

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

For HCRS use only
received SEP 16 1980
date entered APR 16 1981

**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

and/or common Japanese Structure

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town

vicinity of

congressional district

state Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands code

county Tinian

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
- commercial
- educational
- entertainment
- government
- industrial
- military
- museum
- park
- private residence
- religious
- scientific
- transportation
- other: abandoned

4. Owner of Property

name Government of the Northern Mariana Islands

street & number

city, town

Saipan

vicinity of

state

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Department of Land Management

street & number

city, town

Saipan

state

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N.A.

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

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 building is a one story rectangular concrete structure 3.9m by 6.5m by 4.5 m high. The structure's main elevation faces north towards the road.

The only door and a large window opening face the north. The canopy over the door is typical to other Japanese structures. The lower portion of the building is smoothly finished concrete. The upper portion, the parapet, has rough textured cement finish. The original roof, which was metal with wood framing, has been destroyed. The roof was shed type sloping toward the south.

The window canopy and the northwest corner have been destroyed during WWII. There are several shell scars on the structure.

Because of the building's small size and short roof span, it could be easily restored.

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 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 circa 1930

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The structure is significant because there are a limited number and type of structures remaining from the Japanese era. This structure is unlike others found on Tinian, Rota and Saipan.

The structure was part of the larger Japanese corporation, Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (N.K.K. or N.K.K.K.), South Sea Development Company, industrial complex on Tinian. The firm's main interest was the sugar cane industry. The sugar mill along with the vast majority of other structures, was destroyed during World War II.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Paul B. Souder, Island of Rota; late 1940's; Micronesia Area Research Center. Album of the South Sea Islands; the South Sea Islands Assn; Japan, circa 1940; Photographic Essay.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UMT References

A

5	5
---	---

3	5	1	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

1	6	5	5	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification From roadway on north to 5m beyond structure on other sides.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands			
state	code	county	code
Tinian			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jack B. Jones Project Evaluator

organization J.B. Jones, Architect, AIA date April 1980

street & number P.O. Box 6277 telephone 646-1101

city or town Tamuning, state Guam, 96911

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Jesus B. Pangelenin

title Chief, Division of Historic Preservation date 9/12/80

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Paul B. Souder date 4/6/81
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Patrick Andrews date 4/16/81
Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received MAR 11 1981
date entered APR 16 1981

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 8

Page 1

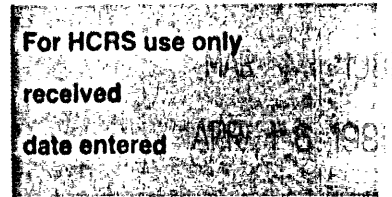
Japanese Structure

Significance(cont.)

The building varies from other remaining Japanese structures because its front was almost entirely glass. It is a relatively small building located on the main street in the Japanese development. The original use is unknown but could have been a commercial retail building.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

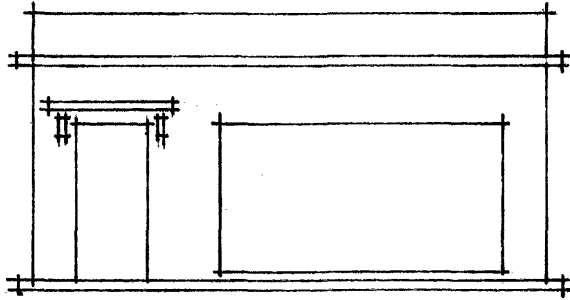
Item number

Page

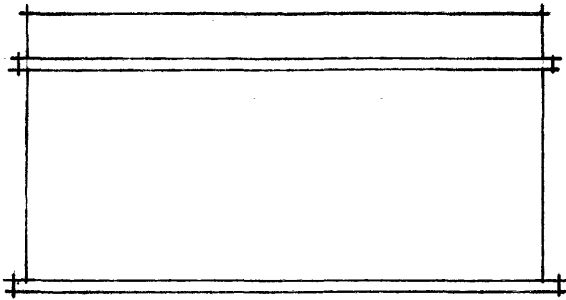
8. Significance:

1. Japan seized the Marianas, except for Guam, along with the other German South Sea Islands in October, 1915 and retained them under the Mandates commission of the League of Nations following the Versailles Peace Treaty. During the period from 1922 to 1943 the Japanese South Seas Government maintained a Branch Government in Saipan. In the mid to late 1920's the NKK became very active in Saipan, with some of the major construction in Chalan Kanoa dating from 1928. Major settlements in Rota dated from 1930. Tinian construction was similar to Saipan and Rota.
2. The economic organization in the Marianas as in all of the Japanese Mandates were dominated by three large civilian Japanese Corporations: Nanyo Bocki Kaisha, South Seas Trading Company; Nanyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha and Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha, NKK.
3. The NKK was the largest and most influential corporation in the Marianas because it was the most important economic organization in the islands. It operated a system of tenant farming on sugar plantations covering 28, 687 acres. Part of the land was owned by the NKK and part was leased from the native Chamorros. The NKK owned and operated 2 sugar mills on Saipan, 1 mill on Tinian and 2 on Rota. The Chalan Kanoa area of Saipan was the support base for the major mill on Saipan. Singsong village was the support base for the major mill on Rota. Tinian Village was the support base for the mill on Tinian. The mill capacity for just the two Rota mills was 1,000 tons of sugar cane per day.
4. The vast majority of the NKK physical plant was destroyed during World War II. Only some of the residential and administrative structures are in use today and these are not being used in support of sugar cane or other original NKK enterprises.

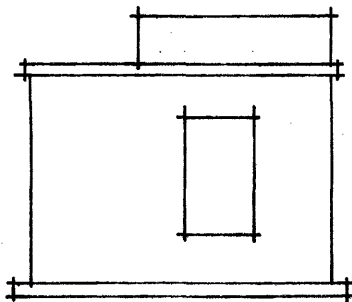
The remaining buildings have all suffered some war damage resulting from the Invasion of U.S. Forces in spring of 1944.



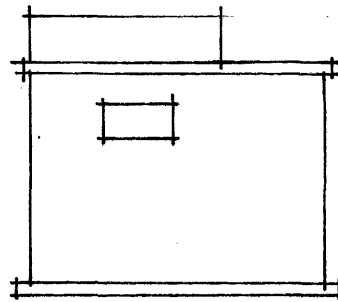
north



south



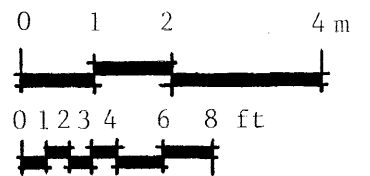
east

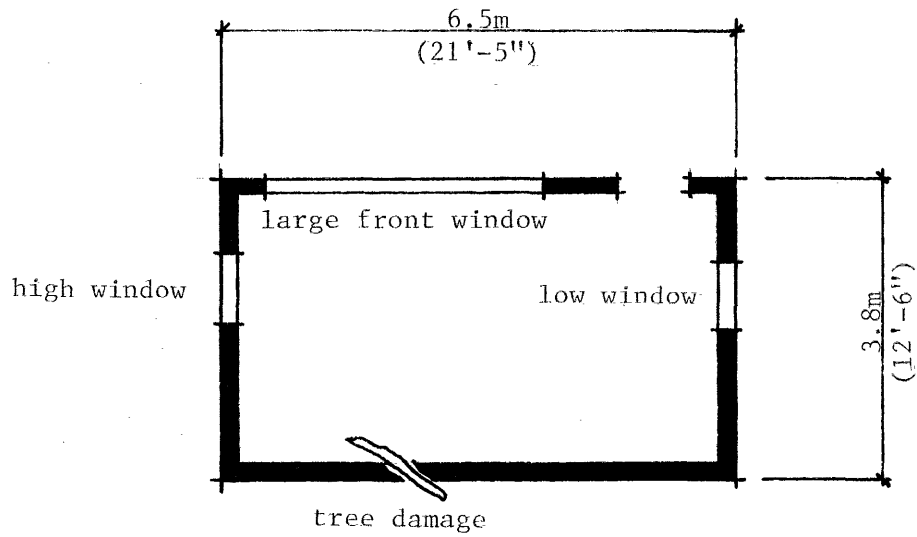
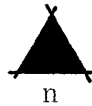


west

elevation
map no. 3.

japanese structure

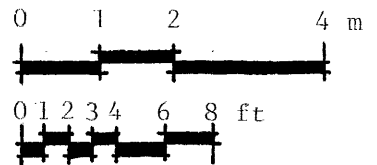




floor plan
map no. 4.

Japanese structure

SEP 16 1980



SEP 16 1980

TACHUNGNYA

UTM REFERENCE
55/351660/1655600

APR 16 1981



349

350

36°30"

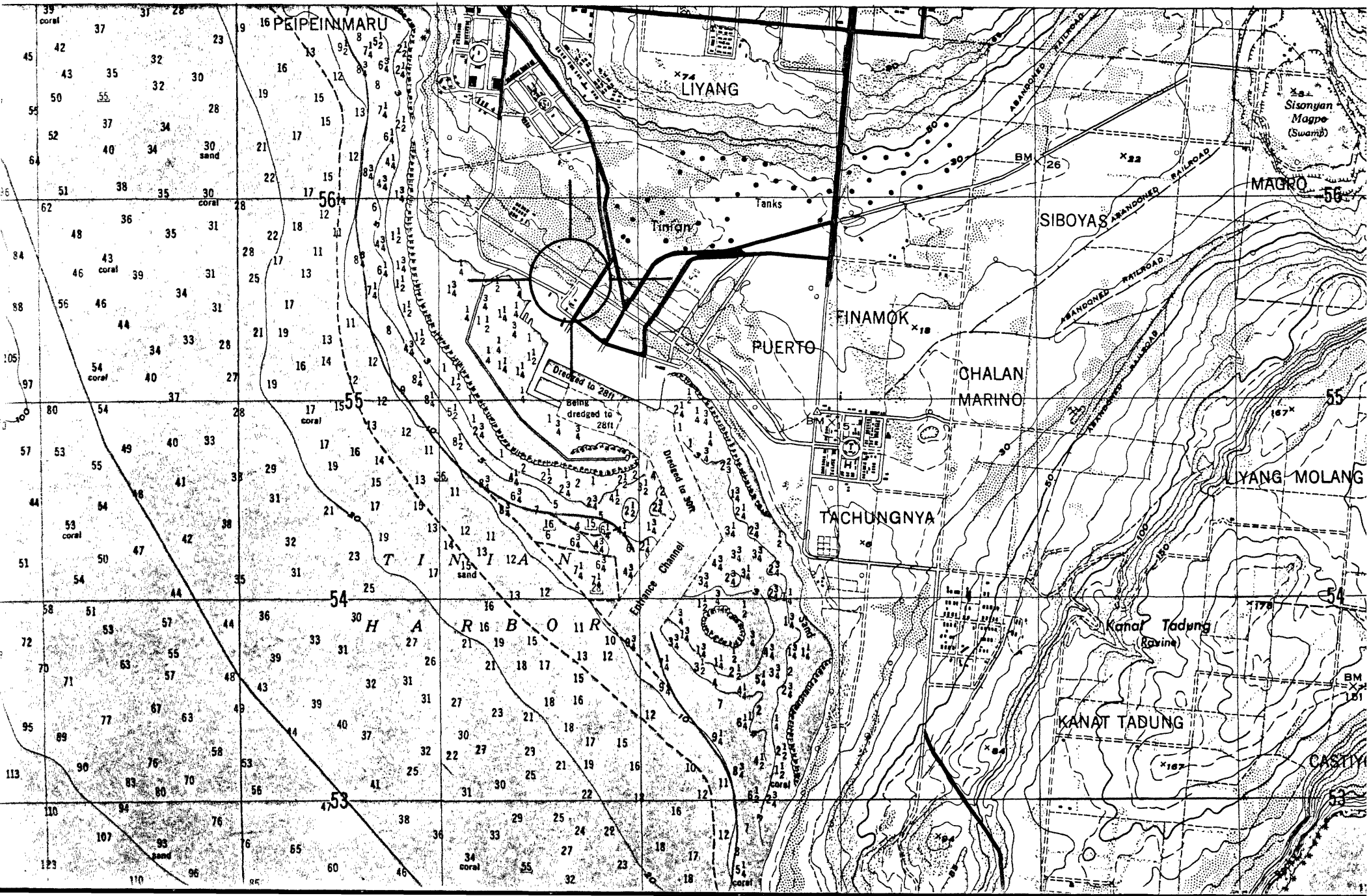
351

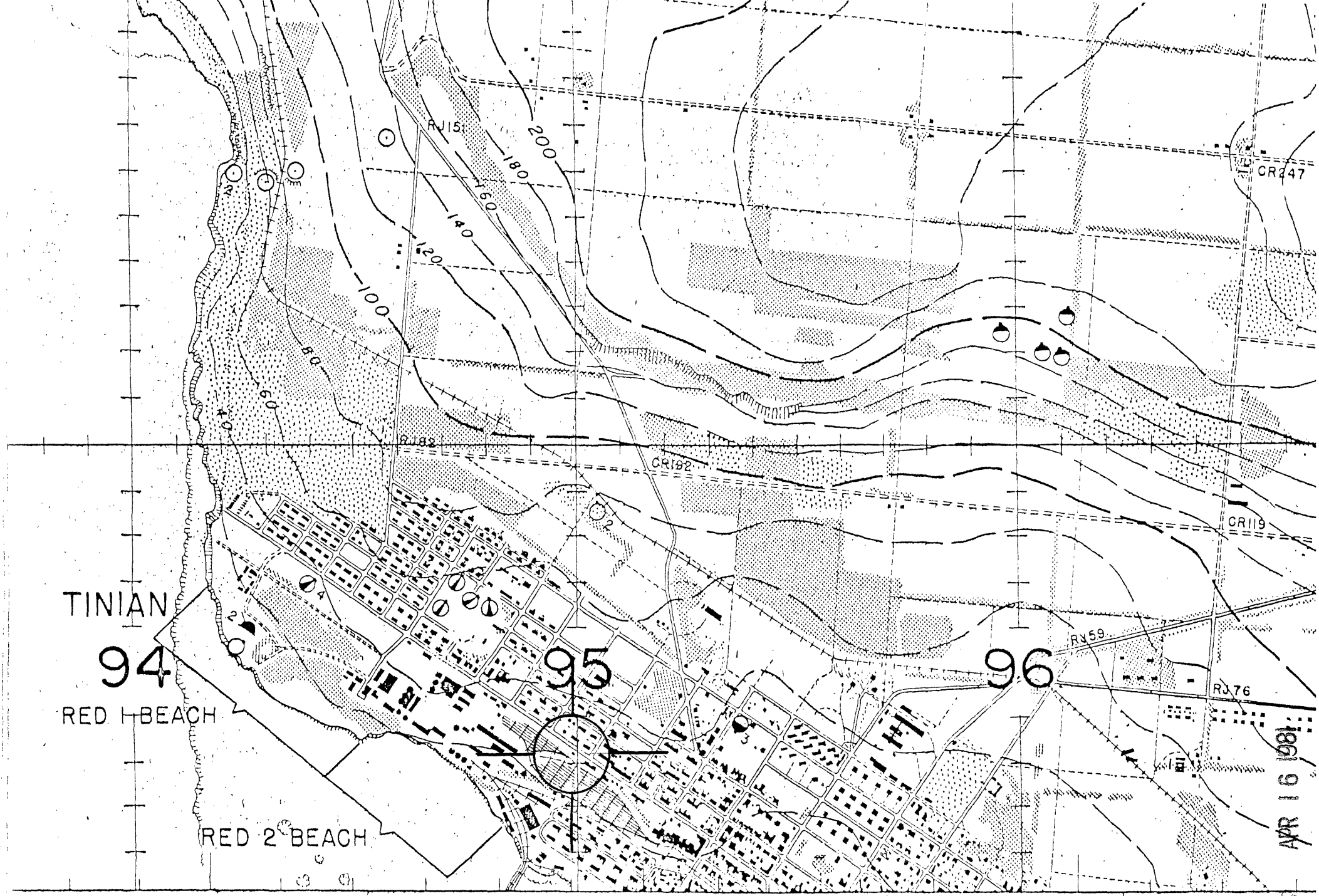
352

353

354

39°00' 355





TINIAN

94

RED 1 BEACH

95

RED 2 BEACH

96

145° 37' 00"

37' 30"

145° 38' 00"



N

Map No. 2.
JAPANESE STRUCTURE
PREWAR TINIAN

SCALE 1: 10000

500

0

1000

2000

APR 16 1981

SEP 16 1981