United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received SEP 1 6 1980 date entered APR 1 6 1981

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha Administration Building NKK Administrative Office and/or common 2, Location street & number not for publication vicinity of congressional district city, town thet manen filter Commonwealth. Zode Tinian state Northern Mariana county code INIA 3. Classification Ownership Status Category **Present Use** \underline{X} public _ district _ occupied agriculture _ museum X_ building(s) _ private X unoccupied _ commercial _ park _ structure _ both _ work in progress _ educational _ private residence religious site **Public Acquisition** Accessible __ entertainment yes: restricted government in process object scientific being considered X yes: unrestricted _ industrial transportation X_ other:abandoned no military **Owner of Property** 4. Government of the Northern Mariana Islands name street & number Commonwealth of the Saipan city, town __ vicinity of state Northern Mariana Is. Location of Legal Description 5. Department of Land Management courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. street & number Commonwealth of the city, town Saipan state Northern Mariana Is. **Representation in Existing Surveys** 6. N.A. title has this property been determined elegible? ____ ves ____ no date federal state county _ depository for survey records

city, town

7. Description

Condition	
excellent	Ч

Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent	deteriorated	\underline{X} unaltered	\underline{X} original site
good	ruins	altered	moved date
<u> </u>	unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Administration building is a one story rectangular concrete frame structure 9.8m by 14.3m by 4.5 m high.

The floor is a concrete slab-on-grade. The original wood framed roof has been destroyed.

The structure has its main entrance to the east; the walls are perforated with large openings. There are concrete ledges below the openings on the south elevation. These ledges are similar to the administrative structure on Saipan and a structure on Rota. These were built at similar times under the Japanese administration and are related to the sugar cane industry.

The structure has a large amount of spalling on the beams and columns. It was originally unpainted and remains in that condition.

The main entry canopy has a fascia detail not found on other Japanese structures in the region.

The facility is currently used as an exterior storage area.

8. Significance

Specific dates circa 1930

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The NKK Administrative Building is significant because there are a limited number and type of structures remaining from the Japanese era. It is further significant as a major structure on Tinian related to the sugar cane industry. The structure is more open than any other Japanese structure recorded in the region. Some of the details such as the entrance canopy are unique while others such as the ledges tie in with other structures in Saipan and Rota. If the spalling can be stopped in time, the structure has good potential for adaptive reuse due to its relatively large open area.

The dominant economic force in the Marianas was the large Japanese corporation Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (N.K.K. or N.K.K.K.), South Seas Development Company. The firm's main development was the sugar cane industry including a mill on Tinian. This building was their administrative headquarters in Tinian.

9. Major Bibliographical References

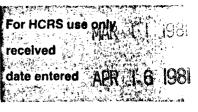
Chief of Registration

: 17

3. Major Dibilograpi		
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Photographic Essay.		<i>.</i> ,
10. Geographical Da	ata III III III	
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tate Northern Mariana Islands.cod	e county code Tinia	in –
11. Form Prepared I	Ву	
ame/title Jack B. Jones,	Project Evaluator	
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national state	1/ local	
	Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law sion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated	N 89-
ccording to the criteria and procedures set fo	orth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.	
tate Historic Preservation Officer signature	Jesus B. Pangelinan	
He Chief, Division of Historic		
For HCRS use only		
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Keeper of the National Register	the second s	

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

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- 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.

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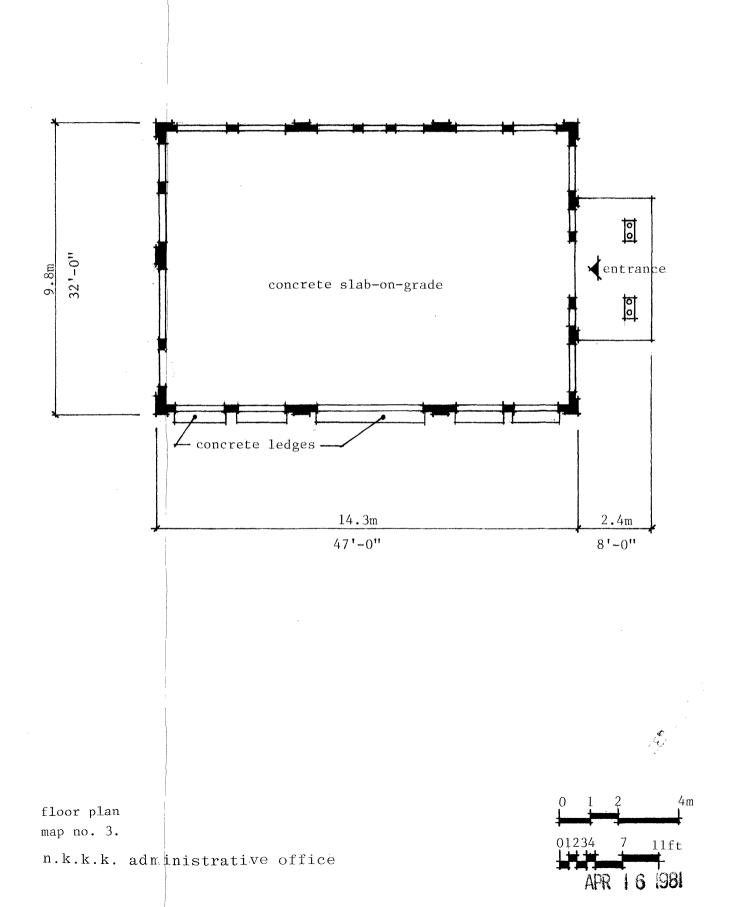
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8. Significance:

There were major administrative offices of the NKK in each island; the ones in Tinian and Saipan survived much of the war damage inflicted when U.S. forces invaded the islands during World War II.



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