

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, BARRACKS & MESS HALL  
(Bachelors' Enlisted Quarters)  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Ford Island, Facility  
No. 55)  
Hornet Avenue between Liscome Bay & Enterprise Streets  
Pearl Harbor  
Honolulu County  
Hawaii

HABS HI-385

HI-385

HABS

HI-385

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
PACIFIC GREAT BASIN SUPPORT OFFICE

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1111 Jackson Street  
Oakland, CA 94607

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, BARRACKS AND MESS HALL**  
**(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Ford Island)**  
**(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Bachelors' Enlisted Quarters)**  
**(Facility No. 55)**

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**Location:** Hornet Avenue between Enterprise and Liscome Bay Streets  
Ford Island  
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 4.607800.2362250

**Significance:** Facility No. 55 was an integral part of the build up of the air base on Ford Island in the 1930s. This new quarters building for 1000 enlisted bachelors was one of the largest of such facilities for servicemen at Pearl Harbor. It was big enough to establish the grid of streets around it, which influenced the siting of other buildings in the administrative core of Ford Island during the World War II construction boom. The barracks building was designed to provide full-service living accommodations. In addition to being functional, it is an excellent example of simplified Art Deco / Art Moderne design. Facility No. 55 is also significant because it served as a receiving station for casualties of the December 7, 1941 attack. It is a contributing element to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark.

**Description:** Facility No. 55 is located in the southeastern portion of the island. The facilities surrounding it include tennis courts, two bombproof buildings (Facility Nos. 208 and S99), the main administration building (Facility No. 77), and the Dispensary (Facility No. 76). The building has a strip of landscaping along the entire front side, which is generally just grass and coconut palm trees with other plantings around the two main entrances. Coconut palms are also scattered in smaller grass-planted areas around the barracks.

Facility No. 55 is a large concrete structure with one-, two-, and three-story sections. The flat roofs at the various levels are hidden by surrounding parapets. The building is approximately 586' in length and about 57' tall at its highest point. The main spine is approximately 65' in width. The rear wings are all about 110' in length, and the two three-story wings are the same width as the main spine. The building has a complex plan, like an E-shape with an extension of the main spine at both ends. The three-story center section of the main facade is between two symmetrical entrance blocks. Extending in the same line from this center section are two-story wings, which are called the north and south wings in this report. Three other wings extend at right angles from the rear side

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of the center section; two of these wings, called the northwest and southwest wings, are three stories; the middle wing, or kitchen wing, is one story. The two main entrances are aligned with the rear three-story wings.

The design of the building is a combination of Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. The barracks building displays the hard edges, stepped and angled planes, and geometric detailing of Art Deco, but in a simplified form. The smooth wall finishes and horizontal lines are elements of Art Moderne seen in the building. The decorative features are clustered in the main entrance blocks, as described in the next paragraph. There are also bands of low-relief beveled planes in other parts of the building. The tops of the two main entrance blocks rise about 18' above the parapets of the two-story wings, and about 6' above the parapet of the three-story center section. The stepped and angled planes of the towers at the front corners accentuate the verticality of the entrance blocks. The end bays of each wing also have vertically oriented openings. The dominant lines in the rest of the building are horizontal.

The building's first floor is raised about 6' above grade. The foundations are screened by a concrete skirt wall around the perimeter. In most bays of this wall there is a small ventilation opening to the crawl space. The foundation drawings show various footings reflecting the complex pattern of structural columns in the building. Additional foundation walls between interior footings were added in the most recent renovation, which started about 1997.

The two main entrance blocks are the most distinctive parts of the building. Concrete stairs lead to the main entrance porches. Large blocky cheek walls enclose the sides of the stairs and the porches are covered by cantilevered concrete canopies. There are decorative metal railings on the sides of these porches; the tops of the metal balusters are curved, creating a wave-like form. A handicapped access ramp has been recently added at the north side of the north entrance porch. Within the volume of the entry blocks, but still outside the main doors are entry spaces, measuring about 20' x 8', with niches on each side which are stepped back in five planes. There are chrome-framed square lights set flush with the planes of these niches. Each entry has three sets of double doors, recessed about 9' from the front plane of the entrance towers. Each leaf of the doors is a large single light in a wood frame, with a metal kick plate at the bottom and three metal bars across the middle. Over each group of entry doors is a segmental-arch transom window. Below each transom there is a decorative wood band with curved forms. There are decorative concrete grilles in a pattern of Xs over the windows on either side of the entrance. Above the canopy the second story has three sets of triplet French doors. These open onto balconies with decorative metal railings. These wood-frame doors each originally had four lights above a square panel, but have been replaced by new doors with eight

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lights above a rectangular panel. On the third floor there are three triplet casement windows. These windows are essentially French doors similar to the ones on the second floor, but instead of providing access to a balcony the bottom sections of the openings are protected by a railing on the inside. Originally each of these windows had five lights, but they have been replaced by ten-light casements.

Between the entrance blocks described above, the thirteen-bay central section has a few features unlike the wings. The first-floor windows are at the wall plane in the central section, unlike most of the rest of the building. The center eleven bays of the first floor each contain four double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. The outermost bays on the front of the central section have three such windows. The rear of the central section has a similar, but less symmetrical, fenestration pattern. A concrete canopy runs the length of the central section, at the same height as the canopies over the main entrances, and also projecting about 8' from the walls (front and rear). The second and third floors of the central section, as well as the southern part of the rear first floor, are like the wings described in the next paragraph.

The north and south wings are six bays long, and the three-story wings are five bays long. In the most recent renovation most of the original walls and windows that formerly divided barracks spaces from wide corridor lanais have been removed, and narrower private lanais created. In almost every bay there is now a symmetrical set of fixed windows and aluminum-frame glass doors opening onto the lanais. These are not very visible on the exterior, because they are set in from the exterior wall planes. Each of the wings (except for the kitchen wing) has two exterior concrete stairs on the ends, leading from the ground to landings at the first-floor level. From these landings there originally were doors that led into the first-floor screened-in corridor lanais. Now, since the lanais have been remodeled and are not corridors, each original door opening has a pair of six-over-six light, double-hung windows. Similar paired windows have been installed on the ends of the former lanais at the upper floors, which originally had screened openings. The first-story windows on the ends (both original and new ones) are taller than the ones on the upper floors, because of the higher floor-to-ceiling height of the first floor. Between the new paired windows at the ends of the former lanais, most of the original single six-over-six light, double-hung windows remain, although some are "false" windows, blocked inside by bathroom walls. Also, the central windows of the end walls, on each floor of each two- or three-story wing, have been replaced by new doors that provide access to a new exterior metal stair. On the two-story north and south wings these stairs also provide access to the roof level.

The building's roofs are at various heights, and have parapets of at least 4', depending on the wing. Canopies were built over portions of the roofs of the north and south wings. On these north and south wings, and on

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the three-story center section, there are walls approximately 8' tall, generally set back about 10' from (and parallel to) the parapets. These walls were not set back from the plane of the parapets at the end walls of the north and south wings. Openings have been cut into them where the exterior metal stairs for these wings were added.

The rear middle wing of Facility No. 55 is only one story, accommodating the kitchen and associated rooms. The top of the parapet is about 20' above grade. This wing is more utilitarian in design than the rest of the building. It has a T-shaped plan. Tucked in the north corner between the stem and the top of the T is a small room, originally designated for potato storage. The floor is almost at grade, about 5' lower than the rest of the building, and the roof is about the level of the bottom of the kitchen windows. There is a small shed-roofed transformer room on the main roof of the kitchen wing. It is built of hollow tile blocks with stucco finish. Most bays in the kitchen wing have two or three wood-frame, six-over-six light, double-hung windows. The south end of the top of the kitchen wing was originally a lanai, but this space (measuring about 41' x 10') has been enclosed. The recessed platform at the west end of the wing remains. Several lean-to additions, mostly to shelter equipment such as generators and refrigerated containers, have been added to the wing.

