United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 2.4 1984 date entered / 0/30/84

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

· ypo an ontries	s complete applicable t			
1. Nam	ne			
historic Camp	paneyan Kristo Rai			·
and/or common	Catholic Belltower	,		
2. Loca				
street & number	Beach Road		_	not for publication
city, town Ga	ırapan Village	vicinity of		
state Saipan	orthon wave		CNMI.	code 96950
	sification	County	Chirt	Code 90930
Category district building(s) XX structure site object	Ownership public	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
4. Own	er of Prope	rty		
name North	nern Mariana Islands	Catholic Mission		· 8 . 5
street & number				
city, town Sai	pan	vicinity of	state	CNMI 96950
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Descripti	on	
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc. sam	ne as 4 above		
street & number				
city, town			state	
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
title CNMI Pro	pperty Register Form	has this pro	pperty been determined el	igible? yes no
date May 198	31		federal stat	tecountylocal
depository for se	urvey records <u>CNMI</u> His	storic Preservation	Office	
city, town			state	

7 .	De	sc	rip	tio	n
		5 0	P		

Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered	original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Campaneyan Kristo Rai is a square tower built atop a coral limestone outcropping in Garapan Village, Saipan. It is three meters by three meters at its base and ten meters in height. The tower is composed of four poured concrete columns measuring 70 centimeters square which form the corners of the belltower. On the bottom half of the structure, the open areas between the columns are filled in with walls constructed of small limestone coral cobbles set in a matrix of cement plaster. The exterior of the bottom half of the tower is covered with a thick stucco-like plaster which is pockmarked with several small shell holes dating from World War II. The entranceway, a doorless opening measuring 2.3 meters tall by 1,9 meters wide, is the only access. The upper one half of the tower has no walls; the space between the columns is filled with cast concrete decorations. The roof of the tower is poured concrete and, presumably, serves to structurally tie the four columns together. Originally, seven concrete steps led up to the entrance of the tower. However, landfilling undertaken during World War II has buried all but the top three steps. The interior of the tower is empty; the original bell and its wooden supports were removed several years ago. The tower is not is use at the present time.

The tower is the last structural element associated with the Kristo Rai Church which stood on the site of the modern Catholic Church in Garapan Village. The original church was constructed in the 1860s and was in continuous use until it was destroyed by naval gunfire during World War II. Campaneyan Kristo Rai was constructed in 1932 under the supervision of Spanish Jesuit priests who were recruited by the Japanese administration to tend to the spiritual needs of the island's faithful. Although the Japanese were primarily Buddist, they encouraged the practice of Catholicism among the island's local residents. The concrete and stone belltower replaced an older wooden tower which had been used previously.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–1932	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1932	Builder/Architect Spanish Jesuit Order	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Campaneyan Kristo Rai is significant because it is the sole surviving structural element of the Kristo Rai Church, the oldest and most important church on the island of Saipan. For over 80 years, the Kristo Rai Church served as the focal point of island social life. The tower serves as a physical reminder of life in prewar Saipan.

Additionally, significance is derived from the combination of construction materials and techniques used in the tower. The blend of modern poured concrete structural elements with the older mamposteria-like walls, is unique to Saipan.

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stata			ode			anda
11. F	orm Pre			county		code
	Scott Russe CNMI Histor ber Lower Ba	ic Preser v a				9 August 1984
city or town	Saipan				state	CNMI 96950
12. S	tate His	storic	Prese	rvatio	n Off	ficer Certification
The evaluate	d significance of	this property		ate is: local		
665), I hereby		roperty for inc	lusion in the	National Regi National Parl	ister and c k Service.	•
State Historic	c Preservation O	fficer signature	e Ju	us B.	Kange	denan
title His	toric Preser	vation Offi	4		-	date 8/24/84
Patrick	y certify that this		cluded in the	National Regi	ister	date 10/30/8 4
Keeper of	f the National Ro	egister				• •
Attest:	Registration					date
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