

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS'
DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
Salvor Street & Russell Avenue
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HABS HI-421

HI-421

HABS

HI-421

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

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks) (Facility No. 204)

HABS No. HI-421

- Location:** Russell Avenue and 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 4.608680.2360970
- Significance:** Facility No. 204 is associated with the establishment of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. It was among the earliest residential buildings at Pearl Harbor, but the last of the four quarters for Marine Corps officers. This double quarters building echoes the design of Facility Nos. 201, 202, and 203, the other three quarters that were designed by a prominent east coast architect, Jules de Sibour. This row of quarters and their setting form a clearly definable, intact, and cohesive architectural and landscaping zone. These quarters represent an early use of reinforced concrete in residential structures. This is the only family housing area at Pearl Harbor that used poured-in-place concrete. This duplex is a contributing element to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark.
- Description:** Facility No. 204 is located in the residential section of the Marine Barracks area of Pearl Harbor. It is on the eastern end of a row of four residences between Russell Avenue and Marine Barracks Way. The axis of these streets and residences is at a diagonal to the grid of the main Marine Barracks area. A tall hedge around three sides of the housing group screens it from the adjacent firehouse and from the storage and industrial buildings across Russell Avenue and Salvor Street. A further sense of enclosure is provided by the line of monkeypod trees along Russell Avenue. Monkeypods are also planted between each residence and on the ends of the row. Other trees are planted around Facility No. 204, including coconut and royal palms in the back yard. A concrete pathway, passing between two coconut palms at the Russell Avenue end, arcs into a semi-circle, lined by four royal palms, to reach the two front entrances of the duplex. Hibiscus hedges are planted along Marine Barracks Way and along the former Long Way. The latter hedge, on the south side of the carports, defines the boundary between the residential section and the remainder of the Marine Barracks area. Bougainvillea grows around the pipe trellises that frame pathways to the rear doors.
- Facility No. 204 is a duplex with a combination of two-story and one-story sections. The front portion is mostly two stories with a hipped roof and

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 2)

small hipped dormers, but the one-story rooms (originally lanais) on the sides have shed roofs. The one-story rear wing has a very slightly sloped gable roof. Quarters 204A is on the west side and 204B on the east side of the building. The main portion of the structure is built of reinforced concrete, but the rear wing is wood framed. The entire building has a very simple and symmetrical design, but the almost flat roof of the rear wing does not match the character of the front portion.

The footprint of the concrete part of the duplex, including the side wings, measures approximately 33' x 74', and the rear wing has a footprint of about 28' x 36'. The height to the tallest part of the roof is almost 37', while the roof of the rear wing is about 14' tall.

The duplex is set on reinforced concrete foundations with walls around most of the perimeter under the main section of the house, but with isolated footings and piers on the interior, as well as piers under the side lanai and rear wing. There are metal mesh insets in the openings of the perimeter foundation wall. The first floor of the house is about 4' above ground level.

The exterior walls of the front portion of the duplex are reinforced concrete, 8" thick. The concrete walls have slightly projecting bands, or watertables, encircling the building at the top of the foundation wall and at the sill level of the larger second-floor windows. There are metal ladders attached at the corners of the rear two-story wall, providing access to the roofs of the side wings. The one-story rear wing has horizontal drop siding. This wing has double-wall construction with 1"-thick exterior boards and ½"-thick plywood sheets on the interior.

The first-floor interior walls of the original portion of the duplex are also 8"-thick reinforced concrete, with wood-framed second-floor interior walls and roof structure. The front section of the duplex has a 4"-thick reinforced concrete structural floor on the entry level and the floor on the upper story is 3½" thick, supported by beams visible in the rooms below. The rear wing structural framing consists of 2" x 4" stud walls and 2" x 10" roof rafters.

The two main entry stairs are at the east and west ends of the north façade. They each have six concrete steps with sloped side walls. The shed roofs over the steps are supported by decorative wood brackets, springing from concrete imposts. The lanais, or porches, on the sides have been enclosed. Each originally had five shallow-arched screened openings with balustrades, but now the arched tops are filled in, windows or doors installed, and balustrades replaced or backed by solid panels. There are narrow wooden stairs on the south side of the lanais, sheltered by aluminum awnings. The wooden porches and stairs at the kitchen-wing entries are sheltered by larger aluminum awnings.

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 3)

The main entry stairs originally led to screened doors in the northeast and northwest corners of the buildings, because these corner lanais flowed into the side porches. Now the main entries each have a door with six lights over two panels, flanking two-light sidelights, and shallow-arched transom above those. The doors on the south side of each lanai have four lights over a single panel, one-light sidelights, and no transom. The sidelights flank only the upper part of Unit B's lanai door, while Unit A's sidelights also border the lower panel. The kitchen doors each have one light over a single panel, and a single fixed-light transom.

The window openings in both living rooms and in Unit B's dining room contain three pairs of seven-light casements, although in Unit B's dining room the bottom lights of one casement pair were cut out to allow insertion of a window air-conditioning unit. In Unit A the dining room has three one-over-one-light double-hung windows. The stair halls have paired five-light casement windows. The second-floor bedroom windows were all originally paired six-light casements, but some have been altered to install air conditioners. All these bedroom windows have wood louvered awnings over them. Photos dated 1914 show that the casement windows were originally installed in the main section of the building, although mostly nine-over-one-light double-hung windows are shown on the 1913 drawings for the main portion of the building. Four small windows are on the rear façade of the building, located above the showers and at the attic stair landing; the latter locations still have the original nine-light square hopper windows. The master bathrooms each have one small and one medium-size window, because the original second-floor bath and shower rooms were remodeled. Most or all of these bathroom windows have been changed to jalousies. Several other windows were not part of the original building, but are usually in keeping with its overall character. The side lanais were enclosed with triplet eight-light sliding windows. The rebuilt rear wing has mostly one-over-one-light double-hung windows, although the kitchen windows in Unit A have been changed to jalousies.

The hipped roof of Facility No. 204, especially with the dormers, contrasts with the flat roofs of the other three residences in the Marine Barracks. The six hipped dormers in the roof are for ventilation and have louvered and/or screened openings. The main roof has a covering of composition shingles, as do the shed roofs over the side lanais and main entries. The roof over the rear wing has an extremely low-slope gable shape that is nearly flat. It is covered by built-up roofing. The eaves of the main roof overhang the walls by about 3', while the rear wing roof has eaves that overhang approximately 4'.

