

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE RESERVATION

HABS No. HI-402

(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Marine Barracks Complex)

South Avenue, Port Royal Street, Central Avenue, Russell Avenue, and Salvor Street

Pearl Harbor

Honolulu County

Hawaii

HABS

HI-402

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

Oakland, California

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE RESERVATION (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Marine Barracks Complex)

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Location: The Marine Reservation is located near the southern edge of the U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, within the boundaries of the National Historic Landmark portion of the base. The Marine Reservation was usually called Marine Barracks after WWII; however, to avoid confusion with the main building in the complex, which is also called Marine Barracks (Facility 221), the historic name of Marine Reservation will be used for the area. It is bounded on the south by South Avenue, on the west by Port Royal Street (formerly Seventh Street), on the north by Central Avenue, on the northeast by Russell Avenue (formerly Avenue E), and on the southeast by Salvor Street (formerly Ninth Street). A fire station (Facility 206), at the corner of Central Avenue and Russell Avenue, and a medical clinic (Facility 1750), at the corner of Central Avenue and Port Royal Street, are included in the complex, although they serve the surrounding Naval Shipyard area as well. At the center of the Marine Reservation is an open space for parade ground and ball fields, with ten of the buildings facing the quadrangular-like space.

U.S.G.S. Pearl Harbor Quadrangle, Hawaii 1999
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) (Scale – 1:24,000)

The corners of a polygon enclosing the Marine Reservation have the following Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates:

1	04.608730.2360980	4	04.608120.2360690
2	04.608640.2360840	5	04.608060.2361020
3	04.608650.2360790	6	04.608540.2361110

Present Owner: U.S. Navy

Present Occupants: Various Navy activities. There are currently no U.S. Marine Corps activities within the Marine Reservation at Pearl Harbor.

Present Uses: Various

Significance: The first buildings in the Marine Reservation at Pearl Harbor were constructed in 1913 as part of the initial permanent Navy installation, making this complex the oldest Marine garrison in Hawaii. The history of this complex parallels that of the overall naval base. Both grew slowly until World War II, when there was a great expansion of facilities for the Marines, as well as for the overall base. The Marine Reservation is associated with the establishment and development of the Marine garrison in Hawaii. This area contributes to the Pearl Harbor Naval Base National Historic Landmark.

HABS reports (see following list) have been prepared for several buildings in the Marine Reservation and can be reviewed for additional information.

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Report Number	Fac. No.	Current Facility Name or Use	Date	Report Name (all preceded by: U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor)
HABS No. HI-133	S 985	(demolished)	1949	Grandstand
HABS No. HI-162	220	Environmental Lab	1942	Brig
HABS No. HI-176	277	Band Practice Bldg.	1941	Barracks
HABS No. HI-177	278	Offices	1941	Barracks
HABS No. HI-178	279	Training Building	1941	Galley/Mess Hall
HABS No. HI-179	280	MCR Training Bldg.	1941	Barracks
HABS No. HI-180	281	Enlistment Offices	1941	Barracks
HABS No. HI-181	285	Offices	1941	Barracks
HABS No. HI-182	286	Training Building	1941	Galley/Mess Hall
HABS No. HI-183	287	Offices	1941	Barracks
HABS No. HI-321	227	(demolished)	1942	Laundry
HABS No. HI-333	T 11	(demolished)	1944	Fire Station Personnel Support Storage
HABS No. HI-334	221	Puller Hall	1913	Barracks and Mess Hall
HABS No. HI-336	599	(demolished)	1951	Filling Station
HABS No. HI-404	268	Medical Storage Warehouse	1952 (& 1929)	Boiler House and Cold Storage, Butcher Shop & Dry Stores Building (includes former Boiler House)
HABS No. HI-405	273	Media Center	1928	Bakery
HABS No. HI-406	283, 284, 292, 226	Seabee Warehouses	1940, 1940, 1941, 1943	Storehouse for Defense Battalion Type
HABS No. HI-420	201, 202, & 203	Officer Housing	1913	Marine Corps Officers' Quarters
HABS No. HI-421	204	Duplex Officer Housing	1914	Marine Officers' Duplex Quarters

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF THE RESERVATION

During the War of 1812, Captain John Marshall Gamble of the U.S. Marine Corps commanded the first U.S. warship to visit the Hawaiian islands, then a kingdom. Other U.S. Navy vessels made visits in succeeding decades and the U.S. military soon became aware of *Waimomi*, or Pearl Harbor, and its possible strategic importance. Commodore Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Navy surveyed the mouth of Pearl Harbor in 1840. In 1845 Lieutenant Joseph W. Curtis, USMC, aboard a ship visiting Oahu, was asked by the king's prime minister to evaluate the island's defensive capabilities. His report included the conclusion that Pearl Harbor was the best location for a naval installation (Landauer and Landauer 1999: 37-95). In 1873 Major General John M. Schofield, Commander of the Army Division of the Pacific and previously Secretary of War, visited Oahu and made strong

