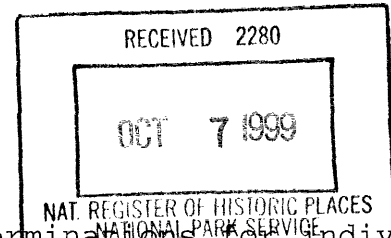


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====  
1. Name of Property  
=====

historic name UMATAC OUTDOOR LIBRARY  
other names/site number 2-1662

=====  
2. Location  
=====

street & number Route 4 not for publication   
city or town Umatac vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Guam code 10 county \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 96918

=====  
3. State/Federal Agency Certification  
=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally.  
( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Davis 9/14/99  
Signature of certifying official Date

Guam Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is

Edson H. Beall 11/12/99

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Edson H. Beall

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non contributing
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> buildings
<u>  1  </u>	<u>      </u> sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>      </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   0  

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)       N/A      

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:   Education   Sub:   Library  

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Landscape Sub: Object  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====  
7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete  
roof \_\_\_\_\_  
walls \_\_\_\_\_  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====  
8. Statement of Significance  
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Education  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1933 to 1954

Significant Dates 1933 (Date of Construction)  
1941-1944 (WWII)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
Francisco Quinata Sanchez (1898-1954)

Cultural Affiliation Education and Lifestyle of Chamorros prior to World War II

Architect/Builder Francisco Quinata Sanchez and Umatac villagers

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

=====  
10. Geographical Data  
=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>55</u>	<u>246258</u>	<u>1471340</u>	
2	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
	<u>    </u> See continuation sheet.			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====  
11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title Maria Annie Flores (Historic Preservation Specialist II)  
and Alejandro T. B. Lizama (Historic Preservation Specialist II)

organization Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Historic Resources Division date     

street & number P.O. Box 2950 telephone (671) 475-6290/1

city or town Hagåtña state GU zip code 96932

=====  
Additional Documentation  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Land Management

street & number P.O. 2950 telephone (671) 475-5278

city or town Hagåtña state GU zip code 96932

=====  
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Umatac Outdoor Library  
name of property  
Umatac, Guam  
county and State

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### DESCRIPTION

The Umatac Outdoor Library is located in the southern village of Umatac. This unique structure is located north of San Dionicio street, which is the primary two lane street for the village. It is approximately 605 feet west of the San Dionisio Catholic Church. This library is not a building where you may expect to enter through a door, see windows, nor be covered by roof. This library is best described as a large, decorative, concrete bookshelf.

The gabled roof of the structure stands 7 feet tall at the peak, 6 feet wide, with side walls of the library measuring 2.5 feet in depth from the back wall to the front. Originally sheltered by a hut (After World War II, the shelter over the library was constructed of two by fours and corrugated tin.), the books that would have been placed on the library shelves were still exposed to the natural elements of sun, wind and rain. The structure is no longer sheltered.

Just below the peak of the roof is an almond shaped recess that the Guam seal once occupied. This recess measures 6.5 inches in height. Above the recess, the words, "UMATAC PRIDE" are inscribed into the cement. Below the recess are the words "OUT DOOR - LIBRARY".

In the middle of the bookshelf, there is a large decorative heart shaped surface, approximately four inches in thickness. This heart shaped piece serves as a commemorative placard on which the inscription, "ACCOMPLISHMENT MADE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. F.Q. SANCHEZ" is centered. Above the inscription, there is an empty rectangle shaped cavity, recessed, approximately .50 inches. The space measures 8 inches by 12 inches and was covered by two plates that were used to list the honors awarded to the village for their many athletic and scholastic achievements. The plates are no longer there, only the cavity is visible. At the base of the heart and 3 inches in front is an incline section measuring 10.25 inches by 36.25 inches. This section has the words "ERECTED OCT. 1933 BY THE UMATAC PEOPLE" inscribed onto it.

There are two empty vertical spaces on both sides of the heart shaped placard. Inside both of the vacant spaces lay a series of three recesses that were designed to hold wooden bookshelves. The shelves no longer exist.

### CURRENT CONDITION

The Umatac Outdoor Library is no longer in use. The structure sits on the lot where the Magellan School (originally named the Umatac School until 1930) was once erected. The inscribed words are not clearly visible because of paint build up. Examination of earlier photographs of the library was used to discern the words that were inscribed onto the structure. The Guam seal that was once on the structure has been removed as well as the plates listing the athletic and scholastic achievements. The left side of the library has fallen away, exposing some rebars and wooden framing used to reinforce the structure. The structure is in need of repair.

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Umatac Outdoor Library  
name of property  
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### **CURRENT CONDITION (continued)**

Today, the library is now in front of "Evelyn's Store", a semi-concrete, single family, single story building that's been converted into a "mom and pop" store. The porch extension, built of wood and tin, is directly behind the library. The front base of the library is less than a foot away from the busy street of San Dionicio. Although there are palm trees to each side of the library that are visible to drivers, the threat of total destruction of the library by passing vehicles is extremely high.