The interior layout of the kitchen wing contains rooms for specialized storage, including meat, dairy, fruits and vegetables, root vegetables, and dry provisions. There are also food preparation and related rooms: a bakery, vegetable prep room, commissary office, and machine room. This wing has been altered over the years, most notably about 1965, with the elimination of the 12-bed cooks' dormitory and the rearrangement of the food storage and preparation rooms. No remodeling was done in this wing during the most recent renovation of the building. However, an L-shaped projection from this wing, consisting of a corridor leading to a garbage shed, was recently removed.

The interior layout of the remainder of the building has been almost entirely changed over the last seventy years, most comprehensively during the recent renovation. Most of the wings were originally barracks spaces (consisting of one large dormitory room plus toilet, shower, dressing, and bag storage rooms). Each barracks wing originally had, on both sides and on each floor, lanais about 10' wide, which functioned both as corridors and as additional space for a row of beds, when needed. The first floor of the central section, which was originally a mess hall, had small lanais in the corners. The current layout of the interior is described below, while the original functions and changes over the decades are discussed in the history section.

Six of the thirteen bays in the central section of the building's first floor are used as a dining room (with a dishwashing room near the kitchen wing). These six bays retain their original quarry tile flooring. Five bays in the

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southern end of this section have been converted into living units. Two bays at the north end have been divided into game room, video arcade, and rooms for vending machines and pay telephones.

The entrances lead to large lobbies, which were originally identical, but in the recent remodeling the south lobby was made smaller and asymmetrical by creation of a storage room. The north lobby has a new coved ceiling. In each lobby the two original free-standing concrete columns are now covered with gypsum board (or incorporated into the storage room wall), and false (non-structural) columns have been added. To the north of the north lobby is a front desk and office spaces. To either side of the main entries are small rooms, originally offices that were entered from the lobbies. Two of the four offices are now lounges, one is designated a library, and the fourth is part of the storage room mentioned above.

Each of the entrance blocks originally had two staircases, but one has been removed in each. The northern stair in the north lobby was replaced by an elevator. In place of the south lobby's northern stair there are now storage rooms and duct spaces of varying sizes. The stair flights are in an open, three-quarter-turn pattern, around a square central well. The original metal railings, manufactured by Southern Ornamental Iron Works of Arlington, Texas remain. However, solid railings of gypsum board with wood caps and bases have been added about 8" inside of these; the new railing and the setback reduce the width of the stairs from about 5' to approximately 4'.

In the ca. 1997 remodeling the interiors of all of the wings and the upper floors of the central section were extensively changed. This project resulted in quite a different floor layout than the original one or those of previous renovations. Suites were created with shared kitchenette and bathroom, and include two sleeping rooms and dressing rooms. Although all the suites are similar, about 18 different suite layouts (or 36, if the reversed plans are also counted) were designed to fit the varying conditions and dimensions of the various parts of the building. For most suites, about two-thirds of the depth of the original lanai space was converted to dressing rooms, each of which contains a closet. There is an aluminum-frame glass door and fixed aluminum-frame window(s) in the wall between each dressing room and the narrow remaining lanai space. As in the 1960s remodeling projects, dividing walls were built to create semi-private exterior lanais (shared by occupants of two suites) in most bays. There are no screens or windows in most of the lanai openings.

Most of the interior fixtures and essentially all of the finishes are new. The additional partition walls are gypsum board. New ceilings, either suspended acoustic tile or gypsum board, were installed in most parts of the building, but a few storage and utility rooms and plus the stair halls

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have their original concrete or plaster ceilings. The corridors and sleeping/ dressing rooms have new carpeting over concrete floors. The bathrooms have ceramic tile floors and the kitchenettes have vinyl tile flooring.

**Historical Context:** See HABS No. HI-382 for an overview history of Ford Island.

A 1933 drawing (V-N04-135) shows a proposed new barracks on Ford Island with the same footprint as the enlisted barracks at the Submarine Base (Facility 654, see HABS No. HI-157). Apparently, the intention was to reuse the plans for that 1927 building. In 1935, the complex E-shaped plans were developed instead, by the U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards & Docks. The chosen site for the barracks included an existing football field and part of a baseball field. Not until 1942 was a softball field constructed to replace it, across Enterprise Street (Facility No. S395). No replacement football field was built. Originally, there were no structures between the barracks and the shoreline. The older wooden barracks and mess hall buildings were located west and south of the new building, and continued in use during its construction. In 1935 the other surrounding facilities (most of wood construction) included a garage, laundry, laundrymen's quarters, plus a combination theater and basketball court. All of these had been replaced by 1941, typically by permanent concrete structures.

Soon after the building was erected, some new recreation facilities were built nearby, including a swimming pool (Facility No. S196, see HABS No. HI-340) and three groups of tennis courts (Facility Nos. S394, S397, and an unnumbered set of courts that was covered by Facility No. 87 in 1942). New buildings were constructed all around the barracks in the 1940s. A new dispensary building (Facility No. 76, see HABS No. HI-381) and a new administration building (Facility No. 77, see HABS No. HI-68) were built between the barracks building and the new shoreline in 1941. Two bombproof buildings (Facility Nos. S99 and 208, see HABS No. HI-395 and HI-422) were built adjacent to either end of this barracks building immediately after the December 7, 1941 attack. A new aircraft storehouse (Facility No. 87, see HABS No. HI-378) and a laundry (Facility No. 88) were also completed in 1942, at the rear of the barracks. When the theater (Facility No. 89, see HABS No. HI-296 and addendum) was built in 1942, Hornet Avenue, which runs in front of the barracks was extended; by 1943 that street ran as far as the Boat House (Facility No. 44, see HABS No. HI-397). Originally, just one unnamed road wound around the barracks building. As other buildings were constructed, sections of that road were eliminated and the grid of streets in that area was established by the axes of the barracks.

In the bid package for this barracks building, the Navy also had asked for bids on houses for officers and Chief Petty Officers (CPO). Since the

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lowest bid for all three construction projects was more than Congress had authorized, only the barracks part of the contract was awarded in October 1935. Contractor Ralph E. Woolley of Honolulu was the low bidder for this building, with a bid of \$563,000 (*Honolulu Star Bulletin* 1935a). This noted Hawaii builder completed the barracks in October 1936 (National Archives II). Ralph Woolley's first construction project in Hawaii was the Mormon Temple at Laie, completed in 1918. He then went on to build "some of the most prominent commercial buildings in Hawaii," including the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Dillingham Transportation, Alexander & Baldwin, and Hawaiian Electric's office and power plant buildings (Nellist 1930: 579).

This new barracks housed the increasing number of servicemen living on Ford Island. This growth in personnel was due to the build up of the Fleet Air Base. The Navy had been authorized in 1935 to build 555 new long-range seaplanes, and Admiral Ernest King, then head of the Navy bureau of aeronautics and later Chief of Naval Operations during World War II, reported that "Pearl Harbor probably will be the focal point base for the new fleet" (*Honolulu Star Bulletin* 1935b).

The 1936 plans indicate that over 1000 beds could be accommodated in the building, if all the lanai space was used, as well as the large dormitory rooms. Originally the first floor of the southwest wing contained a reading and writing room; shops for a barber, tailor, and cobbler; a post office; canteen and canteen storage room; as well as a large room with four pool tables. This range of services exceeded those in the 1927 Submarine Base barracks (Facility No. 654, see HABS No. HI-157), except that building originally had four bowling alleys, which this one lacked. The central portion of the first floor held the large mess hall, as well as two smaller CPO mess halls, two CPO reading and writing rooms, and two sculleries (for dishwashing). These smaller rooms and four small lanai occupied either end of the central section.

