

HABS
HI
2-PEHA,
35-

U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Brig
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Confinement Facility Building)
(Building No. 220)
Neville Way near Ninth Street at Marine Barracks
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

**Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94107**

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Brig
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station, ~~Marine Barracks~~)
(Confinement Facility Building) (No. 220)

HABS No. HI-162

Location:

Naval Station, Marine Barracks, along Neville Way
Pearl Harbor, City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

USGS Pearl Harbor Quadrangle, Hawaii
7.5 minutes series (orthophotoquad)
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
4.608300.2361210

Significance:

The U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1964; due to the crucial role it played in the Nation's defense during the twentieth century and the calamitous events which occurred on December 7, 1941. As a Category 3 structure, it is determined that Building No. 220 functioned as a part of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, but is only of minor importance to the historic character of the National Landmark.

Description:

Building No. 220 is a permanent two story (plus clerestory), 28 feet high, 81 feet wide, 145 feet long building. The clerestory, which has 48 screened openings, is 6 feet high, 40 feet wide, and spans the entire length of the building.

The building's foundations consists of concrete footings (generally 4'x 4'x 12" Thick) under concrete columns and concrete slab on grade. All floors (first and second levels) are 6" thick concrete with 9" square vinyl floor tiles covering. The exterior walls of the first floor are concrete: the Cell Block area having 8" thick concrete walls; and the Non-Confinement areas 8" concrete tile blocks with stucco. The second floor and clerestory were constructed of 2"x 4" studs and plywood siding. The wooden walls in the confinement areas of the second story, were later replaced with 8" concrete tile block. The first floor has 12"x 12" concrete columns, beams and concrete ceiling. On the second floor there are 8"x 10" wooden post with 6"x 14" wood girder to support the roof. The roof is comprised of 1"x 6" T&G sheathing with 2"x 10" purlins at 24" O.C., and modified bitumen sheet roofing which replaced the original pitch and gravel roofing.

The clerestory truss system (see photo HI-162-18) is constructed of Douglas Fir, number one common S4S. The top and bottom chords are built-up of 5 planks (2"x 8"

Description: (continue) x 20' long), each lamination is nailed with 20d galvanized wire nails. Where joints occur at outside lamination, 5/8" diameter through bolts (4 each) are used to secure these joints. 6"x 8" diagonal members are secured into the notches of the top and bottom cords by 3/8"x 8" long boat spikes. 3/4" diameter tension rods are spaced 5' apart along the truss system. The struts which transverse the centerline of the truss and building, have 6"x 8" horizontal members and 3"x 6" diagonal member bolted with 3/4" diameter through bolts.

The original windows were double hung, wood frame with plywood panels, and wire mesh screens (see photo HI-162-15). Many of these window have been replaced with steel framed awning windows in 1965, and aluminum framed awning windows in 1984 (see photo HI-162-2). Screened window openings in the confinement areas are secured by 3/4" diameter round bars at 4" O.C. with 3/8"x 2-1/4" horizontal lock bars and frame (see photo HI-162-21).

The dimensions of a typical cell are 6' 8" wide, 8' long, and 7' high, which had 6" thick concrete walls dividing cells. The front of a typical cell (see photo HI-162-10) has stationary iron grille and sliding grille door (3/4" diameter round bar at 4" O.C. with 3/8"x 2-1/2" horizontal lock bars and frame). The solitary cells (see photo HI-162-11) have a 6" thick concrete front walls with a 2' wide opening having either an iron grille door or a 2-1/2" thick solid steel door with 3"x 7" window. The solitary cells were equipped with a stainless steel toilet and sink (see photo HI-162-13).

The cell locking mechanism (as shown in photo HI-162-12) utilizes an electromagnetic (solenoid) latching mechanism which is secured by mechanical key lock. Two micro switches are used to indicate an open/close cell door and open/secured mechanical lock.

History:

Physical History

Building 220, a Brig, was constructed at the Marine Barracks in 1942 at a cost of \$477,088. The Brig was actually located on the first floor, which consisted 60 individual cells; 6 cell blocks of 10 individual cells each. The second level was the Guardhouse, a 200 men, open bay dormitory and office area.

History: (continue)

In 1966, the second floor level underwent alterations to provide a Minimum Custody Prisoner Area, Visiting Room, 7 each four men Guard Room, and T.V. Room.

In 1984, more alterations were accomplished on the second floor to provide a Female Cell Block of 5 individual cells, Female Minimum and Medium Security Areas, Chapel, Male Minimum and Medium Security Areas, Staff Locker Room, and Administration Area. The first floor Administration Offices were converted into a Dining Area.

