

U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Enlisted Men's Barracks & Mess Hall
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Puller Hall)
(Building No. 221)

Marine Barracks, Neville Way
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

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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, Enlisted Men's Barracks and Mess Hall
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)
(Puller Hall, Building No. 221)

HABS No. HI-334

Location: Building 221 is located along Neville Way on the west side of Ninth Street, Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor.

USGS Puuloa Quadrangle, Hawaii
7.5 Minutes Series (Orthophotoquad)
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
4.608240.2361180 (Scale 1:24,000)

Significance: The Naval Base at 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. The exterior and interior architectural elements of Building 221 do not appear to have any significant, unique, or artistic characteristics.

Description: Building 221 is a permanent three-story concrete structure. The building has an irregular shape, 107 feet wide, 265 feet long, 56 feet high, with a total floor area of 61,516 square feet. The floors of the building are constructed of reinforced concrete girders, beams, and slabs finished with various floor coverings. The exterior walls are constructed of reinforced concrete. The roof is constructed of reinforced concrete topped with built-up roofing. The interior and exterior architectural elements of Building 221 are not significant, in term of historical and architectural characteristic.

History: Building 221 was constructed in 1911 at a cost of \$402,350. It was used as a bachelor enlisted quarters with mess hall, galley, administrative offices, and storage.

The first floor's south wing originally contained the galley and serving room. The end of the east wing contained administrative offices and the end of the west wing contained the guard room. The guard room housed 31 enlisted personnel. The mess hall was located between the east and west wings.

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The second floor's south wing originally contained showers, toilets, and a general wash room. The remainder of the second floor consisted of 4 dormitories and 2 non-commissioned officer quarters. The dormitories housed 148 enlisted personnel, and the 2 quarters housed 8 non-commissioned officers.

The third floor's south wing was similar to the second floor. The third floor's east wing consisted of a dispensary, cooks quarters, and 1 non-commissioned officer quarters. The remainder of the third floor consisted of 3 dormitories and 1 non-commissioned officer quarters. The dormitories housed 120 enlisted personnel, the 2 quarters housed 8 non-commissioned officers, and the cooks quarters housed 8 cooks.

Circa 1955, the galley was rehabilitated.

Circa 1962, a new 26' x 17' scullery was constructed along the center section's west wall, adjacent to the reefer.

Circa 1964, the lanai windows and first floor rest rooms were renovated.

Circa 1971, the mess hall was renovated.

Circa 1976, a dry chemical extinguishing system was installed for the kitchen grill, fryer, and broiler.

Circa 1984, the existing plumbing and asbestos insulation was replaced.

Currently, the building is used as the Naval Criminal Investigative Service Field Office, and as the Information Technology Service Center's office and receiving/shipping facility.

Sources:

Pacific Division Drawing No. 00346 dated 6/16/11.

Pacific Division Drawing No. 672323 through 676325 dated 3/31/55.

Pacific Division Drawing No. 956420 through 956424 dated 3/22/62.

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Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor Drawing No. 999439, 999554, and
999560 dated 7/64, 9/64, and 12/64 respectively.

Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor Drawing No. 7002323 dated 12/71.

Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor Drawing No. 7460060 dated 11/76.

Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor Drawing No. 7465208 through
7465210. dated 1/84.

Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor Drawing No. 7465338 dated 2/84.

Prepared by:

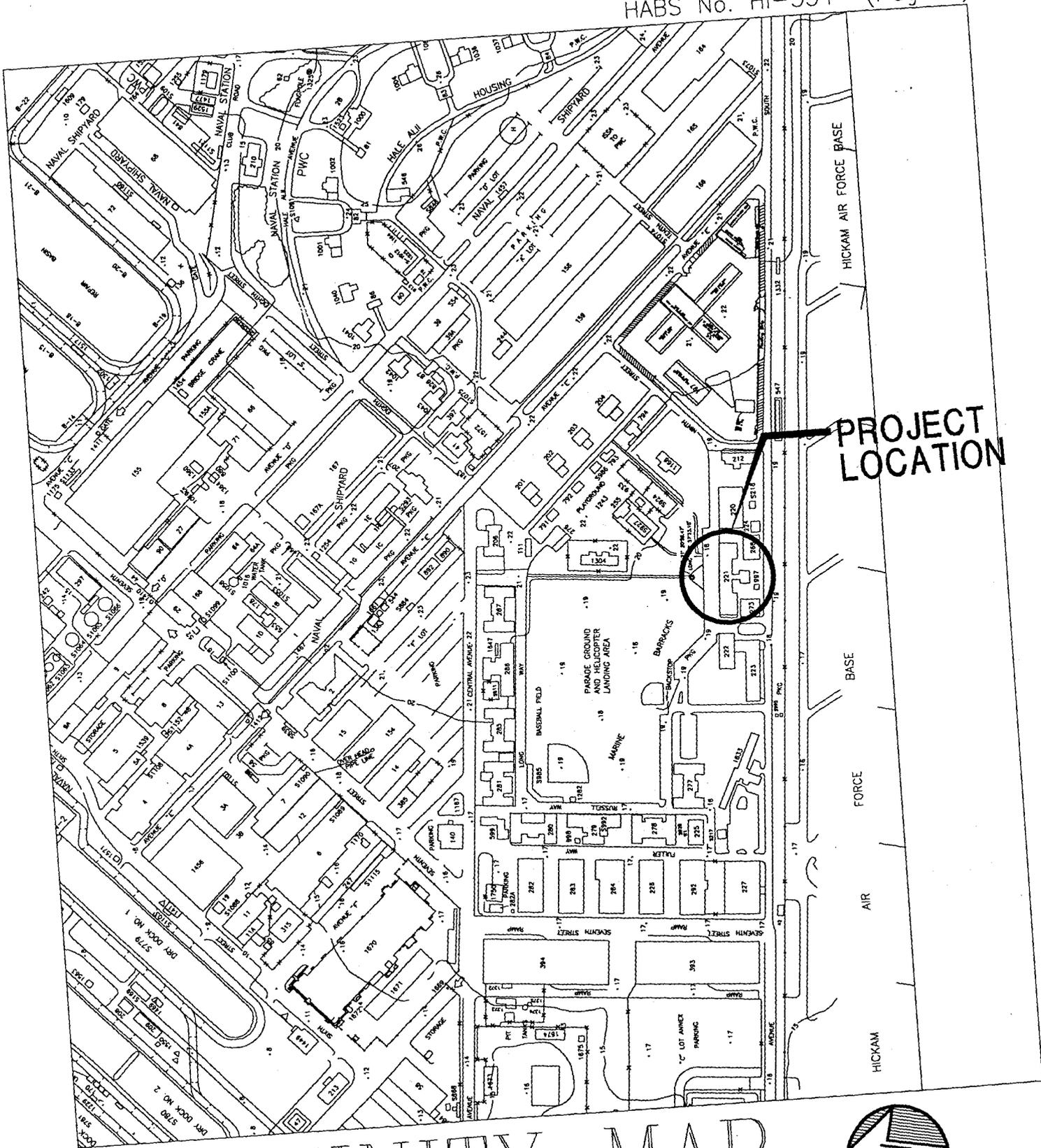
Paul Yamamoto
Navy Public Works Center
Project Development Branch
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-5470

Date:

September 1998

U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Enlisted Men's Barracks and Mess Hall
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)
(Building 221)

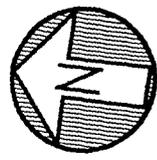
HABS No. HI-334 (Page 4)