The upper floors and three wings of the first floor were mostly occupied by large dormitory spaces flanked by a lanai on each side. Although the Bureau of Yards & Docks plans indicate that the large dormitory spaces were uninterrupted except by columns, a September 1936 photo (National Archives II) of the almost-completed interior shows partitions installed at columns, which created groupings of 8 beds or less on each side of a central passage. A Fourteenth Naval District drawing shows that these 2"-thick partitions were built of plaster with steel channel edges and reinforcing. They measured 5'-9" high, with a 1'-3" open space under each, running across the rooms at each column line, except for a 5'-0" passage in the center. Towards the stair halls each dormitory had rooms for cleaning gear, bag storage, showers, and dressing on one side of a corridor and rooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks on the other. There were also extra storage rooms at the entrance to each wing. On the second and third floors of the entrance blocks, above the lobbies, were

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20-bed CPO dormitories. These smaller dormitory spaces also had an adjacent room with bathroom facilities just for the CPOs. The original plans show that the roof levels of the north and south wings each have a slab canopy over four "scrub decks." These tables had hot and cold water pipes and were apparently used by the servicemen to scrub their white uniforms. Some of the unroofed area was used to hang the uniforms to dry, as seen in a 1937 aerial photo (National Archives II). This use explains the reason for the approximately 8' walls around these roof areas – to hide the laundry.

A few changes were made to the building itself, before its neighborhood was completely rebuilt in the 1940s. Soon after it was completed a small additional loading dock was added to the side of the southwest wing, near the post office there. A 1939 plan (drawing V-N4-229) shows that the first floor of the northwest wing was converted from dormitory and bathroom spaces into a dispensary, with rooms for medical stores, dressing and showering, corpsmen's quarters, ward, offices, treatment, lab, and other specialized spaces. This could have been just a temporary use for a few years since a dispensary building (Facility No. 76) was built nearby in 1941. Drawings from 1958 show that this wing was changed back to dormitory and bathroom spaces by that date.

Sometime before January 1941, due to the need for more barracks space, the third floor of the northwest wing was added (Naval Air Station 1941). Older historic photos (National Archives II) show it had originally been built as a two-story wing. Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases (n.d. A-562) built this addition to Facility No. 55, as well as the nearby 1940s buildings. There is evidence on the exterior that this floor had a later construction date. Between the second and third floors of this wing, there are no bands of bevel-patterned concrete that are typical between the floors (except on the wing ends) of the original construction.

During the attack on December 7, 1941, Facility No. 55 was used as a receiving station for the wounded. One officer reported that after the bomb exploded in the dispensary (Facility No. 76), marines helped evacuate patients to the barracks across the street (presumably Facility No. 55). He noted that despite "all the wet and wounded I observed I heard no complaints or even groans" (Closser [1941]: 2). He also stated that several marines took some guns on the roof to shoot at the Japanese bombers. Due to expectations of another attack, in 1942 the barracks building was painted in camouflage colors.

Minor repair and re-roofing projects were done on this building over the decades since its construction. In the 1950s, some work was done on the fire alarm and ventilation systems. A set of three floor plans was also prepared in 1958, apparently just to have clear plans of each floor on one sheet, unlike the two sheets for each floor in the 1936 originals. These are useful in detecting some early changes to the building; however, the

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third-floor drawing omits the WWII addition on the northwest wing. On the first floor, one significant remodeling had taken place, converting the southwest wing from a set of support and recreational rooms (canteen, barber shop, etc.) to a mess hall with its own small kitchen plus equal-sized bakery and vegetable prep room. The 1958 drawings also show that refrigerated storage needs had grown considerably, with four units added outside the building, three at the end of the kitchen wing. A new boiler house addition had also been built at the corner of the southwest wing and the central section of the building. A large platform on the north side of the garbage shed is also shown, presumably built at the level of the shed's original smaller platform on the west side. One of the CPO dormitories on the second floor had been changed to a room for playing pool.

Facility No. 55 had a few major rehabilitations about 1965. One project changed the dormitories' plaster partitions to metal ones in a few wings, and installed additional partitions, some on the lanais, to create "rooms" which held two or three beds plus desks and lockers. In another project, the first floor of the southwest wing, which had been an additional kitchen and mess hall in the 1958 plans, was shown as "Unassigned" on the 1965 drawings. The kitchen was upgraded during this project, with numerous changes in the layout of the food storage and preparation rooms. The cooks' dormitory was eliminated at this time. In other projects in the mid 1960s the interiors were painted and jalousie windows were installed in the openings along the lanais.

During the 1970s drawings indicate that the electrical and plumbing systems were worked on. There was also a small improvement project in the dining area and the building was reroofed. In the 1980s the building exterior was painted, doors and locks were replaced, and an energy recovery plan was implemented.

Many small changes to the building cannot be precisely dated. For instance, it is not known when the original ornamental lamps at entry were removed, but it was before 1981 (State Historic Preservation Division). The metal stairs at the ends of the wings were added after 1981, and the ladders on the north and south wing only were not immediately removed when those stairs were erected. At some date suspended ceilings were installed in most parts of the building, hiding the originally exposed concrete structural framing. A layer of Futura stone had been added to the stairs and porches at the main entries, but this was removed in the most recent remodeling.

The building as it appeared after the late 1990s modernization project was described above in the section above, but some of the notable differences from the original design or from previous renovations are discussed in this paragraph. The latest renovation work was done to improve living spaces to present Navy standards and to bring the building

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up to current codes. One of the biggest changes was the removal of the group bathroom facilities and the creation of the semi-private bathrooms in the suites, plus the addition of kitchenettes. The 1965 jalousie windows in the lanai openings were removed. Originally these openings had been screened, but most are now simply left open. The exceptions include three of the four small lanais in the corners of the central section's first floor. In those double-hung windows were installed, to match the mess hall's original windows.

At the beginning of the most recent renovation project, some additions to the building and a few facilities between the wings of the barracks were removed. The main addition that was demolished was the concrete platform and CMU structure on the north side of the southwest wing. Demolition also included a 1939 handball court (Facility No. S298), which was replaced with picnic tables and garden space. A 1941 wooden building for storage of dry provisions (Facility No. 207) was demolished as well. Between 1999 and 2002 the L-shaped projection off the kitchen wing, consisting of a corridor and the garbage shed, was removed.

**Sources:**

The original drawings for this building are on microfilm at the Plan Files, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific, under Y&D numbers 120723 through 120771. There are several other 1930s drawing numbers between V-N4-135 and V-N4-148. There are a few 1940s drawings, most for the northwest wing's third floor addition, under numbers 2510 to 2513. The 1957 reroofing plan is drawing number 808701. The three 1958 floor plans start with number 841901. Renovation drawings include two small projects in 1962, one to add cubicles for CPOs on the third floor (drawing number 956189) and one sheet involving the mess hall (drawing number 956261). There are also 57 drawings from the 1965 rehabilitation work, with numbers starting at 1031202. There are also numerous drawings from various infrastructure system improvement projects in 1970s and 1980s. The hundreds of drawings for the late 1990s modernization project start with number 7925019.

Closser, Daniel P. (1<sup>st</sup> Lt, USMC).

[1941] Report of Air Raid, undated [1941]. In set of reports on Air Raid Attack by Japanese, provided by Jeffrey Dodge, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii.

Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases

n.d. *Technical Report and Project History, Contracts NOy-3550 and NOy-4173*, on microfiche at library of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific.

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*Honolulu Star Bulletin*

1935a "R.E. Woolley to Erect Ford Isle Building, Will Construct Barracks and Mess Hall Structure for Fleet Air Base." *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, Oct. 16, 1935, p. 1, c. 8.

1935b "Oahu May Be Base for Big Navy Planes." *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, Oct. 18, 1935, p. 1, c. 3.

Iverson, Louis

1941 Memorandum report to Commanding Officer dated Dec. 15, 1941, from Medical Department, U.S. Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor. In set of reports on Air Raid Attack by Japanese, provided by Jeffrey Dodge, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii.

National Archives II

var. Historic photos of barracks dating from ca. 1935-1938 in RG71CA and RG71CB, Still Photo Section, College Park, Maryland.

Naval Air Station

1941 Historic aerial photo of area dated Jan. 30, 1941, showing third floor on northwest wing, in "History-Photo" Binder 1 provided by Jeffrey Dodge, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii.

Nellist, George F. M.

1930 *Men of Hawaii*. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd: Honolulu.

State Historic Preservation Division

var. Photos and Inventory forms from Navy in binders.

**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. Because this building was recently renovated, no actions other than routine maintenance are planned. 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

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, BARRACKS AND MESS HALL**  
**(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Ford Island)**  
**(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Bachelors' Enlisted Quarters)**  
**(Facility No. 55)**  
**HABS No. HI-385 (Page 12)**

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 2005 by Mason Architects, Inc.