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recommendations to develop Pearl Harbor as a U.S. naval station. He suggested arrangements for the land might be made with the Hawaiian Kingdom in exchange for a Reciprocity Treaty that allowed duty-free entry of Hawaiian sugar into the United States. Because of controversy over concepts of land cession and national sovereignty, it was not until the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, in 1887, that King David Kalākaua of the Hawaiian Kingdom granted the U.S. Navy the exclusive right to develop Pearl Harbor as a coaling and repair station. In 1893, Queen Lili'uokalani, successor to King Kalākaua, was overthrown and a Provisional Government (PG) established. As had occurred during earlier disruptions, Marines were landed from a visiting U.S. Navy vessel to assist in maintaining order. When the PG's petition for annexation was withdrawn by President Grover Cleveland, the Republic of Hawaii was established in 1894, and the petition resubmitted when President William McKinley came into office in 1897. The Hawaiian Islands were annexed by Congressional joint resolution in July 1898. Congress did not appropriate money for constructing buildings at the Pearl Harbor naval installation until May 1908, ten years after Hawaii became part of the United States.

The perceived threat of Japan's Navy, following their victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, spurred many to urge the U.S. government to develop a naval installation at Pearl Harbor. In 1908 Congress allocated \$3,100,000 to improve the Pearl Harbor channel and develop a base there. By 1912 a drydock, a naval magazine, storehouses, and many other structures at the Naval Station were under construction.

Early maps show that the original Marine Reservation was slightly larger than the complex is today. The western boundary was Halawa Street, no longer extant, which was located further towards the coaling dock than the current western edge (Port Royal Street, former Seventh Street). The eastern portion was wedge-shaped, bounded originally by South Avenue and Avenue E (now Russell Avenue). Ninth Street (now Salvor Street) was later cut through the corner and Public Works Center Transportation Division was assigned the triangle of land.

The first buildings erected in the Marine Reservation were a barracks and houses for officers. These were the top priority because the Marines, stationed on Oahu since 1904, had been sheltered in a coal shed and tents. The first bids for these buildings were submitted in 1910, but were higher than the appropriated amounts, so plans were redrawn and rebid (Marine Barracks Hawaii n.d. (a): 13). In March 1912 a contract was awarded for the construction of the concrete Marine Barracks building (Facility 221) and Officers' Quarters (Facilities 201-203). These buildings, designed by New York and Washington, D.C. architect Jules de Sibour, were completed in 1913. The duplex officers' quarters (Facility 204) was completed in 1914.

The annual report of 1914 for the Marine Reservation noted that the gymnasium and storehouse (originally considered one building but after 1941 listed as Facilities 222 and 223), and the post exchange were originally to have been built about the same time (Marine Barracks Hawaii n.d. (a): 3). However, despite the appropriations and the need for these buildings, they were not erected for four or five more years. Thus, although they date to the World War I period, these buildings do not really have a connection to that war. In 1918 the gymnasium/storehouse was completed. The Marine exchange (Fac. 272, long since demolished) was built about 1919.

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Before World War I the only other buildings constructed on the Marine Reservation were a laundry, stable, and a temporary storehouse (U.S. Naval Station 1916). All three of these were near the western boundary of the Marine Reservation and were also demolished long ago. Four wooden buildings at Marine Barracks are listed with 1919 dates in a WWII inventory of buildings (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks 1945: 1071-2): a storehouse (Fac. 264), a washhouse (Fac. 265), a garage (Fac. 266), and a bandstand (Fac. 267). All of these are gone as well.

In the two decades between World War I and World War II, most of the construction undertaken at the Marine Reservation was concentrated near the main building (Fac. 221) and along South Avenue. In this period site improvements, such as storm sewers, were also installed at the Marine Reservation. Only portions of two buildings from the 1920s remain. Historic photos show that in 1923 laundry operations were started in Facility 268, and that in 1929 a separate boiler/power house for the laundry building was built next to it. By 1945 the adjacent Facility 268 had been expanded to abut the power house, and that smaller structure was the only part kept when Facility 268 was entirely rebuilt about 1952. The bakery (Fac. 273) was constructed in 1928. The bakery building, expanded during WWII, is still in the complex, although it has not served that function for many decades.

The buildings numbered 251-254, behind the officers' quarters, were built sometime around 1920, and were called servants' quarters on the 1932 map. However, on a 1942 map these same building numbers were each called "garage and storeroom" (Fourteenth Naval District 1942). These buildings remained until replaced by new garages in 1953.