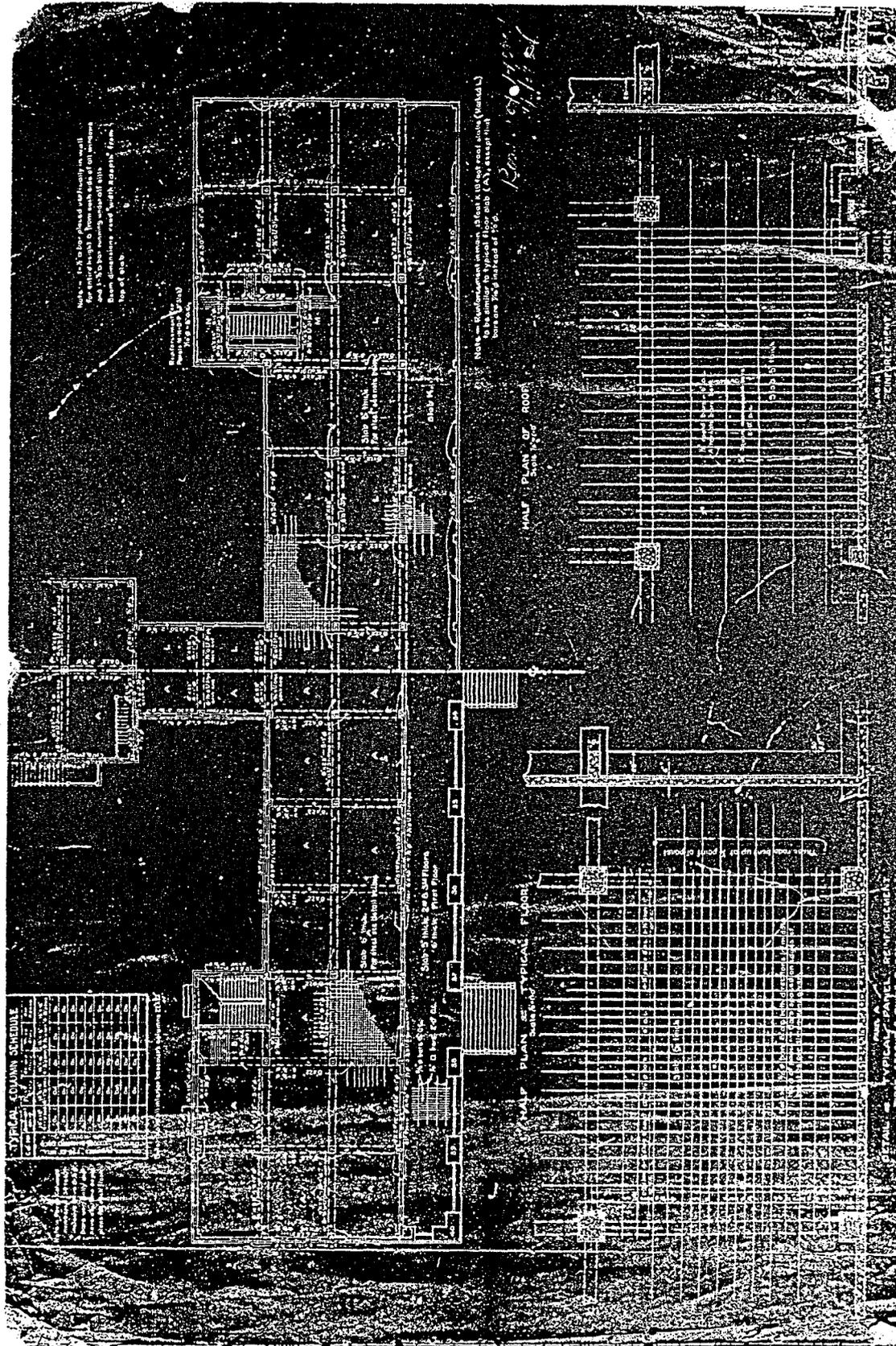


PROJECT
LOCATION

VICINITY MAP

SCALE 1" = 500'



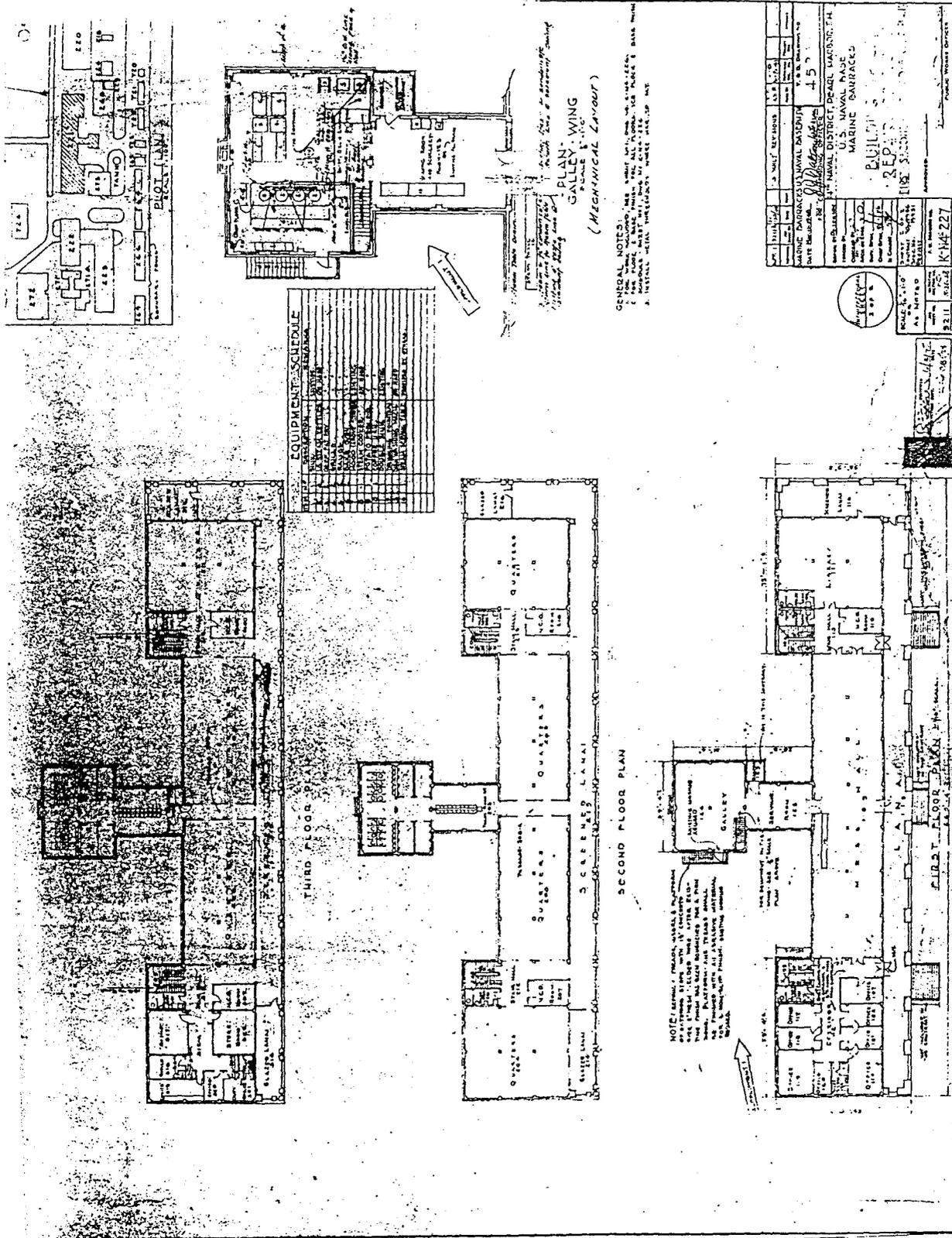


First Floor Plan
Scale: not to scale
Floor Plan of Building 221 (reduced)
(Pacific Division Drawing No. 00340 dtd 6/24/11)

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First, Second, Third Floor Plan

Scale: not to scale

Revised Floor Plan of Building 221 (reduced)
 (Pacific Division Drawing No. 459387 dtd 6/30/49)

ADDENDUM TO:
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, ENLISTED MEN'S
BARRACKS & MESS HALL
(Puller Hall)
(Marine Barracks)
(Building No. 221)
Marine Barracks, Neville Way
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
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36-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
PACIFIC WEST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Addendum to
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS AND MESS HALL
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Marine Barracks)
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Data pages 1-6 were previously transmitted to the Library of Congress

Location: Neville Way near Salvor Street
Marine Barracks
Pearl Harbor Naval Base
City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

U.S.G.S. Pearl Harbor Quadrangle, Hawaii, 1999
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) (Scale - 1:24,000)
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates 4.608470.2360790

Significance: Building No. 221 was among the first structures built at Pearl Harbor on the Marine Reservation. It is associated with the history of the Marines in Hawaii and with the establishment of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. It was designed by a prominent east-coast architect, Jules Henri de Sibour. This building and three nearby residences for Marine Officers demonstrate the elegance of de Sibour's designs, and help establish a cohesive character for the area. Architecturally, it is significant as one of the few neoclassical-style structures built at the base. The building represents the work of a master and embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period and type of construction. It is a contributing element to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark.

Description: Building No. 221, often called the Marine Barracks building, is located in the area of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base also called Marine Barracks. The area has that name because in addition to this original concrete barracks and mess building for Marine Corps enlisted personnel, there are six 1940s wooden barracks buildings built for Marine Defense Battalions around the parade ground to the northwest. This open space is across Neville Way from the main façade of Building No. 221, but monkeypod trees along that road screen views to and from the building. In the strip of landscaping along the front of the building there are palm trees, hedges, and grass. There are also traditional-style lighting fixtures along this north side of the building, flanking the three entry stairs. Paving abuts the other sides of the building, and surrounding buildings are also closely sited to the east, south, and west.

