

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HOSPITAL LABORATORY
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard, Facility No. 367)
Hospital Way, near intersection with Third Street
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HABS HI-458
HI-458

HABS
HI-458

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
PACIFIC GREAT BASIN SUPPORT OFFICE

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HOSPITAL LABORATORY (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard) (Facility No. 367)

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Location: Along Hospital Way near Intersection of Third St.
Adjacent to Facility 324
Pearl Harbor Naval Base
City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

This building falls within the UTM coordinates of the Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard as defined in the location section of the overview report HABS No. HI-483.

Significance: Facility 367 is located within the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark. Constructed in 1929, this building was associated with the development of the Naval Hospital at Pearl Harbor. This facility, the nurses' old quarters (Facility 366, now demolished), and the grounds in the immediate vicinity were utilized as a temporary morgue during the December 7, 1941 attack. The roof of Facility 367 was also damaged on that day when the facility was grazed by a crashing Japanese torpedo bomber. It is grouped with adjacent Facility 368, originally an Animal House, and is one of the few buildings remaining from the original Naval Hospital complex.

Description: Facility 367 is a one-story simple structure with a reinforced concrete-frame with a wall below grade foundation and reinforced concrete columns. Concrete footings distribute the load and measure 2'-8" square at the corners, 3'-0" x 2'-6" at the exterior walls, 2'-6" square at the interior space, and 4'-0" square at the center of the building. At the enclosed lanai the footings are 2'-8" square at the corners and 2'-8" x 2'-2" along the wall. The original dimensions of the building were 49'-0" in length and 40'-7" in width with an 11'-6" x 49'-0" enclosed lanai at the northwest side of the building.

Both the length and width are divided into 4 structural bays of varying dimensions that are accentuated by engaged columns at the exterior. The 1927 plans show that the exterior walls are courses of 4" terra cotta tiles finished with 3/4" stucco at the exterior. The interior face of the terra cotta walls originally had 1" x 2" wood furring and 3/4" plaster. According to the same 1927 plans, the basement floor is 5" thick and the finished first floor is 4 3/4" thick which includes a 3/4" cement mortar finish atop the concrete.

Facility 367 has a wood hip roof with 1'-9" overhanging eaves, a wood fascia, and ceiled soffit. There is a wood-framed screened gable ventilator at the northeast and southwest hips. The framing members, specifically the purlins, rafters, collar beams and solid bracing are all

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2" x 10", and the hip rafters are 3" x 12". The original asbestos shingles and asbestos hip roll has been replaced. The current roofing material is asphalt shingles.

Facility 367 has no original doors. The entry doors at the northwest side of the building have been completely removed. Flush wood doors have been installed at locations unique to the original plan. Today, access into the building is obtainable at the northeast and southwest sides only. There are two entry doors on the northeast end of the building one is a basement level entry door covered by a small shed roof that attaches to the main building just above the finished first floor. In more recent years on the northeast side, a handicap accessible wood ramp was installed, which leads to a first floor entry door at the second bay closest to the enclosed lanai. A wood roof that is attached just under the eave of the main structure covers it. The ramp has one switchback and a 90° turn to comply with accessibility requirements and is supported by wood posts with diagonal bracing secured in concrete footings. A first floor entry door was also added at the southwest wall at the enclosed lanai area. A flat wood roof partially covers the wood entry stair and landing that leads to this door. A fourth entry door is located at the basement level vestibule, also at the southwest wall of Facility 367. While it is not original it is the only one of the existing doors that is in the same location as the original door.

Initially, there were three-over-three double-hung wood sash windows at the basement level and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows at the first floor of the building. Windows were added at the northwest end of the building in the late 1940s when the screened lanai was fully enclosed and Facility 367 was converted into two apartment quarters. Many of the original window openings and casings still appear to be intact but all of the original and historic window sashes have been removed and replaced. Some windows are modern single-light metal casements others have been replaced with painted wood panels that now house air-conditioning units. In some rare cases such as the vestibule, the window, frame, and casing have been removed and filled-in to create a flush wall surface. Metal louver vents have also been installed at the two center bays of the southwest wall.