Most 1920s buildings in the Marine Reservation have been demolished. These include a garage (Fac. 269), a storehouse (Fac. 270), a wash house (Fac. 265), a paint shop (Fac. 274), a laundry (Fac. 275) and quarters for non-commissioned officers. An early map (Fourteenth Naval District 1929) shows there were five houses for NCOs (Non-Commissioned Officers) in the corner of the reservation at South Avenue and Second Street (later named Seventh Street, now Port Royal Street). That map also shows a recreational building (Fac. 271) plus playing courts and fields (not numbered). These specific facilities have all been demolished.

The five NCO quarters were not numbered in 1929 or 1932 maps, and were apparently replaced by or remodeled into three buildings numbered 1, 3, and 6, between 1932 and 1934 (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks, 1945: 1071). A garage (Fac. 276) was also built near the NCO housing in 1933. Except for the NCO houses and garage the Marine Reservation remained largely unchanged during the 1930s. In 1930, the roads and electrical distribution system were improved. Most of the Marine Reservation remained open parade ground through the 1930s.

In 1939, the Marines began to strengthen their forces in response to the war in Europe. A call for bids was advertised, to construct a 750-man Marine barracks unit at Pearl Harbor. This set of buildings was to house one of the new "mobile defense battalions" of Marines from San Diego. At first only one mess hall/galley and four two-story barracks buildings were planned (*Honolulu Advertiser* 1939). Within a year a similar contract was awarded.

The Third Defense Battalion was the first group of Marines to occupy some of the new semi-permanent frame barracks, in mid-1940. Seven barracks and two galley/mess hall buildings were erected between 1940 and 1941. These nine buildings (eight remain) were

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placed to the northwest of the original Marine Reservation buildings, along new roads (Russell Way and Long Way) that bordered the now-smaller parade ground. In September of 1940, advance elements of the Third Defense Battalion left to establish defenses on Midway Atoll. "From this time on, the Barracks became a central base and staging point for Fleet Marine Force Base defense units destined for duty on the outer (Pacific) islands" (Marine Barracks Hawaii n.d. (a)). Marine companies assigned for security and other duties at Pearl Harbor also occupied these new barracks buildings. See HABS No. HI-176, which includes an overview history of these World War II buildings, and HABS No. HI-177 through HI-183, for brief reports on specific barracks and mess hall buildings.

Five one-story steel-framed warehouse buildings were constructed between 1940 and 1943, and four of these remain. The five included: Facility 282, now demolished; Facility 283, now a Public Works shop and maintenance storage facility; Facility 284, now operational storage and offices; Facility 292, now a retail warehouse; and Facility 226, now self-help storage. The last one dates from 1943, while the others were all constructed in 1940-41.

A boiler building, Facility 224, dates from 1941, although it is listed in the Navy database with a 1928 date. This is due to the confusion with an earlier boiler house that was incorporated into the laundry, Facility 268.

Several other buildings constructed in 1940 or 1941 are no longer extant, but are shown on a 1951 map and structures list (Fourteenth Naval District 1951). These demolished structures include: a garage (Fac. 291), two small arms magazines (Fac. 1032 and 1033), and a small garbage shed (Fac. 1034). All of these were on the south side of South Avenue.

The Defense Battalions at the Marine Barracks responded immediately to the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941 with anti-aircraft machine guns. "One set of barracks (100 man type), the Noncommissioned Officers' Club and the Post Exchange were vacated and prepared for caring for casualties. The medical officers set up an operating and dressing room in the Post Exchange" (Pickett 1941). The only building damage reported in the Marines' area was a hole in the roof and damage to the concrete floor of one storehouse, when a dud 3" shell, apparently shot from one of the defense batteries, fell back in the Reservation.

Several buildings were erected about 1942 in response to, or as preparation for, an attack: Facility 206 -- a fire station for the Shipyard and Marine Reservation areas; Facility 212 -- a casualty station; and several splinterproof air raid shelters, long since demolished (Navy Yard 1944). One electrical switching station (Fac. 42) and two electrical substations (Fac. S 217 and S 218) in this area were also built with splinterproof designs, to maintain power during an attack. Facility 220, the Brig, was also built in 1942; it has recently been entirely gutted and rebuilt as a laboratory building. All of these were built with more permanent materials, usually reinforced concrete.

The building boom continued at the Marine Reservation during 1942-1945. Most of these buildings were either wooden or Quonset huts, and the majority have been removed or demolished. A June 30, 1946 list shows 44 Marine Reservation buildings officially designated "temporary" (with T before their numbers), of which 28 were Quonset huts (Fourteenth Naval District 1946). The last Quonset hut (Facility T 11), which had been relocated about 1948 near the Fire Station (Fac. 206), was recently demolished. This

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particular Quonset hut design, with concrete base side walls and recessed end walls, was the last of its type remaining in the Marine Reservation or the main base. Most Quonsets were gone by 1948. Other WWII buildings built at the Marine Reservation have also been demolished. These were Facilities 225 and 227, a boiler plant and laundry; Facility 219, a shop building; and Facility 228, a garage. Even permanent structures erected in this period have been removed, including Facility S 927, the swimming pool, constructed in 1943 for combat training and Facility 255, an adjacent bathhouse, built a year later. One electrical transformer station (Facility S 986), built of concrete masonry units, remains and is listed with a late World War II date. However, the building is not shown on the 1951 map. Also its design is not like the splinterproof electrical stations erected during WWII.

In 1951-52 two of the NCO houses (Facilities 6 and 1) were replaced by Facilities 849 and 848, and one house (Facility 3) was renumbered as Facility 847. Facility 276, the NCO parking shed, was apparently rebuilt also in 1951, but the number was not changed (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks 1963). Later maps show Facility 276 was moved near Facility T 11. All of these NCO-related buildings have been demolished.

Other post-WWII construction at the Marine Reservation Pearl Harbor included additional recreational facilities. Of these only the playground (Fac. 1243) remains. Three post-1945 recreational facilities have been demolished: the handball court (Fac. S 928), the wading pool (Fac. 933), and the Quick Field grandstand (Fac. S 985). Other demolished Cold-War era facilities are: Facility 1292, a parachute drying tower; Facility 1031, at one time a paper shredder plant; and Facilities 599 and 597, a service station and underground fuel tank. Early 1950s facilities that remain in the complex are the commemorative flagpole (Fac. 1024), carports for the Officers' Quarters (Facilities 791-794), and Married Officers' Quarters (Fac. 1168). More recent construction at the Marine Reservation includes: Public Toilets (Fac. 1282) at the recreational fields; new NCO Quarters (Fac. 1304), new BEQ (Fac. 1633); and new clinic (Fac. 1750). The last is the newest building on the original Marine Reservation land, dating from 1990.

SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

Evolution of the Landscape Design of the Reservation

When the first buildings were erected in the Marine Reservation, the officers' housing was sited along, and faced, Avenue E (now Russell Avenue). The main barracks and other buildings were located along South Avenue. The rear of the main barracks building (Facility 221) was along South Avenue, but the main entry was oriented to the inner grassy parade ground. A spur road was built along the barracks building's north side. Early historic photographs show no trees in the interior of the Marine Reservation (Bishop Museum Archives n.d.), but trees along the outer perimeter avenues were well established by 1927 (Marine Barracks Hawaii n.d.(b)). By 1937, a line of monkeypod trees was flourishing on the north side of Facility 221 (Marine Barracks Hawaii n.d.(c)). When the 1940s buildings were sited around a new inner loop of streets, the line of monkeypod trees was continued around the now-smaller parade ground.

The roadway and path system within the Marine Reservation was minimal until the 1940s. Until then, the only internal roads were a spur road on the north side of Facility 221 and a narrow access road to the garages behind the officers' quarters. There was also a pathway

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paralleling the access road to the officers' quarters area, but separated by a wide grassy strip. When the new inner loop of streets was built in 1940, the spur road in front of Facility 221 was continued to the west, but had to angle around the Exchange building (Facility 272) that is no longer extant. The inner loop streets do not have names on a 1944 map (Navy Yard 1944), but by 1945 (Fourteenth Naval District 1945) they were designated Neville Way, Russell Way, and Long Way, for the south, west, and north streets, respectively. Major Wendell C. Neville, Major John H. Russell, and Major Charles G. Long were early Marine commanding officers in Honolulu, at Camp Very (later known as Fort Armstrong), before the Marines moved to Pearl Harbor (Henley 1936: 57). It appears that these streets were named to honor them. The WWII maps show that Long Way originally created both the north and northeast sides of the inner loop of streets. The portion paralleling the alley behind the officers' quarters has been dug up and reconverted to grass, but a partial line of trees suggests the former alignment. There are also several short streets that were built in 1940, to connect the inner loop to the outer streets, but these are unnamed. At one point the unnamed road between Facilities 221 and 222 was the main entry to the Marine Reservation. There was for a time an entry sign base of lava rock at the South Avenue end of this roadway. There is an oval grassy area in the middle of this unnamed roadway, at the South Avenue half. Most of the paved area in front of the theater is used for parking.

The major streets along the outer edges of the Marine Reservation are also lined with monkeypod trees. Various trees of other types, such as Coconut Palms, Royal Palms, Banyans, Norfolk Pines, and mangos were placed in more random locations. Areas around the buildings were grass-covered. These features remain today.

Summary of extant buildings in complex

There are 39 extant facilities within the Marine Reservation, including nine from before World War II, 18 dating from 1940-1945, and 12 constructed after World War II. The early facilities are the three houses and one duplex (Facilities 201 to 204) and Facilities 221, 222, 223, 268, and 273. The World War II buildings are six two-story former barracks (Facilities 277, 278, 280, 281, 285, 287), two former galley buildings (Facilities 279 and 286), four warehouses (Facilities 283, 284, 226, and 292), four electrical buildings (Facilities S 217, S 218, S 906, and 42), a boiler building (Facility 224), and a fire house (Facility 206). The post-WW II facilities include the flagpole and four carports behind the residences. There is also a transformer station (Fac. S 986) between two carports that is listed with a 1944 date, but appears to be post-1951, based on historic maps. In addition there are two recent buildings for quarters (Facilities 1168 and 1304). A playground, toilet building (Facilities 1243 and 1282), and the medical clinic (Facility 1750) also date after 1950. Facility 220, although it dates to 1942, has been entirely remodeled, inside and out, and is counted above as a modern building.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Drawings of the buildings and maps of Marine Reservation area are located at the Plan Files of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Most of these drawings and maps are on microfiche cards. Historic maps were also found at the

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archives of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command in Port Hueneme, California, and at the National Archives II, Cartographic section in College Park, Maryland.

B. EARLY VIEWS

Photographs of the Marine Reservation are located at the National Archives II photo collection in the Bureau of Yards & Docks record group RG 71 CA, as well as in the Marine Barracks History Binders at Camp Smith.

C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1929 Map of the Yard and Adjacent Units Showing Developments to June 30, 1929, with notation "Plan Showing Outline and Location of Improvements Recommended in Annual Estimates for 1932, Submitted 1930." Drawing no. A-152. From National Archives, courtesy Earth Tech.

1932 Pearl Harbor, T.H., Showing Developments to June 30, 1932. Drawing no. 1-N1-110. From National Archives, courtesy Earth Tech.

1941 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T.H., Marine Corps Reservation, Extension to Gymnasium, Bldg. #222, Plans, Sections, & Details. Approved August 11, 1941. 14th N.D. Drawing no. K-N6-133. On microfilm in Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Plan Files.

1942 Pearl Harbor, T.H., Showing Developments to June 30, 1942. Drawing no. 1-N1-148. From National Archives, Microfilm Roll RG-71, R-1042, Frame 8.

1945 U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, T.H., dated June 30, 1945. Drawing no. 1-N1-224. From National Archives II, Cartographic Section, RG 71, 1400-3-140.

1946 U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, T.H., (Map and Building List) dated June 30, 1946. Drawing nos. 1-N1-238 and -239. From National Archives, Microfilm Roll RG-71, R-1042, Frames 69 & 70.

1951 Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T.H., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1951. Map is Drawing number I-N1-321 and Structure List is Drawing number I-N1-322. On file with Jeffrey Dodge of Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Henley, John R. (Colonel, USMC)

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1928 "When Marines First Came to Hawaii," *Honolulu Advertiser*, April 30, 1928, p. 7, typescript and clipping in Marine Barracks Hawaii, n.d. (b).

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1999 *Pearl: The History of the United States Navy in Pearl Harbor*. Flying Cloud Press: South Lake Tahoe, California.

Marine Barracks Hawaii

n.d. Marine Barracks Hawaii, Command Chronology, (a) 1814-1915; (b) 1916-1930; (c) 1931-1941; (d) 1942-1954. Unpublished material and clippings in four binders, from the collection of Marine Barracks Hawaii, now located in Facility 1 at Camp Smith, Hawaii.

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National Archives II

var Historic photographs of Pearl Harbor buildings from the Bureau of Yards & Docks in RG 71 CA and in other record groups of the Still Photos section.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor

1979 Pearl Harbor Memorandum of Agreement. Honolulu: unpublished copy from State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

Navy Yard

1927 Marine Barracks, Drainage System, Plan and Profile. Revision date of 2-28-1927. Drawing no. K-61. On microfilm card in Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Plan Files.

1944 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Showing Conditions on January 1, 1944. Drawing no. I-N1-167. From the Robert F. Walden Collection.

Pickett, H.K.

1941 Memo regarding Air raid by Japanese, from Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks to the Commandant, 14th Naval District, in binder of letters provided by Jeffrey Dodge, Historic Preservation Specialist, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

U.S. Naval Station

1916 Map of Yard to Accompany Fire Bill, Showing Water Mains, Hydrants, & Valves. Dated Oct. 26, 1916. Drawing no. O-40. Provided by Jeffrey Dodge, Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Plan Files.

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U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks

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1947 *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps, 1940-1946*. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C.

1963 *Detailed Inventory of Naval Shore Facilities -- Real Property Data*, NAVDOCKS P-164. Barracks Security (pp. 3733-3735). Copy at Port Hueneme, NAVFAC Archives.

U.S. Navy, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

1978 *Historic Preservation Plan, U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark*. Makalapa, Hawaii: Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

1992 *Master Plan for Pearl Harbor Naval Complex*. Makalapa, Hawaii: Facilities Planning Department.

D. LIKELY SOURCES NOT YET INVESTIGATED

National Archives, Pacific Sierra Region, 1000 Commodore Drive, San Bruno, California 94066, ph (415) 876-9009.

U.S. Marine Corps Historical Center, Building 58, Washington Navy Yard, 9th and M Sts., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20374, ph. (202) 433-3483.

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 type or facilities grouping. In order to establish the context of significance for the facilities in the original Marine Reservation area, this overview report was prepared. 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. 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, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. The contract was funded through the Cultural Resources Program of COMNAVREG Hawaii. Maps were made by Nestor Beltran of NAB Graphics. Ann Yoklavich of Mason Architects did the research and writing for this report.

This report forms a group with the HABS reports on other Marine Reservation buildings done under this contract (HABS No. HI-403 through HI-406) as well as eight other HABS reports, done in 1994, on the World War II Mess Halls and Barracks buildings in the complex. The eight 1994 HABS reports (HABS No. HI-176 through HI-183) were prepared by Spencer Mason Architects, as a subcontractor to Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners under contract N62742-91-D-

