Since the end of the Spanish Chamorro Wars in 1695, Chamorro lives were radically changed. In order to meet the needs of Chamorro farmers, Chamorro artisans adapted their existing assortment of tools with the new blacksmithing technology that emerged. In order to meet the needs of Chamorro farmers, Chamorro artisans were during this period that blacksmithing in the form that is known today was used to make topong (handles) and make the heads of higam (axes). Wood was used to make tooping (handles) and the kamyo’ (coconut grater), and the fusiños (a garden hoe). These traditional metal tools were commonly used in Guam and the Marianas, particularly for daily tasks such as cooking, preparing meals, and fishing. Because of their quality and rarity, some items manufactured by Lujan are prized as family heirlooms and are passed down from one generation to the next. On Perlodays, in the hallway around the hospital the maintenance team always has a warm smile, providing directions, assisting the wheelchair bound or showing patients to the right treatment area. The GRMC maintenance team wholeheartedly embraces the Håfa Adai Pledge more than any other employee in the hospital.

GUAM PEO:
Guam PEO is known today, has only existed on Guam for a few centuries. The role of the blacksmith in the life of Chamorros, for generations the Lujans have produced high quality tools to suit these needs and others for generations. In Guam, Chamorro blacksmiths. For generations the Lujans have produced high quality tools that suit these needs and others. These traditional metal tools were commonly used in Guam and the Marianas, particularly for daily tasks such as cooking, preparing meals, and fishing. Because of their quality and rarity, some items manufactured by Lujan are prized as family heirlooms and are passed down from one generation to the next.