When Facility 367 was constructed in 1929 it appeared somewhat different than it does today. The basic 4-bay structure has been constant however the bay at the northwest end of the building was not always enclosed. Originally this area was a first-floor screened porch (lanai) with an open space (no basement) below it. The porch was supported by reinforced concrete columns and footings that reached a depth of only 2'-0" beneath the finished grade. To access the porch as well as the building one would ascend a concrete stair, with 1½" pipe railings, that was located at the northwest side. The alternate entry at the time was through a pair of ground level swinging screened

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doors that opened into an enclosed vestibule with a small stair that descended into the basement. In the late 1940s when Facility 367 was converted from a laboratory to two apartment quarters the porch was fully enclosed, windows were installed, and the concrete stair was removed. A centered wood stair at the northwest wall of the newly enclosed lanai was built with a separate entry door at the top of the stair for each of the apartment quarters. An additional exterior wood stair, platform, and entry door was installed providing access to each kitchen. It is unclear how many times Facility 367 has been altered since the late 1940s. Its current interior floor plan, light fixtures, materials and finishes no longer retain any of the original interior appearance. The room layouts have been altered to conform to the spatial needs of the building as a Family Services Center.

This building is connected to Facility 368 by a covered concrete walkway that is an original architectural element of both structures. The low gable roof is wood framed and supported by stuccoed terra cotta with metal gutters attached to the east and west sides of the gable. The roofing material appears to be rolled asphalt.

Historical Context:

Facility 367 was part of the grouping of buildings associated with the Naval Hospital Complex including Facilities 324, 327, and 368. The Navy Data Base indicates that this building was erected in 1929 in conjunction with the Naval Hospital, Animal House (Facility 368) to function as a Hospital Laboratory. The original drawings were designed and drawn by "A.C.P" in the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. Dated July 22, 1927, they were "approved in accordance with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery's direction."

On the morning of December 7, 1941 just after 8am, a Japanese torpedo bomber that had been shot down was headed for the main hospital building. It swerved before hitting the hospital and struck the corner of the laboratory before crashing on the former tennis court between the laboratory and CPO quarters in the area of the former tennis courts. The aircraft burst into flames and ignited and damaged some of the adjacent quarters. Hospital fire fighters quickly extinguished the flames but not before one building was nearly destroyed. The three Japanese aviators were found dead and their bodies were brought to the hospital morgue.

"A total of 313 dead were brought to the hospital on December 7th. Practically the entire basement of the laboratory and nurses' old quarters and the ground in the immediate vicinity of these buildings were utilized as a temporary morgue" (Medical Officer in Command, 1941). The bodies were guarded and at about 1100 on December 7th, Lieutenant (jg) J.S. Shaver (MC) U.S.N., began identifying the dead and preparing the bodies for burial.

To accommodate the expansion of the Shipyard, The Naval Hospital was relocated during World War II to Aiea Heights (now called Camp

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Smith). Shortly after the war, in 1947, plans called for the conversion of Facility 367 into two apartment quarters. The work was later implemented in 1949. The amount of subsequent changes to the building's floor plan and function since that time are unclear. However, it is known that Facility 367 has been modified at least once, and that has been to serve its current function as a Family Services Center.

For an overview of the Naval Shipyard see HABS No. HI-483.

Sources:

The original drawings for this building are on digitally scanned images or microfilm at Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC EFD Pacific) Plan Files. A historic photo of Facility 367 is located at the National Archives II, Photo Collection, RG 71 CA, Box 171.

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii
2000 Pearl Harbor Naval Complex, Cultural Resources
Management Plan, Pearl Harbor, HI.

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii
2002 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Pearl
Harbor Naval Complex, Pearl Harbor, HI.

Dickinson, Lt. Cmdr. G. W.
1941 Memorandum dated 16 December 1941 to the
Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
From the Binder of Individual Accounts of December 7,
1941 attack.

HABS/HAER Documents

var. dates For those resources on the Navy database at the time the
CRMP (Contract No. NB62742-93-D-0502) was prepared,
the HABS/HAER numbers assigned have been included in
the electronic database as an additional field, as noted in
Appendices: Pearl Harbor Naval Complex Cultural
Resources Management Plan, 1998, p. A-6.

Jensen, Dr. Russell
n.d. Transcript from doctor at naval hospital. From Shipyard,
PAO.