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Umatac Outdoor Library meets two criteria of significance for nomination, these are: 1) properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, 2) properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

This is the only library of its kind that served to provide English language literature to school children and the residents of Umatac village. This was the first public library built in the southern part of Guam. This library did not have a librarian. Obtaining and returning books was reliant only on trust. It was constructed during a time when building materials were scarce and high in cost. The labor used was provided by the community. The materials used were collected around the vicinity and the cement would have to have been purchased. This structure has survived typhoons and World War II and although is in need of repair, has survived well.

The recognition of the Umatac Outdoor Library, contributes valuable insight to the lifestyle of the Chamorro people before becoming American citizens. It is significant for all the people of Guam because it is a physical reminder of the hardships Chamorro families endured while improving the quality of life for themselves. It is an historical reminder of how pioneering Chamorro educators needed to be creative, more resourceful, and self-sufficient to meet the educational needs of the community. The construction of the library was used to promote goodwill and harmony in the village, which once constructed, continued to promote education.

The library is historically significant for its association with Francisco Quinata Sanchez, a native of Guam, an early twentieth century pioneering educator, politician, and patriot. The culmination of his career and civic prominence occurred between the years 1920 through 1954.

The library reflects the passion and commitment Sanchez held for education. It best exemplifies his penchant to lead and organize cooperative efforts. He organized the Guam Teachers Association comprised of Chamorro educators in 1920. He designed and organized the construction of the Magellan Monument, erected in 1926, and in 1930 the first observance of Magellan Day was organized, which is now called Discovery Day. He started the annual tradition of Umatac's Discovery Day carnival that is still hosted annually in Umatac. In 1933, the Umatac Outdoor Library was built under his direction. He was so admired, he earned the opportunity to serve as a member of the pre-war Guam Congress and was also elected to the

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Umatac Outdoor Library  
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**Statement of Significance (continued)**

post war Guam Congress. As a politician, he remained loyal to the needs of his home village Umatac, most especially with regard to education. Recognized as an exceptional Chamorro educator, in 1953, the civilian Government of Guam named the first post war concrete school after his name sake.

**Historical Background and Significance**

Sanchez was born to Antonio A. and Emilia Quinata Sanchez in 1898, the same year the cessation of the Spanish-American War ceded the island of Guam to the United States of America. The island of Guam had been under the Spanish crown for the last four hundred years. The residents spoke both Spanish and their indigenous language, Chamorro. Jurisdiction of all the affairs of Guam were formally held by the Navy Department through an Executive Order by President McKinley on December 23, 1898.

The formative years of the Naval Government of Guam were dedicated to improving health conditions, increasing agricultural production, completion of numerous public works projects and developing the education system. Guam was to serve as a military outpost. By 1904, health and sanitation conditions improved, agricultural production increased, and the construction of a new hospital and the transpacific cable network were completed.

In 1910, only 30 teachers, and 1,715 students were reported island wide. The following year, the number of teachers remained the same and the student enrollment dropped by 200. Guam's educational system steadily advanced coinciding with improved road conditions and the completion of four reinforced concrete bridges around the island. As more school houses were built, teachers were desperately needed. The most important goal of the Navy was to teach everyone to speak and write English. The general curriculum of instruction included sanitation, hygiene, general industry, agriculture, educational teaching and athletic competition.

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Sanchez traveled 20 miles away from home to Hagåtña, Guam's capitol, where he temporarily relocated, studying and working to finance his education. Evenings were reserved for night classes, where as a teacher trainee, he was required to attend monthly teacher's meetings held on the first Saturday of each month during the school year to disseminate information and interest of the education department and to arrange for lectures and address educational problems. This forum developed Sanchez's leadership skills, an early indication of his enthusiasm for civic interests. Teachers were encouraged to submit articles to the Guam Newsletter, which served as the island's newspaper. His writings regarding the educational affairs in Umatac, included the affairs of his community, bridging Umatac to the rest of the island.

Jose Charfauros is recognized as the first Chamorro to teach at Umatac's first temporary school in 1909. Every year thereafter, Military personnel and other Chamorros served as instructors, each averaging service of one year or less until construction broke ground on January 12, 1914. By the following year, on



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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)**

December 28, Sanchez embarked on his career at the age of 15, ranked as an Apprentice Teacher 2<sup>nd</sup> Class in the annual teacher’s examination held by the Naval Government of Guam. Sanchez was then appointed to assume charge of the Umatac School (grades 1-5), while still completing his apprenticeship. By age 18, he was teaching and served to also oversee the administrative needs of the school, while still writing for the newsletter. Teachers had to perform at best with little or no materials.