In 1987, a fire sprinkler system was installed throughout the facility.

Historical Context

The Navy Brig, Building 220, began operations in 1943 by the U.S. Marine Corps under the "Navy Prison System". This system which had been in effect since 1898, inflicted sadistic punishment during incarceration. In 1959, this system was replaced with the "Naval Corrections System". The philosophy of corrections viewed "confinement (loss of freedom)" the punishment, vice the inclusion of physical punishment with confinement. Rehabilitation training, education, work, and counseling programs commenced under this new system.

During World War II, the Brig was significant to military operations since it was the western most confinement facility for the United States. This facility served the entire Pacific Fleet.

Up until 1973, the Brig served only the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; after 1973 it expanded to all branches of the military. The Brig incarcerated prisoners for violations ranging from disobedience up to murder.

The Marine Corps turned the operations of the Brig over to the Navy in 1977. This period of administration has been referred to as the "Red-Line" with its attendant outlook on confinement and corrections. The Navy administered the Brig as a corrections facility.

During the 1980's, the Brig held civilians who were placed in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Brig
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station) Marine Barracks)
(Confinement Facility Building/No. 220)
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History: (continue)

On 24 September 1991, the Brig at the Marine Barracks was closed. The prisoners were transferred to the Brig on Ford Island.

Sources:

Pacific Division Drawing Nos. 204269 through 204272
date 08/19/42

Pacific Division Drawing Nos. 00328 through 00336
dated 10/14/42

Public Works Center Drawing No. 11D4081 dated 02/18/66

Public Works Center Drawing No. 7466490 dated 10/10/84

Pacific Division Drawing Nos. 7058093 through 7058099
dated 05/11/87

NAVFAC P-164; Detailed Inventory of Naval Shore
Facilities

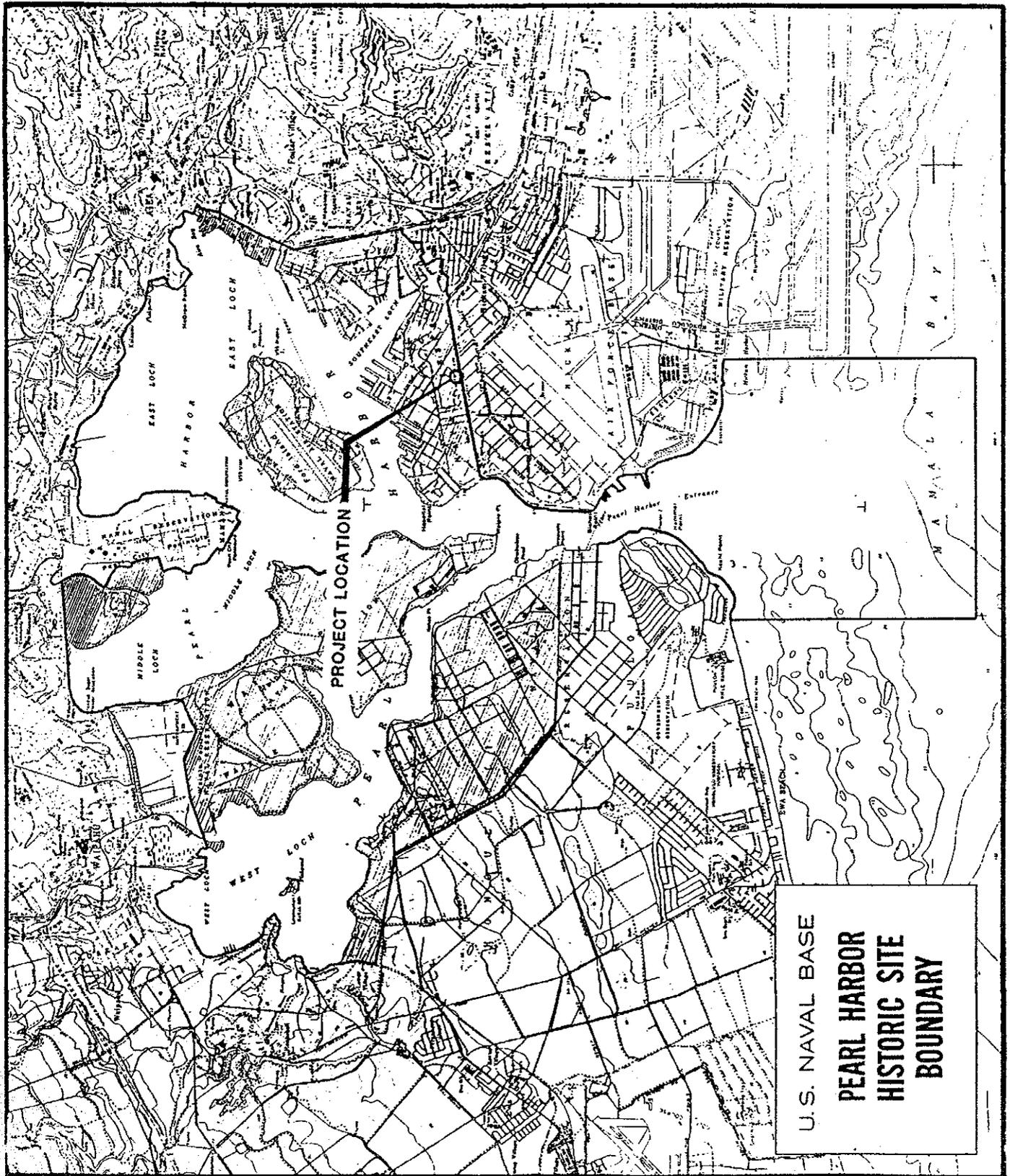
U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, National Historic
Landmark, Historic Preservation Plan

