

PH0352977

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED MAY 16 1977  
OCT 6 1977  
DATE ENTERED DATA SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC  \* Guam Institute

AND/OR COMMON

Jose P. Lujan House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER  
Lot 106

CITY, TOWN

Agana

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Guam

STATE

Guam

VICINITY OF

CODE  
66-0100

COUNTY

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Jose C. Lujan

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 1722

CITY, TOWN

Agana

VICINITY OF

STATE

Guam 96910

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Department of Land Management

STREET & NUMBER

Administration Building

CITY, TOWN

Agana

STATE

Guam 96910

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Staff Survey

DATE

1977

FEDERAL  STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Department of Parks and Recreation

CITY, TOWN

Agana

STATE

Guam 96910

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lujan house is one of the few remaining pre-war houses in Agana. It was built in 1911 by the original owner, Jose Pangelinan Lujan, who carried much of the stone used for the walls from the Agana seashore. Mr. Lujan was a carpenter and cabinet-maker of high repute, working as a foreman for the Navy Public Works.

The overall massing of the structure is significant as is the steeply pitched roof shape. The ifil wood members are the best examples of precise lumbering sizes that has been researched to date. The 2 x 3 framing carries the marks of the saw blade; their sizes are extremely uniform for the hardness of the wood and the vintage of the construction, circa 1911. Even the major ifil timbers show a finer degree of craftsmanship that has been previously encountered.

Typhoon Pamela of May, 1976, damaged the house and it is presently in need of repairs.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1911-1941

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

When the house was completed in 1911, it was rented out, and when Mr. Lujan married Dolores Cruz in 1917, they lived in it for a short time. For a while the ground floor was a general store and the upstairs rented to Navy officers of the U.S. Navy. One of the tenants who has left a mark in the memories of many who lived in the area at the time was a Navy bandmaster by the name of Lizasa who had three daughters, two of them grown up and very beautiful. The house became the center of musical and social activities of the day.

The Lujan family, who had been living in a house in front of the Lujan house, moved to Anigua about 1919, but Mr. Lujan retained ownership of the house until he died in 1969, and the house now belongs to his son, Jose C. Lujan. (After the re-occupation of Guam in 1944, during which time much of Agana was destroyed, the Lujan house was repaired and from then until Typhoon Pamela damaged it in 1976, it was used as an apartment complex).

Interwoven in the history of the Lujan house is the Guam Institute, the only successful private school of the pre-war period.

Nieves M. Flores, founder of the Guam Institute, first came to Guam about 1914 and for several years he and a Mr. Butler surveyed the whole island of Guam. In 1922, he started the Guam Institute in two houses belonging to Castro de la Cruz in Agana, opposite the Lujan house. In its early years, the school also occupied another house in the vicinity.

At first, the Guam Institute taught grades from elementary to eighth grade, and in March 1927, the first students, totaling nine, graduating from the school. Among these were Edward Camacho Duenas, who was beheaded by the Japanese along with Father Duenas towards the end of the War, and Mr. Pedro Diaz Perez, who had started teaching at the Institute the previous year. Mr. Perez continued teaching at the Guam Institute until 1936. One of the first teachers along with Mr. Flores was Virginia Eclavea, now Mrs. Atienza. Some other teachers in the early days were Joaquina San Nicolas, now Mrs. Cruz, Lagrimas Leon Guerrero, now Mrs. Luis Untalan, Asuncion B. Haniu, now Mrs. Tomas Santos, and Candelaria de la Cruz (daughter of Castro de la Cruz), now Mrs. Herman Ada.

The Castro de la Cruz family had continued living in a small part of the school, but in 1928, with growing children, the Cruz family re-occupied the entire house and the Guam Institute moved across the street to the Lujan house. It remained there until the Japanese invasion of December, 1941 forced the school to close.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 16 1977
DATE ENTERED OCT 6 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

In 1936, the Guam Institute expanded to include all twelve grades. Classes were held both during the daytime and in the evening, and many students of the public schools attended evening classes for special tutoring.

The school roll averaged between 150 and 200 students who paid a fee of one dollar per month for tuition, later increased to \$1.50. Some students paid with fresh fruit and vegetables and some students did not pay at all, but Mr. Flores never turned away a student who could not pay, so highly did he value a good education.

Mr. Flores was an outstanding educator, a strict disciplinarian and a man of high principles. He greatly influenced both the teachers who taught under him and his students.

From this school, many of Guam's leading public officials and businessmen graduated. Among those who attended were Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo, Governor of Guam, Bishop Felixberto C. Flores, Bishop of Guam, Judge Cristobal Duenas, Judge of the District Court of Guam, former Judge Joaquin Perez, the father of Speaker Joseph Ada and many others. Children of most of Guam's leading families at the time attended the Guam Institute. Some of these were the Butler, Bordallo, Martinez, Torres, Duenas, Ada, Perez, Nelson, Salas, Patting, Dungca, Baza, Mayhew, Elliott, and Calvo families.

The Guam Institute played a very important role in the development of Guam's education. It educated students who are now leaders in the community.