He organized the Guam Teachers Association in 1920. The organization assisted Sanchez in raising funds to pay for the construction of an obelisk commemorating Ferdinand Magellan’s discovery of Guam when he first landed in 1521. Magellan’s Day, today, is a legal holiday known as Discovery Day. Umatac still hosts the annual carnival, a tradition Sanchez started when he persuaded his village to host the first fair on this occasion to encourage visitors from around the island to make the long walk to Umatac to attend the ceremony. Persuading the villagers to host a fair was not difficult, especially after the village was honored in 1921 for having hosted the best district fair island wide. It took another 6 years before the monument was erected.

Ten years after the Guam Teacher’s Association was formed, the progressive affairs of the Naval Government continued. There were 25 schools island wide, enrollment doubled from figures of 1910. There were 108 teachers of Chamorro descent and 25 American teachers. Sanchez, like all the other teachers, had at least 10 years teaching experience, if not more. It seemed that Chamorro and American teachers were unified in their mission to educate.

The village of Umatac helped Sanchez prepare the school students for their two day stay in Hagåtña for the first school exhibition and athletic competition held in 1925. They all returned with notable achievement and recognition. The most satisfying achievement for Sanchez was being awarded first place for the most outstanding “Principal’s Plan” island wide.

On March 6, 1930, on Magellan Day, the Naval Government used the occasion to publicly re-dedicate the Umatac School to honor Ferdinand Magellan by re-naming it the “Magellan School” by order of Governor Willis W. Bradley, Jr.. Bradley’s public address viewed the perpetuation of the date of Magellan’s landing as homage to the famous Spanish navigator as well as mark the dawn of Christianity and civilization of the island of Guam. The opening prayer and the actual order was read by Chaplain Miller, followed by a flag raising ceremony, a short program presented by the school children, and closed with a prayer by the Bishop of Guam. Bradley acknowledged the lapse of four centuries since Magellan’s landing which brought many changes to Guam,

“...not the least of which has been the development of the educational system, now well established by the efforts of the United States Naval Administration Government.” *The Guam Recorder, (March 6, 1930) p.16*

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)**

One of the most notable developments of the Naval Government during the thirties, was the creation of two segregated American schools. Only the dependents of American personnel while on duty in Guam were allowed to enroll, despite harsh criticism from Chamorro leaders and educators of this time. Even children of Americans who married Chamorros were denied enrollment. Disturbingly, it was only a year earlier that Governor Bradley had recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that legislation be enacted to convey U. S. citizenship to the citizens of Guam. Governor Bradley explained that the American students required a curriculum that was comparable to the existing educational system in the United States in order to not fall behind academically and that they needed to be better prepared for opportunities. Sanchez, like many of the Chamorro leaders and educators, were greatly dismayed at the creation of the two segregated schools. The segregated schools were created during a time when Chamorro leaders and educators desired to become American citizens. The creation of segregated schools was only one of many reasons why the pursuit for U. S. citizenship spanned the next three decades. While the Chamorro leaders prepared a petition for citizenship, comprising of 1,965 Chamorro signatures, Sanchez designed the outdoor library. The petition for citizenship was sent to the U. S. Congress and languished. Back in Umatac, the library was constructed next to the Magellan School by the community under Sanchez's supervision. All the materials except the cement were donated and when the library was completed, the books that filled the shelves were donated by Navy personnel. The library was accessible to everyone, one only needed the desire to read. It is not clear why Sanchez designed the library with all its embellishments. It was clear, however, to the people of Guam that the Department of the Navy did not want to assist the people in their pursuit of U. S. citizenship.

Three years later, Chamorro leaders and educators, instead, raised funds to finance a trip allowing Assemblyman, Francisco B. Leon Guerrero and Councilman, Baltazar J. Bordallo to present the petition to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, but they couldn't raise all the funds needed. The meeting was arranged by a publisher friend of the two men. Leon Guerrero and Bordallo used their own money to pay the rest of the trip. By the time Leon Guerrero and Bordallo were en route to meet the President, Sanchez, was first elected to the Guam Congress. His political endeavors were overshadowed by the commitment he held for education on Guam, where in Umatac, he continued to serve his community in educational and civic capacity.

By the late thirties, Sanchez was well recognized as an educator, politician and patriot. He even managed to compose the original songs, "Umatac By the Sea" and "Magellan's Voyage". Five years later, all English literature was prohibited when the Japanese overtook Guam by force during World War II. According to oral tradition, all the books that once filled the shelves of the Umatac library were removed. Sanchez had to assist the Japanese in teaching Japanese language and to have students memorize patriotic Japanese songs. All educators, island wide, were required to assist in similar capacity. Some of the school children in Umatac were forced to collect red sea cucumbers for the Japanese soldiers assigned to

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)**

their village. Sanchez himself was slapped by a Japanese soldier when he was caught singing the song "Uncle Sam Please Come Back to Guam".