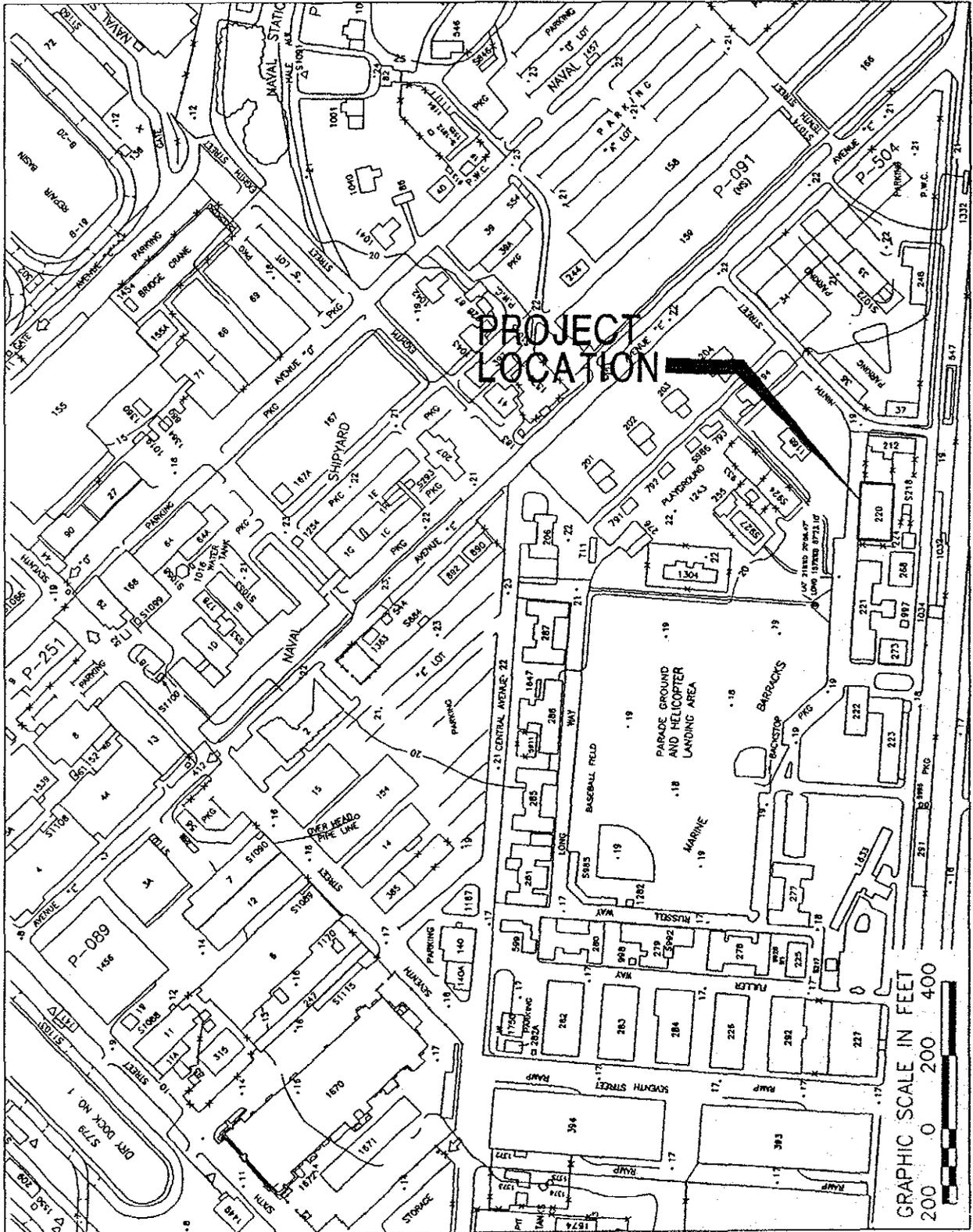
Taylor, Jim, Program Officer, Pearl Harbor, Naval
Brig. Fax letter, a compilation of information from
personal files and logs, dated 2 March 1994.