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U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS AND MESS HALL
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This building is a four-level reinforced-concrete structure, three main stories plus a basement. The basement level is less than 2' below grade, and the first floor is raised 8'-6" above grade. When viewing the north side this first-floor height is not very evident, due to the line of hedges planted along the curbside which screen much of the basement level. The simple neoclassical design balances the horizontal and vertical elements of the building; it is generally symmetrical, except for the extra bay on the west end. The plan is shaped like a serif T, except that the stem, or rear wing, is shorter than the main spine. The serif-like parts are the slightly wider ends of the main spine and the wider block at the south end of the rear wing. Additions were built of concrete, concrete masonry units, and plywood on the west side of the central wing, at the first-floor and basement levels. Air conditioning equipment has been installed on the east side of that wing, some on the ground and some on a raised platform at the first-floor window level.

The main spine of the building measures approximately 265' x 44", but is 59'-0" wide at the east and west ends. The central wing projects from the main spine for a length of 60'-0"; the width of the part closest to the main spine is 20'-6" while the width of the block at the end is 39'-6". The height from ground level to the top of the building's parapet is about 54'. The lanai all along the north side of each floor measures 12'-6" in depth, but the lanai along the west end is 16'-9", because its north side was designed to match the appearance of the original 13 bays along the front of the building.

Drawings show the foundations include perimeter walls of reinforced concrete, generally 7" thick, plus footings of varying dimensions under each structural column or pier. The perimeter foundation walls tie into the perimeter columns. The footings for the interior columns are freestanding and measure 5'-3" square and 1'-9" in depth. The basement has a concrete slab floor. As discussed in the history section, the original basement was limited to the area under the kitchen.

The walls are reinforced concrete, typically 6" thick. The walls of the basement and the first story have horizontal indentations, 1" high, to suggest ashlar masonry, while the walls above are relatively flat surfaces. They are not entirely smooth, because some walls, especially the upper-level lanais, show the board forms used in construction. There are several stringcourses encircling the building. Along the north-side and west-end lanais there are piers at the first floor which support two-story-tall paired columns at the upper levels. These square-section columns have Doric capitals and simple bases. The gaps between the columns have been infilled with hardboard or plywood. The vertical elements of the building contrast with the horizontal lines created by the floor levels, railings, stringcourses, indentations in concrete of lower stories, cornice, and parapet. On the north side and west end the pier and columns are the vertical elements, while the other facades have vertically oriented window openings.

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The structural system includes beam-and-slab floors of reinforced concrete. The slab thickness for the first floor is 6" thick, with reinforcing 3" on center in both directions. The second-floor, third-floor, and roof slabs are 5" thick. The second- and third-floors have reinforcing 3" on center in one direction and 2'-0" on center in the other. The reinforcing for the roof has the same spacing as on the first floor, except that over the lanai the reinforcing is more widely spaced. The beams are noted as 16" x 22" on the first floor and 8" x 22" on the upper levels. The interior concrete columns measure 1'-6" square.

Each story has a lanai running along the entire north side and west end. The architect's drawings use the word "veranda," but the construction company's drawing for the west-end portion uses the term "extension of lanai." Originally these were open air spaces, but, for most of the building's existence, they have been entirely enclosed on the upper levels as well as on the west end of the first floor. Most of the original pipe railing remained behind the added jalousie windows, not visible from the exterior. The exception was the open portion of the first-floor lanai. Three concrete stairs from street level to the lanai have similar pipe railing. There is a bronze entry sign, designating the building as Puller Hall, placed between directly above the central stair. Each stair is evenly spaced three bays apart from the next. On the east side of the central wing, there is another exterior stair from ground level to the kitchen.

There is one chimney on the south wall of the central wing, which originally served the first-floor kitchen and basement water heater. An extension has been added to one of the two flues.

The three doorways on the north side of the building, aligned with the stairs to the first-floor lanai, all have double wood-framed screen doors. The central screen doors have an arched step with tile insert in front of them. They open to a small foyer which leads to metal security doors. The east and west screen doors have metal mesh in their top sections above two vertical wood panels. They open to hallways that lead to the stairs on the south side. There are double doors of flush wood inside the east-end screen doors, but the west-end entry has only the screen doors. There is a four-light transom over the central pair of doors, but the transoms over the other two north-side doorways have been boarded up. On the south side of the building there are two openings to the stairwells with similar double wood-frame screen doors. These also have metal mesh in their upper sections, but masonite panels have been placed over their lower halves. The eastern doorway is almost at grade level, but there are a few steps to the western stairwell's entrance. There are two-light transoms above these double doors. The kitchen entrance door on the east side of the central wing's first-floor level has a two-panel wood door under a boarded-up transom. The muntins of this former six-light transom remain. There are also two flush wood doors into the basement, on the west end. Two metal doors also open into the basement. On the east end the small metal door, which opens to the trash room, has round ventilation holes near the top. Under the kitchen, there is a metal door

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with metal mesh in the top portion. In addition, two of the ventilation openings at the north-side basement level have been enlarged to 5'-8" x 5'-0", and small wood double doors were installed to provide access to the storage space under the north lanai.

Except for the jalousie windows added to enclose the north and west lanais, most of the windows in the building are original, usually double-hung with six-over-six lights. The bathrooms next to the stairwells have double-hung windows with four-over-four lights. The windows on the east or west walls of the stairwells, as well as the top windows on their south walls, are three-over-three-light double-hung type. The basement has a few windows of various types in the central wing under the kitchen, while the rest of that level has ventilation openings of varying dimensions. These openings have a variety of metal mesh designs for security. They generally also have screening for insect control. Under the canopy, on the south side and east end of the main spine and on all sides of the central wing, there are screened roof vents with fixed wood louvers. The windows and ventilation openings are equally spaced, generally two per structural bay. Almost all the window openings align horizontally and vertically with the adjacent ones. However, in the south wall of each stairwell the openings are placed higher than the other windows due to the landing locations between floors.

Changes have been made to numerous windows. Air conditioning (a/c) units were placed in many of them. About fourteen windows opening onto the third-floor north or west lanais have been boarded over or covered up. Other lanai windows on the second and third floors were removed and replaced with wood louvers or with fixed glass. In the central wing's shower rooms, eight window openings have been blocked down and smaller fixed louvers installed. Several basement-level openings have been boarded up, had fixed glass installed in the opening, or had various mechanical equipment, such as a/c unit, fan, or fan hood, installed in or over them.

The building has a very slightly sloped roof, screened by a reinforced concrete parapet. The parapet wall is pierced by regular openings, which create the appearance of a balustrade. The parapet has solid sections, which are slightly taller than the pierced sections, that emphasize the structural bays. Below the parapet is a cantilevered concrete cornice with very thin block modillions underneath. The cornice slopes back towards the building, and has flashing at the wall intersection, to act as a gutter. The roof slopes towards the north side so that water is directed to four drainpipes encased within the columns and piers.

The interior layout of the building has been greatly changed from its original design, with the addition of many partitions in the formerly open dormitory spaces of the upper floors. The most extensive subdivision of the dormitories was done to create smaller rooms. Some 1981 drawings show most rooms had two beds, lockers, dressers, and nightstands but

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some of the rooms on the lanais held four sets of furniture. The former dormitory spaces that have not been entirely remodeled for offices are now usually vacant or used for storage. A large room on the west-end third-floor lanai was remodeled into a meeting room. The central longitudinal hallways created on the upper floors have the structural columns in a line down the middle. The room layout in the east end of the first floor may still reflect the original administrative offices, since that use has been continuous. The central wing on the upper floors remains in use as wash, shower, and toilet rooms, but the layout of these spaces was greatly altered in a 1990s renovation, most notably by division into women's and men's sides. The former kitchen and serving areas on the first floor of the central wing are not extant. Most of the food preparation and storage equipment was removed in the 1990s renovation. Originally only the central wing had rooms at the basement level. These were for food storage, coal storage, and boiler equipment. More rooms were created on this level under the main spine of the building due to increasing demands for additional spaces. The portion of the basement under the lanai, used only for storage, has a lower ceiling (only 7'-5") than the remainder of that level. The functions of the basement spaces have changed over the decades, as discussed in the history section.

There are two functioning interior stairways; these connect all floor and roof levels. Another stair formerly ran between the kitchen and basement. This one has been blocked off. The interior stairs are concrete with pipe railing, like the exterior ones, but resilient flooring has been added to most flights.