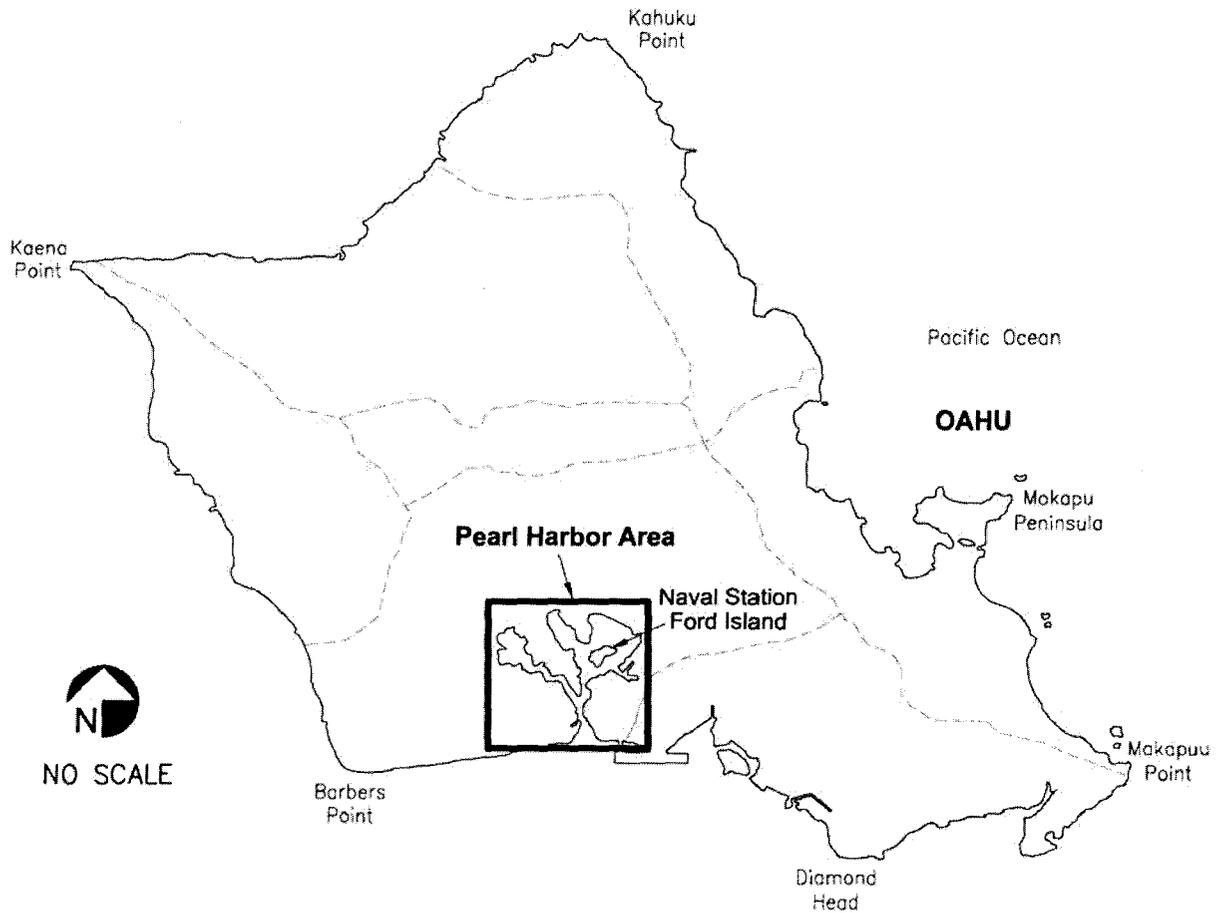
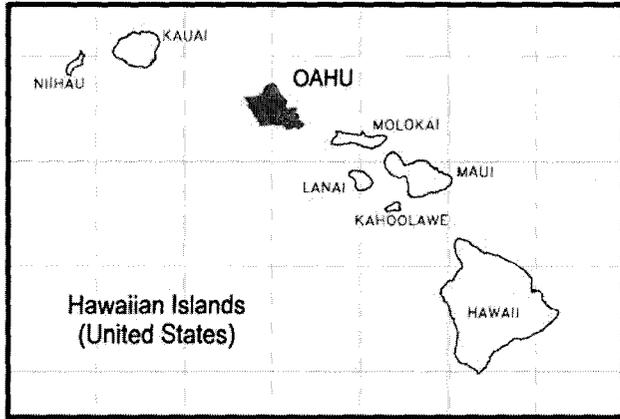
**Prepared by:**

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

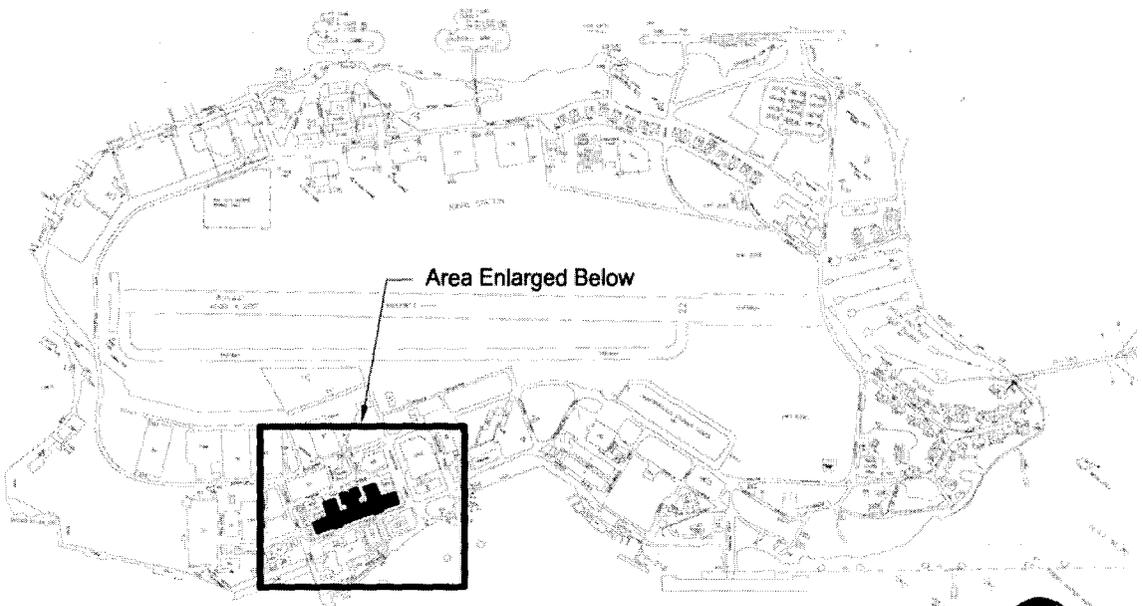
AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.  
3375 Koapaka Street, Suite F251  
Honolulu, HI 96819

