

973

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 National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Malesso Japanese Rice Mill

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Jesus Barcinas Road

N/A not for publication
N/A vicinity

city or town Merizo

state Guam code GU county Guam code 010 zip code 96916

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national X statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title Lynda Bordallo Aguon Date 9/29/12

Lynda Bordallo Aguon, Guam State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 12000973

Date Listed: 11/28/2012

Malessso Japanese Rice Mill
Property Name

Guam GU
County **State**

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

11/28/12

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Certification:

This confirms that the documentation was submitted as a *Nomination* that meets the National Register Criteria, as outlined in the SHPO's cover letter.
[The certification boxes were not fully completed on the original nomination form.]

Significance:

The nomination is amended to remove *Archeology* as an area of significance.
[The current narrative provides no discussion or justification for archeological significance at this time, nor is Criterion D checked. Important research questions or additional archeological potential may exist based on further study and analysis of the property, at which time the nomination may be amended.]

The Period of Significance is amended to read: *1943—1944*.
[The period of significance refers to the specific year or span of dates in which a property attained the significance qualifying it for listing. In order to correspond to the NRIS database format these must reflect specific dates rather than general terms. The period also cannot predate the existence of the resource being nominated. Although the resource is associated with broad wartime events, the start date must coincide with the date of construction.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the Guam SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Malessso Japanese Rice Mill
 Name of Property

Merizo, Territory of Guam
 County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

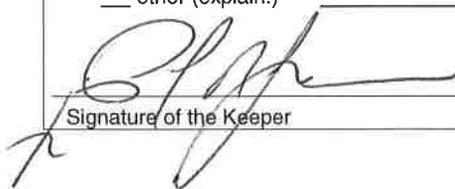
entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)


 Signature of the Keeper

11/29/12
 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
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

DOMESTIC/Institutional housing

Current
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Japanese Occupation Period (11)
December 1941 - August 10, 1944)

Classification

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: N/A

walls: concrete

roof: N/A

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is situated on a 0.4 ha parcel in the village of Merizo. The building is located approximately 400 m west of the Geus River and 50 m from the shoreline of Cocos Lagoon. The building consists of two rooms, each with a separate entrance. Constructed during the Japanese Occupation Period on Guam, the building was used to store rice and house Chamorro villagers forced into labor. Contrary to its name, there is no evidence that rice was milled on-site. It is possible that the building was intended for milling and that as a result of historical events, such as failed rice crops and the impending U.S. invasion, the mill never became operational. Today the building is vacant and in poor condition. As no modifications have been made to the building since construction in 1943, its historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have not been compromised.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill was constructed December 24, 1943. The date is inscribed on the back wall of the building. The building is situated on a 0.4 ha lot in the middle of Merizo Village, south of Route 4, off Jesus Barcinas Street and the small surface street S-2 on the West side of the Geus River (Piga area). The area is residential with occupied family homes in the vicinity. The structure is severely overgrown with vegetation, some of which surpasses the height of the walls. The interior is densely filled with trash, consisting mostly of modern household rubbish. The perimeter of the building is also densely littered. Viewed from the road, the building is heavily obscured by dense vegetation.

At the front of the building there is a low wall extending beyond the property, most likely a retaining wall for a former rice paddy.

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Exterior Description

Roof

The roof has collapsed and some elements have fallen to the outside and appear partially sunken into the ground. The lower portions of both gables remain on both sides of the building. The only remnants of eaves are at the four corners of the building.

South wall

The south wall is the rear side of the building. There is rebar protruding from the exterior of the wall. There are four vertical 52-cm-wide piers that connect flush with a top border to partition the wall in three sections. There are a total of four rectangular windows, all of which abut the top of the wall. The two inner windows are oriented horizontally and the two outer windows are oriented vertically. All four measure approximately 4 m by 2 m, and vary in size due to erosion of the frame edges.

At the base of the building there is a border approximately 1 m wide extending the length of the wall. It is recessed between the level of the piers and face of the wall. Within this border there are vents at the base of the wall, one below each of the outer windows, that measure approximately 52 cm square.

The eastern corner exhibits an inscription approximately 1.5 m from the base of the wall reading: "This building was completed on Dec. 24 1943 under the leadership of Mr. Hagiara." A portion of the inscription has eroded. Below this is the name Hagiara written in Katakana.

North wall

The north wall is the front of the building. There are two doorways measuring 80 cm wide and 3.5 m tall. The doorways have enframements approximately 50 cm wide. Between the doorways there are two windows and between the doorways and the corners of the building there is one window on each side. All windows on this wall measure approximately 2 m tall and 1 m wide and are eroding along the edges. The eastern window between the doorways no longer retains an upper border. Running diagonally toward the ground there is a fissure from the bottom west corner of the middle west window to the western doorway where there is a hole in the wall adjacent to the enframement.

East and West walls

The east and west side walls of the building have three piers creating two recessed section of wall. Each section contains one window measuring approximately 1.2 m tall by 0.8 m wide. There is some variation in dimensions due to erosion. At the base of each wall there are two vents measuring 52 cm square placed approximately 3 m below each window. There is a bottom border approximately 1 m wide extending the length of the wall that is recessed between the level of the piers and face of the wall.

Concrete slab and retaining wall

At the front of the building (north side) there is a broken concrete slab that extends 2.5 m from the building and runs the length of the north wall. A retaining wall abuts the slab on three sides. It stands 15 cm above the slab, 30 cm above the ground surface to the north, and 80 cm above the ground surface to the east. The wall continues east and north onto neighboring property.

Interior Description

The interior of the building consists of two non-adjointing rooms. There is more than a one meter drop from each doorway to the ground inside. Both rooms have a 10-cm-wide ledge, 110 cm above the ground, that was likely used to support floor joists.

Large trees and various types of vegetation are present in both rooms. Dense mounds of trash with rusted metal have been deposited just inside each doorway. This rubbish was particularly dense in the western portion of the building and bars entrance to this part of the building.

Condition and Changes

Currently the building is in poor condition. The interior and exterior are heavily overgrown with vegetation and trash is present around the perimeter and the interior. All window openings are crumbling along the borders. The side-gabled roof collapsed in 1949 and only a small portion of the gables remain intact. Fallen portions are visible on the ground surface. Remnants of the eaves are present at the corners. The exterior plaster is eroding at several points adjacent to artillery impact craters. The impact craters are present all sides of the building. A 50-caliber bullet was observed at one location. The craters appear to be eroding and presently average 10 to 15 cm in diameter, though some are much larger.

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Below the plaster, the river pebble matrix used for the concrete mixture is visible. It is likely that these large smooth inclusions are contributing to the decay of the concrete.

In addition to trash dumping, the building has been graffitied on the interior and exterior.

Integrity

Despite the current condition of the Japanese Rice Mill, the building retains its historic integrity. The building still stands at its original location. No changes have been made to the original construction design, the materials are all original, and it retains the feel of the original workmanship, which is further supported by the inscription on the south wall. The structure's deterioration over time is due to World War II impacts, abandonment, and natural forces, such as typhoons.

It is important to note that World War II impacts to the structure can be considered contributing elements to its significance. These impacts are associated with its period of significance and represent the final stage in its utilization under the Japanese Occupation. They are likely associated with pre-invasion U.S. artillery or aerial bombardment. As such, some aspects of the structure's poor condition are a direct result of its place in Guam's history and may serve to imbue the site with deeper meaning, feeling, and association.

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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.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture, Architecture

Archaeology: Historic – Aboriginal

Ethnic Heritage: Pacific islander, Other: Japanese

Industry, Military, Social History

Period of Significance

Japanese Occupation Period 11 December 1941 -
August 10, 1944

Significant Dates

December 24, 1943 (Japanese Invasion)

July 20, 1944 (Liberation of Merizo)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill was constructed during the Japanese Occupation Period on Guam as a direct result of the Japanese war effort to produce rice to support their military using Chamorro forced labor.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is a significant historic property at the local and state level under Criterion A because the building is associated with Japanese occupation and wartime economic exploitation of Merizo during World War II. This historic context is well documented, and The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is directly associated with Japanese occupation activities and policy on Guam and in Merizo.

