Para I Lalahita

Dedicated in 1971 to the Guam men who died in Vietnam, this site offers a view of Guam's

southern mountains that's hard to match. A two-foot high wall surrounding the coral and stone memorial pavilion allows you to take a seat and admire surrounding water fall valleys, mountain ranges, and the village of Umatac below.



Fort Nuestra Señora de la Soledad

Fort Soledad, as this site is commonly known, is the last of four Spanish fortifications built in the village of Umatac. Located atop a steep bluff, the fort provides a superior view of the village, the bay, the rugged coastline, and the imposing southern mountain range. It was constructed to strengthen the defenses of Guam's most prominent Spanish-era bay.



A small village tucked away in the island's southern mountains, Umatac is believed to be where Spanish

explorer Ferdinand Magellan first landed on Guam in 1521. It is also home to “Fouha” rock (Chamorro for “fertility”), located near Umatac Bay. According to Guam legend, the rock is the resting place of the goddess Fu’una and her brother Puntan, who are credited with creating the world and its people.



Magellan Monument

This site honors the first landing on Guam by Spanish explorer Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. Each year on March 21, the people of Umatac

celebrate Discovery Day to commemorate the historic occasion. The monument, located within Umatac Bay Park, overlooks a scenic view of the bay’s black rocky coastline.



San Dionisio Catholic Church

San Dionisio Catholic Church is one of two churches built by Spanish missionaries called Capuchins. San Dionisio Catholic Church still stands and is used by Catholics

in Umatac. This church is actually the last of several buildings constructed on that site. In 1681, the first church was destroyed by Chamorros who opposed the Spanish occupation. The second was decimated by a typhoon in 1693. The present-day building, which overlooks Umatac Bay, was rebuilt by Father Marcelo de Villava in 1939. Ruins of its predecessor buildings can be found about 50 yards east of the current church.



Merizo Pier Park

Located in the southern village of Merizo, the pier offers a gateway to nearby Cocos Island, a popular resort spot for visitors. The Merizo Pier is also the site of an annual water festival held each November, the Malesso Fiestan Tasi.



Cocos Island

Five miles off Guam’s southern coastline, this 100-acre island resort is just a short ferry ride from Merizo. Water activities of all kinds including jet skiing, windsurfing, snorkeling and quiet beaches allow guests to experience the crystal clear waters surrounding the small island. A

ferry runs several times a day to the resort, where meals, snacks and beverages are available.



Merizo Bell Tower (Kampanayan Malesso)

Built in 1910 at the request of Father Cristobal de Canalas, this tower was constructed

in an effort to unify the people of Merizo with organized community functions. The bell, which is no longer in operation, was rung to announce meetings, special events, and masses. Restored in 1981, it is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Santa Marian Kamalen Park (Our Lady of Camarin)

Adjacent to the Merizo Bell Tower, the Santa Marian Kamalen Park honors the island's patroness saint. Our Lady of Camarin, as she is commonly known, is honored each year with a special celebration in December. Although origins of the original statue vary, one legend states two crabs escorted the patroness ashore more than 300 years

ago. The park contains a replica of the beloved figure, while the original is housed in the Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica in the capital city of Hagåtña.



Merizo Conbento (Kombenton Malesso')

Known as the oldest building on Guam, the Merizo Conbento was built by the Spanish to house the priest assigned to San Dimas Catholic Church. Constructed in 1858, the building demonstrates a style introduced by Spain and North Africa during the 1600's. The site is the only Spanish building still in use as a parish house.



Tinta and Faha Massacre Sites

As U.S. Forces approached Merizo in WWII, Japanese soldiers massacred nearly 50 Chamorro men

and women at these sites in two separate incidents on July 15 and 16, 1944. The incident sparked revolt from the village people, who ended up killing all



Japanese soldiers in the area, thus liberating themselves from their control. Each year, the people from Merizo hold a ceremony at these sites in remembrance of the men and women killed during the liberation of Guam.



Bear Rock

Just south of the village of Inarajan, a large rock welcomes passersby

to Agfayan Bay. Due to its resemblance to the animal, it is aptly named Bear Rock. A boat ramp near the main road is a great place for visitors to take photos of the landmark.



Inarajan (Inalahan) Village

Named to the National Historic Register in 1977, the village of Inarajan is experiencing a revitalization effort to protect several of its buildings. The Inalahan Foundation has partnered with the American Institute of Architects Guam Chapter to breathe new life into the Inarajan Community Center, the

Baptist church, the Doris Flores Lujan House, and the Manibusan House. A complete restoration of the Anna Leon Guerrero House, built in 1901, has already been completed. Inarajan, a village rich in cultural flair, is also home to the favorite visitor spot, Gef Pa'go Chamorro Cultural Village.



Inarajan Pools

A natural system of swimming holes just off the main road near the village's Catholic Church, Inarajan Pools is a popular spot for both visitors and residents. Several on-site barbecue pits and picnic shelters, as well as an old diving board that serves as a jumping off point for thrill seekers, has helped make the site a favorite hangout.



St. Joseph Catholic Church

Named after the patron saint of Inarajan, St. Joseph Catholic Church remains the center

of many activities including fiestas, weddings, and novenas. According to oral tradition, a large statue of St. Joseph housed within the church was originally

intended for the church in Umatac. Because of rough waters, the ship carrying the statue as it arrived on Guam could not sail all the way to its destination, and instead stopped in Inarajan.



Gef Pa'go Chamorro Cultural Village

Modeled after a traditional Chamorro village in the 1940's and 1950's, Gef Pa'go takes visitors back to a time when bread was baked in ovens, rope was hand woven, and the women of Guam were frocked in bright-colored skirts. The village, which is open daily, is managed by the Historic Inalahan Foundation in an effort to preserve the local culture and pass down traditions to younger generations. It is a favorite spot for visitors and local schoolchildren.



Chief Gadao Statue

Located near the entrance to Gef Pa'go, the Chief Gadao statue depicts a powerful

and well-respected leader in the village's history. According to Guam legend, Chief Gadao challenged the chief of Tumon in a contest of strength many years ago. The two powerful leaders rowed a canoe in opposite directions, breaking it in half. The statue in Inarajan depicts Chief Gadao rowing his half of the canoe.



Gadao's Cave

Located near the entrance to Inarajan Bay, Gadao's cave depicts the ancient Guam legend about its powerful chief in pictographs inside the cave walls. The drawings have made the site one of the more famous caves on the island.



Inarajan Falls

One of the island's many waterfalls, this Inarajan site is a favorite among hikers who often plan boonie stomps to the falls from the southern mountains near Cetti Bay Overlook. The site, although difficult to get to, offers a shallow swimming pool to cool off and a beautiful view.



Talofofu Bay Beach Park

Located on the southern side of Guam's most attractive bays, Talofofu Bay Beach Park is a favorite spot for local surfers used to the rough waters of the island's southern region. The site's black sand beach, which offers a great photo opportunity, was also one site of Japanese forces who invaded Guam in December 1941.



Talofofu Falls

The main attraction at Talofofu Falls Resort Park off a road leading through Malojloj, is a 30-foot waterfall that cascades into the Ugum River to a deep

pool. Although the falls is often used as a hike destination, visitors can easily access it through the park. A replica of the cave occupied by Sergeant Shoichi Yokoi, a Japanese soldier who hid for 28 years in the jungle after U.S. Forces liberated Guam in 1944, can be found near the site.



Yokoi's Cave

A well-known Japanese soldier among both residents and visitors of Guam, Sergeant Shoichi Yokoi hid for more than a quarter century in the jungles of Guam. After hiding from invading American Forces in 1944 for years, he was discovered by Talofofu farmers in 1972. Tools of his survival are now displayed in the Guam Museum in Hagåtña.

Whether your stay on Guam is a few days or several weeks, there are some activities you just can't miss. So put on your sunscreen, grab your zories (Chamorro for "flip-flops"), and get ready to explore "*Where America's day begins!*"





Shop for your favorite luxury brands.

Guam is no stranger to shopping – our island has everything from luxury brands to local handicrafts. No matter what’s on your shopping list, from leather goods, watches, perfumes, cosmetics, clothing, or other accessories, we have it. Check out hotel row in Tumon or the Wednesday night markets at Chamorro Village in Hagåtña.



Take the southside tour.

Whether you opt to rent a car or go through your hotel’s concierge to secure a tour bus or private guide, you can’t miss out on the island’s south side. With scenic mountain ranges and a thriving Chamorro culture, Guam’s southern villages – from Santa Rita to

Inarajan – offer everything from delicious local cuisine to an inside look at our unique culture.



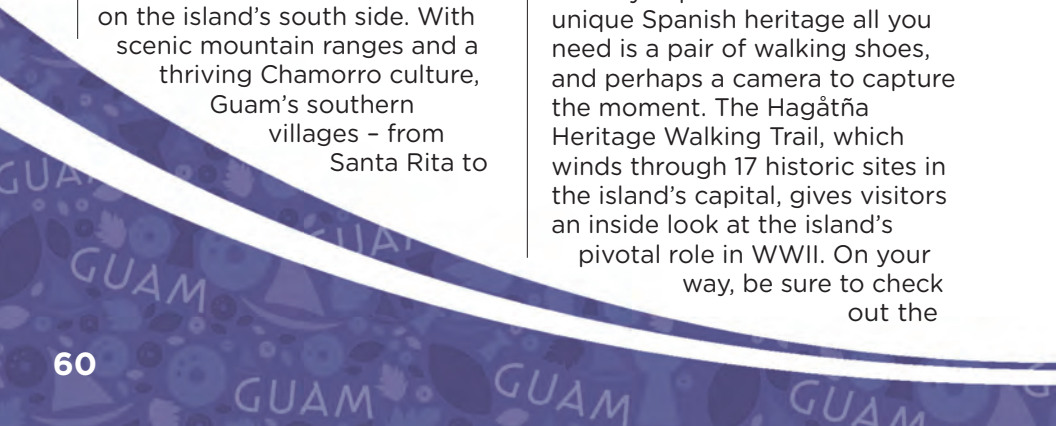
Play 18 holes at any of Guam’s seven golf courses.

Experience golf like you never have before – complete with ocean view. Each of Guam’s courses feature holes designed by legends like Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer, offering the sport’s best to visitors in a tropical environment. While many courses require a drive, most hotels offer transportation to and from your choice of course on the island.



Walk the Hagåtña Heritage Walking Trail and visit Chamorro Village.

To truly experience the island’s unique Spanish heritage all you need is a pair of walking shoes, and perhaps a camera to capture the moment. The Hagåtña Heritage Walking Trail, which winds through 17 historic sites in the island’s capital, gives visitors an inside look at the island’s pivotal role in WWII. On your way, be sure to check out the



Wednesday or Friday night markets at Chamorro Village, a must-see for visitors. Business hours for the village are Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., although the evening markets usually starts around 7 p.m. For more information, call 1 (671) 475-0375 or email chamvilg@ns.gov.gu.



Cool off at the waterslide of your choice.

On Guam, you can always try your hand at being a kid again. With several waterparks to choose from, cooling off can be fun regardless of your age. Check with your hotel concierge to find out how you can experience thrilling water slides, kayaks, snorkeling, or a number of other activities – most of the time only a few minutes from your hotel.



Go for a hike (also known as a boonie stomp).

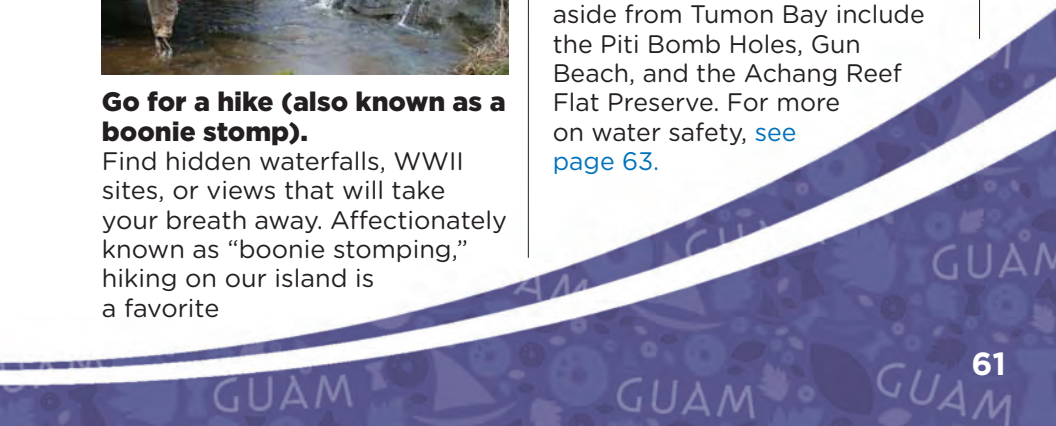
Find hidden waterfalls, WWII sites, or views that will take your breath away. Affectionately known as “boonie stomping,” hiking on our island is a favorite

activity for residents and visitors. Oftentimes, some of the most beautiful views on the island can only be reached with a pair of hiking boots. Guam Boonie Stompers, a local group of enthusiasts, meet each Saturday morning at 9 a.m. in the center court of Chamorro Village for guided hikes.