Date of Final Report: August 2005

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, BARRACKS AND MESS HALL**  
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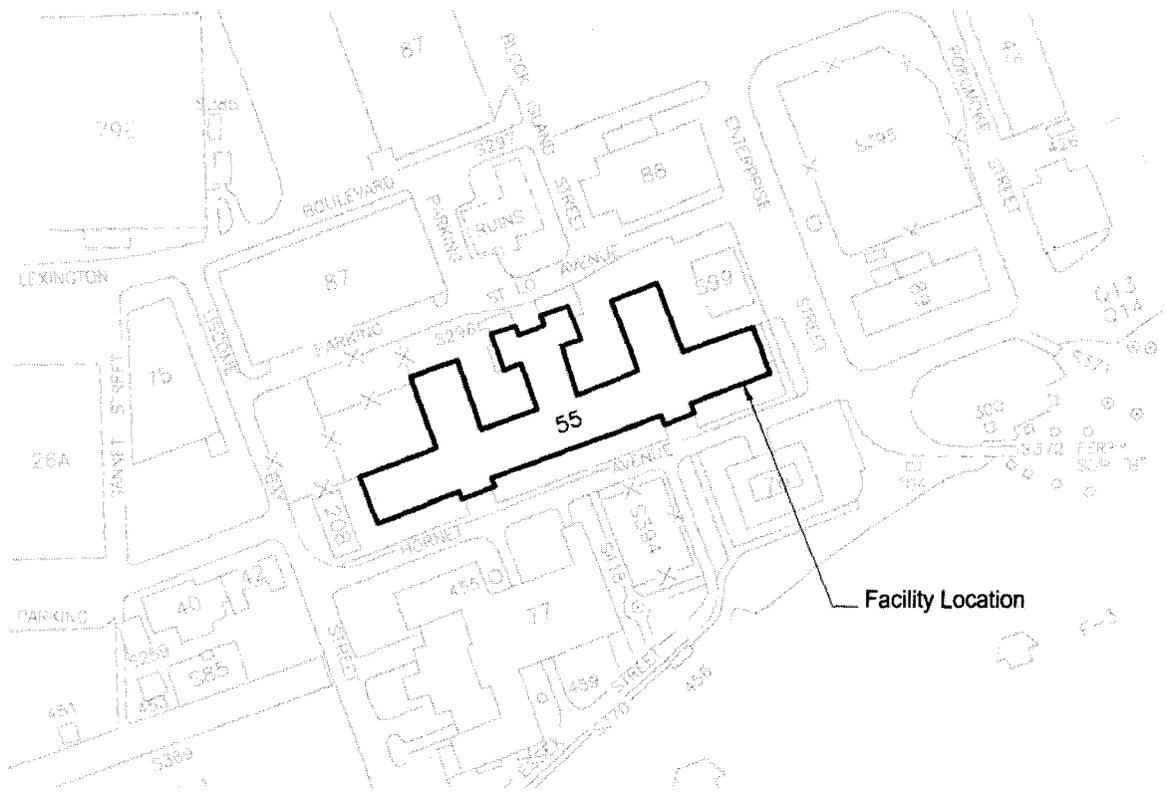
**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, BARRACKS AND MESS HALL**  
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**Vicinity Map**



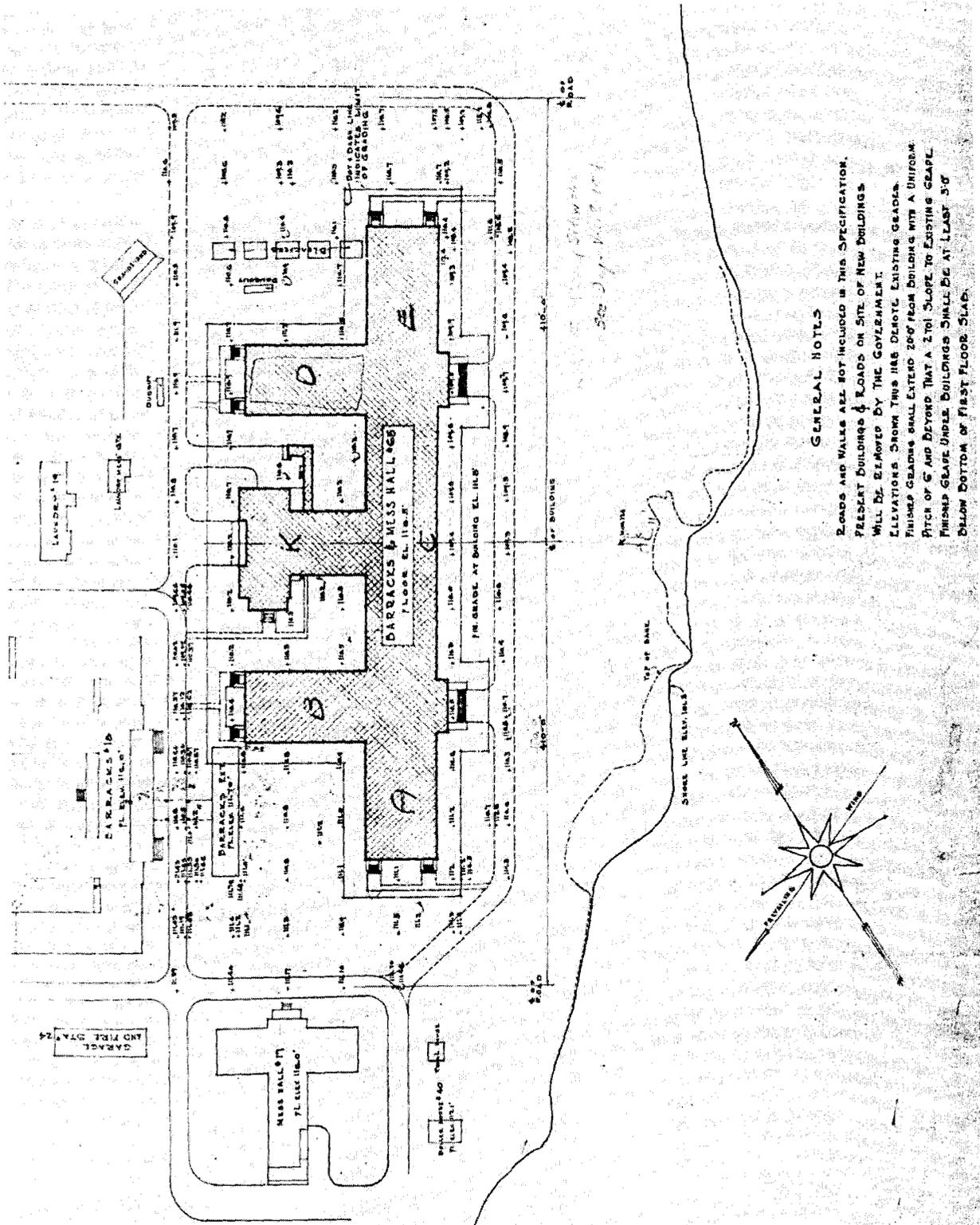
**NO SCALE**



**Site Map**

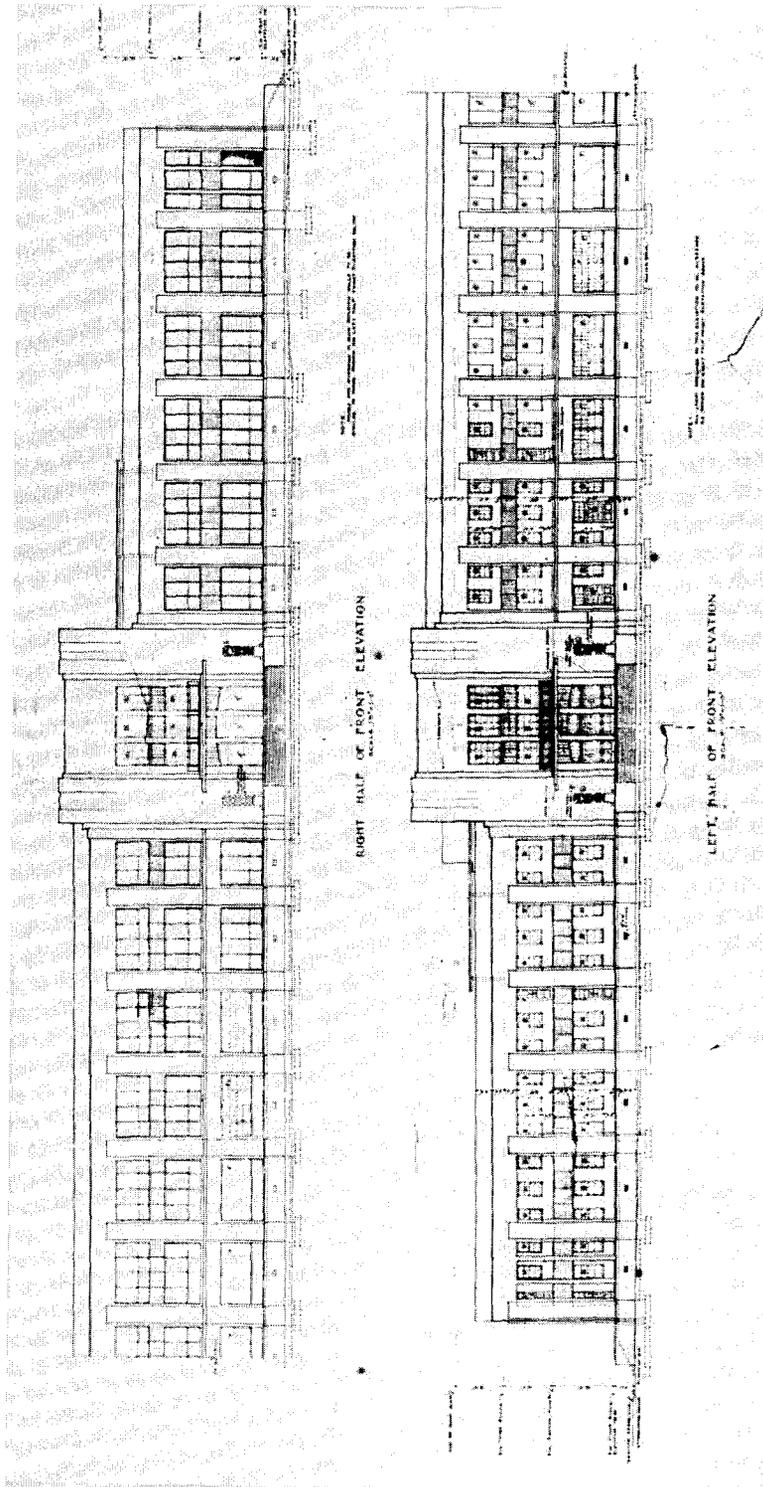
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1935 Site Plan – drawing no. 120723 (note shoreline)