Floor, wall, and ceiling finishes in this building are very plain and utilitarian. The original floor finish was mostly concrete, except for the wood floors in the offices at the east end of the first floor. The floors are now covered with various materials. Vinyl composition tile is the most common, but some rooms are carpeted. The kitchen wing has quarry tile, and there is ceramic tile in the bathrooms and a few other locations. The original interior walls are cement-lime mortar over metal lath. Newer partition walls use a variety of materials, including plywood, gypsum board, or concrete masonry units. In the areas retaining the smaller bedrooms, the gypsum board walls are about 8' high with wood louvers and screens above that. The ceilings are generally just the underside of the concrete floor above. Drop ceilings have been installed in some spaces. Other rooms have acoustic tiles glued to the concrete above. In the basement many exposed pipes and conduits run along the ceiling.

Interior doors are mostly modern flush metal or wood types. No original interior doors like those on the 1911 detail drawing (no. 345) were noted. Many of the bedroom doors on the third floor have been removed. One office on the first floor has installed fancy multi-panel wood entry doors with cast-iron grilles over the vision panes.

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There are no heating, ventilation, or air conditioning systems in the building, except for the window or exterior-mounted a/c units. As the completion report noted: "No heating is required on account of the climate" (U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks 1913: 1). The lighting is mostly by rectangular fluorescent fixtures, but some simple shade designs are used on the lanais. On the third floor there are traditional glass shades, while the first-floor lanai has modern small square plastic shades. It is unlikely that any light fixtures are original to the building. All of the plumbing fixtures have been upgraded at least once since the building was constructed.

Historical Context: Refer to HABS No. HI-402 for more information on the early Marine reservation area at Pearl Harbor and HABS No. HI-176 for an overview history of the Marines' World War II Mess Hall and Barracks buildings. See also HABS No. HI-420 for information about the three quarters which were built for Marine Corps Officers at the same time that this building was constructed, and which were designed by the same architect.

Renowned architect Jules Henri de Sibour designed this barracks building as well as three Marine Corps Officers' quarters (Facility Nos. 201, 202, and 203). at Pearl Harbor. These are among the few early buildings at Pearl Harbor where a private architect was used. Usually facility designs were done by staff in the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks or the Fourteenth Naval District Public Works Office. Jules de Sibour was known for his Beaux Arts architectural designs; however, Neoclassical style is perhaps the best term to describe this relatively plain and originally symmetrical building. Jules de Sibour was born in Paris to a French father and American mother; he was educated there and in New England, and practiced in New York and Washington, D.C. (Goode 1988: 136). He was a consulting architect for the U.S. Naval Academy (Mariani and Associates Architects 1987: 403). His work at Annapolis included design of the major extensions in 1918 to the Midshipmen's Quarters, Bancroft Hall, the main dormitory at the Naval Academy (Hnedak 1980).

Construction of Building No. 221 began in 1912 and was completed in October 1913 by the Spalding Construction Company of Portland, Oregon (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks [1913]: 1). During construction, the contractor prepared drawings for the extension of the lanai around the western end of the building. This altered the originally symmetrical plan by de Sibour, but otherwise was entirely in keeping with the architect's design.

The original design of the interior of Building No. 221 supported the functions of a barracks building which housed 268 enlisted men, 20 non-commissioned officers, 1 steward, 1 surgeon, 8 cooks, and a guard room for 31 men (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks [1913]: 1). These were much improved accommodations, compared to the tents and coal sheds that had sheltered the Marine troops until this building was

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completed. The original layout of each level is described in the following paragraphs.

The basement level was originally largely unfinished; most of it just had a concrete topping 1" thick over the earth below (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks [1913]: 1). In 1913 only the wide end of the south leg had basement rooms; these were labeled hall, toilet, stores #1, stores #2, coal, water heater, cold room, and ice box.

On the first floor the central north-side entrance originally led into the Mess Hall, which occupied the seven central bays. On the east side of the Mess Hall were an office each for the Commanding Officer, the Quartermaster, and Officer of the Day, three offices for clerks, board room, witness room, officers' toilet, clerks' toilet, and interior stairway. The west end of the building had another stairway, Guard Room, Non Commissioned Officers dormitory, and their respective toilet rooms. The central wing of the first floor held the serving room and kitchen.

The second floor originally had four large open dormitory spaces, with the central wing housing the wash, shower, and toilet rooms. The third floor was slightly different than the second floor. It had only three large dormitory spaces because its east end contained a dispensary, surgeon's office, treatment room, steward's room, plus three smaller dormitories, including one labeled for cooks and another for non-commissioned officers.

The original drawings and contract completion report provide information on the original roof, which has since been replaced. The 1913 detailed roof drawing (no. 348) by Spalding Construction Company shows the slightly sloping roof surface topped by terra cotta tiles embedded in cement mortar; this original roofing material was described as "3/4 inch thick vitrified roof tiles" (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks [1913]: 1).

The original spacing of the beds in the dormitory spaces is not shown on any drawings, but the door placements and room measurements suggest that three rows of beds could be accommodated. Although the lanais may not have originally been intended as dormitory spaces, they were deep enough for a row of beds and lockers. An undated photo, probably from the late 1930s or early 1940s when the number of Marines at Pearl Harbor was growing, shows the view down a north-side lanai with a narrow passage between the foot of the beds and the lanai railings (Marine Barracks Hawaii).

Sometime in the 1950s, Building No. 221 was named "Puller Hall." This was to honor Lieutenant General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller. (The then) Colonel Puller was Commanding Officer of Marine Barracks Hawaii from 1948 to 1950. During his long military career he earned five Navy Crosses for heroism and gallantry, the only Marine to do so (Denfield 1999: 25).

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Building No. 221 was originally used as a barracks to house the Marine garrison assigned to guard duty at the Naval Base. This usage continued until at least 1980. Between 1980 and 1995, the Marine garrison was relocated and the building was remodeled to accommodate various offices and administrative functions. Signs on the building show it contains, or has recently housed, the Naval Criminal Investigation Service Field Office, the Information Technology Service Center's office, Office of Personnel Management Federal Investigative Services (formerly Defense Security Services), and offices for the Commander Submarine Base Pacific. There are also air raid shelter signs near the doors to the basement level.

Years of major renovation (Information in addition to that given in the 1998 HABS report on this building):

1918: A drawing dated October 19, 1918 (no. K-33) shows that improvements were made to the ice box and cold room in the basement. These changes involved two additional layers of 2"-thick cork on walls and ceiling, with a cement plaster finish, and one such cork layer under the new 3"-thick concrete floors of the two rooms. The cold room was called a "new refrigerator" on the drawing's plan detail, but it did not seem to incorporate any new refrigeration technology. There was still an ice chamber in half the former ice box. A new ice chamber door was installed in the original window opening, to accommodate easy delivery of ice into the room. There are 1918 photos of this door and of the "refrigerator and cold storage rooms" (National Archives II).

1923: A drawing (no. 98306) dated March 16, 1923 shows that new refrigerating equipment was installed in the adjacent storeroom, and that the former ice chamber and refrigerator rooms were combined into one cold storage room.

1920s: A historic photo from the 1920s shows that the lanais of the second and third floors had been screened in (National Archives II). The west end of the building is not visible in that photo. A photo taken in 1928 shows the lanai on the west end of the first floor was also enclosed with the same type of framed screens (Marine Barracks Hawaii).

1940: A drawing (no. K-N4-141) dated December 20, 1940 shows that drainage around the building was improved by the addition of sub-surface tile drains.

1940s: No drawing was found of the project to turn most of the basement level into usable space, but 1948 repair drawings (nos. 449118, 459361, and 459386) show the improvements in place. The basement was remodeled, probably during World War II, to provide an additional refrigeration room, a meat-cutting room, bowling alley, barbershop, post exchange, refreshment bar, offices, and storage rooms. Also, a wood-framed addition was constructed abutting the interior corner of the central wing where the two refrigerator rooms were located. A compressor room

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was located at ground level and a refrigerated unit was placed at the first-floor level of this addition.

Before 1948: A drawing (no. 459360) dated April 23, 1948 shows that sometime prior to that date, the southern ends of the west lanais and the eastern ends of the north lanais on the second and third floors had been enclosed by glazing. No drawings or photos were located to more precisely date that partial enclosure. The original guard room had been designated a library by 1948.

1948: Several sets of repair and renovation drawings for this building are dated 1948. This work was undoubtedly necessary after more than three decades of use, especially from the heavier usage of the World War II years. Two drawings (nos. 459361 and 459362) dated April 23, 1948 show that all the screened upper floor lanais, as well as the screened west-end first-floor lanai, were to be enclosed. An enclosure design combining glass louvers, fixed glass, and galvanized-iron louvers, in the top, middle, and lower sections, respectively, replaced the screening. This design is similar to the one used for the earlier enclosed portions, but uses the galvanized-iron louvers in place of obscure glass in the bottom portions. The spaces between the lanai columns were infilled at this time. Those drawings also show that the central-wing addition housing the compressor and refrigeration equipment was rebuilt. The wood-framed structure was replaced by one built of concrete and concrete masonry units, plastered on the exterior. Another 1948 drawing (no. 459386), dated June 1948, has a floor schedule which indicates most of the building received new flooring. A set of 1948 drawings (nos. 449110 through 449121) shows new plumbing and electrical wiring was installed in the building.