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is also significant at the national level under Criterion C for its representation of a World War II Japanese Occupation Agricultural Support Structure. This type of structure is distinguished by: 1) simple utilitarian design, 2) use of local construction materials, such as concrete made from locally produced lime and locally available aggregate, and 3) utilization of compulsory local labor for construction. Most, if not all, of these structures were destroyed on Guam during the U.S. pre-invasion bombardment in 1944. This is the last remaining example known on Guam, and is an excellent example of the type.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill was constructed in December of 1943, near the end of the Japanese World War II Occupation Period on Guam. Although the building was probably not operational as a mill due to historical events, including failed rice crops and the impending U.S. invasion, the building has been known by this name for decades. Contextually, the building is associated with the Japanese war effort to produce rice to support the Japanese Army both on Guam and abroad. As was common during the occupation, forced Chamorro labor was used to construct the building. After construction, the building served as a rice storage facility and sleeping area for Chamorro men forced to work in the adjacent rice paddies. The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is the only extant non-military building constructed during the Japanese Occupation of Guam.

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is significant under Criterion A at the local and state level because the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill represents significant local events in a time period pivotal in the history of Merizo. During the Japanese occupation, the Chamorro people of Merizo were forced to work in various aspects rice production, including the movement of the rice from the field to the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill and the construction of the building itself. Construction of the mill and the forced local rice cultivation that it is associated with were highly significant events in this small community. Many residents of the area still remember these events and those particularly familiar with the mill feel that the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is historically significant and should be preserved.

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is also significant under Criterion C at the national level because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of structure built on Guam only during the Japanese World War II Occupation Period. This type is here termed "World War II Japanese Occupation Agricultural Support Structure." This type of structure is distinguished by: 1) simple utilitarian design, 2) use of local construction materials, such as concrete made from locally produced lime and locally available aggregate, and 3) utilization of compulsory local labor for construction. This combination of features was only possible during the Japanese Occupation period and resulted in the construction of highly utilitarian structures. Construction materials were by necessity locally procured and manufactured, since the Japanese could not depend on support from mainland Japan at this late stage in the war.

Currently, the building retains all seven aspects of integrity. These include integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All of these appear to be intact with respect to the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill. The building still stands at its original location. No changes have been made to the original construction design, the materials are all original, and it retains the feel of the original workmanship, which is supported by the inscription on the south wall.

The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill is important locally and in the broader context of the Island of Guam. Locally, the building is associated with families of Malesso that were involved with forced Japanese rice production and other significant incidences dating to Japanese occupation in the area. For Guam, a wider context, the building represents a rare example of non-military Japanese architecture that reflects a relatively brief but significant period of Guam's history.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The following historical narrative is intended to supply additional context regarding important events and processes during the Japanese Occupation Period on Guam. This context is necessary to understanding the local, state and national significance of the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill. The narrative focuses on Japanese policies of labor and agricultural exploitation on Guam and in Merizo, with special emphasis on rice cultivation. Other Japanese events significant in Merizo local history are recounted as well, since the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill stands as a monument to a broad range occupation events associated with Japanese Occupation.

On December 8, 1941 (UTC/GMT +10 hours), the same day of the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Hawai'i, the Japanese launched an attack on Guam. The fighting consisted of two days of air strikes with ground forces entering Tumon Beach, Agaña Bay, and Merizo, forcing the US surrender of the lightly fortified island. The Imperial Japanese Army regiment that landed at Bile Bay, Merizo was misinformed that a road existed heading north to Apra Harbor that would allow an overland attack. They occupied the village until realizing their mistake, and then reboarded their ship to head further north (Allen 2004:13).

Once controlling the island, the 6,000 Japanese troops sent all American and foreign prisoners to Japan for internment, while Chamorro prisoners were interned on Guam. The Army remained in control of the island for four months and were housed in schools and government buildings. The civilian affairs section of the army, called the Minseisho, ruled with great cruelty until they left to fight other battles (Rogers 1988:170; Allen 2004:13). During this brief period all residents were forced to wear an identification strip of cloth with Japanese characters, bowing to all Japanese was mandatory for all Chamorros, and American money was banned. Cars, radios, and cameras were confiscated, food was rationed until supplies were exhausted, and physical cruelty by the Japanese toward the Chamorros was frequent (Rogers 1988:171–172).

The Imperial Japanese Navy took control in March 1942 and Guam was governed by the Fifty-Fourth Keibitai for the next 19 months (Rogers 1988:172). Guam was divided into districts each with a Chamorro leader, called a *kuchō*, while each village had a *sonchō*. To control each village and district there was a Japanese noncommissioned officer, called a *taichō*. Ruling by the civil affairs branch, called the Minseibu, was more relaxed and Chamorros were allowed to farm and trade. However, English was forbidden, Japanese language and customs enforced along with propaganda sessions, and communal work quotas were imposed through the *kuchō* and *sonchō* (Rogers 1988:172–175). By 1944, the communal forced labor had deteriorated into slavery with workers being forced to work up to 24 hours at a time. Most never received food rations, and had to manage their own meals when food was extremely scarce (Rogers 1988:176).

During World War II, rice was of tremendous importance to the Japanese. Emergency measures were adopted by the Japanese Cabinet in September 1941 to increase rice production and storage (Higuchi 2008:69). Guam was a priority for this endeavor due to its size and potential for agriculture. In February 1942, after the Japanese invasion, the Chamorro population was forced into labor for the reclamation, cultivation, and irrigation of paddies. To accomplish this, private land ownership was not recognized. Evaluation of the land suitable for rice production on Guam only rated possible paddy locations as fair to good, however, there was an expectation that Guam would become a major producer of rice in the South Sea Islands (Higuchi 2008:70). Rice farms were opened throughout southern Guam where water sources were available. This included Merizo, which was renamed Matsuyama during the occupation (Higuchi 2008:70). The Malesso Japanese Rice Mill, constructed in December of 1943 was a part of this war effort.

Paddies on Guam were worked by villagers organized by Chamorro leaders under Nan'yō Kōhatsu Kibushiki Kaisha (South Seas Development Company) and Minseibu staff (the navy's civil administration department) (Higuchi 2008:71). Later the Kaikuntai oversaw the rice production and from mid-1943 on the workers saw no compensation. After the military and Japanese civilians, the Chamorro were the last group of people to receive rice provisions during distribution. This situation was aggravated by the inadequacy of rice production to supply the 46,000 Japanese in the Marianas at the time, and the general failure of the crop. To combat pests the Kaikuntai used nicotine salt sulfur, which ran off into the lagoons, killing marine life and causing permanent damage to patches of reef off Merizo (Rogers 1988:176). The following is an excerpt from the diary of the Nan'yō Kōhatsu Business Section Head Koshimuta Takeshi:

Damage from the leafhoppers was immense. Plants in seven tan of paddy died within 2 days. Examination was carried out. Rice planting in Matsuyama (Merizo) was also hopeless (October 9, 1943).

(Higuchi 2008:71, 72)

In January 1944 there were 43 chō (1 chō = .99 hectares) of paddies in Merizo, however, because of the failure of rice the Chamorro were no longer allowed rations. When there was no rice to provide the Japanese, they were forced to offer vegetable crops, which severely infringed upon an already strained food supply. By the time American troops arrived in July 1944, the Minseibu had failed in

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their endeavor to produce rice for self-sufficiency, which undoubtedly affected their military operations and their administration of the Chamorro people (Higuchi 2008:77).

At the beginning of 1944 the Japanese army returned to Guam fearing an American invasion. Administration became much stricter with the presence of the military police, called the Kempeitai, and units in charge of providing combat troops with food and supplies, called the Kaikuntai. All social activities ended, schools closed, and all male Chamorros over the age of 12 were forced to labor in fields, build or repair defense installations, and excavate cave and rock shelters, while agricultural quotas for women, girls, and the elderly increased to impossible levels (Rogers 1988:175-176).

Measures to increase the food supply available for the army units on Guam were failing in 1944. Complicating the agricultural difficulties of drought and pests was the introduction of the giant African land snail (*Achatina fulica*). Although it was a food source for troops, it also heavily damaged crops (Rogers 1988:176). The Chamorros on Guam suffered from malnutrition and lacked basic necessities such as shoes.

In June of 1944 the Japanese began moving Chamorros from their homes and marching them to concentration camps in the interior of Guam. Conditions in the camps were especially hard for the young and elderly as food was limited, medical attention nonexistent, and sanitation inadequate (Gailey 1988:38). The treatment of the Chamorros by the Japanese became even more atrocious with beheadings, rapes, and shootings (Rogers 1988:178). At Merizo two massacres occurred just prior to the American invasion. At Tinta on July 15th 30 villagers were forced into a dugout cave and Japanese soldiers hurled hand grenades inside. Those not killed by the explosions were bayoneted or beheaded. Fourteen individuals did survive by feigning death. The following day at Faha thirty men were ordered by the Japanese military police to excavate a trench. While digging, the Japanese threw hand grenades at the men while firing upon them with machine guns. There were no survivors.

News of the massacres somehow reached a group of men among 800 villagers of Merizo that were being marched to a concentration camp inland. While stopped at a camp on the night of 20 July, eight Chamorro men killed six guards and attacked a supply depot killing four more. The remaining soldiers fled into the jungle and Merizo became the first liberated village on Guam, and the only village to be liberated solely by Chamorros (Rogers 1988: 180-181).

The US regained control of the island during the Battle of Guam in 1944. Beginning 8 July, Guam was bombarded by the Americans for 13 days, and on 21 July over 20,000 Marines landed at Asan and over 29,000 Marines and Army troops at Agat. During this time civilians were raped and murdered by the Japanese soldiers. Some of these people were accused of helping the Americans, while others were killed or raped indiscriminately (Rogers 1988:181). The 54,891 American troops successfully defeated the 18,500 Japanese troops, with the last major battles taking place in the north of Guam on 8-9 August (Rogers 1988:181-193). Through these weeks many small battles occurred, one of which involved a joint American and Chamorro attack to free villagers of Merizo still being held in a concentration camp inland from Inarajan. On 10 August General Geiger of the United States Marine Corp announced that all organized resistance by the Japanese had ceased on Guam.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Allen, Jane

2004 *Research Design for Archaeological Monitoring at the Merizo Overhead-to-Underground Conversion Project, Merizo (Malesso), Guam*. Prepared for M. D. Crisostomo, Inc. by International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu.

Gailey, Harry. A

1988 *The Liberation of Guam, 21 July-10 August*. Presido Press, Novato, CA.

Higuchi, Wakako

2008 Japan's Industrial Development of a U.S. Territory: Guam, 1941-1944. *Pacific Studies* 30: 55-104.

Rogers, Robert F.

1995 *Destiny's Landfall: A History of Guam*. University of Hawai'i Press: Honolulu.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been
requested)

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency

Malessso Japanese Rice Mill
Name of Property

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.09
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>55N</u>	<u>247690.374</u>	<u>1467481.822</u>	3	<u>55N</u>	<u>247716.299</u>	<u>1467497.460</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>55N</u>	<u>247690.484</u>	<u>1467496.032</u>	4	<u>55N</u>	<u>247716.958</u>	<u>1467483.581</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the property being nominated is the building itself and the concrete slabs at the front entrance, which covers a rectangular area 26 m by 14 m.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary encompasses the building and the associated concrete slabs at the entrance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nicole Vernon

organization Garcia and Associates date 11 November 2010

Malesso Japanese Rice Mill
Name of Property

Merizo, Territory of Guam
County and State

street & number Garden Villa H302, 800 pale San Vitores Road telephone 671-488-2005
city or town Tumon state Guam zip code 96913
e-mail nvernon@garciaandassociates.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Malesso Japanese Rice Mill

City or Vicinity: Merizo

County: Merizo

State: Guam

Photographer: Patick O'Day

Date Photographed: 14 September 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

North side of the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill facing west: 1 of 8

Western entrance on the north side of the Maleso Japanese Rice Mill: 2 of 8

Interior of the eastern room of the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill: 3 of 8

Interior of the western room Malesso Japanese Rice Mill: 4 of 8

East side of the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill: 5 of 8

West side of the building Malesso Japanese Rice Mill: 6 of 8

Associated retaining wall of north side of the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill: 7 of 8

Inscription on south side of the Malesso Japanese Rice Mill: 8 of 8

Malesso Japanese Rice Mill
Name of Property

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Property Owner:

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.











THIS BUILDING
WAS COMPLETED
ON DEC 31 1943

INDEXED
LEADING OFFICE
MAY 1944

1944