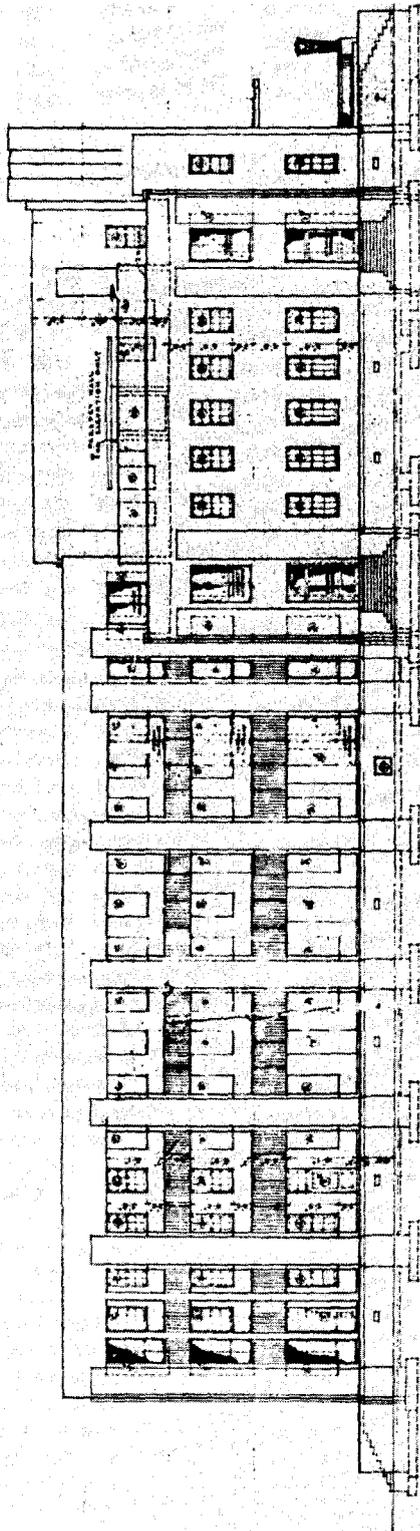
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, BARRACKS AND MESS HALL  
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1935 Front Elevation (Right Half and Left Half) – portion of drawing no. 120732

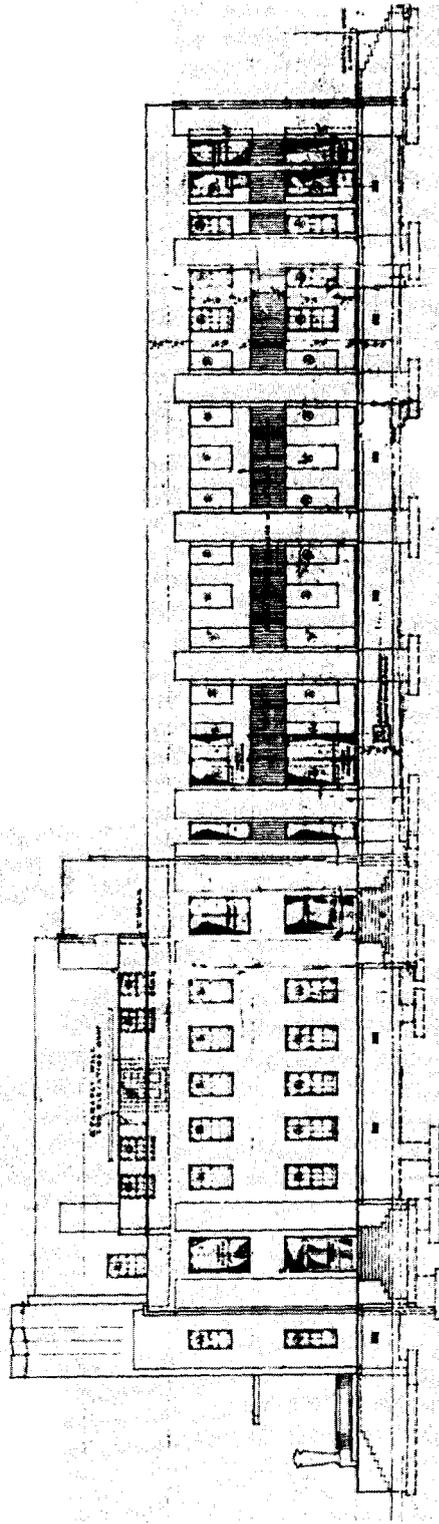


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1935 End Elevations – portion of drawing no. 120733



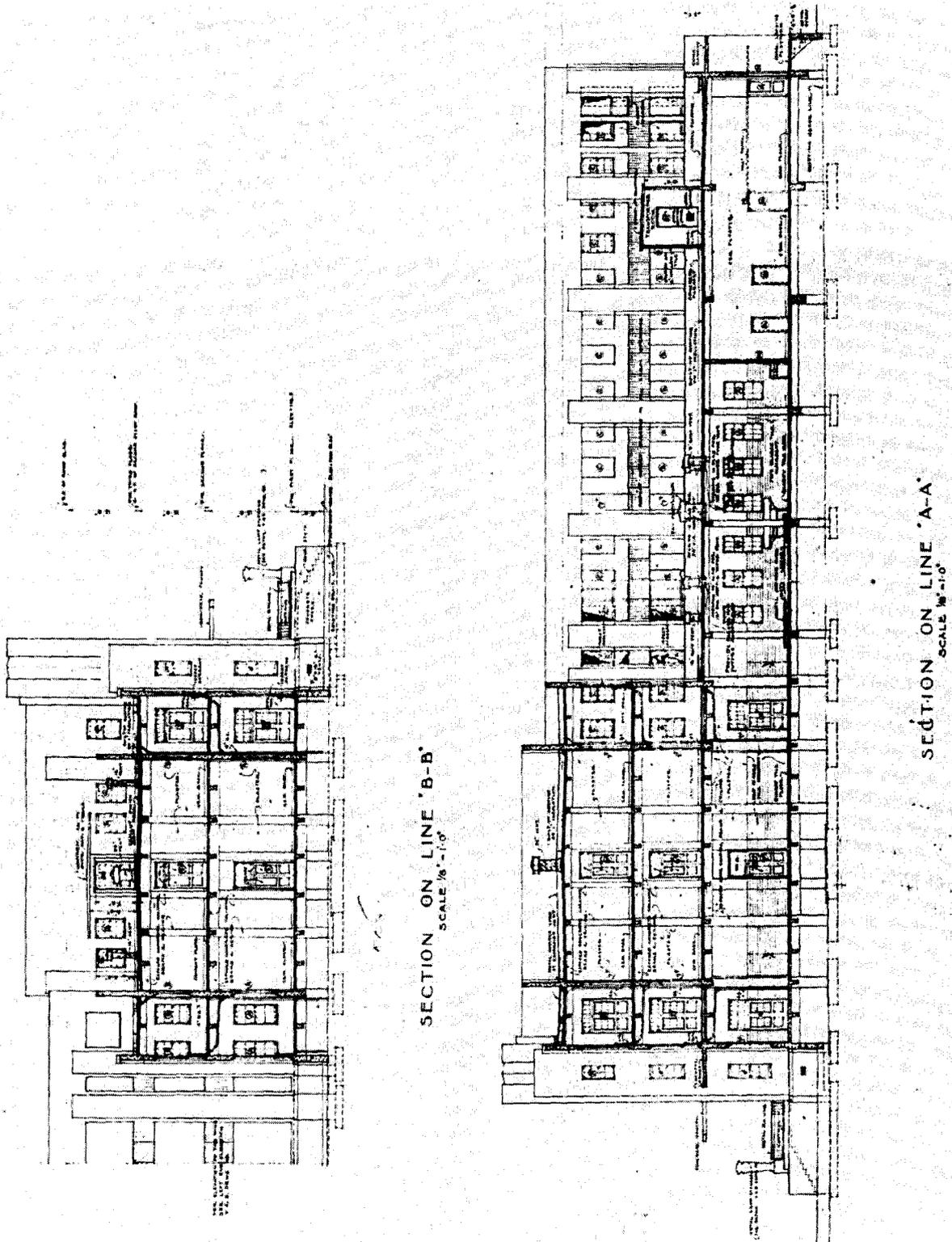
LEFT END ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