Jones, Don, USMC, Retired, Cathedral City, CA
1998 Telephone conversation. Marine stationed at Marine
Barracks witnessed the torpedo bomber crash and carried
the remains of three Japanese aviators to the Hospital
Morgue.

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Medical Officer in Command

1941 District Memorandum dated 19 December 1941 from the Medical Officer in Command to the Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District reporting on the air raid attack by Japanese, December 7, 1941. In the Naval Station Library file cabinet under, "Pearl Harbor."

Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard

1992 Historic Preservation Documentation Program, photocopied document dated 15DEC92 including Appendix B Historic Inventory.

Spear, Lt. W. R.

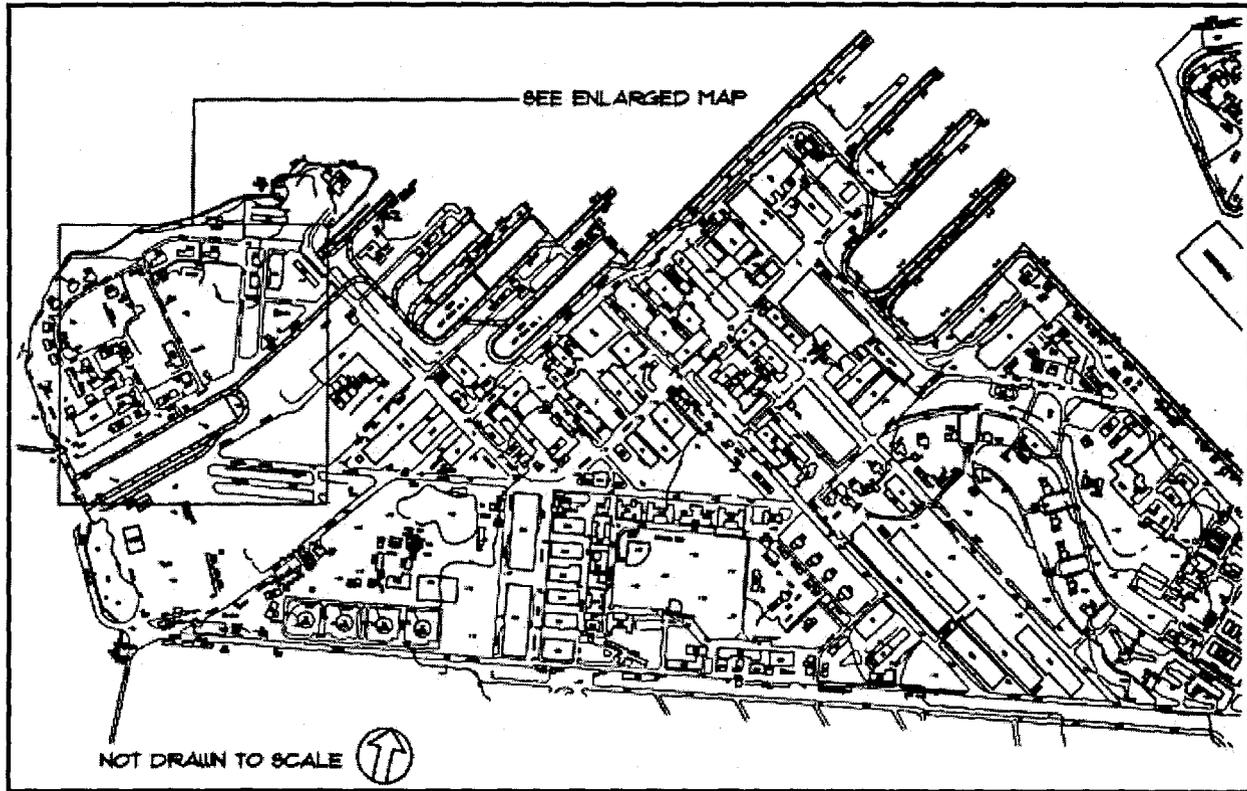
1941 Report dated 20 December 1941 to the Captain of the Yard at Pearl Harbor regarding fire fighting during enemy air raid on December 7, 1941. From the Binder of Individual Accounts of December 7, 1941 attack.