1964: A preliminary plan for a small arms firing range was prepared in February 1964 for the basement space formerly occupied by the bowling alley. It is not clear if the improvements shown in this drawing (no. 1038151) were ever built, but the bowling alley equipment and furnishings are not extant and were perhaps removed at this date.

1975: Two drawings (nos. 7009987 and 7009988) show minor repairs and repainting of the entire building was done about this time. The drawings also show large ducts had been attached to the south and west sides of the central wing, and a metal ductwork platform had been built on the west side of the wing, abutting the south side of the main spine.

1977: The open dormitory areas on the second and third floors were modified to create smaller rooms, for two to four men. Although no drawings were found of this renovation work, it was reported in an attachment to an inventory form for Building No. 221 (Chandler and Chock 1980). The layout of the floors also included a recreation room on the east end of the second floor, and some offices above that on the third floor, as shown on the first 1981 drawing listed below. The west end

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lanais and the east ends of the north lanais are shown as "sleep rooms" on that drawing. The rest of the north lanais are labeled the main corridor on each level, but there are interior halls as well. Since the double doorways into the former central dormitory spaces were retained, some of the interior "sleep rooms" have angled walls to accommodate these openings.

1980: A set of drawings (nos. 7028201 through 7028208) dated March 20, 1980 detail the renovations to the central wing (the first-floor galley, as well as the lavatories, showers and latrines of the second and third floors).

1981: Drawings (nos. 7034654 and 7034655) dated July 20, 1981 show new resilient tile flooring was placed on the second and third floors, as well as on the stairs.

1982: Windows were repaired and the building exterior painted, as shown on drawings dated May 24, 1982 (nos. 7036511 through 7036516). As a part of this project, the lanai enclosures of 1948 were replaced with the large jalousie windows presently on the building.

After 1982: The basement-level space under the circa 1962 scullery addition (see 1998 HABS report) was enclosed. No drawings of this work were located.

Mid 1990s: Extensive remodeling of the central wing occurred, as shown on drawings dated December 1994 (nos. 7913549 through 7913582). The kitchen equipment on the first floor and the plumbing fixtures on the second and third floors were removed. The floors in the shower and toilet rooms were also removed and entirely rebuilt.

Before 1997: The ducts that had been attached to the exterior walls of the central wing sometime before 1975 were removed by September 1997.

After 2003: The jalousie windows were removed on most of the third-floor lanai's north side, except for the westernmost bay -- since the west-end lanai remains enclosed. To meet code requirements a higher railing was added above the original ones, and metal wire grids inserted behind.

Sources:

The drawings for this building are on microfiche cards at the Plan Files of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific. The original drawings are filed under numbers 337 through 357. Renovation drawings from 1948 are numbered 449110 through 449121, 459360 through 459362, and 459385 through 459387. The galley was altered in the mid 1950s, as shown on drawings 672323 through 672325. Repairs to the scullery and mess hall were made about 1962, as shown on drawings 956420 through 956424. The 1975 painting and repair drawings are numbered 7009987 and 7009988. Other renovation and repair drawings

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dated in the 1980s are numbers 7028201 through 7028208, 7029173, 7034654, 7034655, and 7036511 through 7036516. The 1994 repair drawings are numbered 7913549 through 791582. There are 22 other drawings, usually single sheets, that record minor alterations to the building, such as additional floor drains in the basement.

Additional drawings for the building are in the Plan Files of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii (formerly Public Works Center Plan Files), as listed in the 1998 HABS report on Building No. 221.

Chandler, J.W. and E. Chock

1980 Historic Resources Inventory form for Building No. 221, Puller Hall, dated 18 April 1980. Prepared for the State Historic Preservation Officer by personnel of Marine Barracks Hawaii and Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. In files of State Historic Preservation Division.

Denfield, D. Colt

1999 "Pearl Harbor Naval Complex Objects," typescript report prepared for Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc. Honolulu, Hawaii.

Goode, James M.

1988 *Best Addresses: A Century of Washington's Distinguished Apartment Houses*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Hnedak, John D.

1980 Bancroft Hall (Midshipmen's Quarters), United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. HABS No. MD-392-2. Report prepared as part of project undertaken by the National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey, in conjunction with the Chesapeake Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Mariani and Associates Architects

1987 *Study/Survey and Maintenance Plan of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters, Installation Report; Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii*. Prepared for the Department of the Army.

Marine Barracks Hawaii

var. Historic photos from 1920s and 1930s of Building No. 221 in Command Chronology Binders B and C. Set of binders, Marine Barracks Hawaii collection, now located in the Public Affairs Office of Facility 1 at Camp Smith, Hawaii.

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National Archives II

var. 1913 and 1918 photos in RG71CA, Box 165, folder B; 1920s photo in RG127G, Box 17, Divider 65. All filed in Still Photo Collection, College Park, Maryland.

U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks

[1913] Typescript report (2 pp) titled "One Barracks Building and Three Officers' Quarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Pearl Harbor, T.H." in group of *Illustrated Reports of Construction Contracts*. Filed in RG 71 CR, Volume 6, Still Photo Section, National Archives II, College Park, Maryland.

Project Information: Commander Navy Region (COMNAVREG) Hawaii has embarked on a program of documentation of historic properties within its area of responsibility, with the goal of recording historic information about each property and establishing its context of significance. This information will assist COMNAVREG Hawaii in the appropriate management of these properties, be it routine repair and maintenance for continuing use, rehabilitation for continuing use / adaptive reuse, or demolition. At this time, specific action that may affect this facility has not been determined. This report was prepared under a Historic Preservation Services contract (N62742-97-D-3502) awarded to AMEC Earth and Environmental, the prime contractor, by the U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. The contract was funded through the Cultural Resources Program of COMNAVREG Hawaii. The photographic documentation was undertaken by David Franzen, of Franzen Photography. Location maps were made by Nestor Beltran of NAB Graphics. Between 1999 and 2001, the field work was done and the draft of this report was written by Dot Dye, AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. The report was rewritten in 2006 by Mason Architects, Inc.

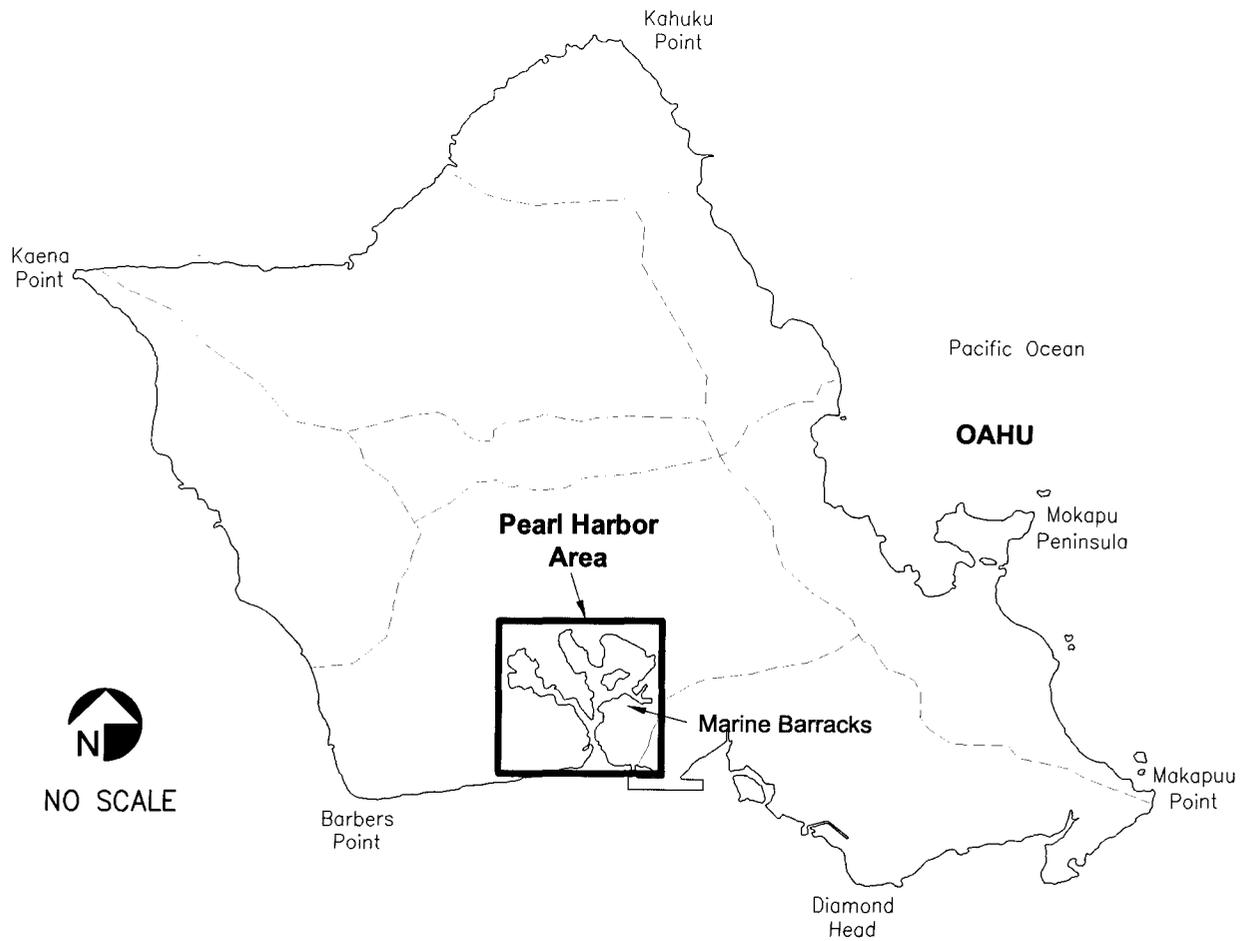
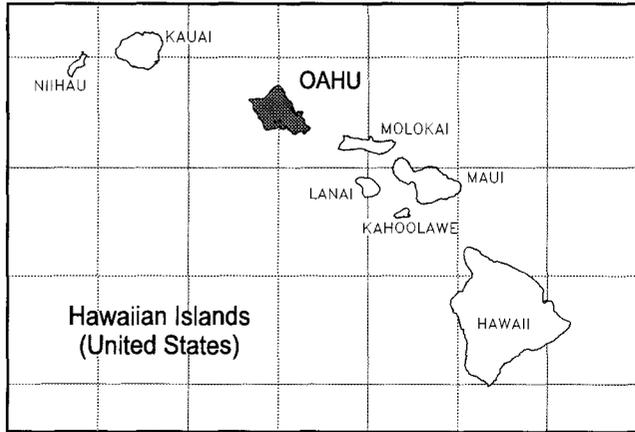
Prepared by:

Mason Architects, Inc.
119 Merchant St., Suite 501
Honolulu, HI 96813

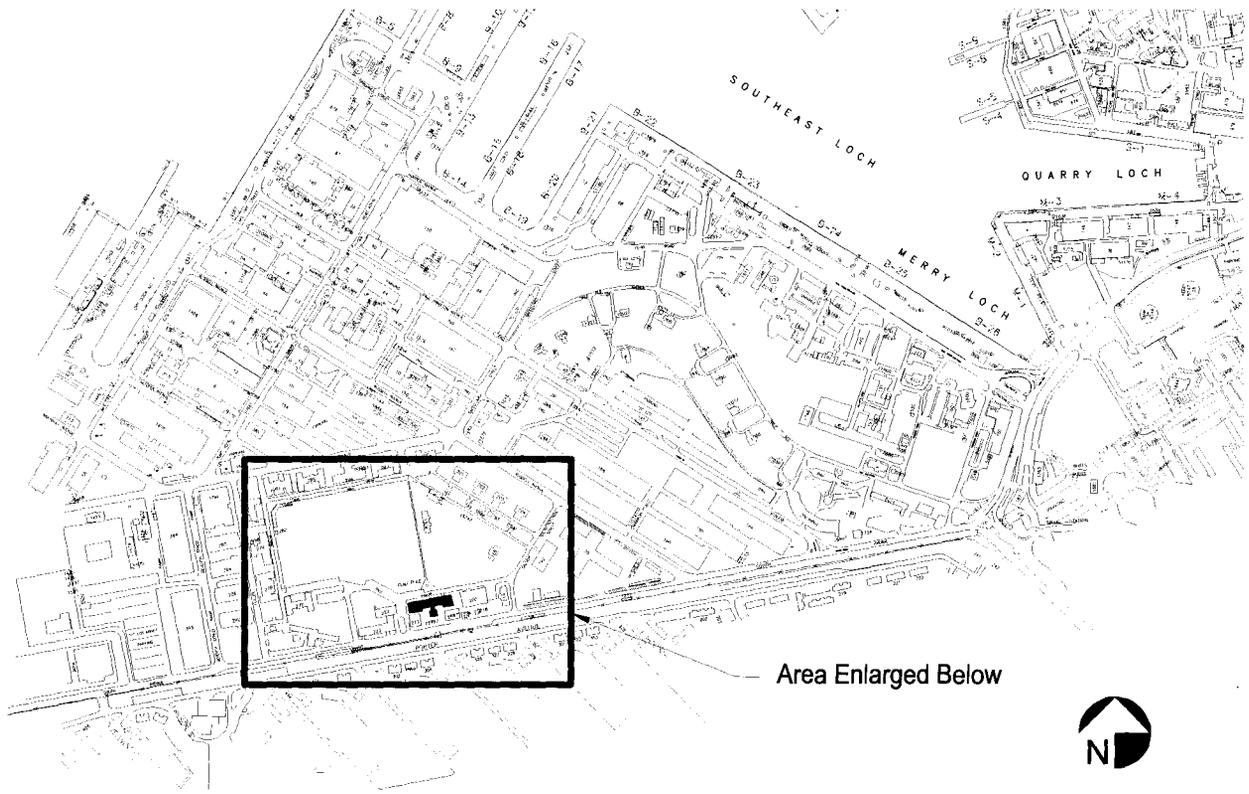
AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
3375 Koapaka Street, Suite F251
Honolulu, HI 96819

Date of Final Report: July 2006

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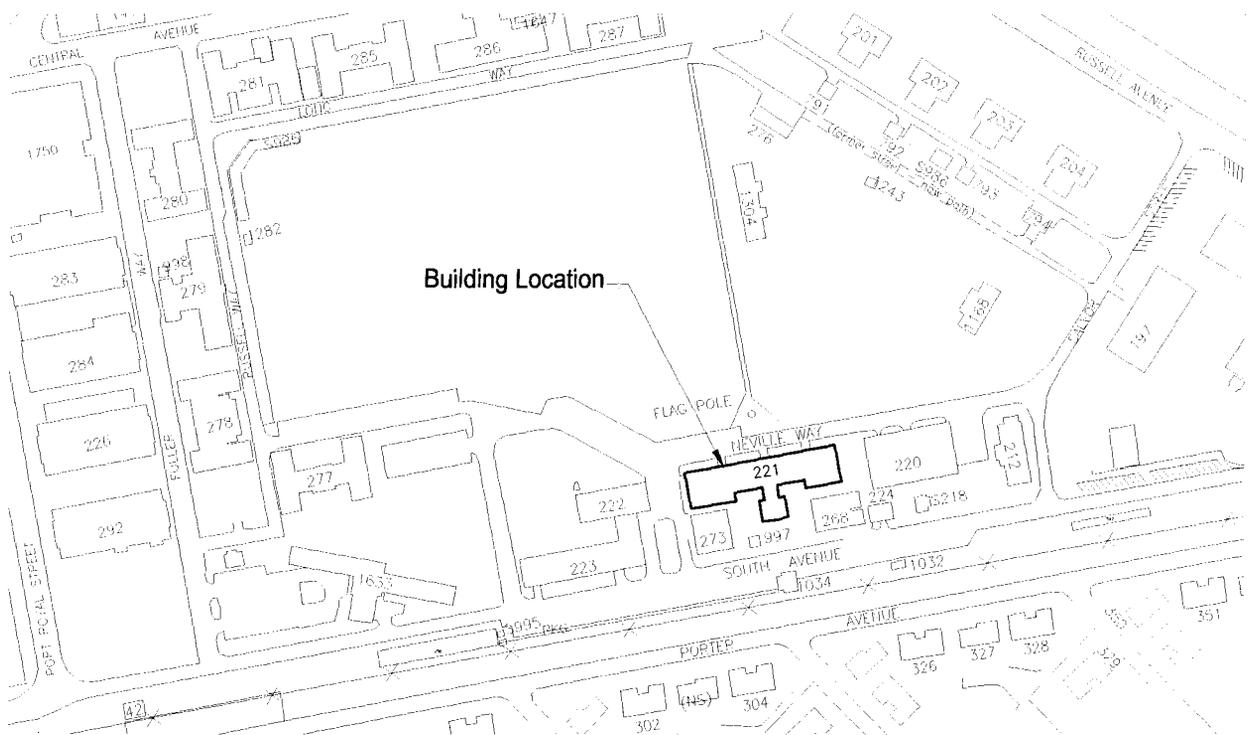