RIGHT END ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

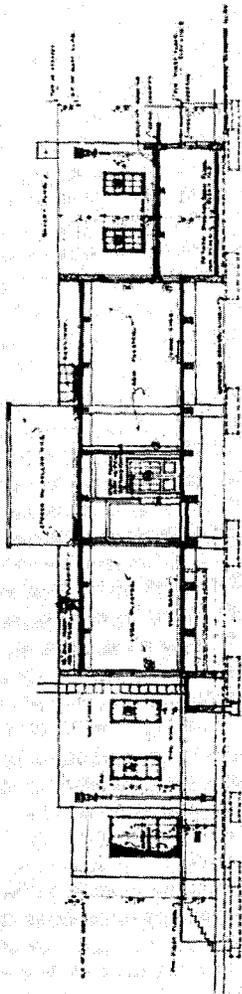
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1935 Sections (across South Wing and Centerline) – portion of drawing no. 120735

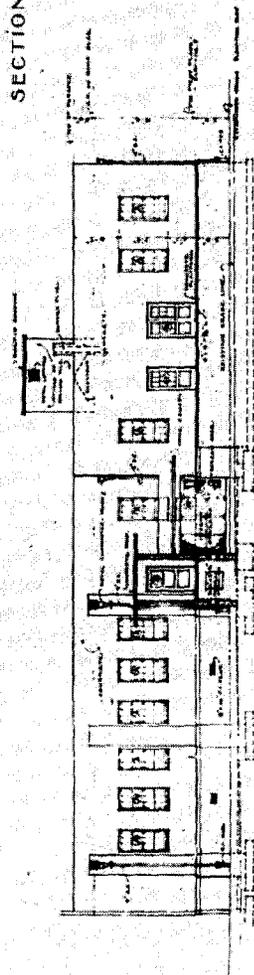


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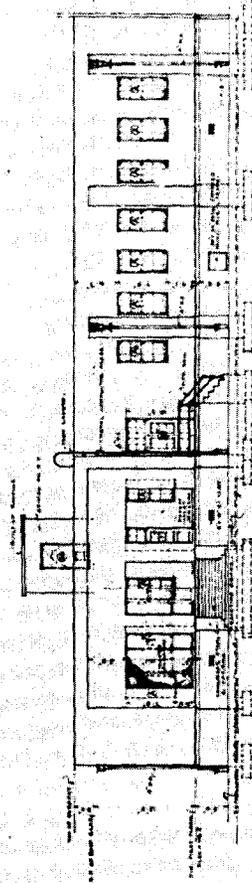
1935 Sections and Elevations of Kitchen Wing – portion of drawing no. 120735



SECTION ON LINE 'D-D'  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



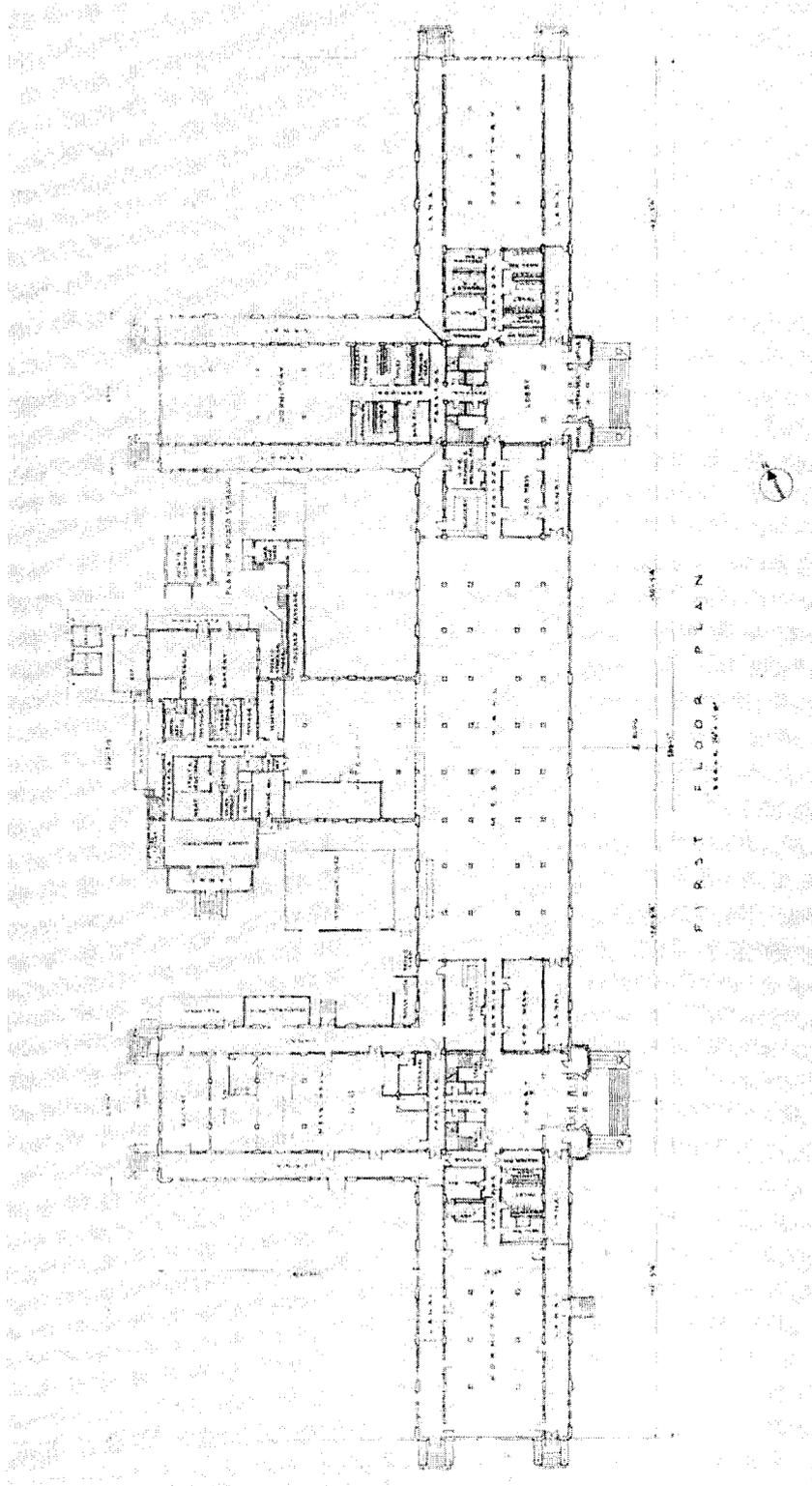
SECTION ON LINE 'C-C'  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