Esposito, Frank, Corrections Specialist, CINCPACFLT.
Telephone consultation with Gary Arimoto, Pearl
Harbor, Hawaii, 3 March 1994.

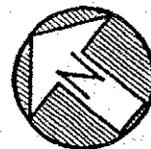
Historian:

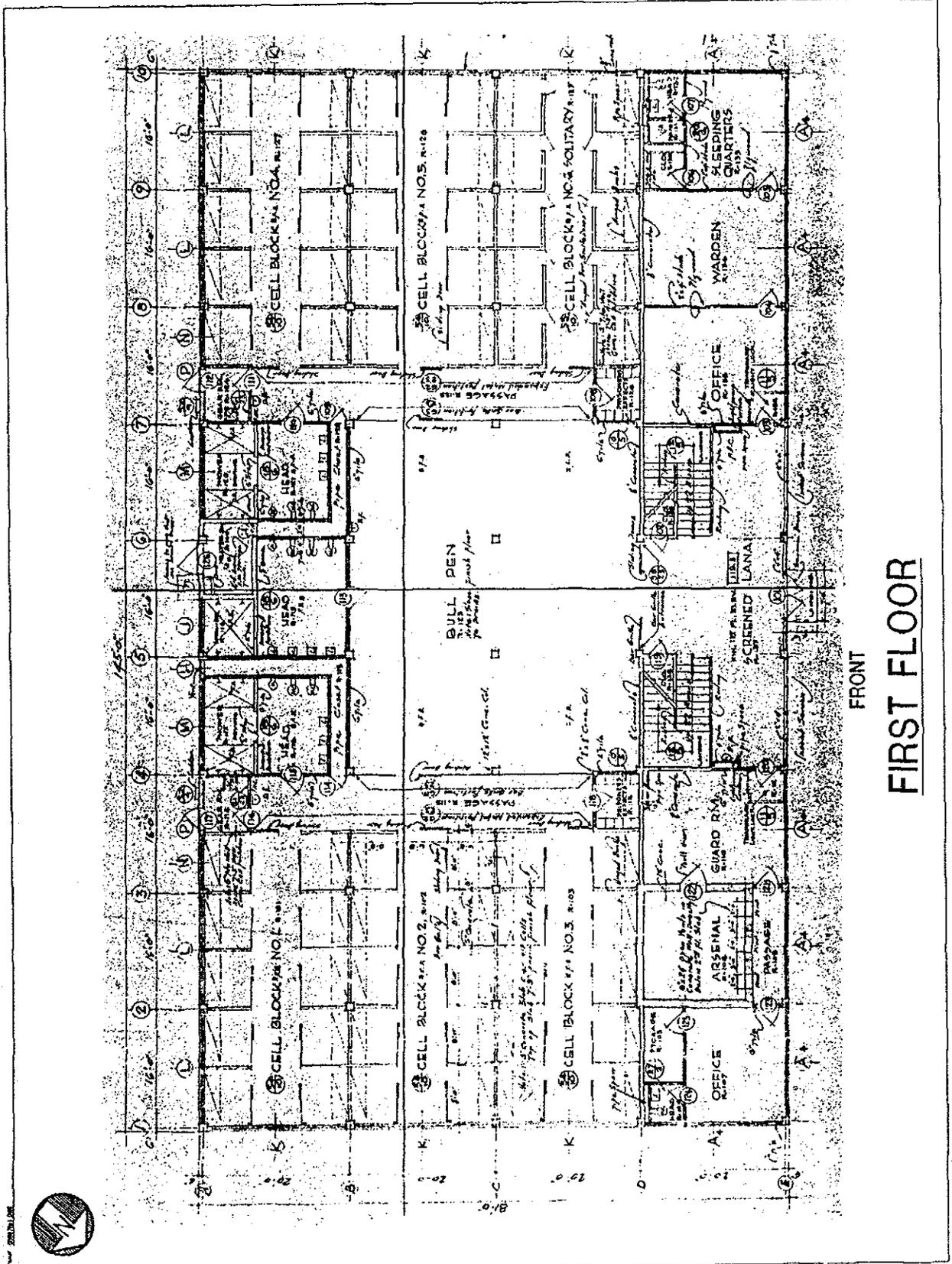
Gary Arimoto, Mechanical Engineer
Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor
Project Development Branch
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-5470
March 1994





