

The Richard Flores Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center (RFT MARC) Manuscripts

Antonio Perry
University of Guam

The Richard Flores Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center (RFT MARC) Manuscripts Collection serves as an academic repository that contains the papers of political leaders, educators, anthropologists, business people, historians and other illustrious individuals in the region. The collections of documents gives a researcher the opportunity to experience history through the eyes, ears and thoughts of those who lived it. The RFT MARC Manuscripts Collection provides access to primary sources in order to support the teaching, learning, research, and scholarship of the University of Guam's students and faculty as well as the general public, local, regional, and international communities. Seeking ways to promote access to collections unknown to the wider world, in 2014, a project funded by a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) was initiated. This grant was for the purpose of processing a backlog of manuscripts material and to create a Digital Repository, making the collections' finding aids accessible online and to facilitate their discovery.

The present article features the collection of papers from a number of women who have had a prominent role in the history, society and economy of Guam and Micronesia. The women from Guam whose papers are within these collections have built up lives for themselves as the first in their families to attend college, as the matriarch of prominent families, and business and political leaders in their own right. Others listed in the bibliography below came in from off island and they are included here as their accomplishments have had an equal impact upon the development of Guam and Micronesia. Links to the relevant finding aids are given with a brief biography and the roles of each woman in Guam and/or Micronesian society whose papers are preserved at the Manuscripts collection. Each entry is listed alphabetically and contains the information available on each woman featured.

Bamba, C. C. (1979). Guam War Reparations Commission Records, 1979-1990. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/175>.

Senator Cecilia C. Bamba served in the 15th Guam Legislature. This collection of documents is composed of the questionnaires completed by victims of the Imperial Forces of Japan during the occupation of Guam, 1941-1944. Senator Bamba directed the Guam War Claims Reparations Project in 1979. This effort was initiated after thirty-three years of inaction from United States to compensate the victims of the occupation. In August 1, 1946, The U.S. Congress passed Public Law 583-79: "An Act authorizing rehabilitation on the island of Guam, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to construct permanent facilities for the civil population of the island of Guam as he may deemed necessary for the economic rehabilitation at a cost not to exceed \$6,000,000." The following year, the U.S. Congress passed Public Law 594-79 entitled "An Act to provide compensation for U.S. suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties and for other purposes" (NCWR 78-81, reel 7, folder 1). The language of both statutes was not clear regarding compensation for personal injuries and death of the victims of the occupation. The efforts of Senator Bamba developing the questionnaires and asking people to come forward and

state their injuries to support their claims, provided a foundation for Guam's Delegates to the U.S. Congress to continue asking for such compensation.

The collection consists of 51 linear feet of survey questionnaires listed in alphabetical order from 1 to 7,362 (Brunal-Perry, Working Paper # 81 Inventory of Paper from the Guam War Reparations Project Conducted by the Late Senator Cecilia Bamba, 1979, 2007, p. 3)

Benito, C. M. (1946). Connie Martinez Benito Papers 1946-1947. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/18>.

Connie Martinez Benito, a native of Guam and prominent member of the Guamanian society was married to Mr. Roy Benito, the bulk of her papers consist of a scrapbook with clippings of newspapers and social events from 1946-1948. She donated her scrapbook in 1973 to the Micronesian Area Research Center. Mrs. Benito did not write about events on Guam, but she was an avid collector of news clips. She created a scrapbook containing photocopies from the Guam News covering a number of different stories including the controversial murder of Ruth Farnsworth. This collection of papers also is accompanied by a collection of photographs featuring pictures of her wedding and distinguished guests. Mrs. Benito's news clippings of events on Guam guided researchers to more information on the case of Ruth Farnsworth. In 2006, the records were acquired by Robert Leland Athey through the Freedom of Information Act and donated to RFK MARC by Historian John K. Treiber. The Collection of papers (MSS 2860) consists of the reports and summaries from the investigations undertaken into the Ruth Farnsworth Murder and reports of civil rights violations from the men convicted of the crime. Call No. MSS 100.



Martinez-Benito wedding party, January 12, 1952. From left to right: Beatrice Benito Cruz, Pedro Martinez, Maria Underwood Martinez, Connie Martinez and Roy Benito. (Photo from the Richard Flores Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center, GC 34).

Pangelinan, R. B. (1864). Rita Borja Pangelinan Bordallo Papers, 1864-1935. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/196>.

Rita Borja Pangelinan was born on November 2, 1864 in Agana and moved to the village of Agat. She married Baltazar Bordallo Bordallo from Salamanca, Spain and had five children, Ignacia, Baltazar J., Carlos, Delfina, and Tomas. Her sociability and appreciation for the

community was a legacy transmitted to her children and grandchildren, one of which was Ricardo J. Bordallo, Governor of Guam (1975-1978, 1984-1986) son of Baltazar J. Bordallo and Josefina Torres Pangelinan of Hagåtña.

Rita Borja Pangelinan was the matriarch of the Bordallo family on Guam, according to C. M. Champion “she had the most unique novenas of all. *The Infant of Prague* being her favorite and she also preserved folk stories from the old days.” Rita was remembered for her generosity and charitable deeds. The collection of papers consists of 18 items; a biographical note by C. Mae Butler Champion as a tribute to her grandmother, and 17 photographs one of which is printed below. Call No. MSS 1100.



Bordallo-Pangelinan Family: Delfina, Ignacia, Baltazar J., Tomas, Rita, Baltazar and Carlos. (Photo from the Richard Flores Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center, MSS 1100).

Bordallo, M. Z. (1995). Lt. Governor Madeleine Z. Bordallo Papers, 1995-2002. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/86>.

Madeleine Z. Bordallo (born May 31, 1933), currently is the Delegate from Guam to the United States House of Representatives. She was born in Graceville, Minnesota, and grew up on Guam after her father was hired by the U.S. Navy to become principal of George Washington High School. After her high school graduation in 1951, she went back to the mainland, attending St. Mary’s College in South Bend, Indiana, and the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, Minnesota. Madeleine was a television host and presenter for KUAM-TV on the island of Guam during the 1950s and 1960s. Madeleine was then married to Ricardo J. Bordallo, who served as Governor of Guam from 1975 to 1979 and from 1983 to 1987. While serving as a first lady, she worked to emphasize the arts in the classroom and to increase awareness of the Chamorro culture. Mrs. Bordallo was a member of the Guam Legislature on two different occasions, serving from 1981 to 1982 and again from 1986 to 1994. Mrs. Bordallo was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Guam in 1990, following the death of her husband. In 1994, she ran alongside Carl T.C. Gutierrez on the Democratic ticket and was elected Lieutenant Governor of Guam, becoming the first elected woman in this position. She served from 1995 to 2002. In this role, she worked to promote tourism

and environmentalism. In 2002, as Madeleine Z. Bordallo reached her second term as Lt. Governor of Guam. Delegate Robert Underwood vacated his seat so that he could run for governor. She campaigned for and was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives, serving from January 2003 to the present, and is the first woman to represent Guam in the U.S. Congress. She is one of six non-voting delegates to the House of Representatives. While in Congress, she has devoted herself to economic issues and has helped to pass legislation that aids small business on Guam. She has also been involved in military issues that affect the island and the nation (Brunal-Perry & Quintanilla-Anderson, MARC Working Papers #85 Lieutenant Governor Madeline Z. Bordallo 1995-2002 Inventory of Papers, 2010, p. 3). The extent of Lt. Governor Madeleine Z. Bordallo Papers, 1995-2002 is 68 linear feet. Call No. MSS 820.

Del Valle, T. (1977). Teresa Del Valle Papers, 1977. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/200>.

Teresa Del Valle was awarded a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology by the University of Hawaii in 1974. Later she was a grantee at the East West Center and was awarded a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Hawaii in 1978. From 1975 to 1979, she conducted field work on Guam in the village of Umatac. Her research was conducted in the areas of gender, sex roles, ethnicity, and urban space. The collection contains two folders with field research notes. Extent 0.50 linear feet. Call No. MSS 2840.