ELEVATION AT LINE 'E'  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

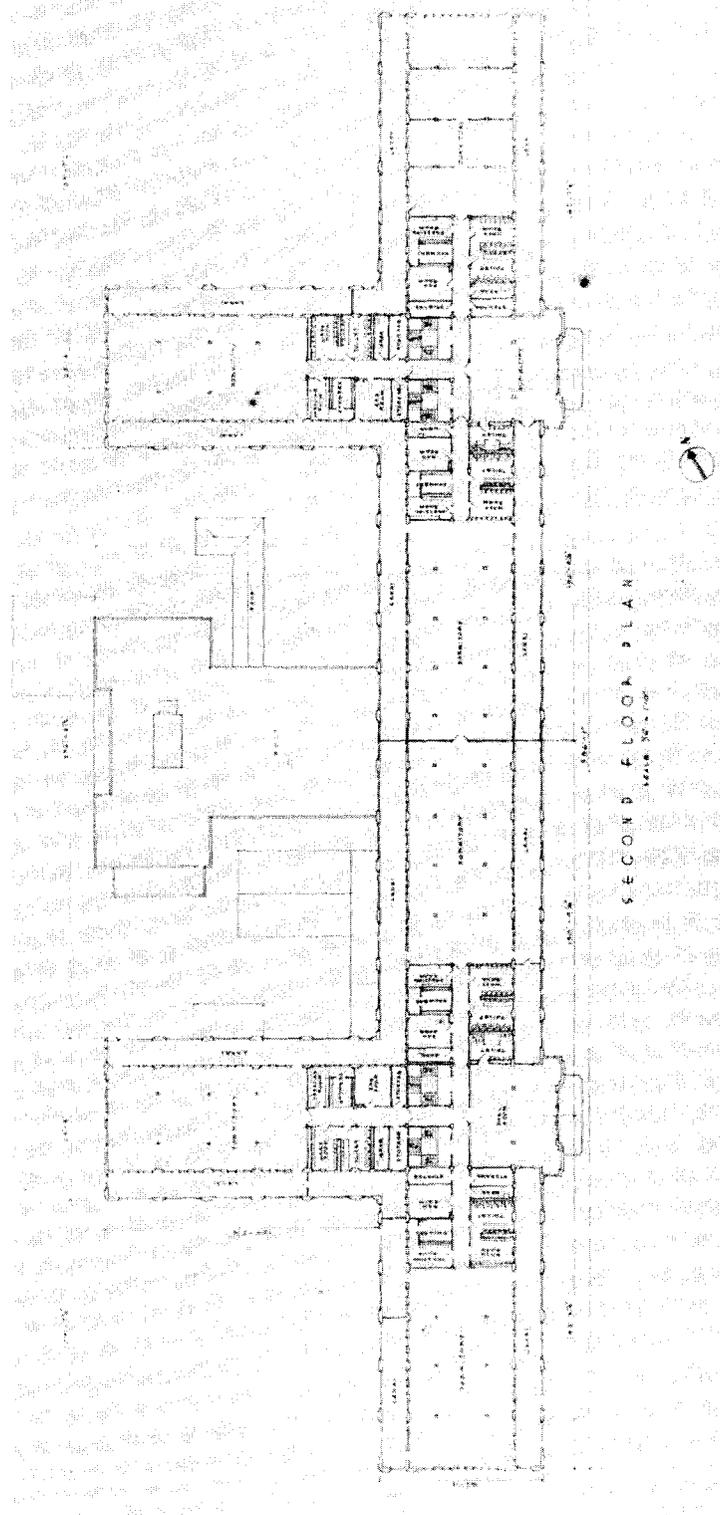
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1958 First-Floor Plan – drawing no. 841901



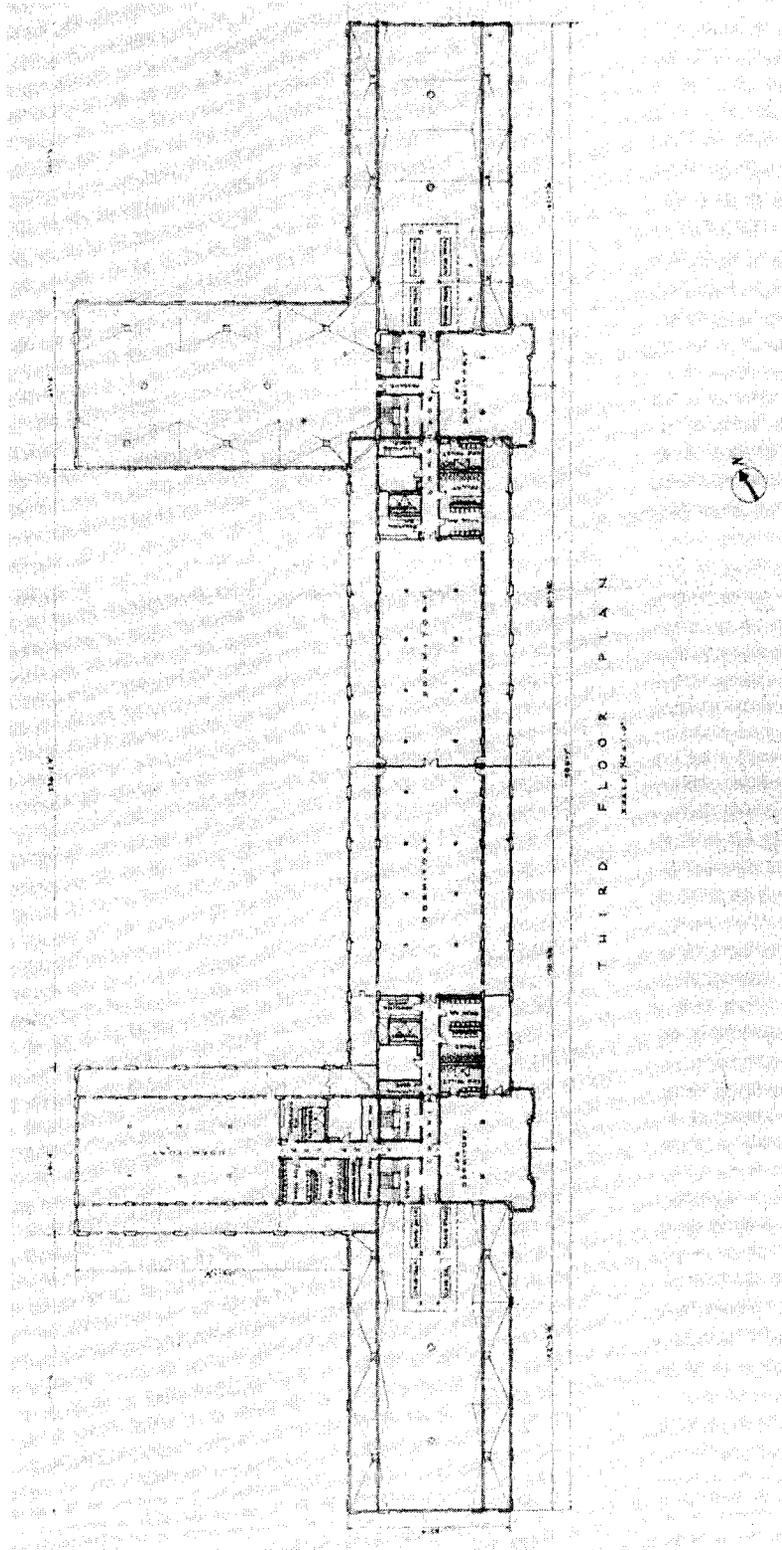
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1958 Second-Floor Plan – drawing no. 841902



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**1958 Third-Floor Plan – drawing no. 841903 (note that third floor on NW wing is not shown)**



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**1937 aerial photo of barracks buildings (National Archives II, #71-CA-152-J-2)**