Project Information:

Photo documentation and recordation of this facility by the Navy has been done in anticipation of future alterations or potential demolition of the structure. Photo documentation of historic facilities by the Navy assists in expediting planned undertakings by having the documentation prepared prior to taking actions. Also, photo documentation assists the Navy in gaining more information about its historic facilities to assist in making proactive management decisions. This project is being supervised by Jeffrey Dodge A.I.A., Historic Preservation Specialist at the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC EFD Pacific). The photographic documentation was undertaken by David Franzen, photographer. Joanmarie N. Orłowski, Architectural Historian, of Mason Architects, Inc. prepared the written documentation. The field work and research for this report was conducted between the dates of July 2001 and December 2001.

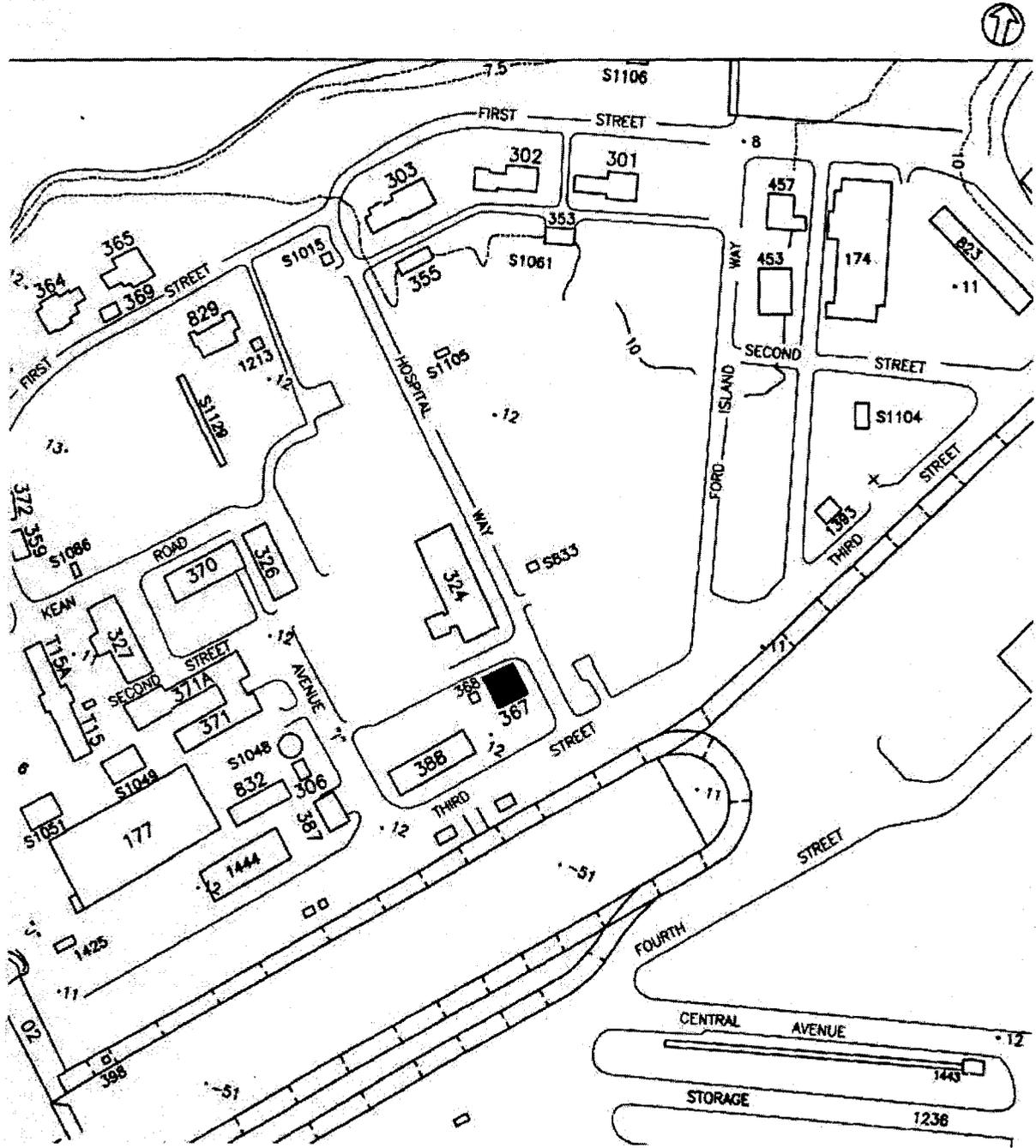
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Shipyard Map



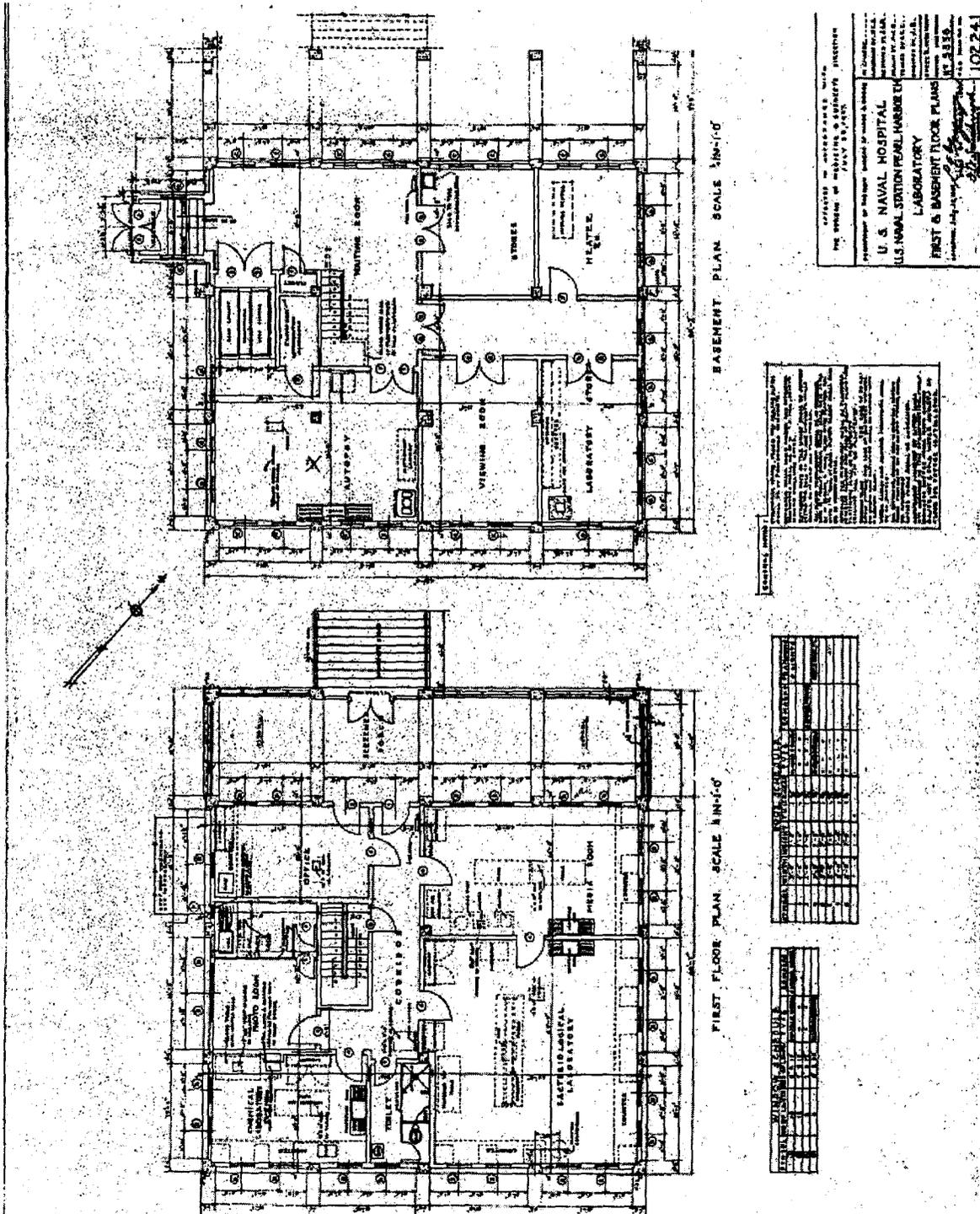
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Enlarged Area Map (reduced, not to scale)