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Vicinity Map

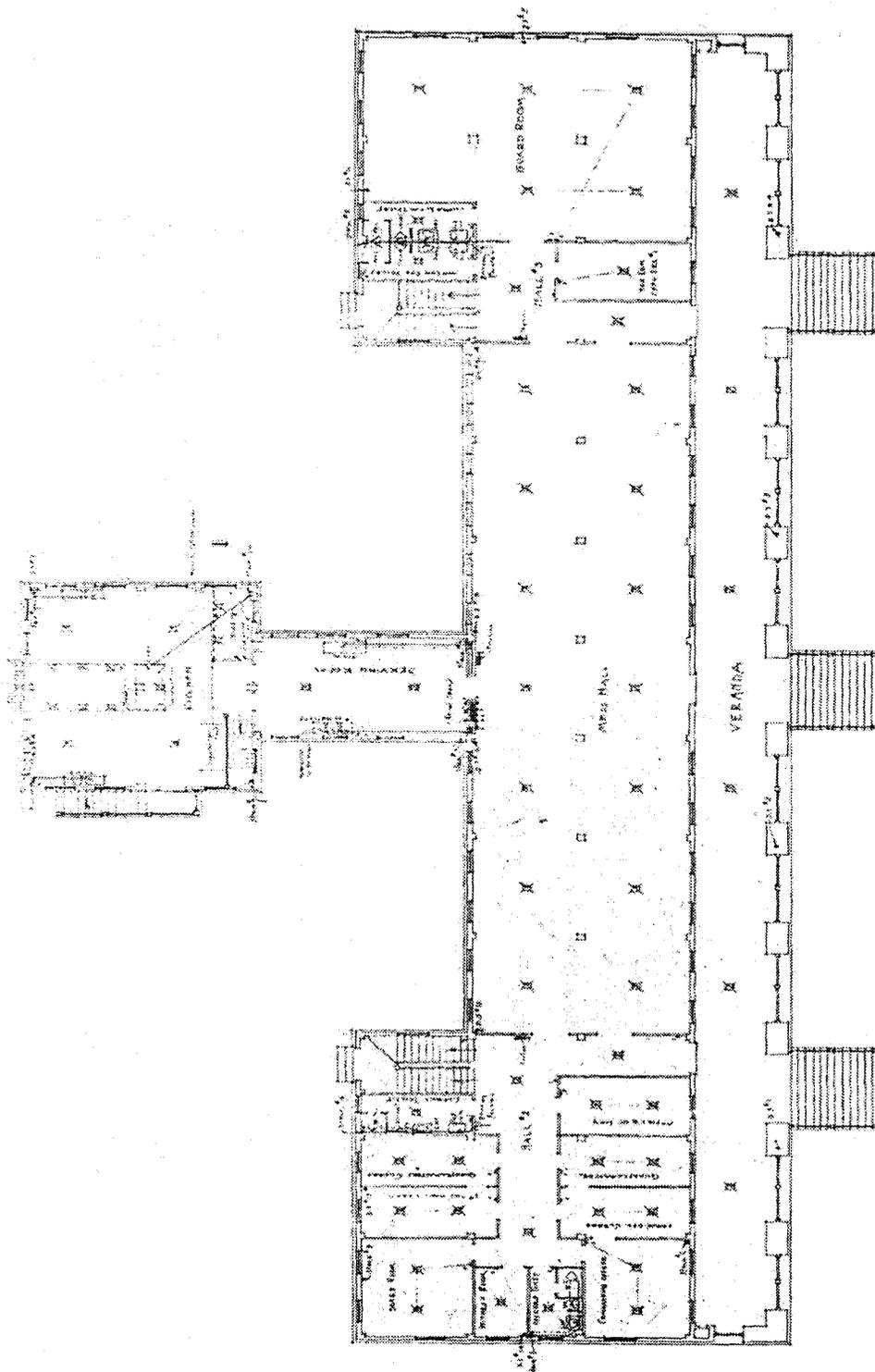
NO SCALE



Site Map

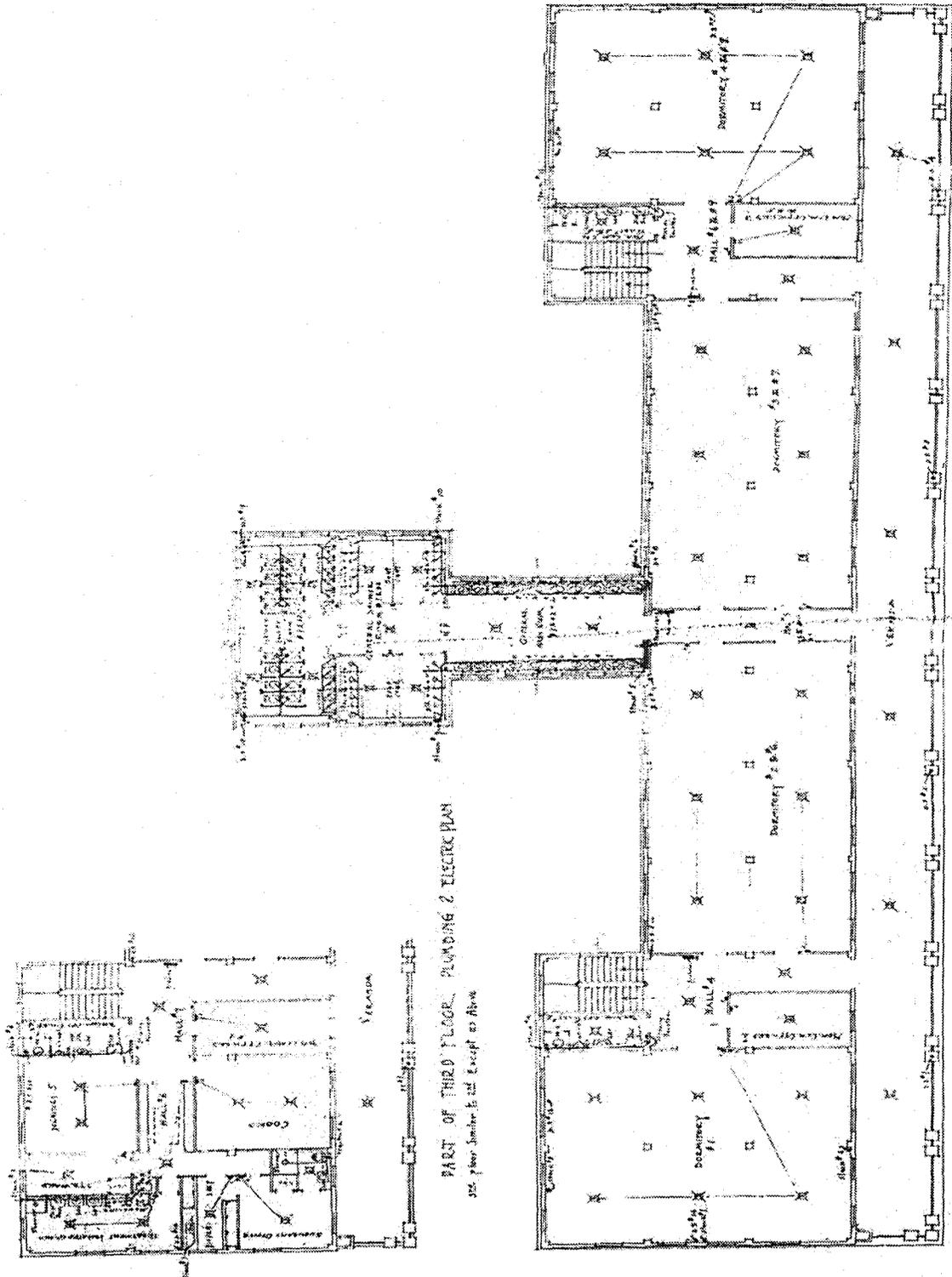
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Drawing No. 342, dated June 24, 1911 (First-Floor Plumbing and Electrical Plan)