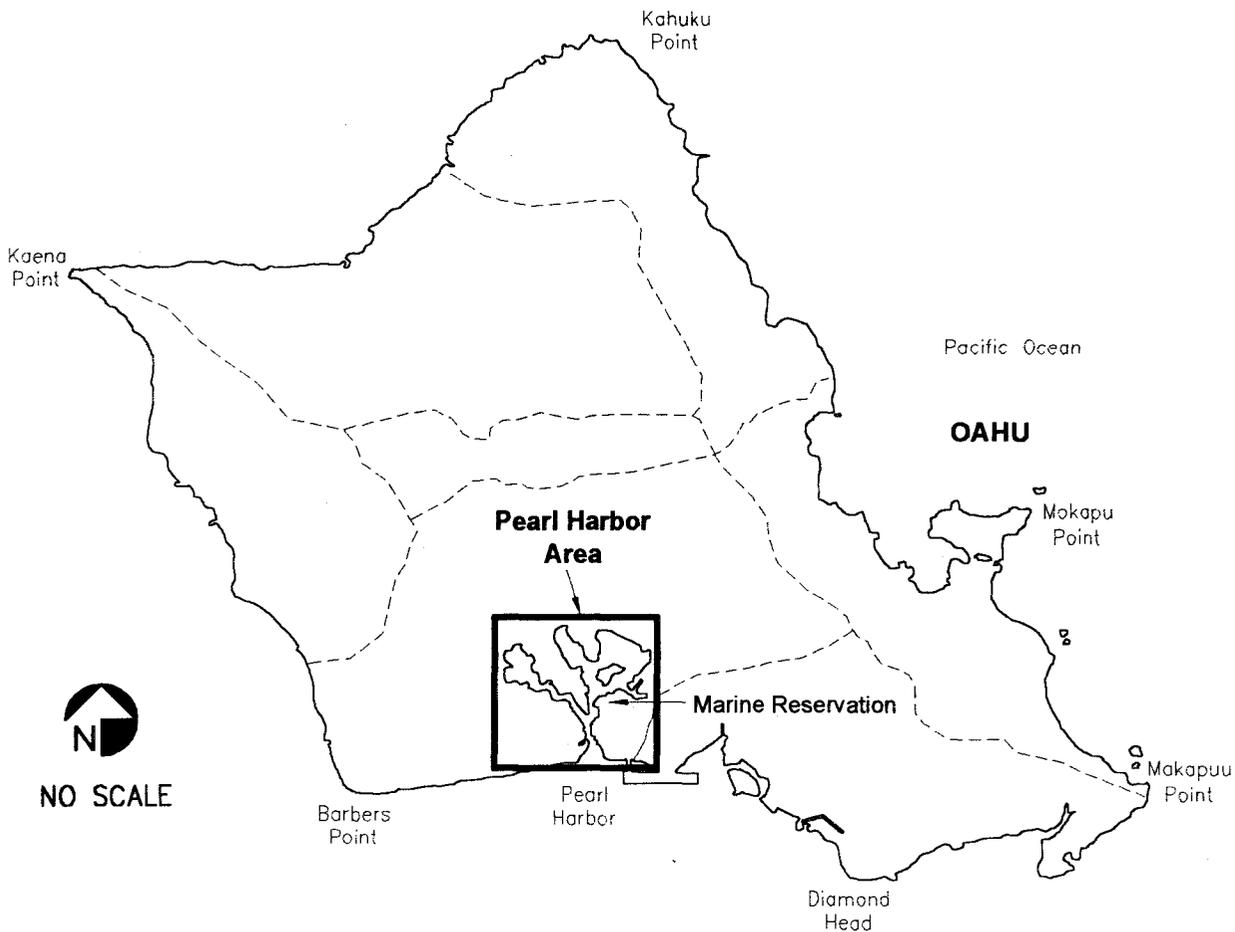
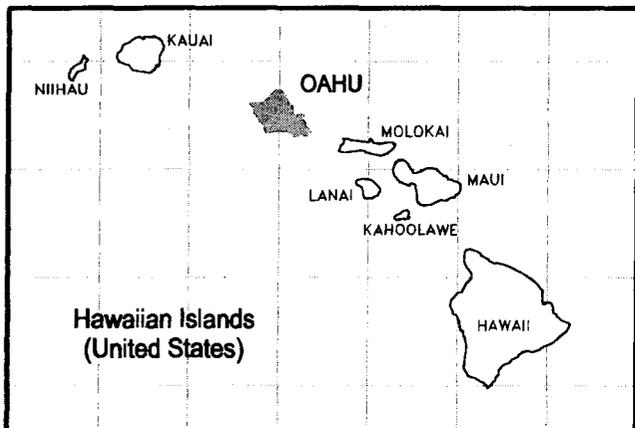
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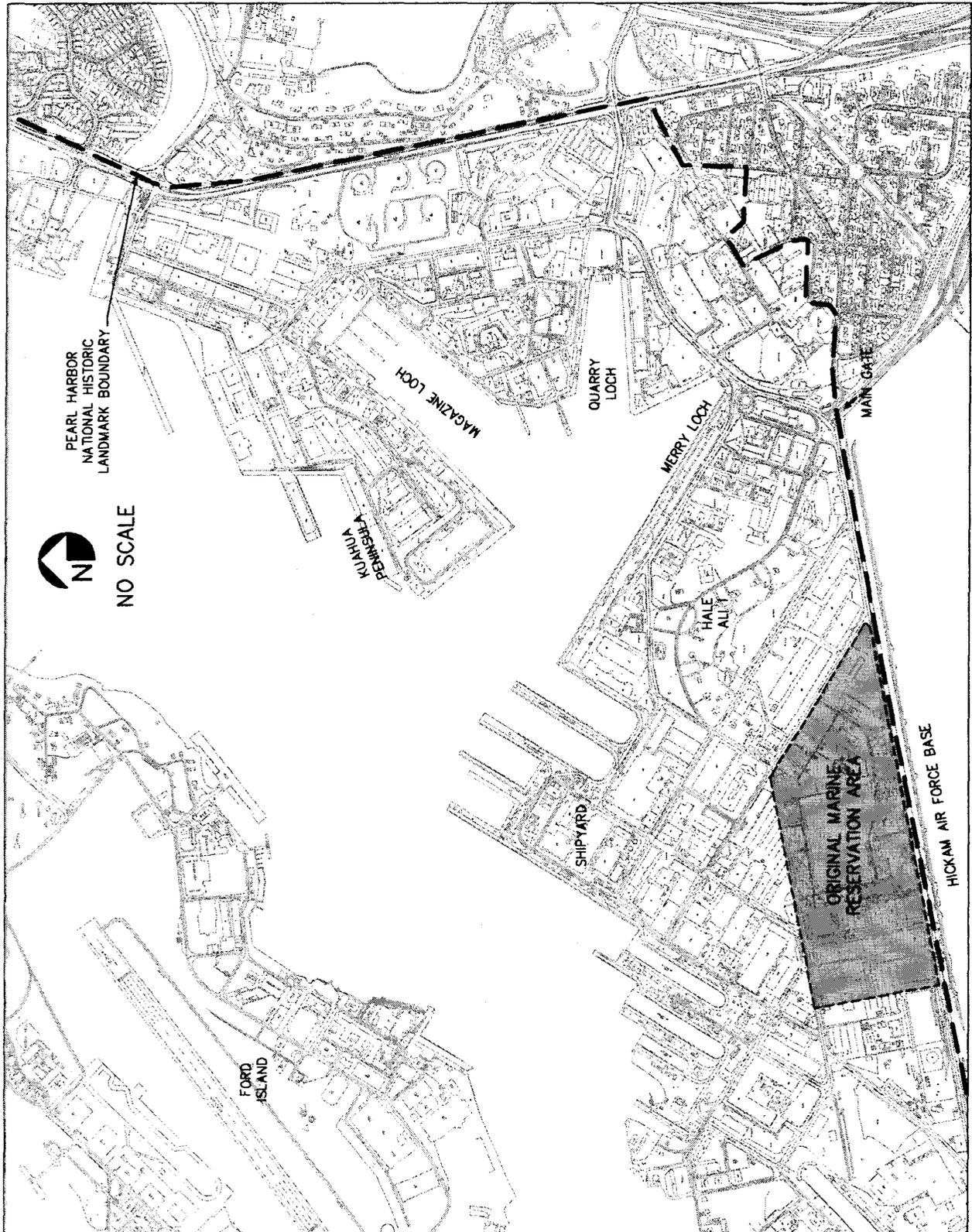
0064. Those 1994 HABS reports were prepared by Historic Architects Barbara Shideler, AIA, and Katharine Slocumb, AIA.