The interiors of the two units in Facility No. 204 are mirror images of each other. The interior layout of the main portion of the duplex has remained mostly as originally designed, but the fireplaces were never built and the rear wing has been altered several times. The only floor plan changes in the two-story concrete portion of the duplex resulted from the creation of

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 4)

additional bathrooms. Some door removals followed the enclosure of screened lanai areas. The first-floor rooms in the front portion of each unit include the entry area, side lanai, living room, dining room, and pantry. The stair to the second floor and a coat closet are located in the corner of each living room closest to the common wall. The only change in this portion's layout was the creation of a half bath in each unit, from the part of the pantry closest to the common wall. However, after the side lanai was enclosed and the screened opening to the entry room replaced with a door, sidelights, and transom, all the doors from these areas to the living and dining rooms were removed. However, in Unit A the transom and sidelights were retained in the opening between the living room and entry. At some date, the doors between pantries and dining rooms were also removed. The four-light transoms over the former French doors of the dining room were retained. The second floor of each unit contains three bedrooms, two bathrooms, hall, linen closet, and two stairs, one running between the first and second floors and the other providing access to the attic. The master bathroom and hall bathroom were created by reconfiguring the original bathroom and shower/dressing room shown on the 1913 plan. The rear wing has been recently remodeled and includes kitchen, family room, storage and utility rooms.

The stairs to the second floors are dog-legged in plan, and have half landings. Their lower part of each stair is open with painted wood rails and balustrades, but the upper section is closed. There are four simple balusters with square cross sections per tread. The tapering newel posts have pyramidal caps and chamfered corners. The newel posts are placed at a slight angle in the starting steps, which have bull-nosed ends. Thus, the rails curve slightly to meet the newel posts. The attic stairs are also dog-legged with half landings; they have winder steps at their bottoms and solid railings between flights.

The flooring of the enclosed lanais, pantries, bathrooms and the rear wing is vinyl composition tiles. The living rooms, dining rooms, stairs, halls, and bedrooms have oak flooring. The other woodwork in the building is Douglas fir (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks [1914]).

The walls and ceilings of most rooms in the two-story portion of the building have the original plaster finish. However, the first-floor ceilings are smooth concrete, which is the underside of the structural floor above; so there are beams in the ceilings of the entry, living, and dining rooms. Typically there is a wood baseboard with molded top, either 8" or 9" high, and quarter-round shoe molding at the floor/wall intersection. The floor-to-ceiling height on the first floor is 12'-0", while the height on the second floor is 11'-6". There are picture moldings in most rooms in this portion. In the added or remodeled bathrooms some walls are gypsum board. There are ceramic tile wainscots in the second-floor bathrooms. The ceilings and walls in the rear wing are mostly gypsum board. The pantries have built-in cabinets along their north walls. The upper

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 5)

cabinets have glass fronts and there are drawers above the lower cabinets which have paneled doors.

The only original doors on the first floor in the concrete portion of the building are the five-panel closet doors in the living rooms. These have raised bevel panels with molding at the panel borders. The interior doors on the second floor are mostly the same five-panel type. The bedroom doors have single-light transoms, all of which are painted shut. In Unit A the glass has been painted, but in Unit B there is textured glass in the transoms. In each unit there is also a narrower transom light above the cased opening where the stair meets the second-floor hall. The bedroom closet doors have a single panel on their outer face, where a mirror is usually mounted. Behind the linen closet door in the hall are three wood drawers with fixed wood shelves above. Adjacent to the linen closet is the door to the attic stair. The rear wing has modern flush wood doors.

Much of the door hardware (knobs, hinges, escutcheon plates) is brass and appears to be original to the building. A few ceramic round knobs are also installed, as well as the more numerous brass round ones. Typically the hinges are ball-tipped, and the escutcheon plates are simple beveled rectangles with keyholes. Other types of hardware, such as linen drawer pulls, bolts and hinges on the casement windows, pulls on the sliding windows, and security latches are also usually brass. Some hardware, often window hinges, has been painted. Modern chrome hardware has been installed on the doors in the rear wing, on the pantry cabinets, and as replacements in a few other locations.

A variety of lighting fixtures are installed on or in the building. The exterior fixtures are all modern, with floodlights under the eaves of the side lanais and wall-mounted rectangular fixtures with white plastic lenses at all entries. The interior fixtures in the main portion of the building are generally more period appropriate, although usually not original. The lanais, second-floor halls, and four of the bedrooms have frosted half-spheres with brass trim. Each living room has a ceiling fan with white glass shade, a pair of glass and brass sconces, and another pair of sconces simulating candlesticks. The dining rooms have brass-finish four-lamp chandeliers with frosted glass shades. The master bedrooms have fans with lights, like those in the living rooms. The bathrooms and family rooms have ceiling-mounted light fixtures, with drum-shaped, white-glass shades. There are also light fixtures over the mirrors in the upstairs bathrooms. The pantries, kitchens, and utility rooms have modern rectangular fluorescent lights.

The bathrooms and kitchens have all been remodeled with modern plumbing fixtures. The bathrooms have chrome faucets and other accessories. The kitchens have stainless steel sinks, oak cabinets, and solid surface counters.

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 6)

Historical Context: Refer to HABS No. HI 402 for more information on the history of the early Marine Reservation. See also HABS No. HI-420 for a report on the adjacent Marine Corps Officers' Quarters (Facility Nos. 201, 202, and 203) and addendum to HABS No. HI-334 for a report on the Marine Barracks building (Facility No. 221); all four of those buildings were designed by the same architect, Jules Henri de Sibour.

This double quarters building was constructed in 1914 as an addition to the row of three 1913 houses designed by de Sibour. The design of the duplex echoes those adjacent houses of that well-known east coast architect, but drawings for this building were produced by the Public Works Office of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks. The Lord-Young Engineering Co. of Honolulu was the construction contractor (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks [1914]). The design features in these houses that showed adaptations to Hawaii's environment included elimination of the fireplaces, high ceilings, large lanais for outdoor living, ventilated attic with the six dormers, and floors raised above a crawl space (Dodge 2003). Besides the fireplaces, other elements shown on the drawings were apparently changed during construction, such as the elimination of the shutters and the substitution of casements for double-hung windows.

These four buildings were the first housing provided for Marine Corps officers in Hawaii, and were part of the establishment of the Naval Base at Pearl Harbor. Planning for these residential buildings had been underway for many years, because when the first detachment of Marines arrived in Hawaii in 1904, they were housed in an old coal shed at the Naval Station in Honolulu, and then transferred to tents in 1907. Unlike the first three houses for Marine Corps officers, where the bids came in above the budget and had to be redrawn, this duplex building cost \$17,797.50, just under the appropriation of \$18,000 (U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks [1914] and Marine Barracks Hawaii n.d.).

The original rear wing included, for each unit, a kitchen, a servant's room, and a toilet/shower room, all opening onto a back service porch with laundry tubs. This was typical of Hawaii military officer housing of the early twentieth century. The additional porch space for each unit, between the rear wing and the concrete part of the building, not only held a large refrigerator, but was a design solution that connected two very different structural systems. The fact that refrigerators were installed in this 1914 building shows the Marine Corps officers received the latest in home technology, since home refrigerators were not commonly available before 1911 (History Channel 2006: 2). The original plans also indicate a hearth and chimney abutting each kitchen's common wall, indicating use of a less up-to-date stove fixture.

In 1950 the rear wing of Facility No. 204 was demolished and rebuilt using almost the same overall dimension, but with a simpler footprint and a less interesting roofline. The wing is basically rectangular, not counting the small wooden porches providing access to the doors on the sides.