During the Americans re-capture of the island from the Japanese in 1944, the villages of Hagåtña and Sumay received the most damage by the air raids from American bombers. Sumay village was never restored and villagers were forced to relocate elsewhere on the island. Umatac village was fortunate to escape massive destruction. As the island was slowly restored to normalcy, Sanchez continued his political career, again elected to the post war Guam Congress. The Umatac Outdoor Library was once again filled with books donated by military personnel around the late 1940's. The cause for U.S. citizenship finally gained support from the Secretaries of State, War, the Navy, Interior and the Cabinet Committee in 1947. By July 26, 1950, Guam's Organic Act was signed into law (H.R.7273),

"...granting American citizenship to all persons...." (Sanchez p. 304)

Francisco Quinata Sanchez, an educator, politician, patriot and American citizen, dedicated his career as an educator to improve the lives of the young people, most especially those from his home village, Umatac. He unified the relationship between his community and the school by encouraging the community to support school activities and programs. His leadership skills earned him much respect and admiration from residents in his village and as well as around the island. Sanchez's achievements as an educator shouldered the burden of being a part of the educated minority. His family, students, friends, and neighbors relied heavily on him to teach the young people in Umatac, as well as continue to lead in civic capacity. Umatac's first concrete elementary school was among the first permanent facilities built on Guam, which originally was part of the "10 Year Capital Improvement Plan" after World War II. Completed in 1953, Sanchez was the first Chamorro educator to be recognized by the civilian Government of Guam in such manner. He died in 1954, leaving behind a legacy of educational, political, and patriotic achievement and goodwill.

***Related Historical Mention***

*In 1997, the "F. Q. Sanchez Elementary School" was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The school building is architecturally significant, representative of what's architecturally known as the "International Modernism Movement". Governor Carleton Skinner, who served from 1949 to 1953, was responsible for contracting and implementing the new urban master plan which was designed and planned by Richard E. Neutra and Robert J. Alexander. Richard E. Neutra's architectural designs are highly acclaimed in the architectural history of the United States. The school was built according to Neutra's plan. The subsequent phases of the original master plan were never completed after Skinner's term as Governor ended in 1953.*

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\_\_\_\_\_. "School Notes." Guam News Letter March 1916. 7.

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*Guam: Micronesia Area Research Center Educational Series 3.*

"Umatac School Renamed." The Guam Recorder. April 1930, 5.

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The verbal boundary of the Umatac Outdoor Library is dimensions of the structure.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The structure sits on the corner of Lot 212, abutting the northbound lane of San Dionicio Street, Umatac, Guam.

**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**MAPS:**

- A. USGS Topographical Map (1:24,000 Series)
- B. Sketch Map to Umatac Village
- C. Sketch Map of Lot 212
- D. Sketch Map of Umatac Outdoor Library