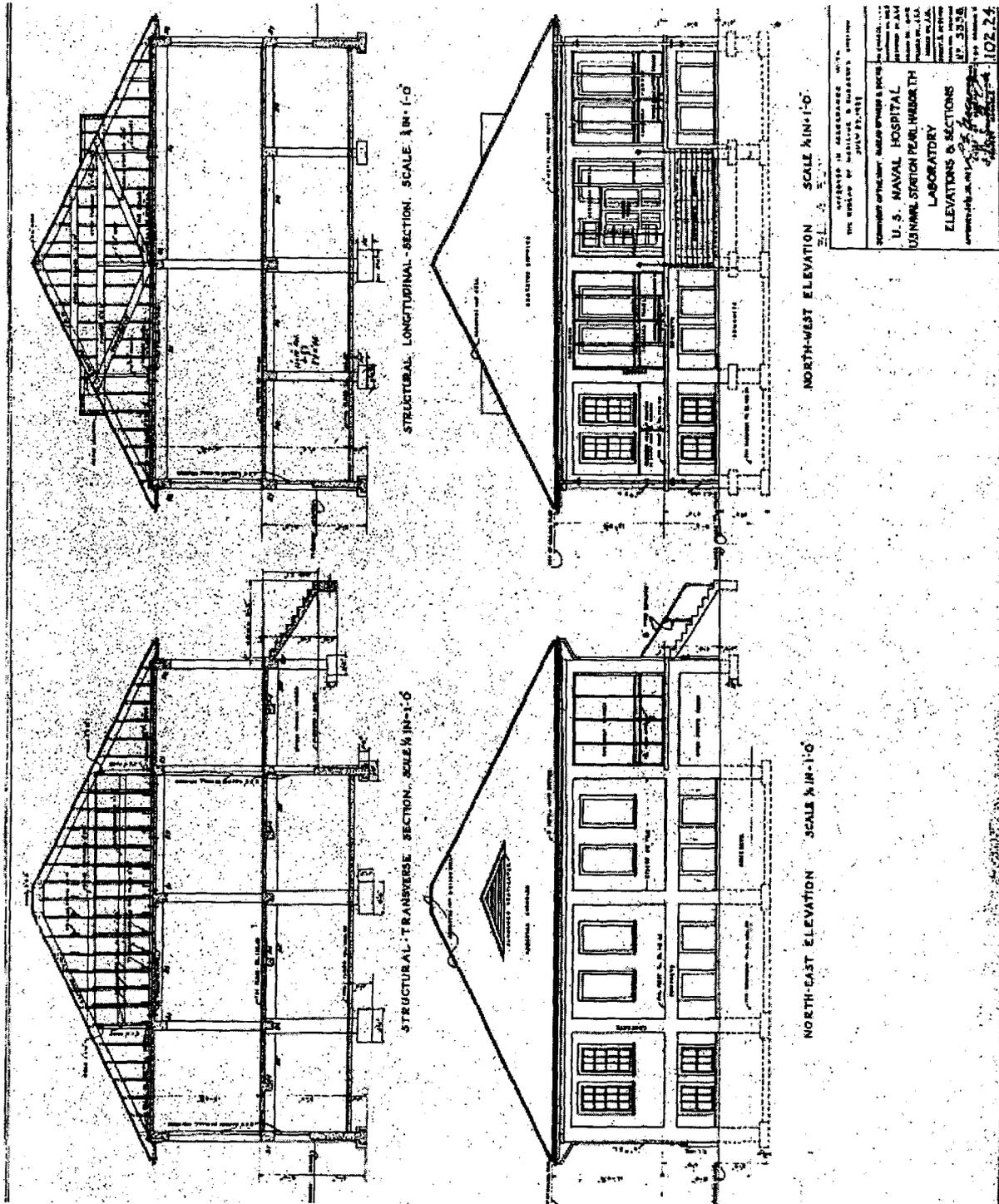
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First and Basement Floor Plans (Drawing No. 102241, dated 7/22/1927) (reduced, not to scale)



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Elevations and Sections (Drawing No. 102242, dated 7/22/1927) (reduced, not to scale)

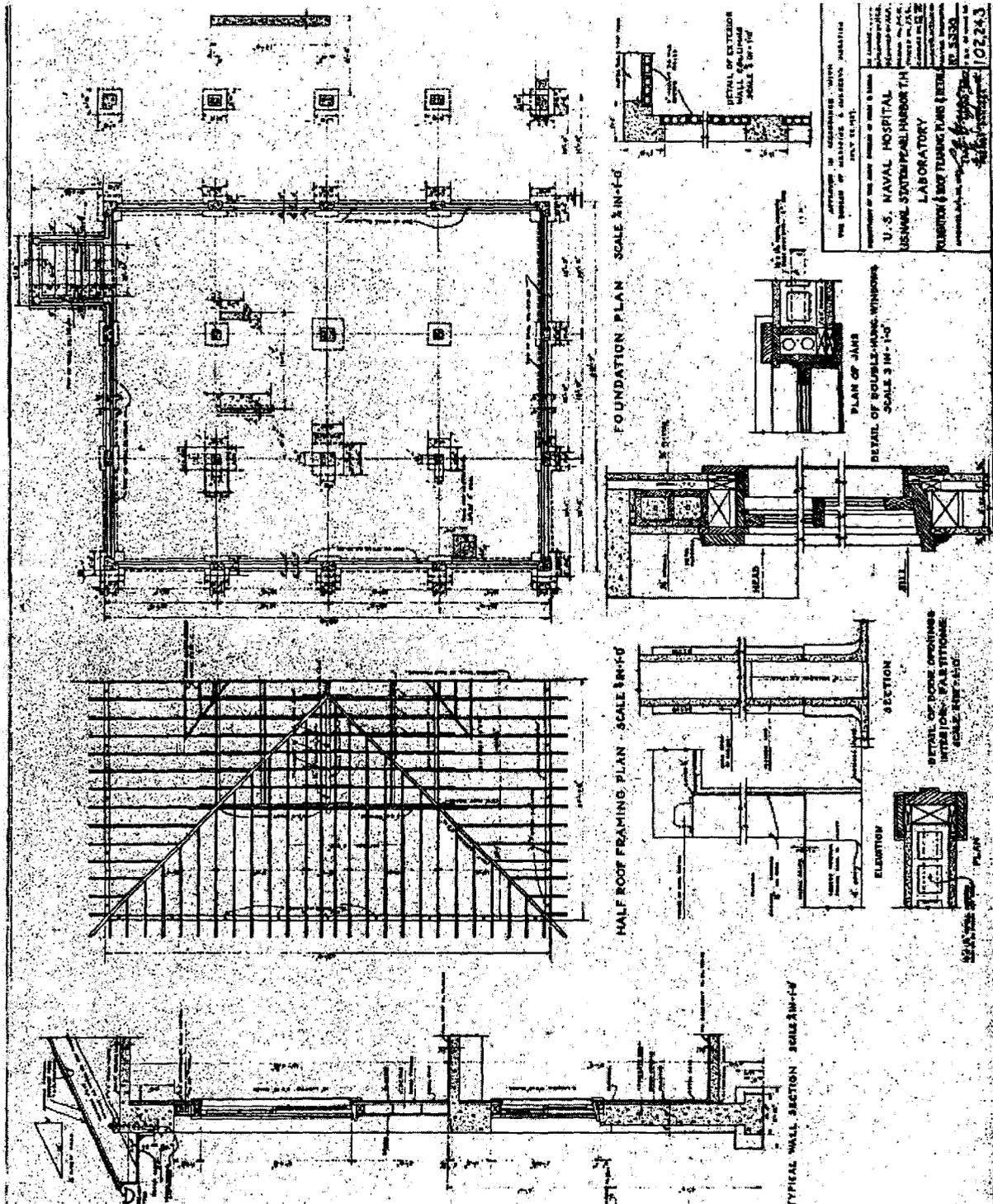


DESIGNED BY ARCHITECTURE UNIT,
 THE BUREAU OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE
 1927-28

U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL
 USNAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR
 LABORATORY
 ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS
 NO. 102242