Prepared by: Ann Yoklavich, Architectural Historian
Mason Architects, Inc.
119 Merchant Street, Suite 501
Honolulu, HI 96813

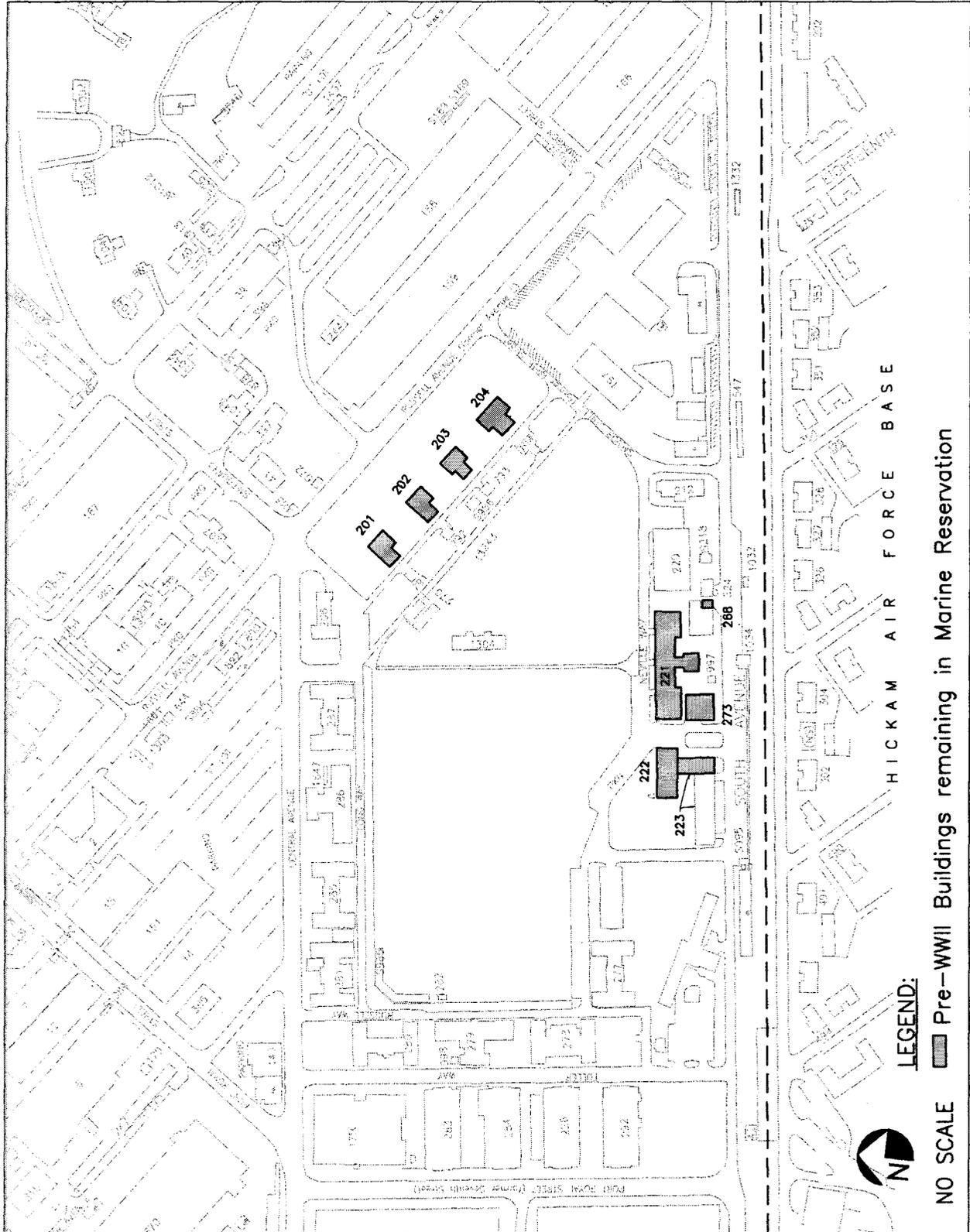
Date of Final Report: July 2004

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Location Map



LEGEND:

NO SCALE  Pre-WWII Buildings remaining in Marine Reservation



HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE