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CONTINUATION SHEET

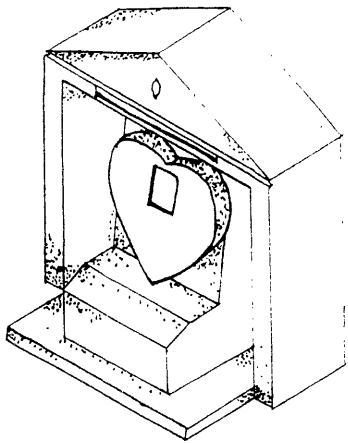
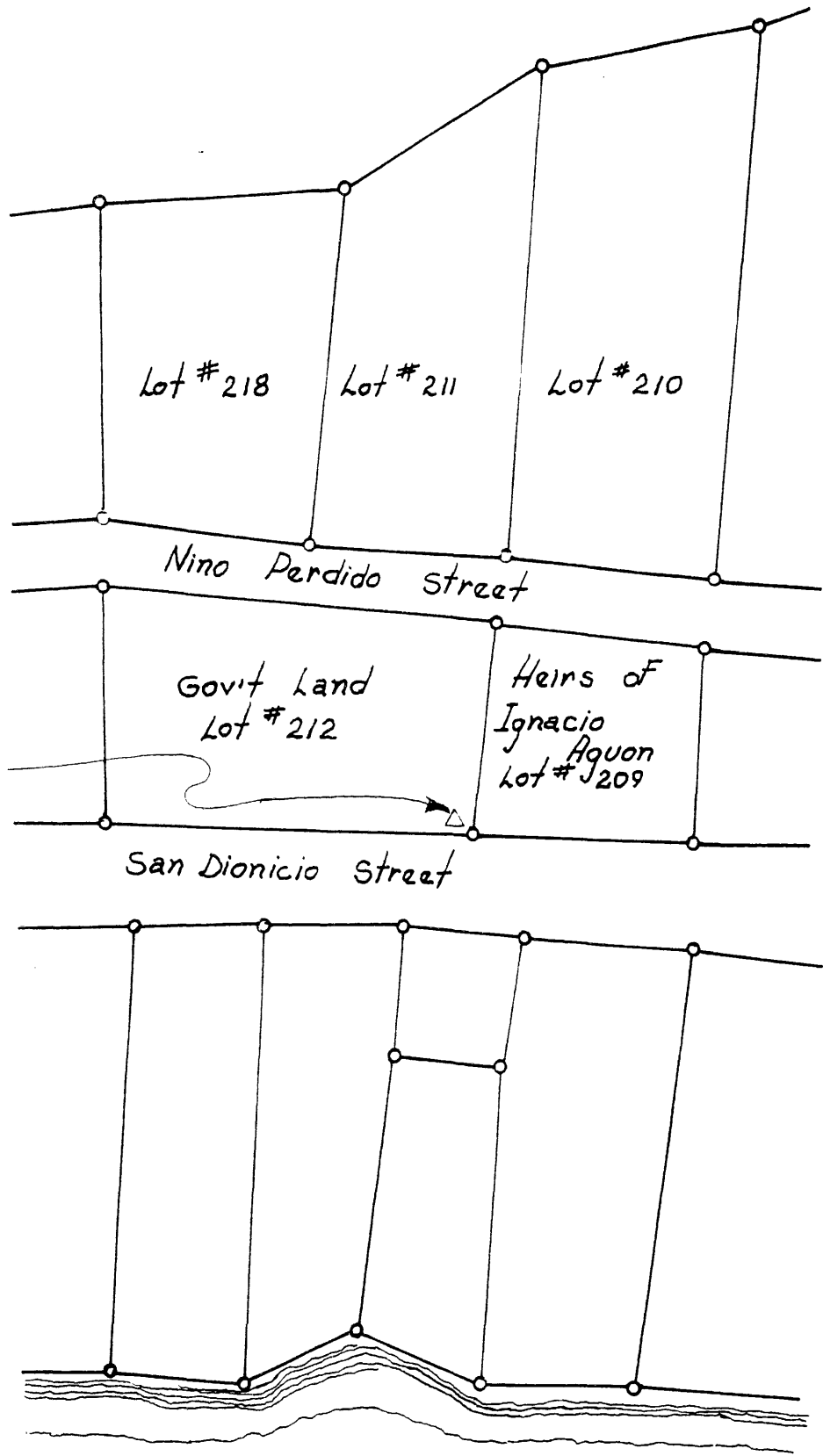
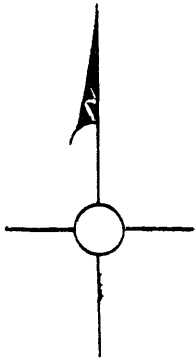
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**PHOTOGRAPHS:**

1. 3. Unknown  
4. Circa 1936  
5. Micronesia Area Research Center  
6. South of Umatac Outdoor Library
  
2. 3. Unknown  
4. Circa 1936  
5. Micronesia Area Research Center  
6. South of Umatac Outdoor Library. Close up.
  
3. 3. Unknown  
4. Circa 1936  
5. Micronesia Area Research Center  
6. Francisco Quinata Sanchez reading at the Umatac Outdoor Library. South of library.
  
4. 3. Unknown  
4. Circa 1936  
5. Micronesia Area Research Center  
6. Umatac School class photo. Francisco Quinata Sanchez standing at far right. North of library.
  
5. 3. Unknown  
4. Circa 1936  
5. Micronesia Area Research Center  
6. Umatac School students at volleyball court east of library.
  
6. 3. Unknown  
4. 1900 through 1936  
5. Micronesia Area Research Center  
6. West of San Dionicio Street.
  
7. 3. Unknown  
4. Circa 1950  
5. Ms. Marjorie Rose, Hawaii c/o Ruby Santos  
6. South of library. Wood and tin shelter.
  
8. 3. Alejandro T. B. Lizama, Historic Preservation Specialist II  
4. March 25, 1998  
5. Department of Parks and Recreation (Historic Resources Division office)  
6. South of library.