Elvidge, A. M. (1956). Anita M. Elvidge Papers. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/93>.

Anita Elvidge was the wife of Guam's second civilian appointed Governor, Ford Quint Elvidge an attorney in Seattle before his appointment by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Anita, an artist by profession took an interest in the scenery of Guam and in the lives of its people, publishing a book of her experiences under the title *Guam Interlude*. The collection comprises papers from the time Anita Elvidge was First Lady of Guam and it is housed in 17 folders within a box measuring one linear foot. Call No. MSS 650.

The Manuscripts Collection also is the repository of records of several women's organizations, which have been contributors to the empowerment of women on Guam.

Federation of Asia-Pacific Women's Association. (1998). Federation of Asia-Pacific Women's Association, FAWA. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/184>.

This article features the Federation of Asia-Pacific Women's Association, FAWA that was founded in 1959, by distinguished women with the highest international academic and political backgrounds. A number of them were Members of Parliament in their respective countries if not, the officers of prestigious women's organizations. The Federation was created with the objective to involve Asian and Pacific women in world affairs and to promote positive developments for women in Asia. To foster cooperation for action towards equality of education, livelihood and political participation, FAWA was then surely far ahead of its time. In many ways the hopes and aspirations of 1959 are unchanged, still relevant to Asia-Pacific women today and still being strived for by FAWA's member organizations in their respective countries for the progress of Asia and the protection of the ideals of freedom and justice, contributing to global efforts for building a lasting peace. Charter Members include:

- Burma - Union of Burma Council of Women's Associations

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- Guam - Guam Women's Club
- Laos - Lao Women's Association
- Singapore - Federation of Girls Clubs (now Singapore Women's Association)
- Republic of China - Taipei International Women's Club, Chinese Women Anti-Aggression League & YWCA
- Thailand - Thai Culture Women's Club
- Vietnam - International Women's Association
- Philippines - National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Guam was a charter member nation of FAWA and Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo's signature can be found on the official charter document. She also served as President of FAWA in 1998, the year when a FAWA convention was held in Guam. The FAWA convention is held every two years and rotates between member nations. It has been held on Guam 4 times: 1964, 1978, 1990, 1998, and 2012. To date, 19 international conventions have been hosted by different FAWA member countries all over the Asia-Pacific Region. The themes of the conventions reflect the objectives for which FAWA was organized. In October 2012, Guam was the venue of the 20th Convention of the Federation of Asia-Pacific Women's Association. Call No. MSS 2880.



Members of the 1964 FAWA Convention Committee met with members of the United Nations (UN) Visiting Mission at the Guam Government House: Seated from left to right: Madeleine Z. Bordallo, FAWA Convention Chairman; Angie Brooks, Liberia;

Evelin Zeien; Dorothea Sylvester, Secretary UN Mission; Mrs. Manuel F. L. Guerrero; and Mariquita Souder. Standing from left to right: Violet Hale, Guam Women's Club President; George T. Daniel, UN Mission; Lucille Maddox; Dr. Claire Walker; Dorothy Smith; Aneka Campbell; and Cecilia Bamba, Assistant Chairwoman Convention. (Photo from the Richard Flores Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center, MSS 2880).

Higgins, M. M. (1931). Margaret M. Higgins Papers, 1931-1935. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/108>.

Margaret M. Higgins's collection consists of items from May 28, 1937. They are Guam History, Photostat copies of pages 253-258. Burney's History, Vol. I. Map of Guam, a Photostat copy of the map from *Historia General de las Islas Filipinas*, by P. Fr. Juan de la Concepcion. Vol. VIII. *Guam Historical Leaves*, Photostat copies of pages 71-76, from *Conquista Temporal y Espiritual de las Islas Filipinas*. Por. Fr. Gaspar de San Agustine. Vol. 1. Cap. 17. Photostat copies of pages 57-59 from *Guam History*. Burney's History, Vol. 1. Old Map of Guam and Marianas Islands, Photostat copy of the Map of the Marianas Islands by P. Alonzo Lopez from Burney's *Voyage of the South Seas*. Mrs. Higgins promoted the study of the history of Guam, collecting available sources in her time. Call No. MSS 2310.

Hornbostel, H. G. (1893). Hans George Hornbostel & Gertrude Hornbostel Papers. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/89>.

Gertrude Costenoble Hornbostel (1893-1982) was born on 20 December 1893, in Reinfeld, Switzerland, to Gertrude Blum and Ludwig Wilhelm Herman Costenoble. In 1903 she and her older brother Hermann moved with their parents to settle in Saipan, which at the time was a territory of Germany. Hornbostel's father, Hermann L. Costenoble, was the head of the first German family to settle in the newly acquired German colony, the Northern Mariana Islands. Northern Marianas Governor Georg Fritz had invited Germans to immigrate to Saipan to increase farm production. The Costenobles, one of the families invited over to the Marianas, arrived in March 1903 and settled near Talofofo, Saipan. The number of German residents remained minimal throughout the existence of the colony. Initially friends with Fritz, disagreements soon developed between the governor and Hermann Costenoble, and in 1904, slightly more than a year after their arrival in Saipan, the Costenobles left the German Marianas and moved to American Navy ruled Guam. In 1910 Hermann Costenoble became "Chief Forrester" of Guam and a prosperous farmer, in addition to opening stores in Hagåtña, Piti and Sumay. Gertrude Hornbostel's mother, also named Gertrude, taught school for many years, teaching music and other subjects in primary school. Mrs. Costenoble went back to Germany to pick up the remaining Costenoble children Hertha, Hilde, Herbert, Erich, and Willie, landing in New York from Bremen on 10 August 1907. The family continued across the United States by train, then boarded a ship sailing for Guam from San Francisco. On the ship, Mrs. Costenoble brought two beehives which were kept on the fantail of the ship, according to the Captain's orders. One of the hives, however, was lost in a storm, but the other survived and was offloaded in Guam. Young Gertrude Costenoble grew up in Guam from age eleven to adulthood, where she learned to speak fluent Chamorro. She became known to Chamorros as "Trudis Alemån" – Trudis being a nickname commonly used for "Gertrudes," and "Alemån," the Spanish-adopted word meaning "German." In some of her writings she referred to herself by this name. Her letters also make note that other Chamorros said she spoke the language

like a native. Throughout her life, she used this linguistic knowledge and her first-hand cultural experiences to document and explain many facets of Chamorro life (Flores, 2017) Call No. MSS 880.

Wuerch, W. L., & Quintanilla, C. F. (1996). *Inventory of the Papers of Agueda Iglesias Johnston* (Vol. 69, MARC Working Papers). Mangilao, Guam: Micronesian Area Research Center, University of Guam.

Agueda Iglesias Johnson was born in Agaña Guam on December 12, 1892. She attended the United States Naval Government School in Agaña for several years until 1907 when at the age of fifteen, she began teaching in the lower grades. Two years later she began studying in the evenings with William Gautier Johnston of the U.S. Marine Corps. In 1911 the couple was married and had seven children. Agueda continued to teach in the elementary school until 1925, furthering her education through correspondence courses from the American Correspondence School in Chicago. In 1925 she became the principal of the Almacén Grammar School, an intermediate school located in Agana. She held this position until 1930 when she became the principal of the Seaton Schroeder Junior High School, the first junior high school on Guam. During the pre-war years she was involved in a number of civic activities including helping to establish the Guam Museum in 1932 and organizing the first Girl Scout Troops on Guam. Agueda was also active in the Guam Teacher's Association, being elected president from 1928 to 1929 and from 1933 to 1937. After the Second World War, Agueda became the principal of George Washington High School before being promoted to assistant superintendent of the Department of Education in 1946 and held that position until she retired in 1955. During the immediate post war years she organized a celebration of the first anniversary of the U.S. liberation of the island from the Imperial Japanese in July of 1945. This would become an annual event, Liberation Day, which is celebrated to this day. (Wuerch & Quintanilla, 1996, p. 3) (Electronic finding aid in progress).

Lawrence, B. B. (1950). *Bernice Bronson Lawrence Papers, 1950-1951*. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/178>.

Bernice Bronson Lawrence was an instructor in a Teacher's Training School on the island of Truk [Chuuk] during the year 1950-1951. During that period she served as a court reporter in the murder trial Trust Territories vs Annuk et al. She kept an abundant correspondence describing her days on the islands. Call No. MSS 630.

Nelson, E. G. (1932). *Lieutenant Frederick J. Nelson Papers 1932-1953*. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/91>.

Evelyn G. Nelson was stationed on Guam from 1934-1936 as her husband, Lt. Frederick J. Nelson was a crewmember aboard the U.S.S. Gold Star. While on island they began researching William E. Safford, an aid to Captain Richard P. Leary, Guam's first appointed American naval governor in order to write a biography of him and his works. They continued to take an interest in Guam and its people even after departing from the island. Call No. MSS 920.

Norwood, C. (1966). *Catharine Norwood Papers, May 27, 1966 to September 1966*. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/111>.

Catherine Norwood accompanied her husband to Saipan in 1966 when he assumed the duties of High Commissioner for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. She kept notes on her first impressions by writing them in diary form. Call No. MSS 2210.

Olson, C. (1959). Cynthia Olson Papers, 1959-1966. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/190>.

Cynthia Olson, a longtime resident of Guam, served as Reports Officer for the Trust Territory, based in Agaña during the 1950's. Call No. MSS 830.

Paul, H. L. (1917). Helen L. Paul Collection 1917-1919. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/174>.

Helen Paul was the wife of Commander Carrol E. Paul an American Naval Officer stationed on Guam. Commander Paul was tasked with overseeing the Navy's Public Works projects in the years from 1917 to 1919. Helen Paul was a teacher at the Guam Normal School where she trained a number of pioneering Chamorro educators and political leaders such as Agueda Johnson, Jose Rios, Simon Sanchez, and Maria Ulloa in a number of subjects that included Algebra, Arithmetic, Physiology, U.S. History and Grammar. Helen Paul is also known for creating a design for the Guam Flag which depicted a lone coconut palm on a beach at the old mouth of the Hagåtña River backed by the sea, a distant cliff and a flying proa. This flag made its first appearance on July 6, 1917 (DeLisle, 2008, p. 129). Call No. MSS 2710.

Perry, E. H. (1970). Elizabeth H. Perry Papers. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/76>.

Elizabeth H. Perry was a friend of Agueda I. Johnson, a prominent educator, civic leader, patriot on the island of Guam. Elizabeth was the highest ranking civil servant in the Island's government. Call No. MSS 700.

Thompson, L. M. (1938). Laura M. Thompson Papers, 1938-1954. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/162>.

Laura Maud Thompson (1905-2000), a distinguished sociocultural anthropologist who studied peoples and cultures around the world is best known for her comprehensive studies of the Chamorro people of Guam. If indeed the Chamorros of Guam constitute a matrilineal society, then, by virtue of her long-term affiliation with Guam and profound affinity for the Chamorro people, Thompson may be regarded as perhaps Guam's most significant intellectual master. Her best known book, *Guam and Its People* published in 1941, 1947 and 1969, is a singular testament to her admiration and empathy for the Chamorros of Guam. Thompson was born in Honolulu, Hawai'i on 23 January 1905. In her comprehensive autobiography, *Beyond The Dream: A Search For Meaning*, Thompson wrote that she possessed a very strong social consciousness by the age of ten and knew that she must devote her life to "helping people." After graduating from Punahou School in Hawai'i, Thompson received her BA from Mills College, her PhD in anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley, and later an honorary LLD from Mills College. She also undertook graduate studies at Radcliffe. She taught at the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College, City College and Brooklyn College of CUNY, Southern Illinois University, San Francisco State University, and the University of Hawai'i. Thompson was the 1979 recipient of the Bronislaw Malinowsky Award from the Society for Applied Anthropology. Thompson was stationed in Hagåtña, Guam's capital, but she soon set up field headquarters in Merizo, a village at the island's southern end. There she was assisted by two helpful Chamorro men in learning the language and initiating contact with local families. She had fruitful discussions with the naval governor and his staff as her work progressed. In October 1938, *the Guam Recorder*

heralded Thompson's arrival on Guam, noting that Thompson had arrived on the Chaumont on 18 October to begin research studies in applied anthropology. This endeavor was sponsored jointly by the University of Hawai'i, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the naval government. What Thompson learned during her field research in Guam has withstood the test of time. Her in-depth knowledge of Chamorro culture and society, gathered while using the classic field methodology of anthropology, i.e., participant-observation, is lively and penetrating. Her published works about Guam have been studied and admired up to the present day. In the process, Thompson gained lifelong friendships on Guam and a personal mission of being an advocate for the Chamorro people. Having conducted her field studies on Guam before the beginning of World War II, Thompson was denied permission to return to Guam for many years thereafter. This was principally because of her lobbying endeavors in Washington DC on behalf of the people of Guam, especially with reference to their political autonomy. Thompson was actively involved with the Institute of Ethnic Affairs in testifying before numerous U.S. congressional committees. The eventual outcome was a change in Guam's status, from a dependency to an Unincorporated Territory, when the Guam Organic Act was passed by the United States Congress in 1950. No longer "nationals," the people of Guam were granted US citizenship at last. On her first return visit to Guam in 1977 Thompson was invited to be the keynote speaker for the Chamorro Studies Conference held at George Washington High School in Mangilao. Thompson visited Guam again in April 1987, as the University of Guam's Annual College of Arts and Sciences Research Conference keynote speaker (Stephenson, 2017).

Troy, R. M. (1925). Ruth Menger Troy Papers, 1928-1939. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/70>.

Ruth Menger Troy was a civilian registered pharmacist who arrived in Piti Harbor on December 23, 1928 with her husband John Troy, a pharmacist with the U.S. Navy. On June 8, 1929, Ruth M. Troy was appointed Special Teacher, Second class with the Department of Education, Naval Government of Guam. During those two years, Mrs. Troy captured many memories of Guam with her camera and kept souvenirs of her time on Guam. Call No. MSS 620.

Underwood, J. H. (1965). Jane Hainline Underwood Papers, 1965-2000. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/10>.

Jane Hanline Hammons Underwood was born in Fort Bliss, Texas to a Quaker family, marrying at age 15. She graduated from University of California Riverside in anthropology and Biology in 1960 and completed a PhD at UCLA in 1964, graduating as one of the few biological anthropologists at the time. Her dissertation explored the relationship between ecology and demography at the time. While a professor at UC Riverside, she conducted fieldwork on the island of Yap. This work and that which followed established her as an authority on the population history of the Pacific and one of the earliest proponents of biocultural anthropology. She explored a wide range of problems related to island demography and disease over her career. A passionate and committed teacher of Pacific anthropology and biological anthropology, Jane published two textbooks, *Biocultural Interactions and Human Variation*, 1975, and *Human Microevolution and Human Variation*, 1978 (Anthropology News, 2011). Call No. MSS 020.

Wygant, A. W. (1946). Alice W. Wygant Papers. Retrieved from <http://rfk2.edu.gu:8080/jspui/handle/20.500.11751/78>.

Alice W. Wygant was an educator on Guam in the 1950s. She collected data about the state of education on the island of Guam and data on the housing situation as well, including various maps of Guam dated 1951. In addition, she collected various news clippings and local publications covering a number of events that includes the ordination of Felixberto Flores as a Catholic priest. Alice W. Wygant edited *Guam Past and Present* a typescript book on the history and society of Guam written by Remedio Leon Guerrero Perez, 1950-51. Call No. MSS 710.

Conclusion

The University of Guam and the RFT MARC Manuscripts Collection as repository of the women's collections featured in this article is commendable in its efforts to preserve women's legacies facilitating access to encourage academic research for the advancement of the region's historiography. Documenting women participation in community development should be an effort at every library and information repository in the region to highlight women's contributions and promote equal treatment.

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