Snorkel Tumon Bay or take a dive outside.

Get up close and personal with Guam’s pristine ocean environment and the hundreds of fish and coral varieties that call our waters home. Several dive shops certified through the largest dive certification organization in the world, Professional Association of Dive Instructors (PADI), are available to either teach you how to scuba or take you on guided snorkeling tours. If you’d rather venture out on your own, you can do that too. Just make sure you have fins, a mask, and proper knowledge of the marine environment you plan to explore. Some popular snorkeling spots aside from Tumon Bay include the Piti Bomb Holes, Gun Beach, and the Achang Reef Flat Preserve. For more on water safety, [see page 63](#).





Experience Gef Pa'go Chamorro Cultural Village.

The Inarajan site, modeled after a traditional island village from the 1940's and 1950's, is an ideal place to explore the unique Chamorro culture and its history. Take a step back in time by learning how to weave hats or bowls, weave rope from tree bark, or make your own coconut candy. The historic preservationists in the southern village take pride in their culture and are eager to teach visitors, residents, and their younger generation the "Chamorro spirit." The village is open daily from 9 a.m. to noon. For more information, call 1 (671) 828-1671/2 or email info@gefpagoguam.org.

Indulge yourself at any of Guam's luxurious spas.

Guam's world-class spas can be found in many of the hotels in



Tumon, as well as outside. Indulgence is the name of the game. With licensed massage therapists and well-respected spa chains available, the hard part will be choosing what treatment to experience. From facials, manicures and pedicures to several massage treatments and unique aromatherapy, it's easy to center yourself in a tropical paradise.



Learn to party island style or try your hand at karaoke.

The nightlife on Guam offers something for everyone. Visitors can experience everything from authentic island dinner shows at many of the hotels to a Las Vegas-style cocktail event in Tumon. If relaxing to the tunes of soft island music is more your speed, you're in luck. Although everything from karaoke hotspots to small pubs and dance clubs can be found in the resort area of Tumon, the choices for local entertainment span far beyond the strip. Don't be surprised if you find a local pub serving hors d'oeuvres either -known locally as pupus. Just enjoy the fare, order your favorite cocktail, and let go of the day. For a schedule of entertainment, check out the daily paper or visit www.visitguam.com.

Safety Tips

Guam has always been known as a safe destination for families and friends traveling as a group. We would like to ensure our visitors' safety by asking you follow these tips:

Plan your trips wisely.

- Ask for directions at your hotel on how to get to any attractions you want to visit.
- Stick to well-lighted public areas.
- Only carry cash when you need it. Most restaurants and shops on Guam take credit cards.
- Don't leave maps or obvious travel materials in plain view in your car.
- If you get lost, find an open business and ask for directions.
- When in doubt, always look to your hotel or call the Guam Visitors Bureau at 1 (671) 646-5278/9.



Sun Safety

- Use sunscreen on all areas of exposed skin, with a skin protection factor (SPF) of at least 15. Doctors recommend people with fair skin use at least an SPF 35. Reapply regularly.
- Wear sunglasses, along with protective clothing and a hat.

- Avoid the sun between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., when the sun's ultraviolet rays are the strongest.

Water Safety

Always familiarize yourself with safety signs posted at swimming areas. During certain seasons, Guam's beaches have been known to harbor jellyfish, which cause painful stings to the skin. If you see clear jelly-like creatures, do not enter the water.

If you have questions, ask a lifeguard on duty.



- Don't swim in areas that don't have a lifeguard on duty and never swim alone.
- Never rely on an inflatable object to stay afloat if you can't swim.
- Supervise children in the water closely.
- Don't swim while intoxicated.
- Discourage rough play in the water.
- Stay close to shore. Under no circumstances should you wander close to the reef at any time as unseen water currents can be life threatening.
- Stay out of the water during thunderstorms and bad weather.



Vladivostock

5 HOURS

South Korea

Japan

China

5 HOURS

4.5 HOURS

3.5 HOURS

Hong Kong

Taiwan

4.5 HOURS

3.5 HOURS

Philippines

3.5 HOURS



Philippine Sea

Republic of Palau

Palau

Australia





SIGHTSEEING, POINTS OF INTEREST, & PUBLIC BEACHES

- Dededo Flea Market
- Tanguisson Beach Park
- Two Lovers Point (Puntan Dos Amantes)
- Padre San Vitores Shrine
- Tumon Bay Marine Preserve
- Chinese Park
- A.B. Won Pat International Airport Guam
- Governor Joseph Flores Memorial Beach Park (Ypao)
- Japanese Bunker
- Guam Visitors Bureau
- Archbishop Felixberto Flores Statue

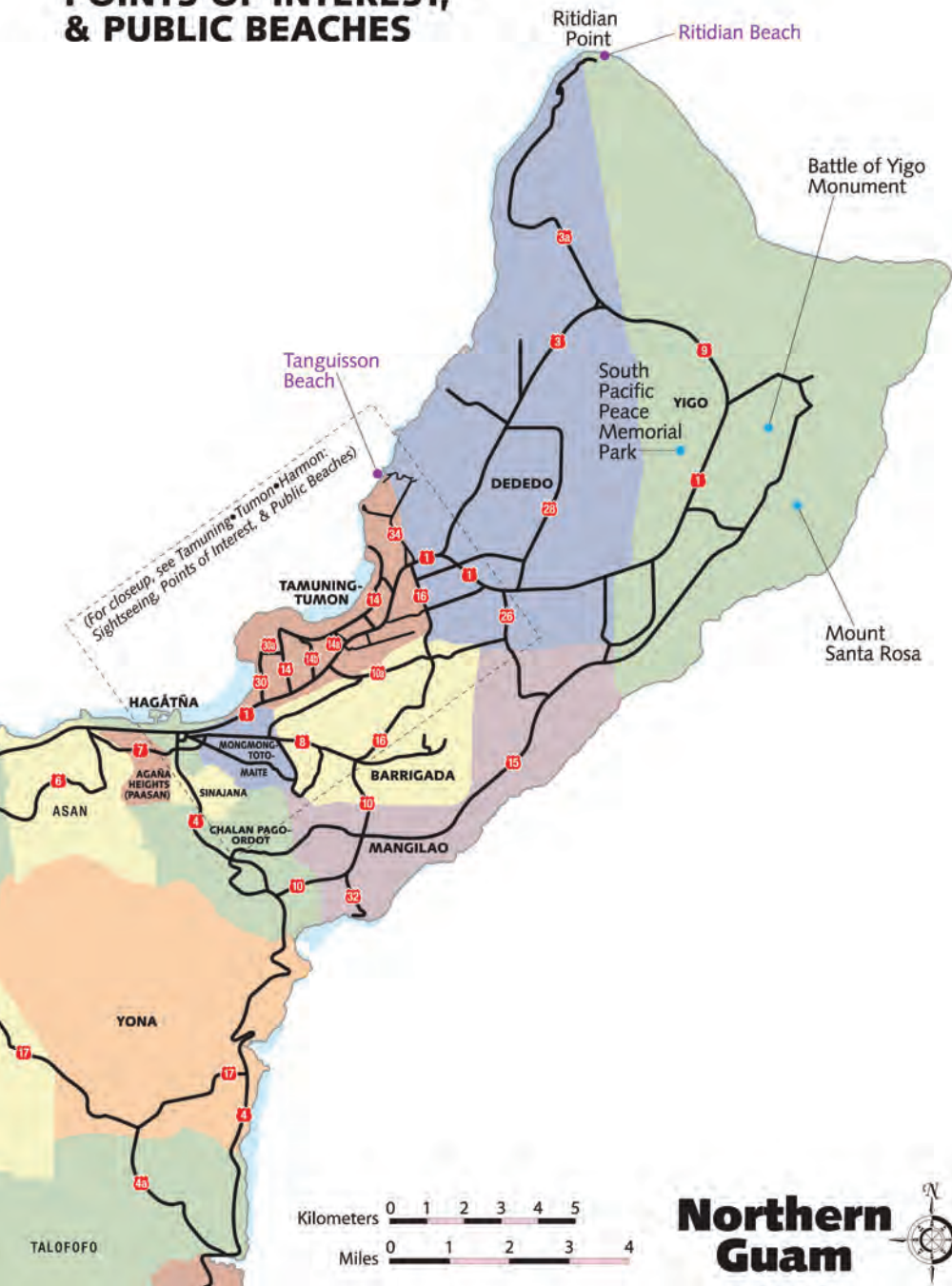


Tamuning • Tumon • Harmon (Central Guam)



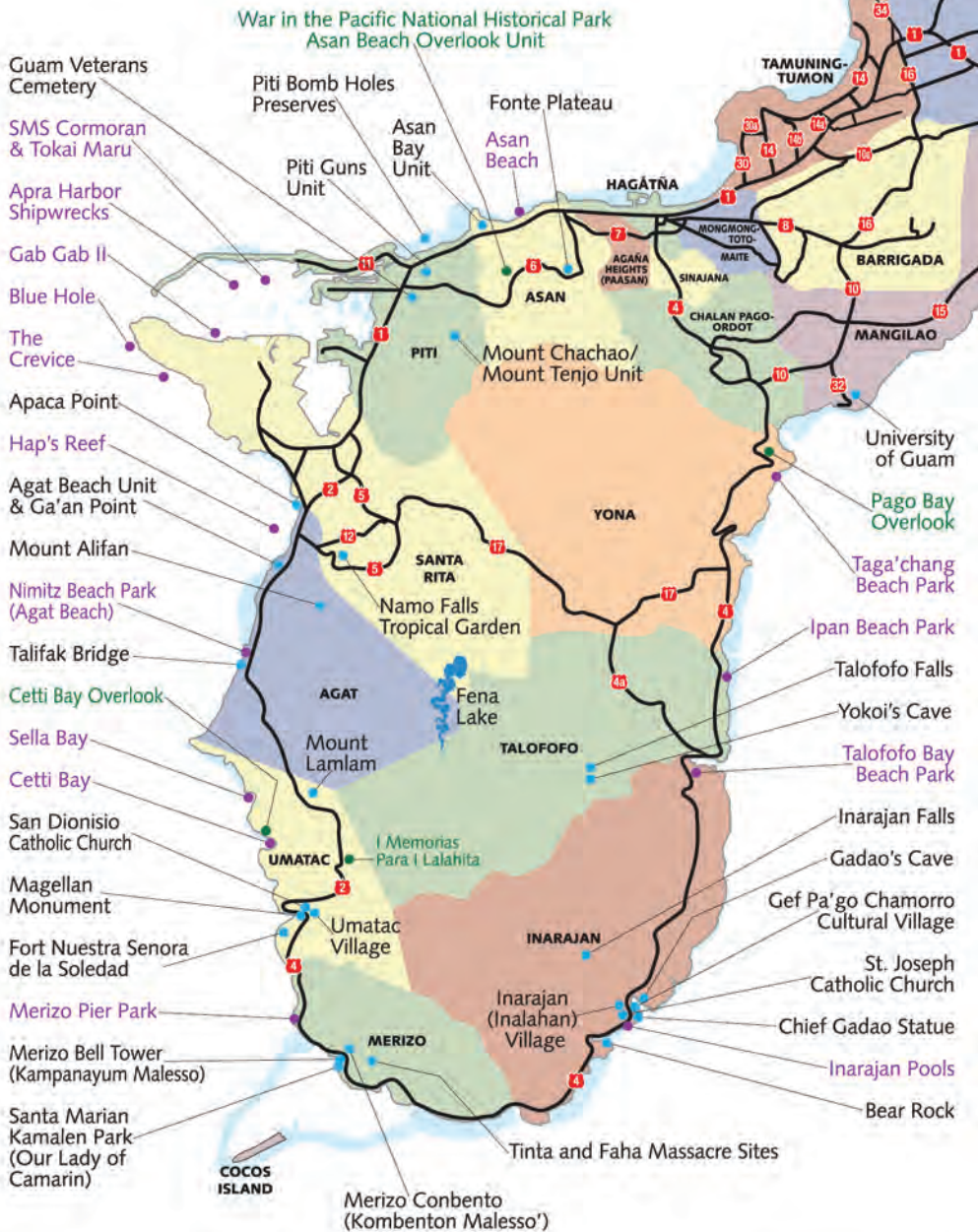


SIGHTSEEING, POINTS OF INTEREST, & PUBLIC BEACHES





SIGHTSEEING, POINTS OF INTEREST, & PUBLIC BEACHES





Hagåtña

SIGHTSEEING & POINTS OF INTEREST



Fina posguen Hagåtña Hagåtña Heritage Walking Trail

Walk through time



Trail Description: The trail will begin at Fort Santa Agueda, more popularly known as Fort Agaña, down San Ramon hill through the Plaza de Espana. From there, the tour will continue to Stanner Plaza over to the Agaña Spanish Bridge. Then, the trail will go around the perimeter coastline of the Paseo, across Chief Kepuha Park, and end in Padre Palomo Park.

Trail Length: 1.5 kilometers

Estimated Time: 45 minutes

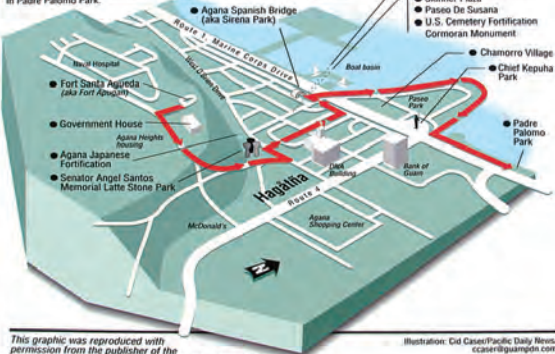
Difficulty: Easy

Trail Map: A map showing the route starting at Fort Santa Agueda, going through Plaza de Espana, Stanner Plaza, Agaña Spanish Bridge, Paseo de Susana, Chief Kepuha Park, and ending at Padre Palomo Park.

Points of Interest: Fort Santa Agueda (aka Fort Agaña), Government House, Agaña Heights Housing, Agaña Japanese Fortification, Senator Angel Santos Memorial Latta Stone Park, Plaza de Espana, Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica, Inular Guard Monument, Pope John Paul II Monument, Guam Legislature Building, Stanner Plaza, Paseo De Susana, U.S. Cemetery Fortification, Corroan Monument, Chamorro Village, Chief Kepuha Park, Padre Palomo Park.

Walk through time

The trail will begin at Fort Santa Agueda, more popularly known as Fort Agaña, down San Ramon hill through the Plaza de Espana. From there, the tour will continue to Stanner Plaza over to the Agaña Spanish Bridge. Then, the trail will go around the perimeter coastline of the Paseo, across Chief Kepuha Park, and end in Padre Palomo Park.



- Plaza de Espana
- Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica
- Inular Guard Monument
- Pope John Paul II Monument
- Guam Legislature Building
- Stanner Plaza
- Paseo De Susana
- U.S. Cemetery Fortification
- Corroan Monument
- Chamorro Village
- Chief Kepuha Park
- Padre Palomo Park

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Adelup Point

WEST O'BRIEN DRIVE

Naval Hospital

Kilometers

0

1/4

1/2

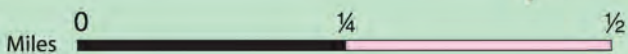
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1

- SMS Cormoran Monument at U.S. Naval Cemetery
- Padre Palomo Park
- Chief Quipuha Park
- Nieves Flores Memorial Library
- Statue of Liberty
- Guam Congress Building
- Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica
- Chamorro Village (I Sengsong Chamorro)
- Senator Angel Leon Guerrero
- Santos Memorial Park (Latte Stone Park)
- Santo Papa as Juan Pablo Dos Monument
- Plaza de España
- San Antonio Bridge (Tolai Acho')
- Sirena the Mermaid
- Government House
- Fort Santa Agueda
- (Hagåtña/Bay Overlook)
- Pacific War Museum
- Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo Complex
- Latte of Freedom



Hagåtña





CARABAO

BOAR

COCONUT CRAB

MONITOR LIZARD

CHICKENS

GUAM RAIL (KOKO BIRD)

DEER

A Few of Guam's Wildlife
Although some of the animals on our island are indigenous, many were brought by early settlers. The carabao, which has become a great symbol in the culture, for example, was brought by the Spanish to help with labor



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