HAFA ADAI EVERYDAY
Sharing the Hafla Adai Spirit with Our Visitors and Each Other
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SEPTEMBER HAFA ADAI PLEDGE SIGNING CEREMONY AT MCEYS PLUS

In the photos (from L to R) Nathan Denhol, Deputy General Manager, Guam Visitors Bureau; Eric Tydingco, Owner & CEO, Pivi, LLC; Gloria Tatatto, Office Manager, American Passport Renewal Center; William Sellen, Owner/Course Director, Sellen Divers, Inc.; Rodolfo Fajenon & Liberty Magat, Branch Supervisor, Member Service Representative Mortgage, Navy Federal Credit Union; James Miller, Project/Project Manager, Guam Clearing Matters; India Sekiguchi, President, The Island King Imports; Joseph Cruz, Owner, Affiliated Lifestyles; Chelita Tatan, Owner, Smallfry’s Children’s Boutique and Leonora C. Rapolla, Office Manager, Cyclist 141.

CHAGI CHAMORRO
Please speak more slowly.
Pot fabot lanteg i Ispadesposo.

CHAMORRO WORD PUZZLE

GUAM VILLAGES
Apaga Heights
Apag
Ayaan
Barragada
Chalan Pago
Dededo
Hagåtña
Inarajan
Hånlå
Maité
Mangilao
Merizo
Mongmong

LIVING THE HAFA ADAI PLEDGE
Incorporates traditional Chamorro images and local art throughout the place and website.

CHAMORRO CHANT DATES BACK TO ANCIENT TIMES
Women performed this ritual during an extended period of mourning around the deceased, prior to burial. They walked and recited lines about the qualities of the deceased, asking his spirit why he left his family, his fishing spear, his canoe, and so on. Today, Chamorro chants have become a ceremonial tradition that has become part of official cultural welcoming rituals and other cultural sharing events.

Guampedia
http://guampedia.com/chant

GUAMEDIA

GUAMEDIA SUMAY – THE MISSING VILLAGE
The Pan American Hotel, located at Sumay, allowed travelers a place to rest between flights. Photo by McKinley & Hauseman, Office of the Governor.

This historic photo shows the Ulmonu village in the Sumay area. Photo by Charles G. Landry/Micronesian Seminar.

Sumay’s history dates before the Spanish colonial period. A cave complex in the old village site suggests that ancient Chamorros dwelled in the area before the Spanish first arrived. The Spaniards kept a settlement at Sumay, and its easy access to San Luis de Apua-Harbor made it a favorite anchorage town for whales and other sailors. Sumay grew into a thriving port town in the 1800s. When the Americans sailed into Apra to capture Guam, they fortified the same cliff line after World War I and stationed a Marine Corps Aircraft Squadron in the area because of suspicions of Japan, which had gained the Northern Mariana Islands after the war. Much of the naval shipping operations were situated along this coastal village when the American government took over. Pan American Airways landed its China Clipper at Sumay in 1935, and built Guam’s first hotel there. Because military shipping and communications centered around Sumay, it was one of the first areas to be bombed when the Japanese attacked on December 8, 1941. The people of Sumay hid and scattered inland to their small ranches in the jungles. After World War II it was over the Navy did not allow the Sumay residents to reclaim their home. The former Sumay residents were eventually relocated to the newly created village of Santa Rita. All that remains of Sumay Village is a cross from the Catholic Church, the cemetery and remains of a few of the structures.

Guampedia
http://guampedia.com/sumay-2

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