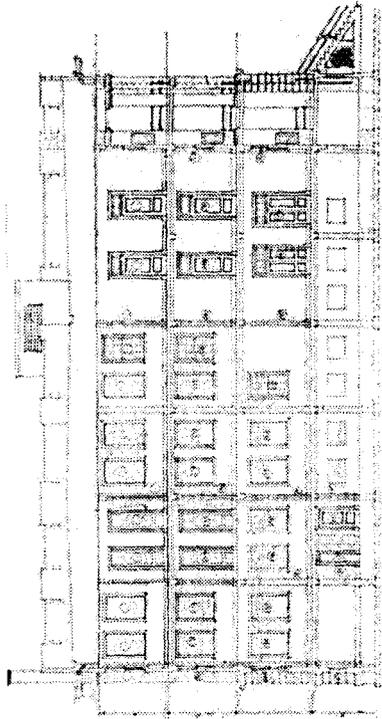
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Drawing No. 343, dated June 24, 1911 (Second- and Partial Third-Floor Plans)

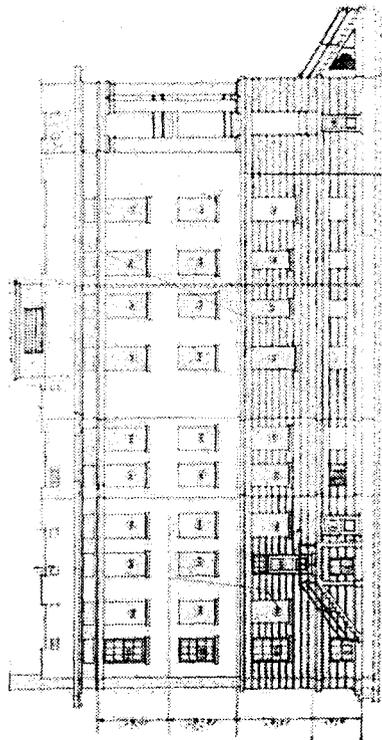


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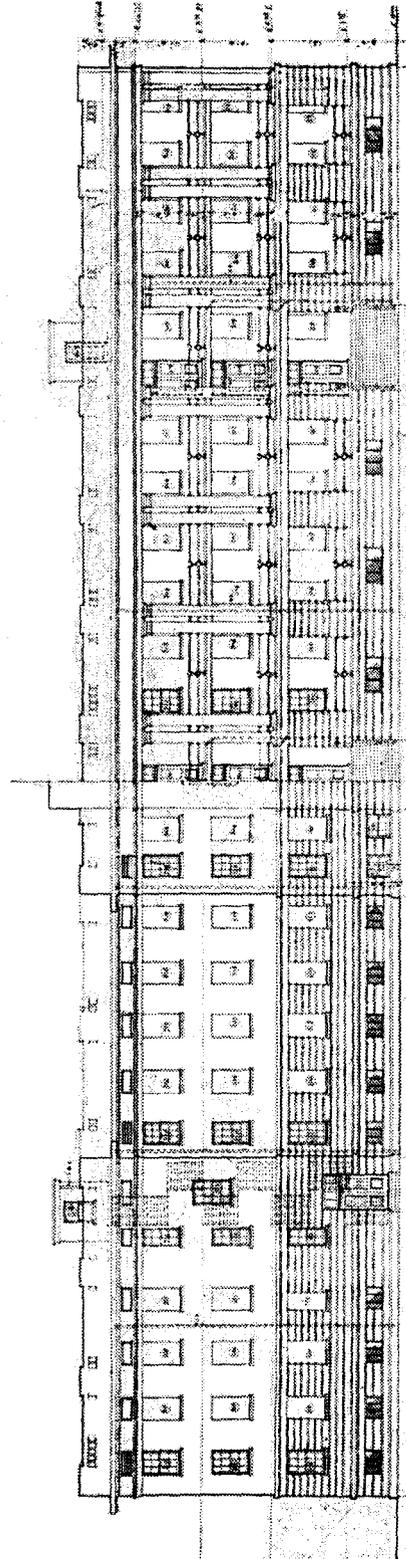
Drawing No. 341, dated June 24, 1911 (Exterior Elevations and Sections)



SIDE ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION

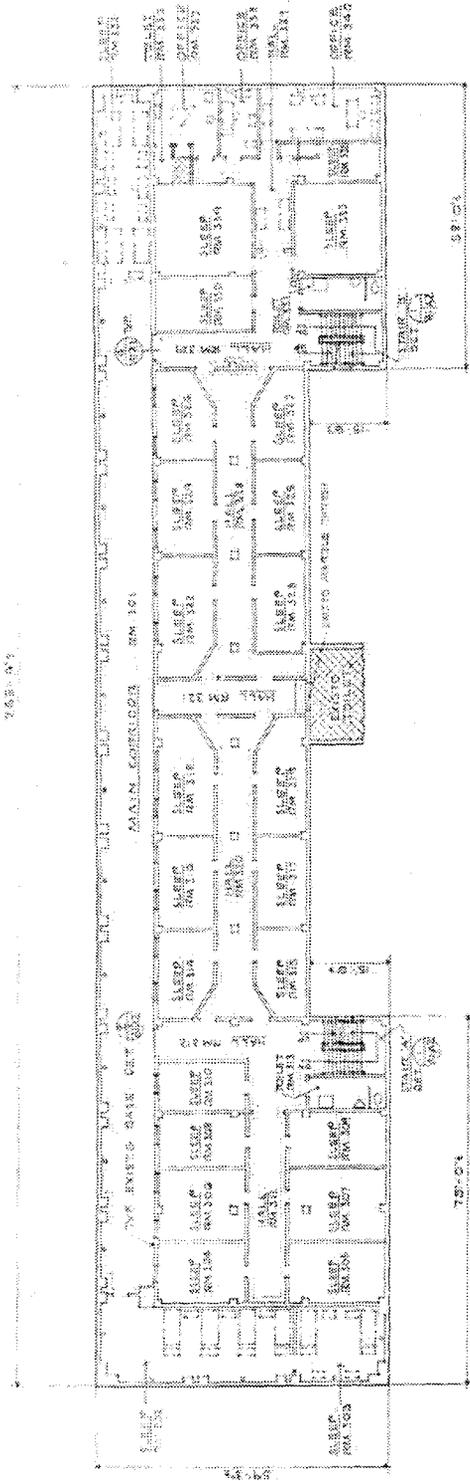


FRONT ELEVATION

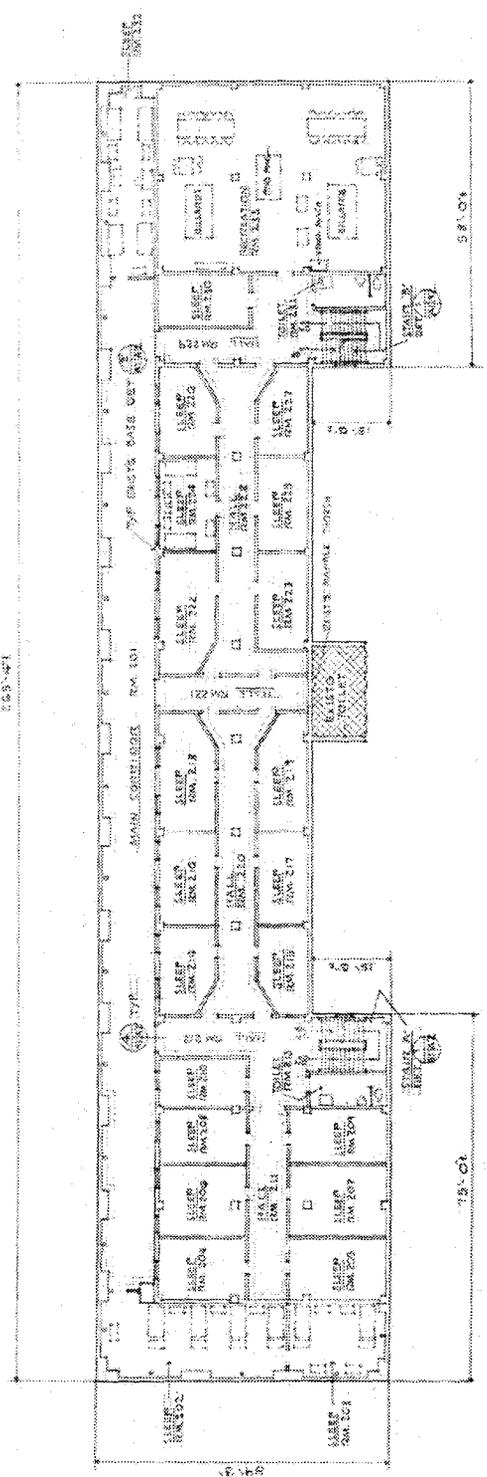
REAR ELEVATION

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Drawing No. 7034654, dated July 20, 1981 (Second- and Third-Floor Plans – Main Spine)



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 3/32" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 3/32" = 1'-0"