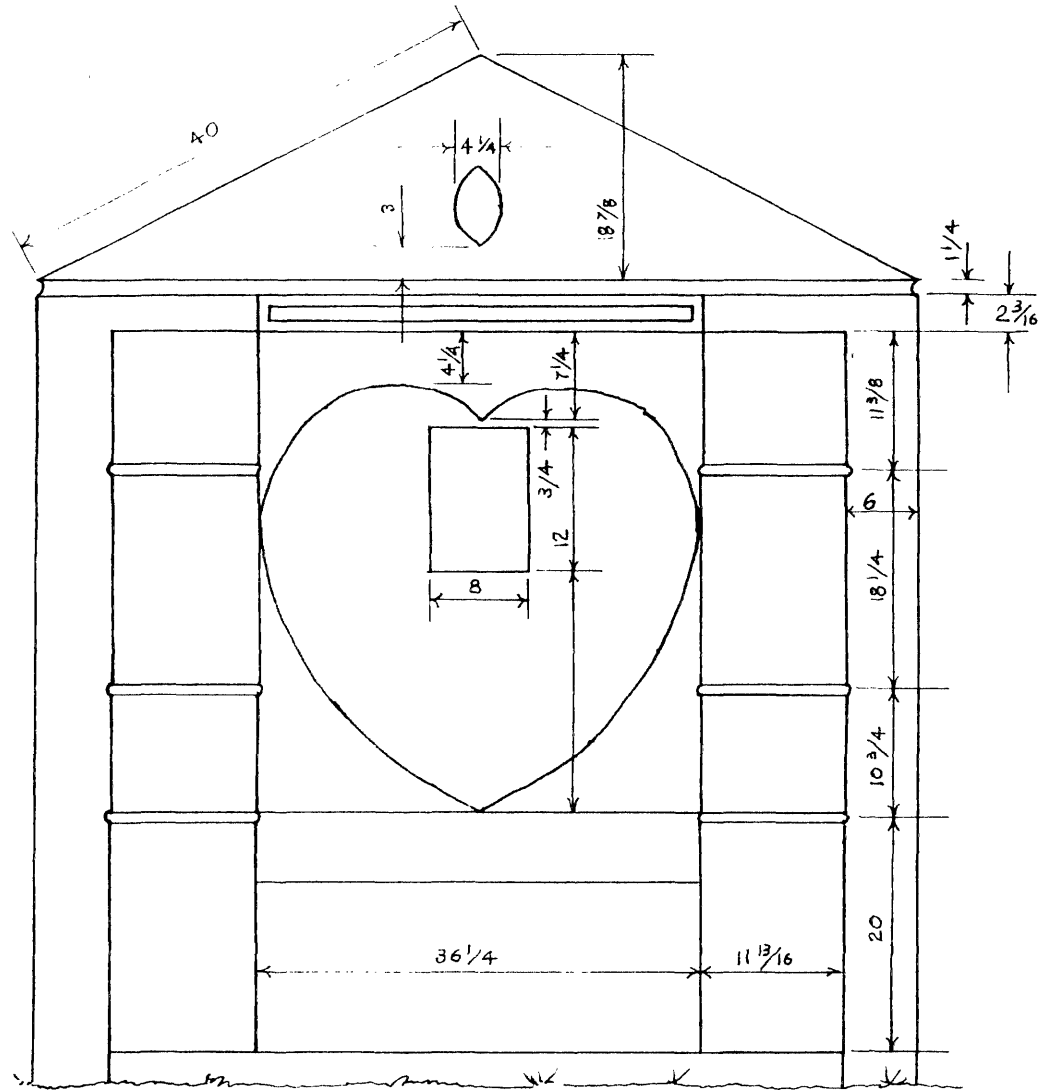
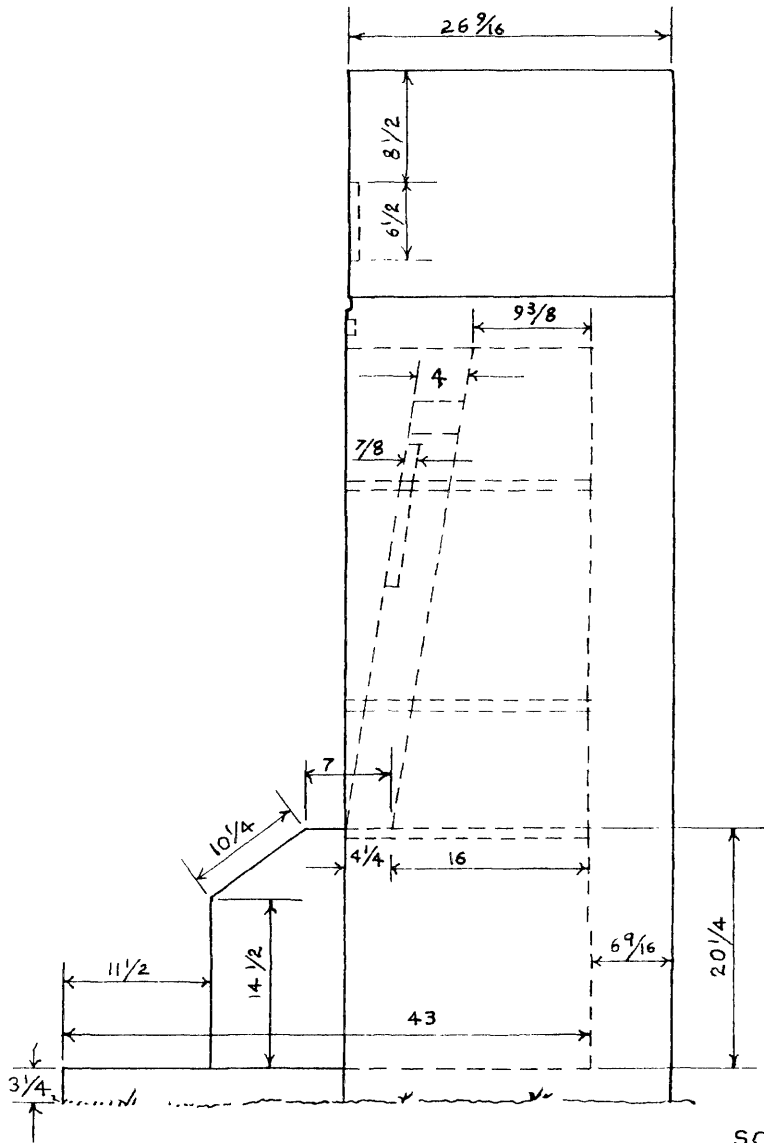


UMATAC OUTDOOR LIBRARY

### Outdoor Library's Location

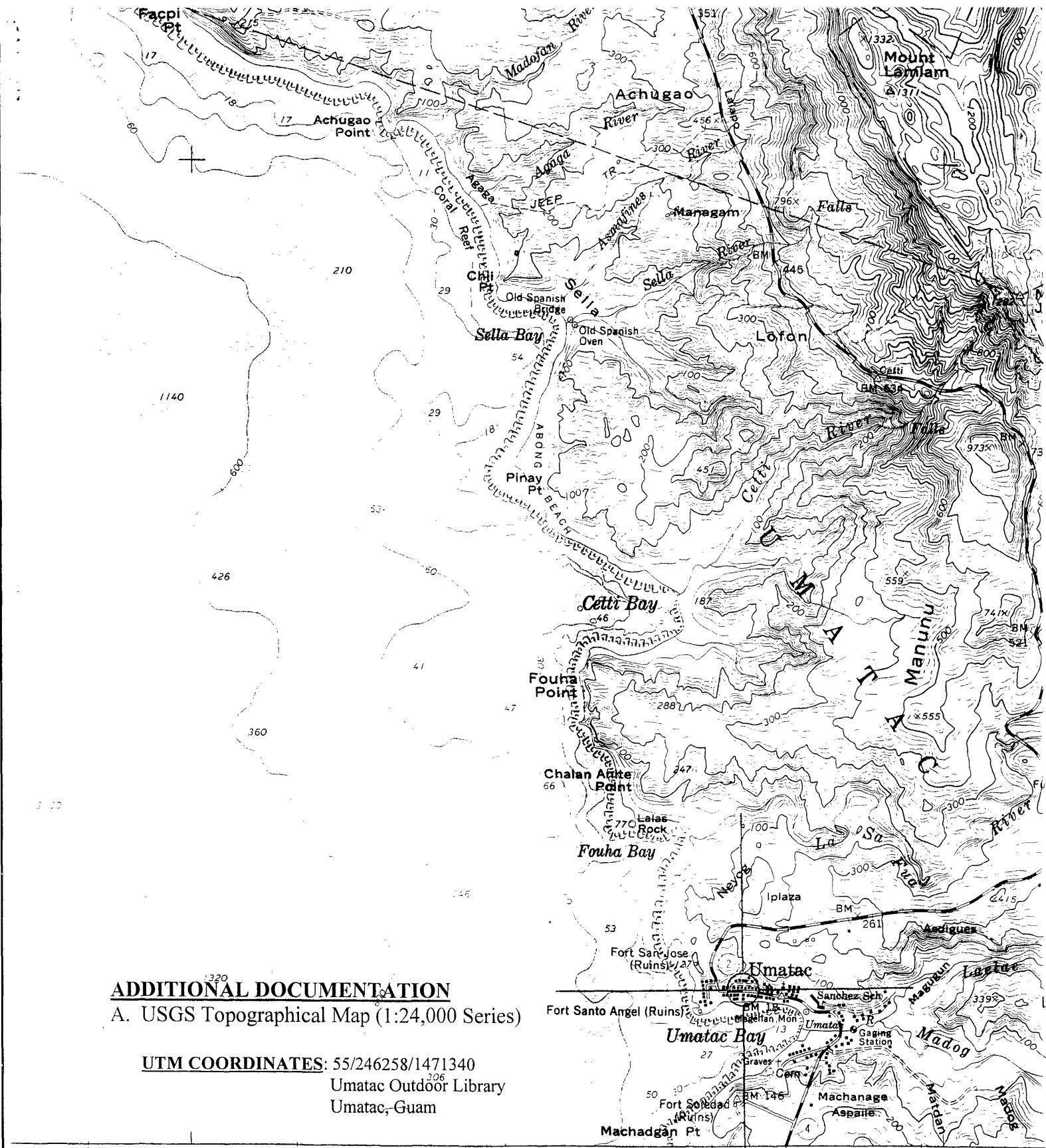
C. Sketch Map of Lot 212

D. Sketch Map of Umatac Outdoor Library



SCALE:  $\frac{3}{4}'' = 1'-0''$





**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

A. USGS Topographical Map (1:24,000 Series)

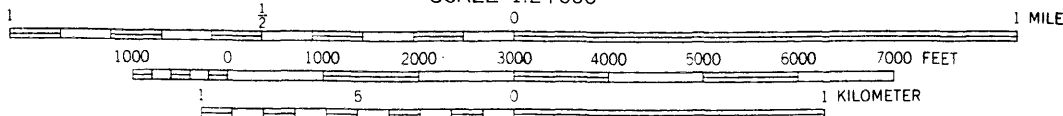
**UTM COORDINATES:** 55/246258/1471340

Umatac Outdoor Library

Umatac, Guam

243 38' 244 245 (MERIZO) 246 MERIZO 2.3 MI. INARAJAN 7 MI. 40'

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

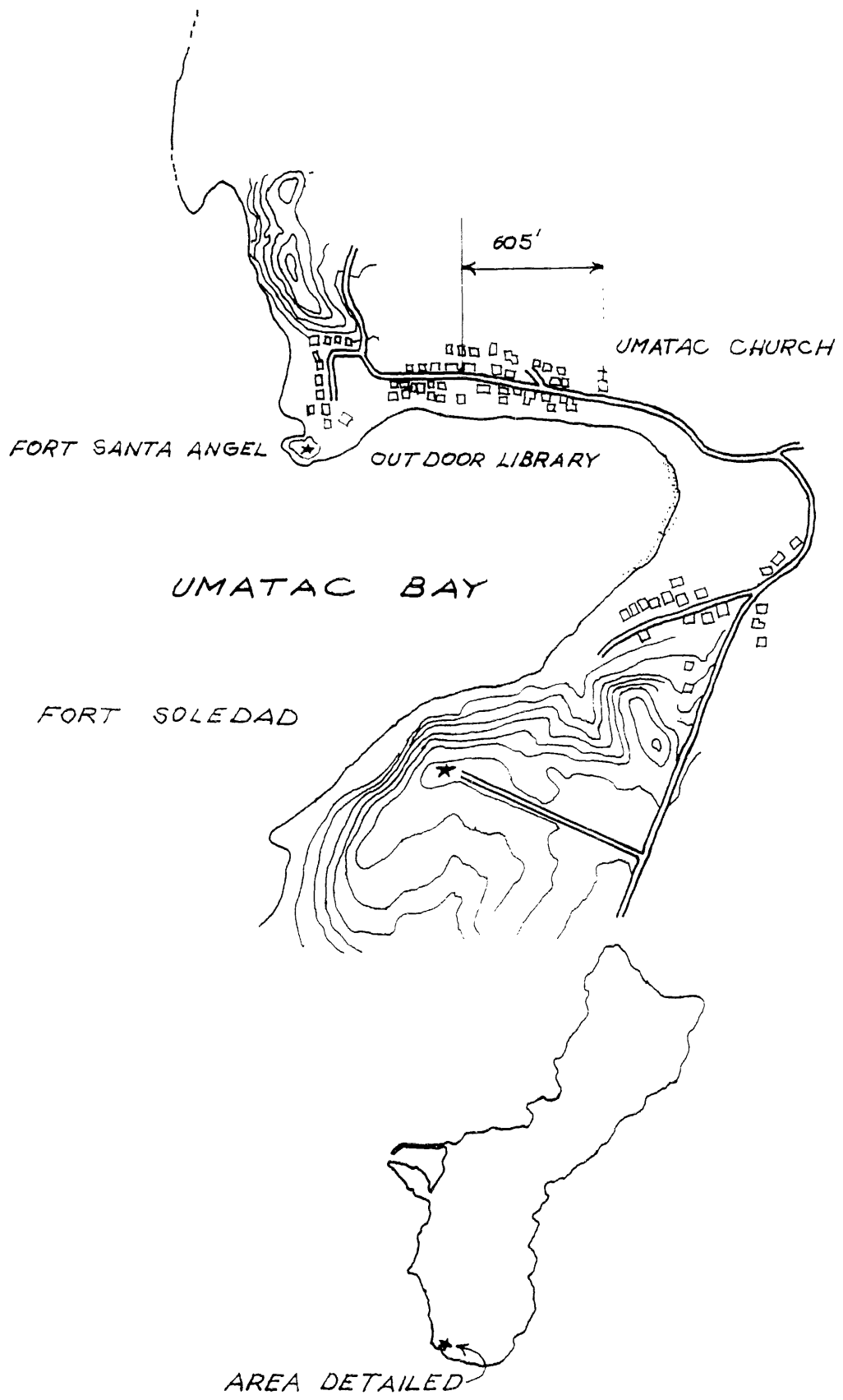
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER

THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET

GN MN

134°  
0°33' 31 MILS



B. Sketch Map to Umatac Village