

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, ACCOUNTING BUILDING
(Postal Center)
(Educational Services Offices)
(Facility No. 408)
Kuahua and Hurt Avenues
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HABS HI-431

HI-431

HABS

HI-431

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, ACCOUNTING BUILDING
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Postal Center)
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Educational Services Offices)
(Facility No. 408)

HABS No. HI-431

- Location:** Kuahua and Hurt Avenues
Naval Station
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 4.609640.2362370
- Significance:** Facility No. 408 was built in the spring of 1941, part of the build-up of the base that occurred before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. During the war it served various purposes, including use as an accounting building, postal center, and mess hall. Thus, the building is a representative example of rapidly changing uses during World War II. Its architecture is an unusual combination of wood-frame and masonry construction, plus an addition consisting of Quonset hut and wood-frame portions. Thus, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the WWII period of construction, when the need to build quickly and efficiently was paramount. The structure is a contributing element to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark.
- Description:** Facility No. 408 is located on the portion of Kuahua Peninsula that was originally Kuahua Island. It is located on a triangle of higher land bounded by the original road down the center of the island, Kuahua Avenue, and by the newer road, Hurt Avenue, built on fill land to the south. The southern end of the building addition is near the edge of a rock face that was cut back slightly from the line of the original low sea cliff on the Magazine Loch side when the WWII landfilling was done. There are a few large plumeria trees that largely block the view of the building from the south. There are several other trees and bushes planted around the structure and an open grassy area on east side of the building. A concrete path on this side of the building leads to a former flag pole location. Asphalt pavement wraps around the north side, west end, and part of the south side, but a narrow strip of landscaping remains between the building and the parking on the north side and west end.
- The main section of Facility No. 408 is a two-story, wood-framed structure with two attached vaults constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU). The large wing on the south side of the building consists of two portions -- a Quonset hut and a wooden part. There is also a small addition for a boiler room abutting the eastern vault. While all parts of the building are

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of standard and utilitarian design, this building is the only such extant combination at Pearl Harbor.

The wood-framed main section of the building is basically rectangular with a small extension near the center of the south side. The footprint's basic dimensions are 140'-0" x 38'-0" with the 36'-wide extension projecting about 10' from the south wall; the height to the ridgeline is approximately 32'. The vaults are symmetrically located on the south side, near the east and west ends, and measure 17'-6" x 14'-0", with a height of about 22'. The vaults are connected to the wooden part of the main building by small hallways shown as 4'-7" square on the drawings. The south wing of the building measures about 70' x 60'. The wing's 70' width includes a standard 40'-wide Quonset hut with the wood-framed portion on its west side. The 60' length of the wing is measured from the projection on the south side of the main section, but is 70' long if measured to the south wall on either side of that. The highest point of the one-story south wing is the top of the roof monitor on the Quonset hut, which is slightly higher than the roofs of the vaults. The small wooden addition abutting the eastern vault has a footprint measuring 16'-0" x 24'-0" and a height of about 10'.

The foundations of the original wood-framed main section of the building consist of 12"-square concrete block piers set on 1'-6"-square concrete footings. The foundations of the concrete vaults are 8"-thick concrete perimeter walls with 1'-6"-wide footings. The foundations of the south wing are similar to the main section's, but the footings are only 1'-0" wide. There are separate foundation walls under the Quonset hut, the wooden part of that wing, and the loading dock along its western wall. These foundation walls under the south wing range from about 3' to 4' high, due to the sloping grade. The small boiler-room addition abutting the eastern vault was built closer to ground level, with a concrete slab floor thickened at the edges for the foundation.

The main section of this building (including the connections to the vaults) and the wood-framed part of the large addition have 8" drop siding. The walls of the vaults are CMU. The Quonset hut and small boiler-room addition on the eastern vault have corrugated metal siding.

Wood framing is used for the structural system of the main portion of the building, the small addition, and the west side of the large addition. The vaults are built of concrete and CMU. The Quonset hut has semi-circular steel framing.

Exterior metal stairs have been built on the east and west ends. The main entry to the building on the north side was relocated, and the design of the entry shelter over the door is different from the original design. The entry is now located in the ninth bay from the east end, and the flat roof over the entry porch is supported by a lattice-like grid of lumber. This porch landing and the step up to it are built of concrete. There are four

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wood stairs leading to other first-floor doors -- two at the hallways to the vaults and two in the large addition. Concrete steps provide access to the loading dock. An asphalt path leads to the door of the small boiler-room addition.

The main entry doors have been replaced by modern aluminum-framed glass doors. The openings onto the exterior fire stairs have modern flush metal or plywood doors. The doors at the loading dock on the west side of the large addition may be original but have been altered. Both double doors originally had panels below screened sections. Most of the panels and screens have been boarded up on the exterior or interior. There is metal mesh for security, rather than insect screening, over the upper panels of one set of the loading-dock doors. At the south end of the Quonset hut section there is a modern flush plywood door. At a south-side landing, where the Quonset hut meets the main building section, there are three doors. Two of these are modern flush plywood doors, but the one providing access to a men's toilet room is an original two-panel wood door. Modern flush plywood double doors have replaced the original two-panel doors to the small boiler-room addition abutting the east vault. There is also a modern flush plywood door opening to the exterior from the hallway to each vault.

Most openings in the main section of the building have eight-lights-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-framed windows. On the east and west end walls of both stories there are two windows on each side of the central door. Along the north wall there are nineteen evenly-spaced windows on the second floor and eighteen windows and the entry door aligned with these on the first floor. The window placement in the rear of the main section is more complicated due to the projections and addition here. Approximately a dozen original window openings remain on the second-floor rear (including the ones in the hallways to the vaults and on the sides of the central projection). The second-floor windows on the south wall of the original central projection were changed when the large addition was attached to it. Drawings show that a horizontal triplet and pair of windows are now placed on the portion of the south wall not covered by the addition. There is a plywood awning over these windows. Only a few windows on the first-floor rear of the main section were not affected by the large addition or other alterations. A one-over-one-light double-hung window was installed in the new women's toilet room created on the south side, between the Quonset hut and the eastern vault. Two windows on the north façade have been replaced by jalousies. Air-conditioning (a/c) units have been placed in either the upper or lower sash of numerous windows, on both the north and south sides. Metal-mesh security screens have been installed over two windows, with accommodation for an a/c unit in one. There is a pair of 3'-square wood-louvered openings in each gable end to ventilate the attic. The CMU vaults have one or two small louvered openings on each level, but in some the louvers are missing or the opening blocked up.

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There are a variety of window openings in the large and small additions. There is metal mesh screening above and adjacent to the loading-dock doors, but much of this originally screened opening appears to be boarded up on the interior. There are two jalousie windows and an opening for an air-conditioning unit to the south of the doors on the west side. The southwest corner of the south addition has wood-louvered openings high on the west and south walls. There are three awning windows and two openings for a/c units under a pent roof on the wood portion of the south wall. The south wall of the Quonset portion of that addition has two pairs of two-light, wood-framed windows on either side of a slightly off-center door. Wrapping around the upper part of the door is a large wood-louvered opening under a large pent roof that also shelters the wood landing and steps. There is insect screening on the exterior of these louvers, but the opening is now blocked by plywood on the interior. On the east side of the Quonset portion there is a pent roof over a long opening composed of two bands. The lower band has fixed glass windows, and the upper band has wood louvers with exterior insect screening. The small addition abutting the east vault has openings with metal mesh screening, in a band on the south side, above the door, and a small opening on the north wall, all of them just under the eaves.

The main portion of Facility No. 408 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof with cross gable in the rear. The eaves overhang the gable ends by approximately 12" and the other walls by about 1'-6"; the rafters and the tongue-and-groove boards of the roof underlayment are exposed. Fascia boards and gutters are attached to the rafter ends. The roof eaves are eliminated where two metal ladders provide roof access. One ladder is located at the southeast corner of the east end, and the other is at the northwest corner of the north side. The vaults have flat concrete roofs with asphalt sealer and gravel covering. The Quonset hut has corrugated metal roofing, with a raised monitor that originally had screening on the sides for ventilation. These screened bands in the monitor have been closed up. The materials on the pent roof of the Quonset's east side, on the wood-framed parts of the large addition, and on the small addition are roofing felts, bitumen, and gravel -- typical built-up roofing over wood decking.

There are a few historic light fixtures on the exterior of the building. There are two metal-caged fixtures over cylindrical glass covers with rounded bottoms, and one similar fixture without a cage. A variety of other lights, including numerous modern rectangular fixtures, have been added over the main entry, at the loading dock, over the doors to the fire stairs, and on the walls at varying heights and locations.

The interior of Facility No. 408 has undergone many changes and portions have deteriorated due to water damage and other causes. Most of the interior finishes are not original. The current floor plan reflects the most recent use of the building for classrooms and offices. This use was generally compatible with the spaces of the original wooden building and

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vaults. However, converting the large addition, originally built as a galley, to classrooms, library, and offices involved more changes. The current second-floor plan of the original part of the building, probably similar to the original layout, has a central corridor between rows of small offices on either side. On the first floor of the original wood portion a large room has been created in the bays near the main entry by removing walls. Therefore, the corridor is only defined at each end of this level. The entry room is L-shaped and allows passage from the main entry door back to the Quonset part of the addition. In the large south-wing addition the original food preparation equipment was removed and a few walls were added to create new rooms and corridors. The floor plan changes to the first floor over the years have been complicated by the masonry vaults, the central projection on the south side, and the awkward spaces between these original elements which were incorporated into the large addition.

There are no interior stairs; only the exterior metal fire stairs at the east and west ends connect the upper and lower floors. A variety of flooring materials are used in the building, including wood, vinyl composition tile, ceramic tile, carpet, and concrete.

The interior wall finishes include some original wood wainscots with vertical boards, imitation wood paneling, acoustic tiles, plywood, plaster over CMU (in the vaults), and corrugated metal (in the Quonset hut and small addition). There are walls within the large addition that have exposed studs and horizontal boards below an upper half with screening or metal mesh. Where the Quonset-hut and wood-framed portions of the large addition meet, the Quonset's steel ribs are aligned with the wood studs at the bottom but arch away from the horizontal board walls. Some exterior walls have become interior walls due to the additions.

Most of the main portion of the building has been renovated with drop ceilings, but the original canec ceilings remain above. The ceilings in the vaults are concrete. A portion of the Quonset hut still has the exposed exterior metal sheathing and metal structure as its ceiling. The tongue-and-groove boards that are underlayment for the additions' shed roofs are also the ceiling for the small addition and for some of the spaces in the large addition.

Most of the interior doors on the first floor are the modern flush plywood type, but there are also thick metal vault doors, at least one of which is original. There are also original vault doors upstairs plus some original five-panel wood doors, along with a dutch door, and two-panel, louvered, and modern flush plywood types, some of which have glazing in the top portion of the door. One bathroom door has its historic glass knob and decorative escutcheon plate. However, most of the door hardware in this building consists of simple modern designs, typically in aluminum.

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There is no air-conditioning system, just individual air-conditioning units in some windows. There is a fan in the south end wall of the Quonset hut. No other mechanical ventilation system is installed in the building. Most of the light fixtures are fluorescent and are incorporated into the drop ceilings or hang on rods (in the Quonset hut portion that has no ceiling). A few light fixtures using incandescent bulbs are also used in the building. There are some original plumbing fixtures, including the janitor's sinks, but also some modern fixtures, since toilet rooms were added to the building in post-WWII renovations.

Historical Context: This building is located near two 1914 buildings (Facility Nos. 418 and 417 -- see HABS No. HI-276) that were erected when Kuahua Island was established as the Navy's Naval Ammunition Depot in Hawaii. When this activity was moved to Lualualei and West Loch in 1934, the ammunition storage buildings became general warehouses. In the build-up period and early years of World War II any available space at Pearl Harbor was used for new buildings, and the relatively wide spacing between the former ammunition storage buildings left room for new structures such as this one. Background history on the development of the Naval Supply Depot, including the creation of Kuahua Peninsula from Kuahua Island during World War II, is discussed in HABS No. HI-388.

Facility No. 408 has a complicated history, because there have been many changes and additions to the structure since its initial construction, and not all of these are well documented. The facility was rapidly constructed as an accounting building in 1941. The original drawings for the main section of the building are dated March 1941 and historic aerial photos show it was complete by July 1, 1941. The Navy database lists the date of the building as 1943, which is the year the building was designated to become a postal center. This is probably when it was assigned a Navy facility number. On the 1941 and 1942 Pearl Harbor maps the building does not have a facility number and it is labeled "Cont. Office," which implies it was used by Contractors, Pacific Naval Air Bases for their accounting offices. Facility No. 453 (now in Navy database as 453K), across Kuahua Avenue, is also labeled as 'Cont. Office', next to the building shape on the 1941 and 1942 maps (Fourteenth Naval District 1941, 1942); but under the facility number listings on these maps, Facility No. 453 is simply "Office Building." On some 1943 as-built utility drawings (nos. 1406 and 1422) both facilities are labeled as "O.B." (for office building), without building numbers, which suggests they were still used by CPNAB and not the Navy. Facility No. 408 is listed as "Dist. Postal Center" on 1943 and 1944 maps (Fourteenth Naval District 1943, 1944). The Administrative History of this district notes that in June 1943 two buildings on Kuahua were recommended for use as the post office, instead of constructing a new building next to Housing Area I (Historical Section, Fourteenth Naval District [1945]: 302). The reference to two buildings is not clear, but apparently included the Accounting Building. The second building could have been one of the adjacent storage

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buildings, used for overflow storage of mail and packages, but not labeled as a post office on Pearl Harbor 1943-1944 maps. The volume handled by the District Postal Service System during the war was described as a "rising flood of mail" (Historical Section, Fourteenth Naval District [1945]: 299).

Postal service was a vital function, which affected morale of personnel during the war. However, the volume of mail "outstripped efforts to provide adequate space and trained personnel in the early days of the war;" and as late as February 1944, a letter from the Commandant of the 14th Naval District noted that "stowage of fleet mail has become critical, and for the past few weeks it has been necessary to leave quantities of mail in the open under tarpaulin covers" (Historical Section, Fourteenth Naval District [1945]: 299 & 302). Under the District Postal Officer, there were several Navy organizations on Oahu and neighbor islands also involved in handling mail. These included the Air Mail Center and Office Messenger Mail Center at Naval Air Station, Honolulu, plus the Fleet Record Office in the Receiving Station building in the Navy Yard. At one time there were as many as 80 post offices in the District, but there was no Postal Concentration Center (PCC) or Distribution Center (DC) until late December 1944 (Historical Section, Fourteenth Naval District [1945]: 299-300). The administrative structure for various postal functions remained somewhat confused during the early years of the war. For instance, the Fleet Post Office occupying Facility No. 199 in the Navy Yard was under Commander Service Fleet Pacific for upkeep and administration until June 1943 (Historical Section, Fourteenth Naval District [1945]: 301).

The space for the District Post Office in Facility No. 408 "was outgrown almost before it was occupied" (Historical Section, Fourteenth Naval District [1945]: 300). There was approximately 15,000 s.f. in that facility. Authorization to build a Fleet Post Office (FPO) at Halawa, a 75,000 s.f. building, was given in December 1943. The FPO (also called PCC or DC) moved into the new building, Facility No. 560, "at the conclusion of the peak Christmas mail load of the war" in late December 1944 (Historical Section, Fourteenth Naval District [1945]: 300). Additional mail storage buildings, each with 18,000 s.f. -- Facility Nos. X-10 and X-11, were completed in 1945 in the area now called the Public Works Center compound.

Unfortunately the original floor plans of Facility No. 408 are not in the Plan Files of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific. There are original exterior elevations, which are reproduced in this report. Plan Files also lacks drawings that show the conversion from accounting building to postal center. The south addition was not built until Facility No. 408 was converted to a mess hall, and space for a galley was needed. The January 1945 drawings indicate removal of a conveyor, which had been installed by the Post Office between the first and second floors, attached to the rear of the building. Mail bag chutes and the

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interior stair were also eliminated at that time. The makeshift nature of the south addition, combining a Quonset hut with a wooden portion, indicates the urgent need for additional space and the expeditious solution that war time required.

Some of the drawings in the set to convert the Postal Center to a mess are missing, but the work done in 1945 can be determined by the extant drawings and the evidence in later drawings. The small boiler room addition and the large south addition, consisting of a Quonset hut and wood-framed section, were added to the rear during this conversion. Fire stairs, built of wood, were also added at the east and west ends and near the center of the north side of the building. The original first-floor (wooden portion) was remodeled into two large mess halls divided by serving counters and a scullery in the center. A new north-side entry porch and door were installed just east of the scullery. The first-floor western vault became a garbage room, and the door opening changed to its east side. The other vault rooms were used for storage. The large addition on the south side (Quonset hut and wood-framed portions) held the galley, bakery, meat preparation, and food storage spaces. A covered concrete loading dock was built along the west side of the wood addition to the Quonset hut. The second floor was redesigned to become cooks' quarters, with a dispatching office at the east end. Instead of small offices lining a central hall, the second floor was changed to a configuration with a large and small office for dispatching, two large barracks rooms with a total of 60 beds, a shower room, dry room, plus a large toilet room for the cooks and a smaller one for the dispatch office. Exterior doors were installed for access to the fire stairs.

In 1948 Facility No. 408 was remodeled into an office building for the Naval Supply Center. The interior layout of both floors was greatly changed. The second floor held two offices, three toilet rooms, a lecture room with adjacent projection room converted from the former shower room, and three classrooms. Air conditioning equipment was installed in the second-floor western vault for cooling the large lecture room. Drawings indicate an interior stair was to be added near the center of the north side, but it is not certain that this was done, since later drawings do not show its removal and there is no interior stair. The exterior north-side fire stair and the entry porch to which it was connected were removed. The front entry added in 1945 became the only entrance on the north side. The first-floor layout of the formerly open mess hall was divided into a film library, reading room and lobby, with space at the east end for future classrooms. All the equipment was removed from the galley and food preparation areas and the south addition was converted to store rooms. A small men's room was created on the south side between the Quonset hut and the east vault.

The structure list accompanying the 1951 Pearl Harbor map shows this facility was used for training district personnel in audio visual aids, and that it was under Naval Supply Center jurisdiction (Fourteenth Naval

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District 1951). By 1963, control had passed to Naval Station, but the description of the building was still listed as "Audio visual aids" until at least 1966 (U.S. Navy 1963: 3680 and 1966: 4935).

The 1979 repair and renovation drawings show that the first floor of the building had been remodeled before that date. New walls and finishes had been installed. The lobby was reconfigured with a counter relocated from Facility No. 453K. The film library and reading room had been divided into smaller testing rooms and offices. The former garbage room had become the exam vault. A women's rest room and other rooms had been built within the east end of the original wood portion. The room layout within the south addition had also changed.

A minor remodeling occurred in 1983, when a new classroom was created within the Quonset hut. The work also included the addition of a women's toilet room and a few repairs to the structure. A sign on the first-floor entry doors indicates that the Educational Services Offices were the last occupant of that level. The drawings for this 1983 work are the only post-1948 drawings that show the second floor. Sometime after 1948 the second-floor layout had been changed to a central hallway with smaller rooms on each side. There were many new rooms and the uses of the existing rooms had changed -- for instance the projection and lecture rooms had been converted to a lounge and comptrollers' department. Since 1983 various other users have occupied the second floor of the building, including the Arizona Memorial Museum Association's Fourteenth Naval District Photo Collection for a brief period. The Joint Employment Management System (JEMS) sign on the east end of the building shows this office had been an occupant during the late 1990s. The building has been unoccupied for several years.

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 numbers 1357, 1359, 1362, and 1331. The 1940s renovation drawings are filed under numbers M-N4-151, M-N4-152, M-N4-155 through M-N4-158, M-N4-178, and M-N4-179. Later modifications to the building are recorded in drawings 7026971, 7026977, 7026978, 7026990, 7026995, 7026998, and 7044029 through 7044045.

Fourteenth Naval District

- 1941 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T.H., [Map] Showing Conditions on June 30, 1941. Drawing no. I-N1-144. Filed under RG 71 #1400-3-106 at National Archives II, College Park, Maryland.

- 1942 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T.H., [Map] Showing Conditions on June 30, 1942. Drawing no. I-N1-148. In RG 71, frame 8 on microfilm roll 1042, at National Archives II, College Park, Maryland.

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- 1943 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T.H., [Map] Showing Conditions on June 30, 1943. Drawing no. I-N1-167. Filed under RG 71, #1400-3-124, at National Archives II, College Park, Maryland.
- 1944 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T.H., [Map] Showing Conditions on March 1, 1944 - revised Aug. 1, 1944. Drawing no. I-N1-167A. In RG 71, at National Archives and Records Administration, San Bruno California.
- 1945 U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, T.H., [Map] Showing Conditions as of 30 June 1945 - revised Nov. 30, 1945. Drawing no. I-N1-224. Filed under RG 71, #1400-3-140, at National Archives II, College Park, Maryland.
- 1951 Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T.H., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1951. Structure List is Drawing no. I-N1-322. Provided by Chester Muraoka of Degaussing Station.

Historical Section, Fourteenth Naval District

- [1945] *U.S. Naval Administration in World War II, Administrative History of the Fourteenth Naval District and the Hawaiian Sea Frontier.* Typescript report (available for purchase on microfiche) at Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Navy

- 1963 *Detailed Inventory of Naval Shore Facilities -- Real Property Data.* NAVDOCKS P-164, Volume IV, District 14. In archives of Naval Facilities Engineering Command at Port Hueneme, California.
- 1966 *Detailed Inventory of Naval Shore Facilities -- Real Property Data.* NAVDOCKS P-164, Volume IV, District 14. In library of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

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

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Program of COMNAVREG Hawaii. The photographic documentation was undertaken by David Franzen, of Franzen Photography. Location maps were made by Nestor Beltran of NAB Graphics. Between 1999 and 2001, the field work was done and the draft of this report was written by Dot Dye, AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. The report was rewritten in 2006 by Mason Architects, Inc.

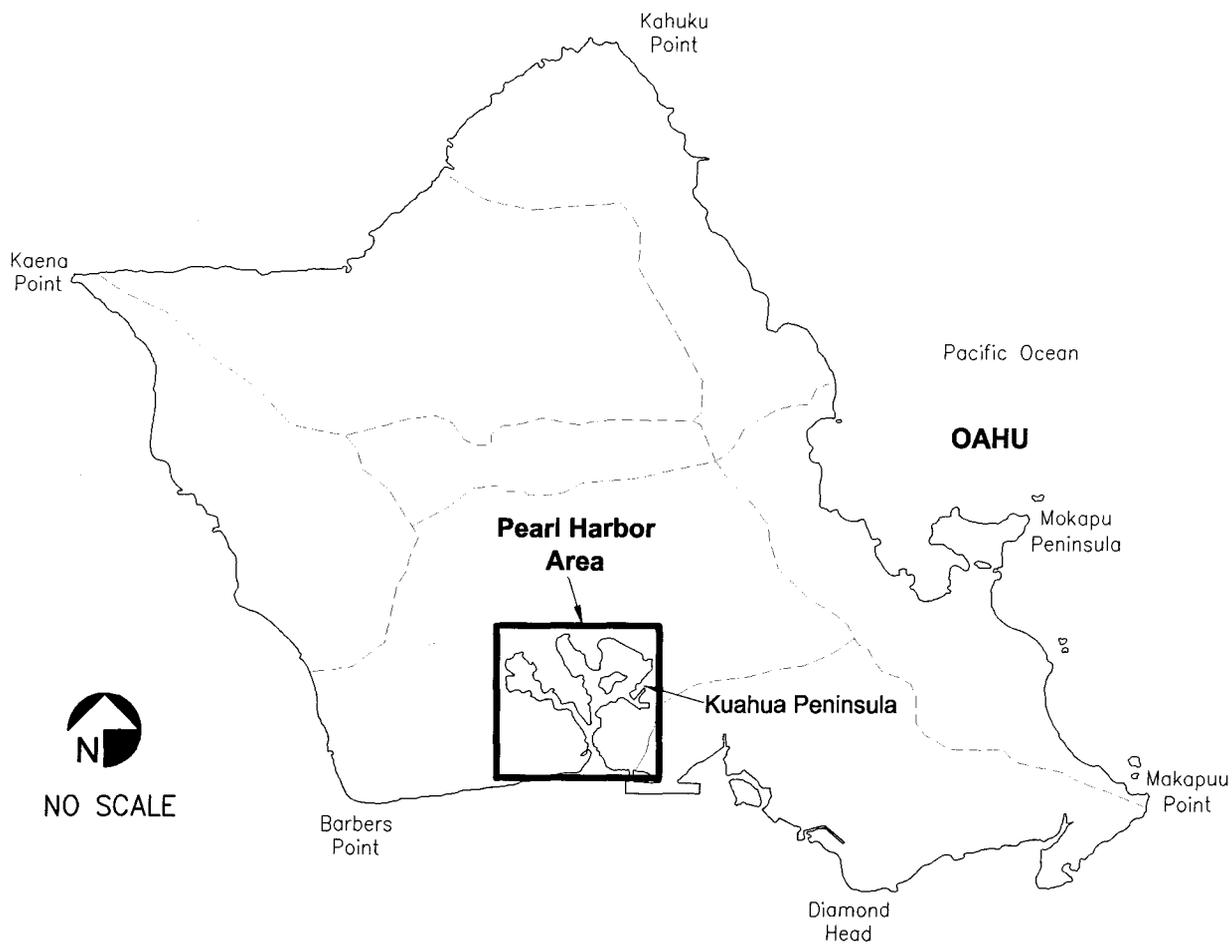
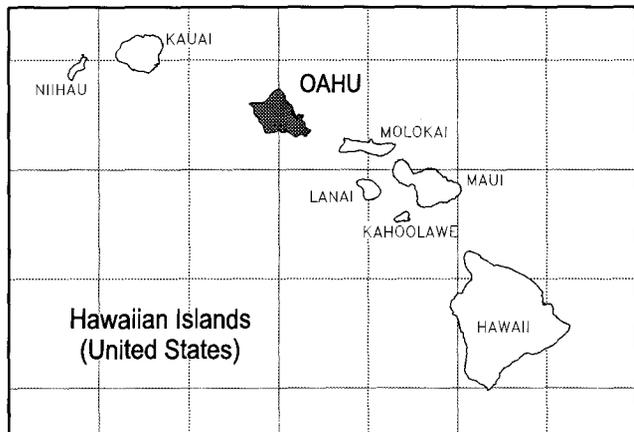
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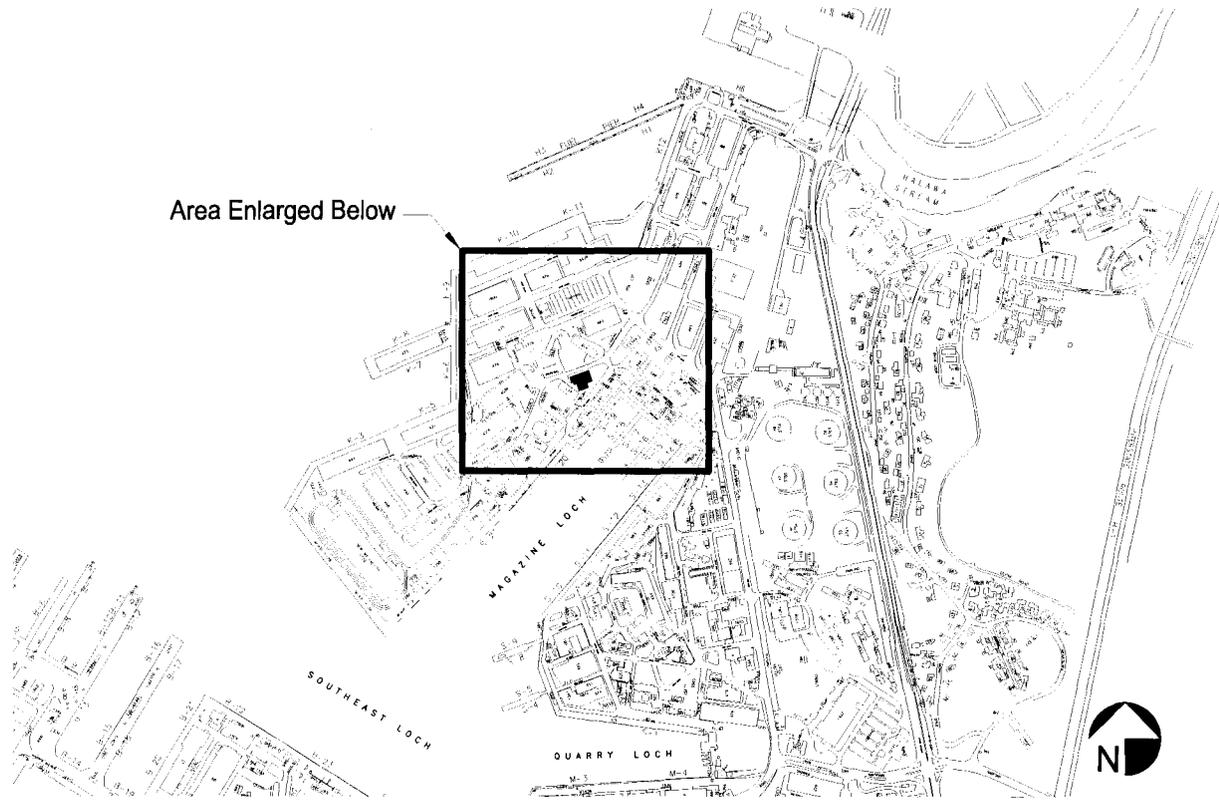
AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
3375 Koapaka Street, Suite F251
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Date of Final Report: March 2006

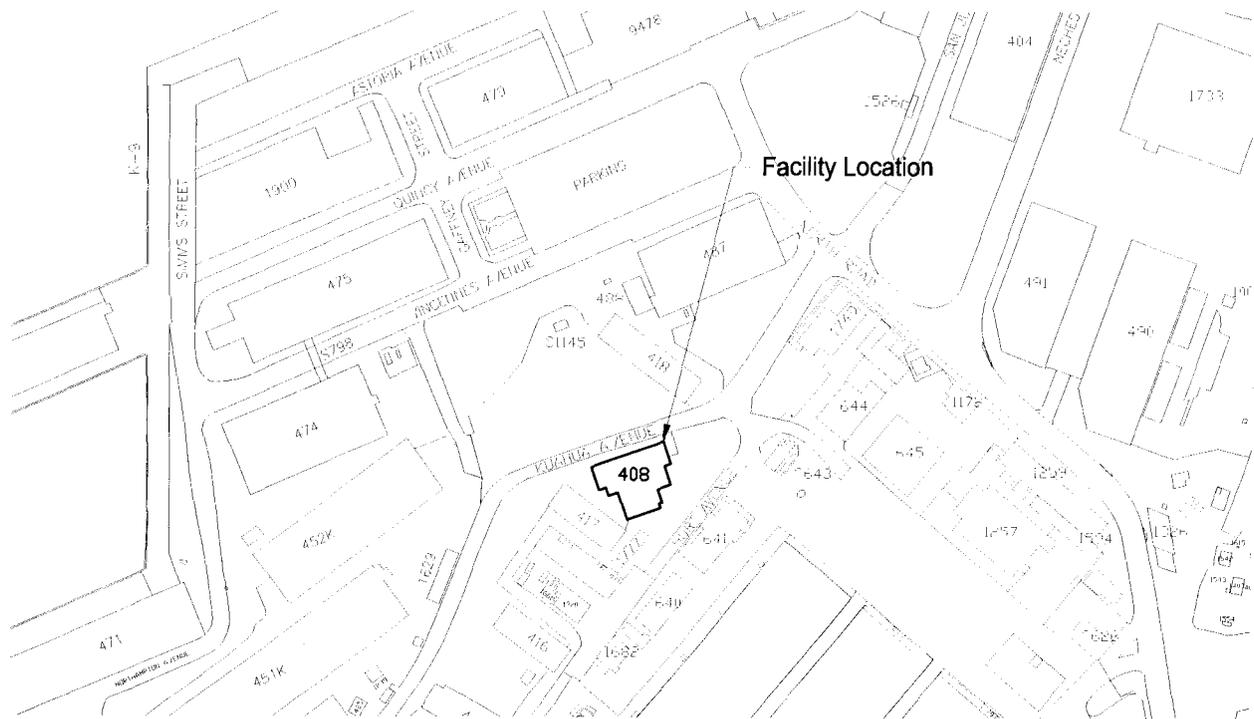
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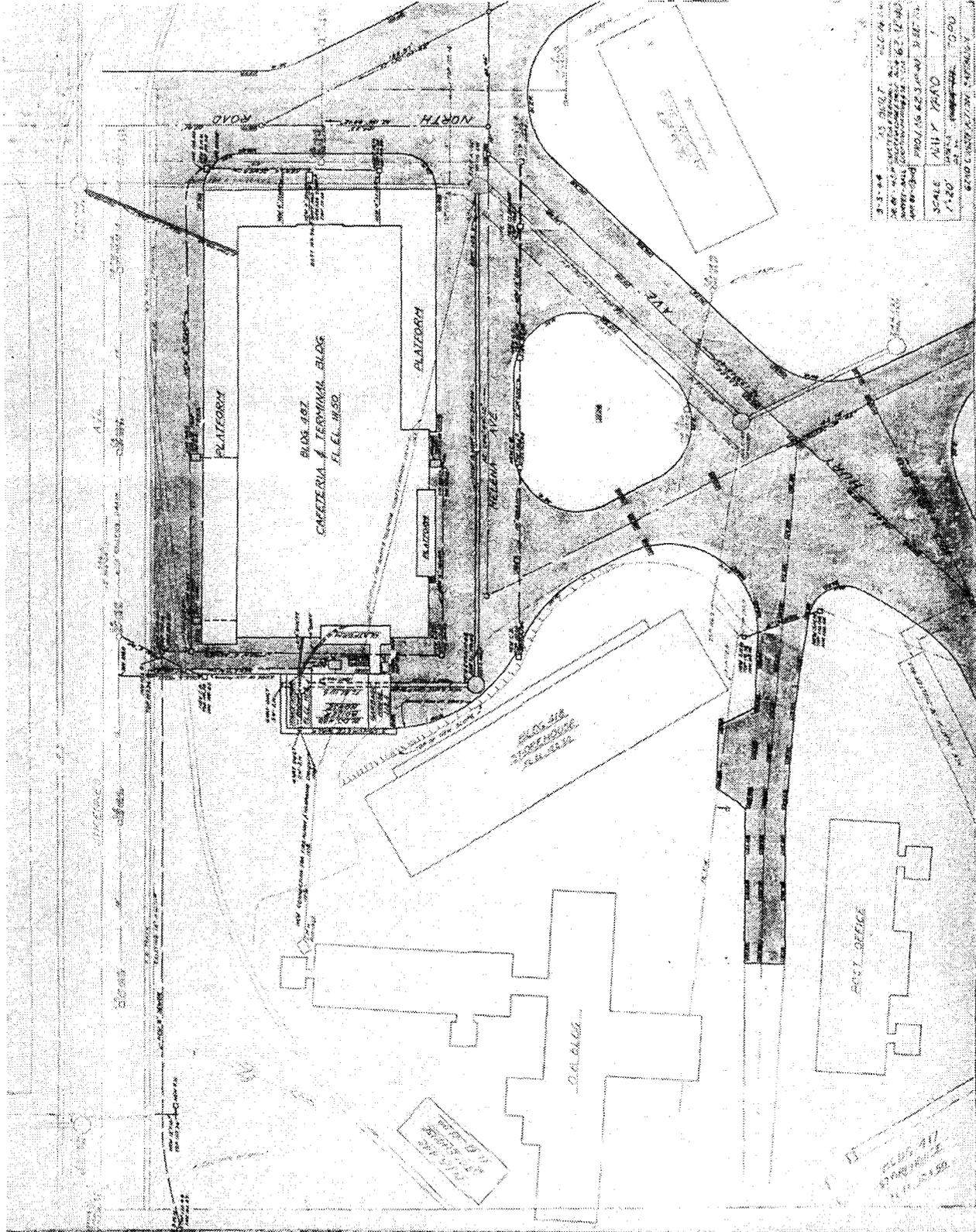
Vicinity Map