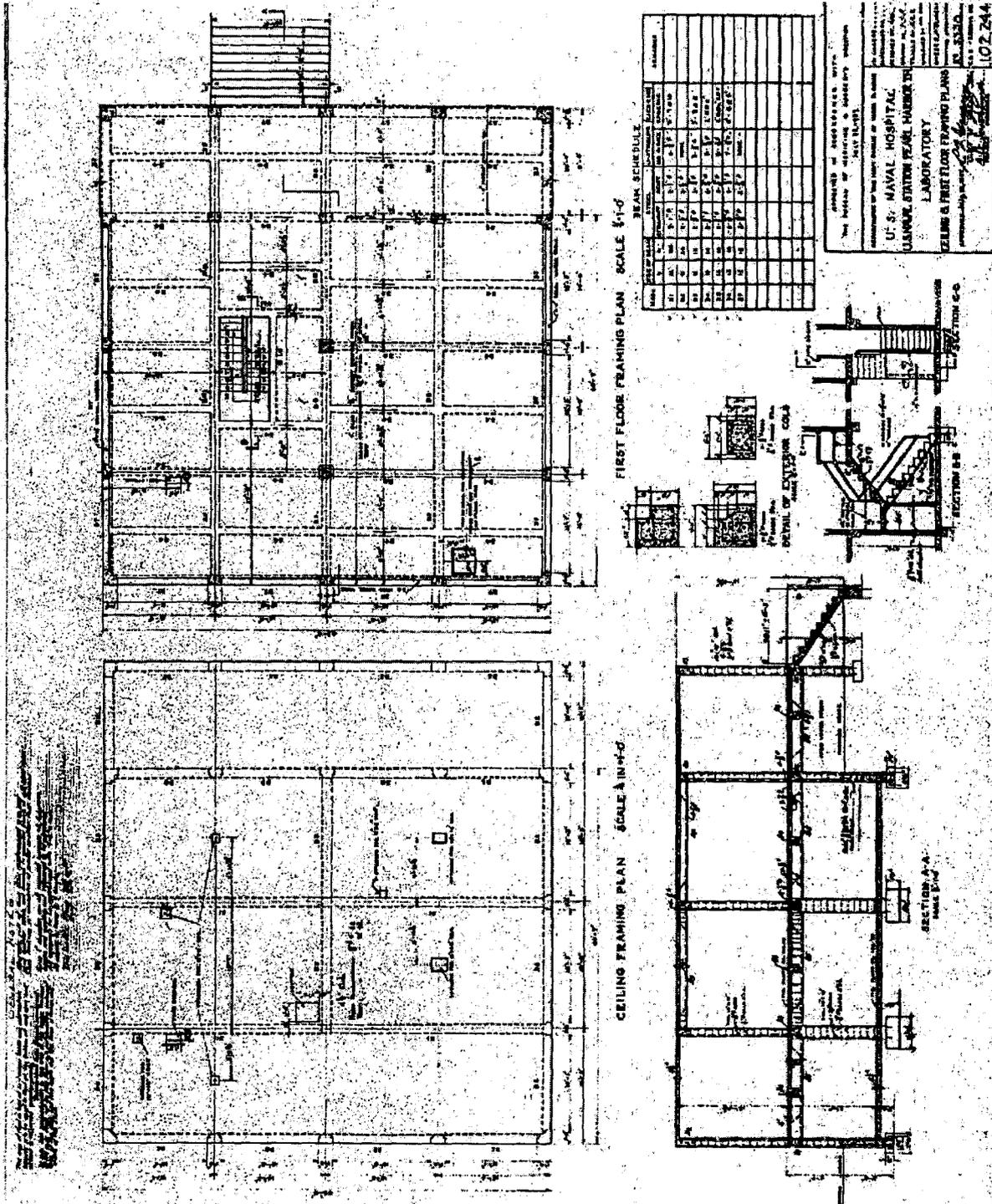
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Foundation and Roof Framing Plans and Details (Drawing No. 102243, dated 7/22/1927)
(reduced, not to scale)



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Ceiling and First Floor Framing Plans (Drawing No. 102244, dated 7/22/1927) (reduced, not to scale)



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Conversion to 2 Apartment Quarters, Floor Plan and Details (Drawing No. I-N04-997, dated 5/26/1947) (reduced, not to scale)