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 7)

With mirror-image layouts, the kitchens were positioned closer to the main portion of the house, eliminating the connecting porches. The laundry rooms were moved inside, and built-in tables and ironing boards were indicated on the plan. It is interesting that the rear bedroom and bathroom were no longer designated as servant's quarters. The rear wing's hipped roof was replaced with a very slightly sloping (almost flat) gable roof with wide eaves.

The 1950 remodeling included adding bathrooms under the stairs in the concrete portion of the building. This was accomplished by reducing the size of the pantries in each unit. The 1950 floor plan shows the pantry had been remodeled sometime before that year. New fixtures were installed in each upstairs bathroom in 1950.

In 1983 the building was painted and minor repairs were made. The drawing for this project has some of the clearest elevations of the overall building. However, the drawing shows four-over-four-light double-hung windows in the rear wing, while the 1950 drawings and recent field work suggest that most of the 1950 one-over-one light double-hung windows remain in the building. Sometime after 1983 the fixed window in the stairwell to the second floor and the jalousie windows in the dining room of Unit B were replaced by less character-detracting window types.

Sometime after 1996 the rear wing was totally renovated. The bedrooms and bathrooms were eliminated, a family room and storage room were added, and the kitchen and laundry/utility rooms were remodeled. Also in this recent remodeling the shower and bathroom on the second floor of each unit were remodeled into a master bathroom and hall bathroom. The first-floor half bathrooms, under the stairs, were also remodeled at that time.

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 315 through 326 and 61762 through 61764. There are some 1950s drawings numbered 483172 through 483177. A 1983 painting drawing, number 7046104, is useful. There is a set of 1996 revitalization drawings are on a compact disk (#5) at Plan Files, for all the residential units in the Marine Barracks area. The set is numbered 7922357 through 7922436, with selected drawings for Facility No. 204.

Dodge, Jeffrey

2003 Comments by Historic Architect, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii on draft HABS report for this building.

Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners with Mason Architects, Inc.

2003 *Pearl Harbor Naval Complex Marine Barracks Historic Housing Inventory Survey*. Prepared for the Commander,

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 8)

Navy Region Hawaii and Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners, with The Office of Cheryl Barton
2002 *Marine Barracks Housing, Cultural Landscape Assessment*.
Prepared for Commander, Navy Region Hawaii and Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

History Channel
2006 "History of the Refrigerator," on webpage www.historychannel.com/exhibits/modern/fridge.html, accessed June 19, 2006.

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.

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n.d. Command Chronology, Marine Barracks History, Binder A. Various typescript materials organized chronologically and kept in office of Camp Smith Public Affairs Officer.

Mason Architects, Inc. and Belt Collins Hawaii
2002 *Historic Context Study of Historic Military Family Housing in Hawaii*. Prepared for the Commander, Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks
[1914] Typescript report titled "One Set of Double Quarters for Officers, Marine Barracks, U.S. Naval Station Pearl Harbor, T.H." in *Illustrated Reports of Construction Contracts*. 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

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 9)

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. During this same time period additional field visits to the duplex by Mason Architects, Inc. had been done as part of other projects. The report was rewritten in 2006 by Mason Architects, Inc.

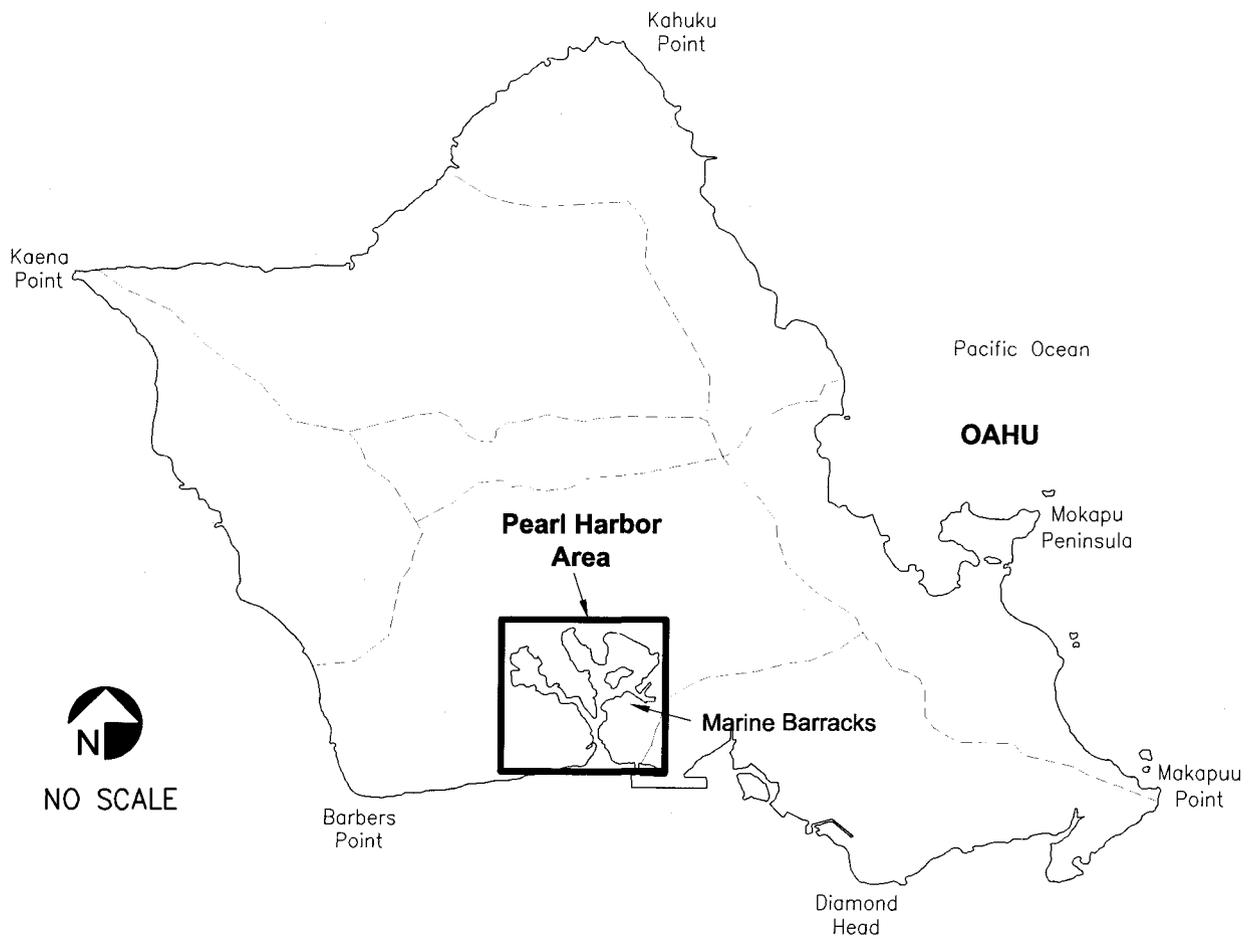
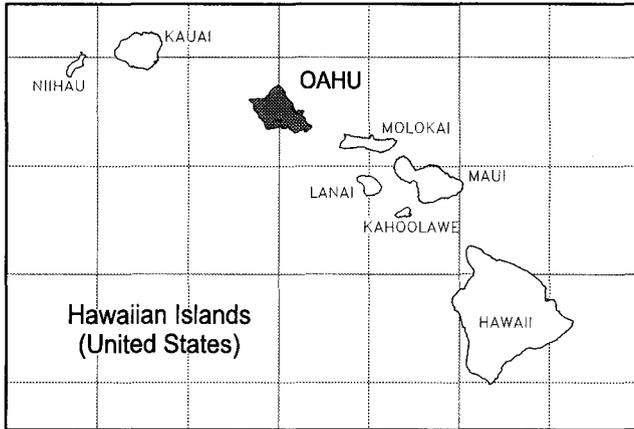
Prepared by:

Mason Architects, Inc.
119 Merchant St., Suite 501
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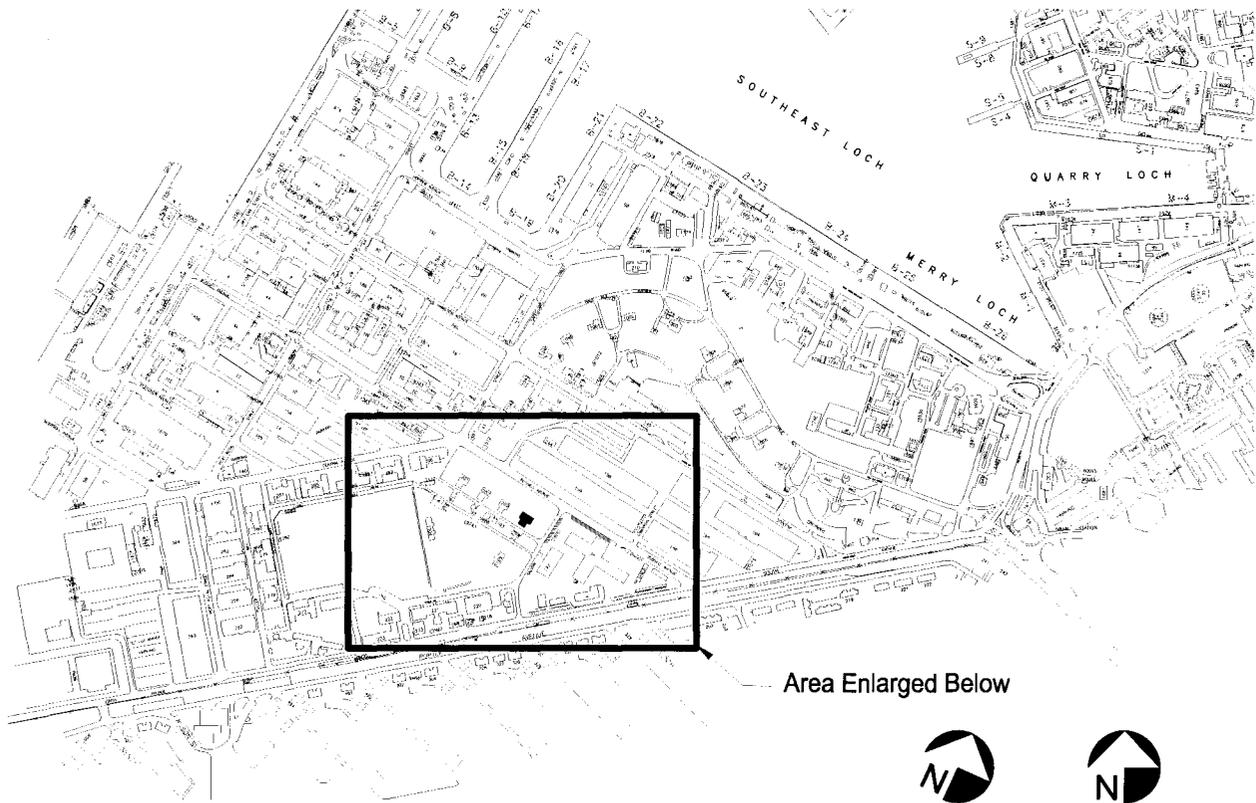
AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
3375 Koapaka Street, Suite F251
Honolulu, HI 96819

Date of Final Report: June 2006

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 10)



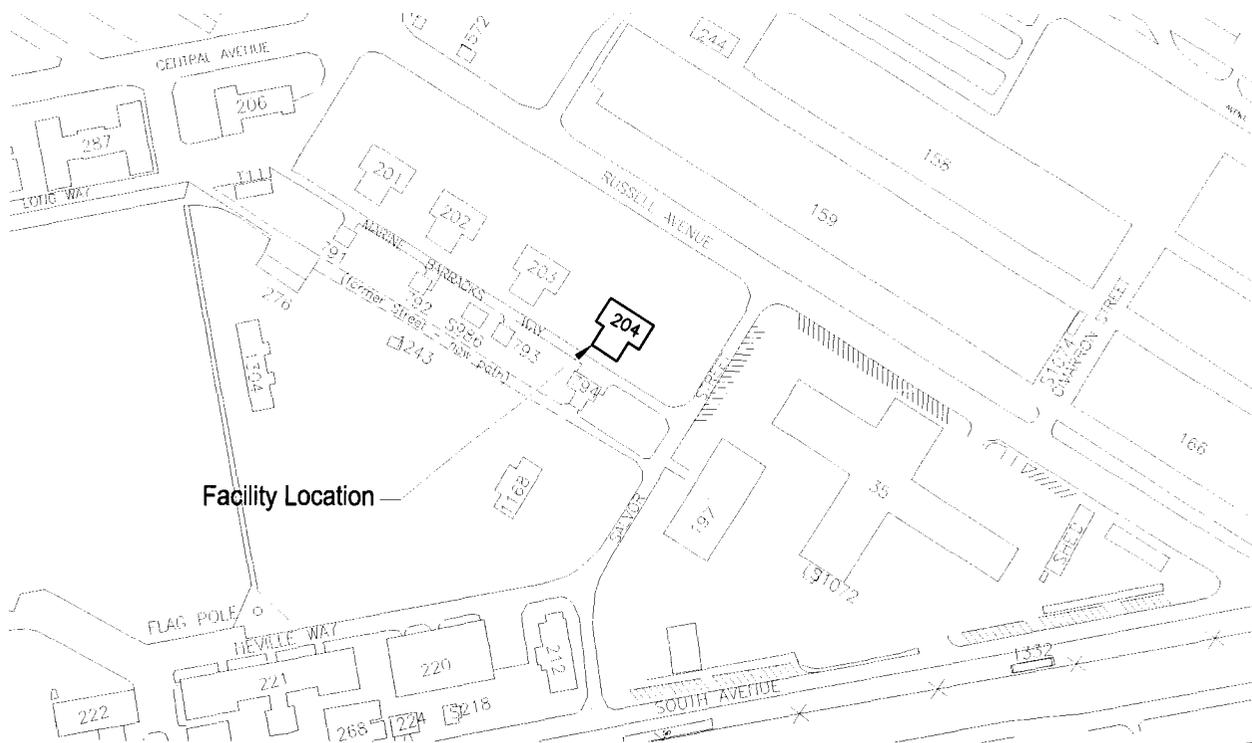
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(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 11)**



Vicinity Map



PLAN NORTH NO SCALE

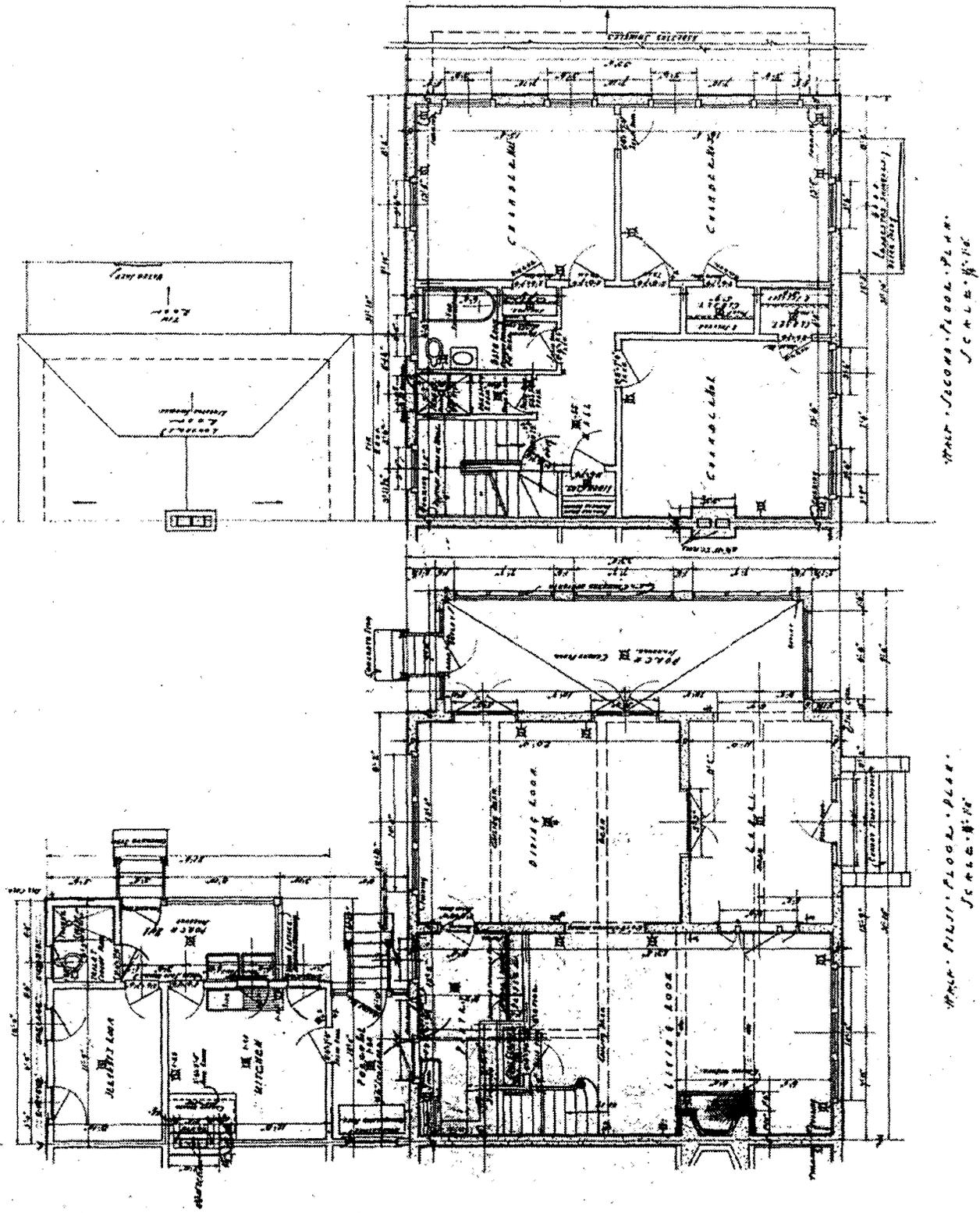


Facility Location

Site Map

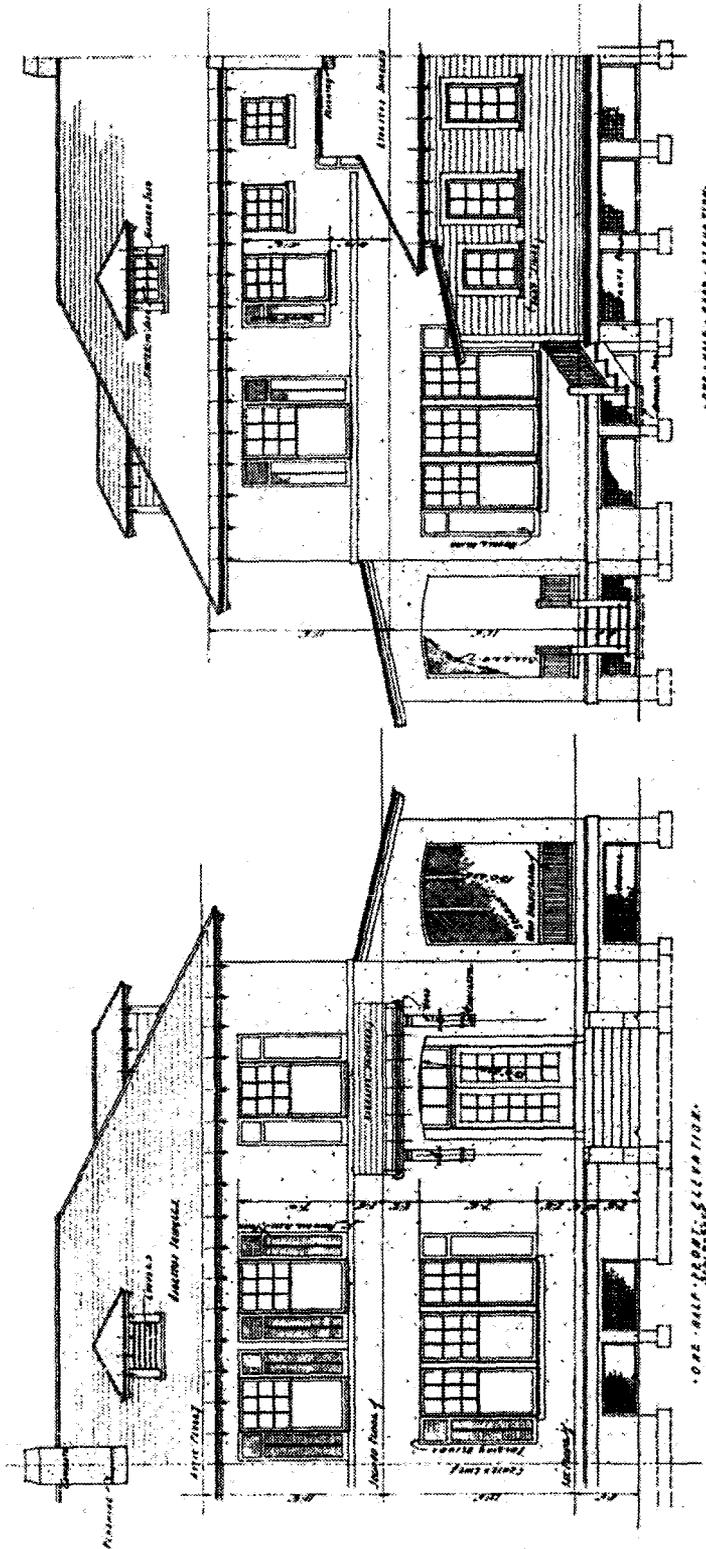
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(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 12)

Portion of Drawing No. 61762, dated August 9, 1913 half plans of first and second floors)



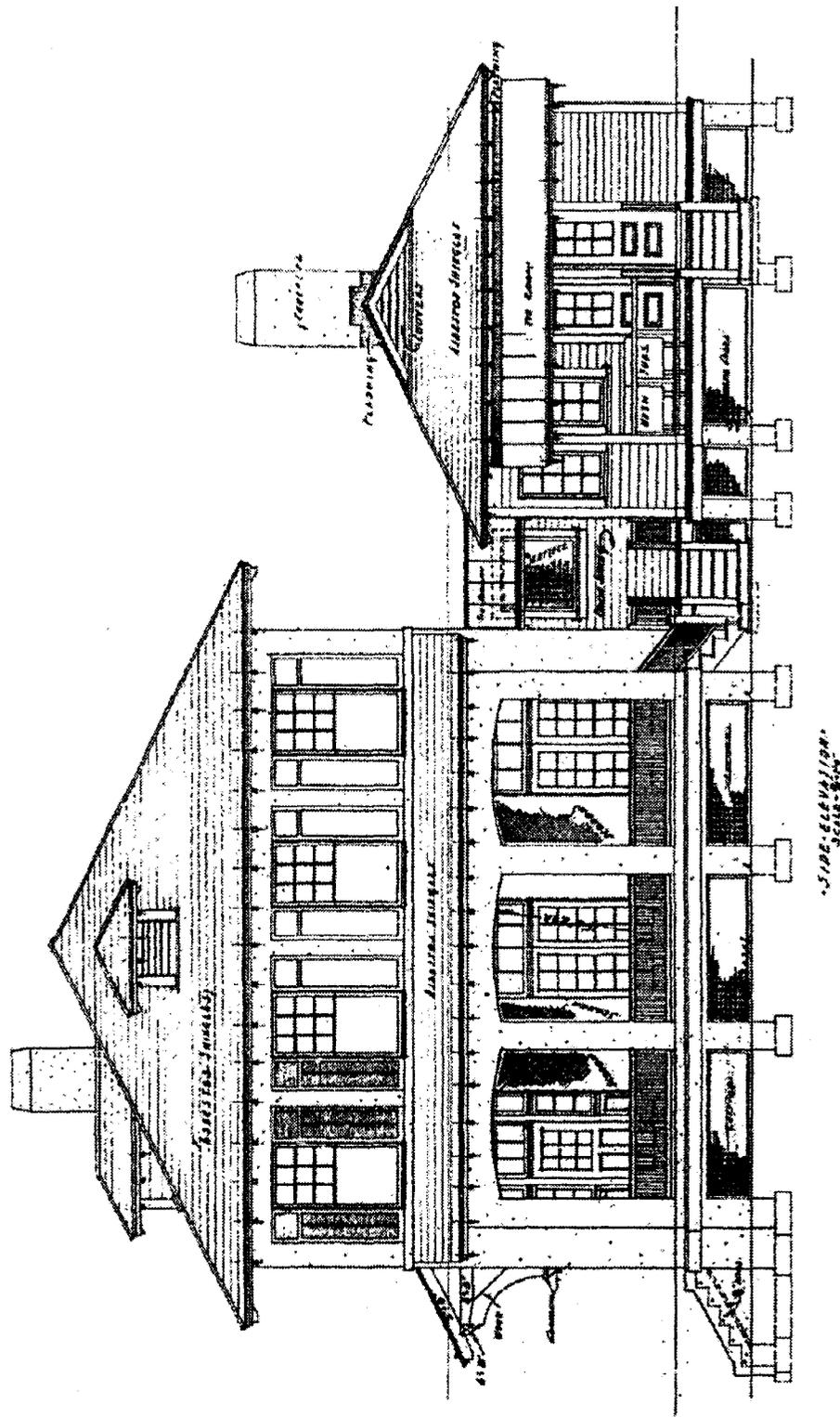
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(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 13)

Portion of Drawing No. 61763, dated August 9, 1913 (half front and rear elevations)



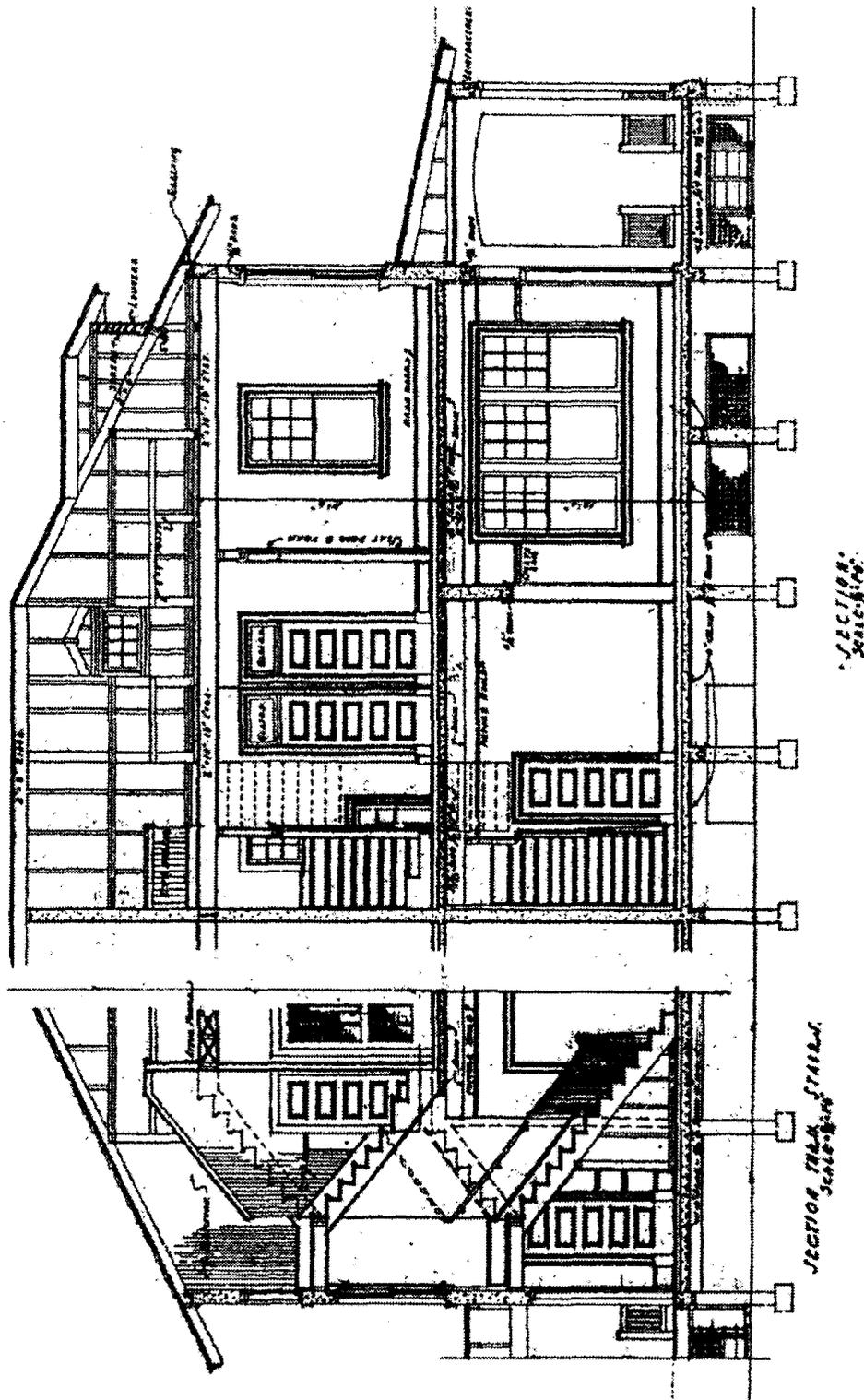
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(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 14)

Portion of Drawing No. 61763, dated August 9, 1913 (side elevation - original rear wing)



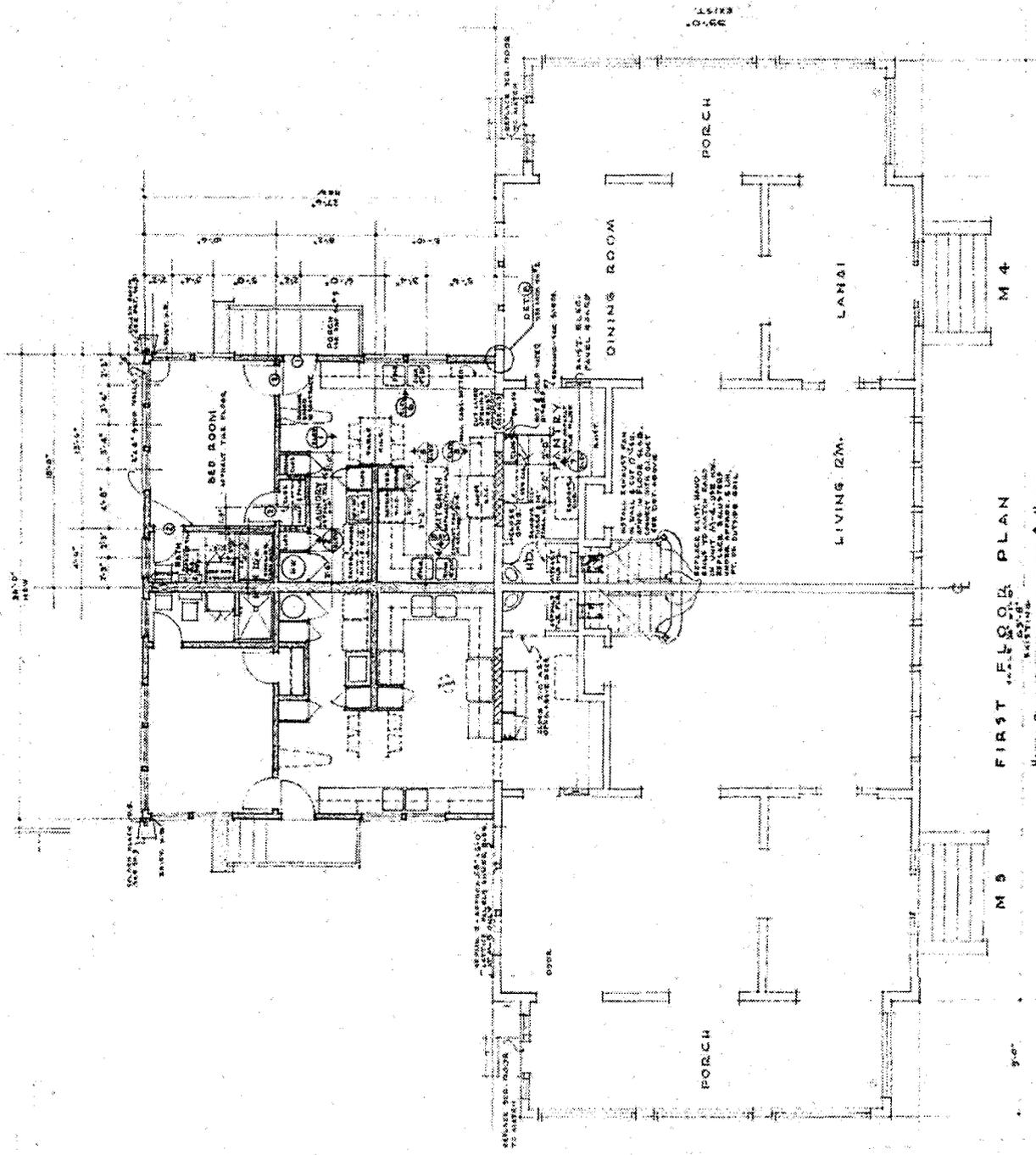
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 15)

Portion of Drawing No. 61763, dated August 9, 1913 (sections)



U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
 (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
 (Facility No. 204)
 HABS No. HI-421 (Page 16)

Portion of Drawing No. 483172, dated November 7, 1950 (rear wing alterations)

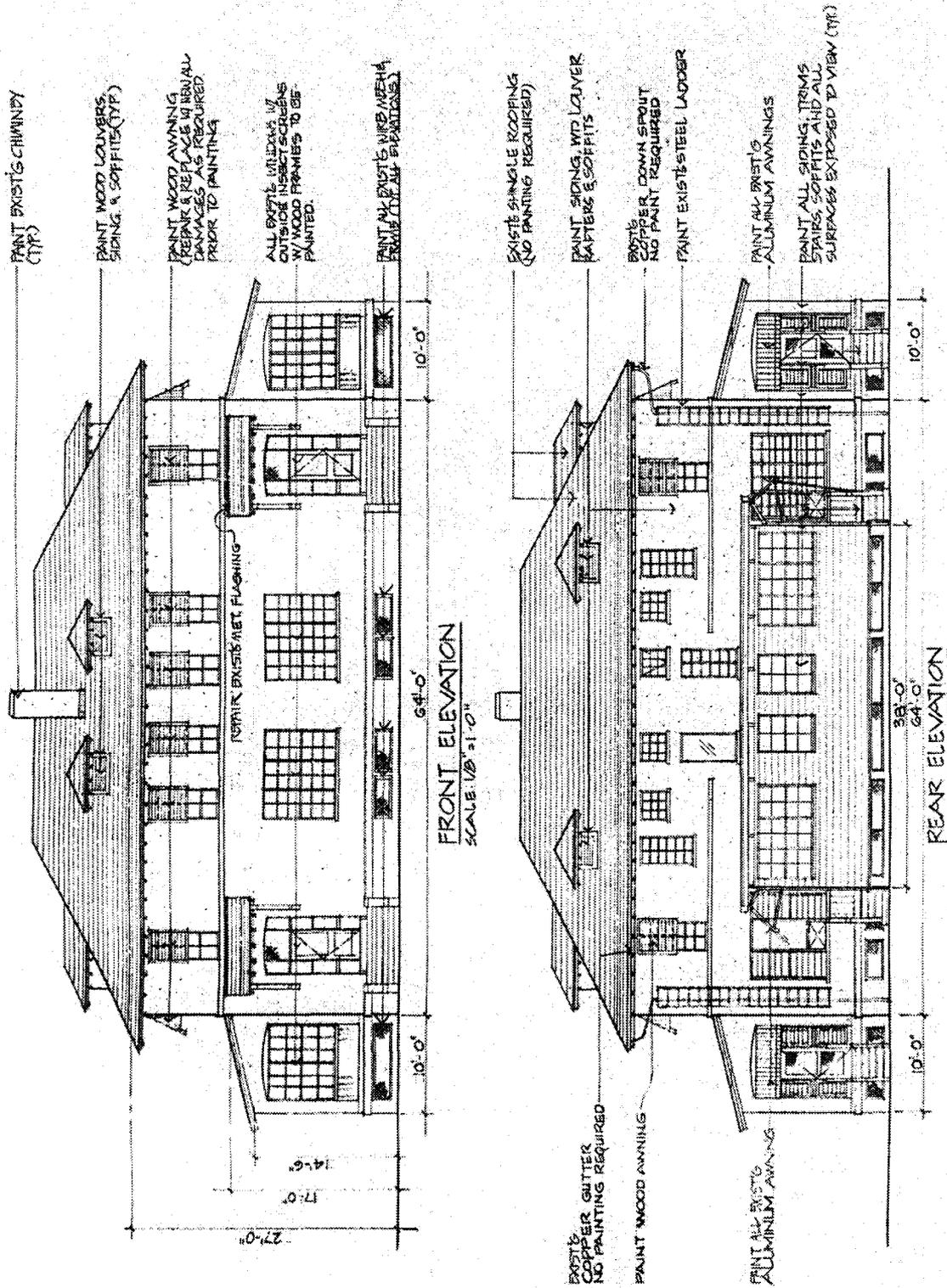


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NOTE: PLAN IS SYMMETRICAL ABOUT C. NOTES & DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON M. 4 ALSO APPLY TO M. 5.

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
 (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
 (Facility No. 204)
 HABS No. HI-421 (Page 17)

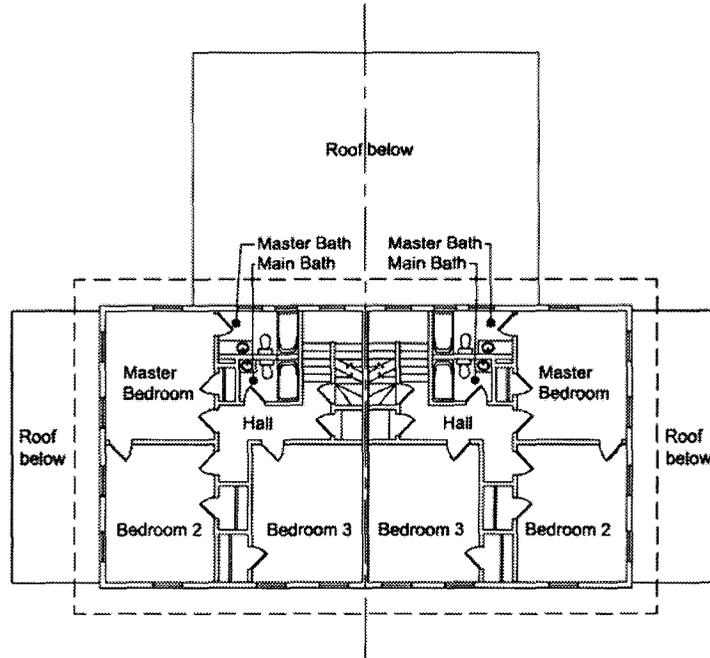
Portion of Drawing No. 7046104, dated March 1983 (front and rear elevations)



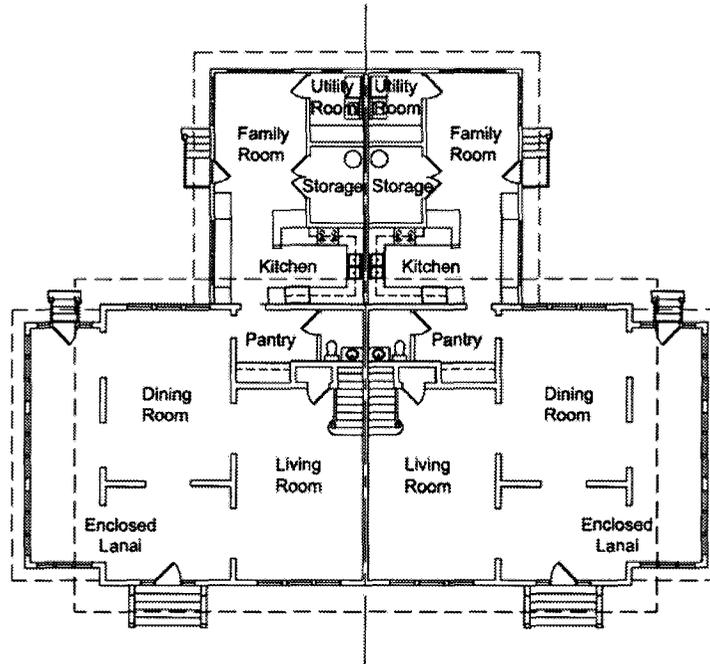
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 19)

Existing First-Floor and Second-Floor Plans

(Source: Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners with Mason Architects, Inc. 2003: 4-5 & 4-6)



Existing Second Floor Plan



Existing First Floor Plan

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' DUPLEX QUARTERS
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Marine Barracks)
(Facility No. 204)
HABS No. HI-421 (Page 20)**

Photo of Facility No. 204, dated October 1914

(Source: National Park Service, USS Arizona Memorial, 14th Naval District Collection, PHOG No. 553)