Site Map

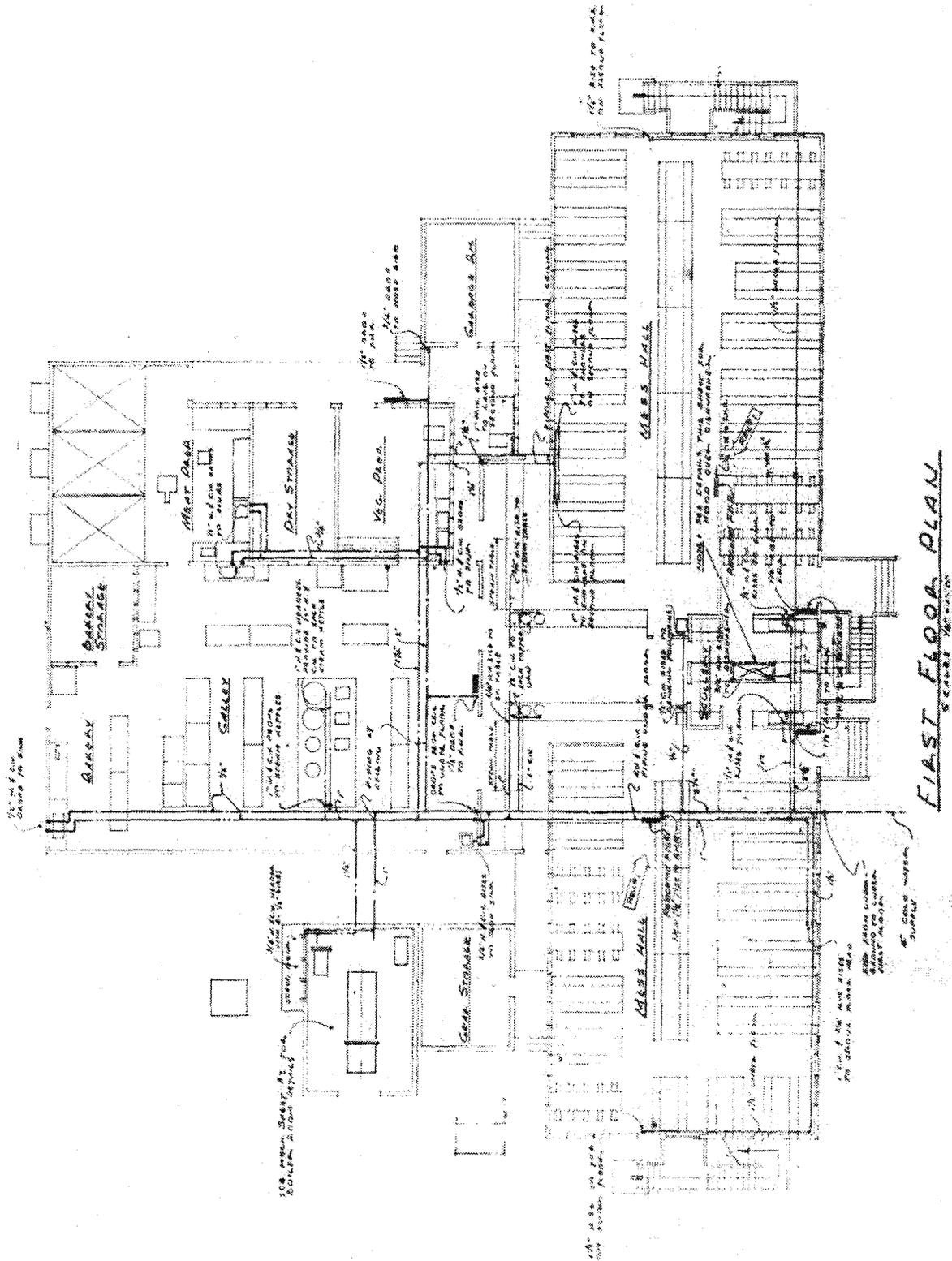
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Drawing No. 1394, dated August 5, 1944 (World War II location map)



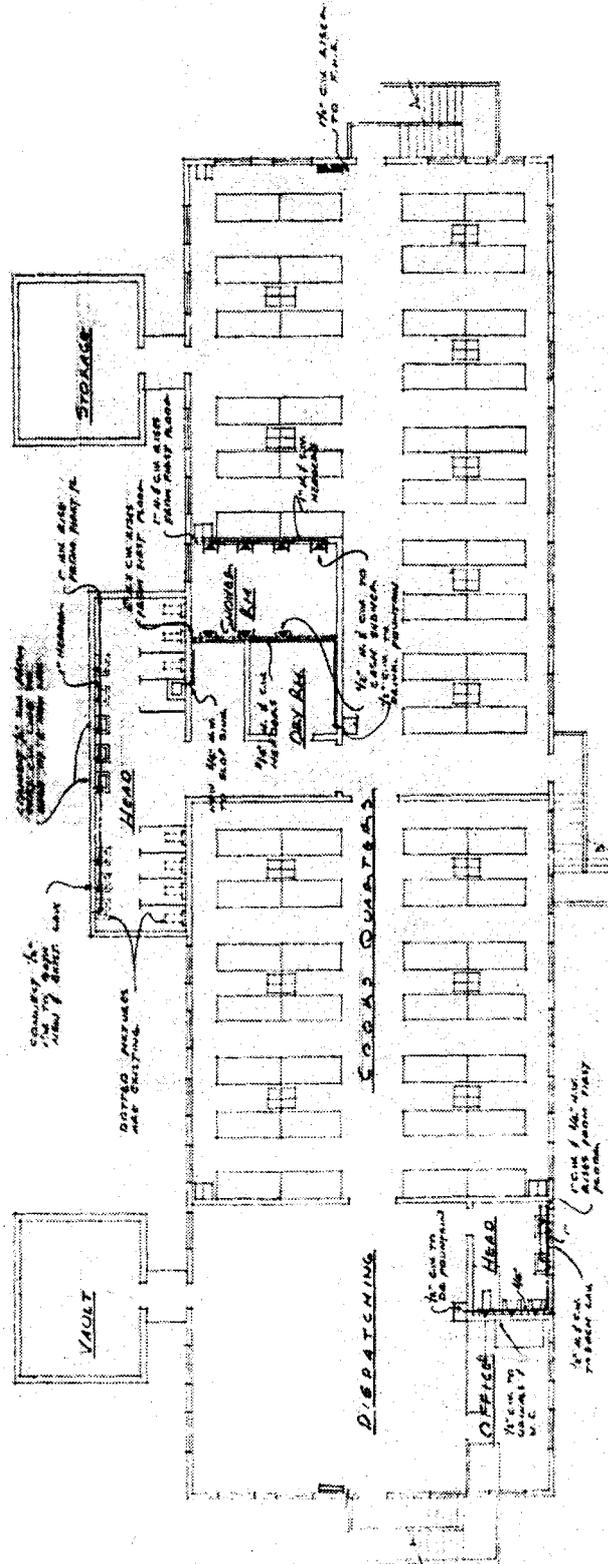
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, ACCOUNTING BUILDING
 (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)
 (Facility No. 408)
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Portion of Drawing No. M-N4-157, dated January 13, 1945 (first-floor plan)



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Portion of Drawing No. M-N4-157, dated January 13, 1945 (second-floor plan)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