VICINITY MAP





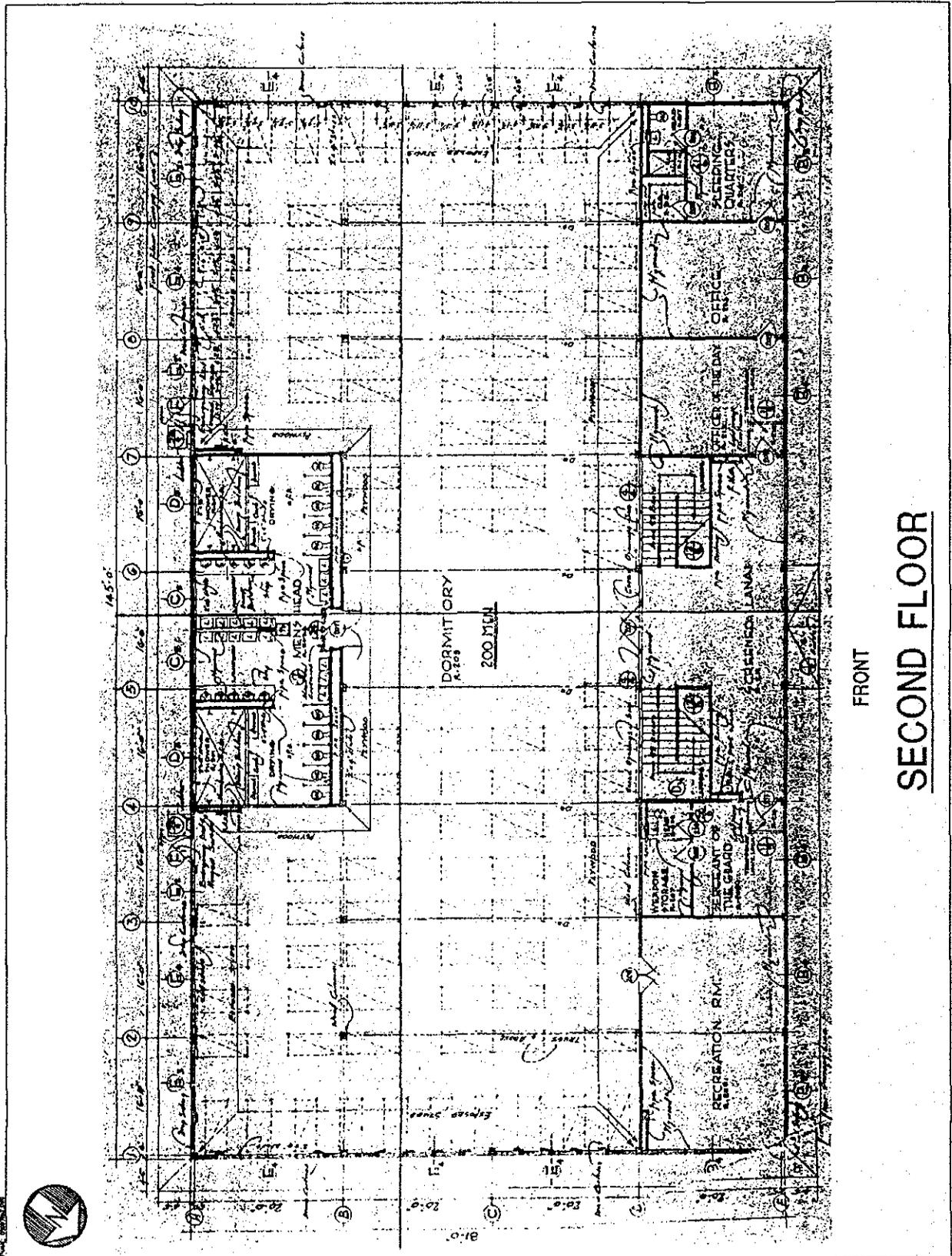
FRONT
FIRST FLOOR

ORIGINAL FLOOR PLAN OF BUILDING 220

NO SCALE

(FROM 14TH Naval District DWG NO. K-N3-101 dtd August 19, 1942)

SOURCE: Microfiche - Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii



FRONT
SECOND FLOOR

ORIGINAL FLOOR PLAN OF BUILDING 220

NO SCALE

(FROM 14TH Naval District DWG NO. K-N3-102 dtd August 19, 1942)
SOURCE: Microfiche - Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii