

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, NAVY YARD DISPENSARY
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard, Facility No. 140)
Intersection of Central Avenue & Seventh Street
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HABS HI-469

HI-469

HABS

HI-469

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

1849 C Street NW

Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, NAVY YARD DISPENSARY (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard) (Facility No. 140)

HABS
HI-469
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Location: Intersection of Central Avenue & Seventh Street
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. This building's UTM coordinates are: 04.607840.2361410.

Significance: The Medical Department of the Navy Yard was located in what was formerly Facilities 140 and 140A (now only listed as Facility 140) during the December 7th attack. At this time it was the main dispensary for Navy Personnel, Marine Garrison Forces, military dependents, civilians, as well as providing emergency treatment to all personnel. Designed in a Mediterranean style, Facility 140 is one of the most architecturally detailed buildings in the Shipyard.

Description: Facility 140 is a two-story Mediterranean Style concrete frame structure. It is similar in design to some of the other facilities constructed during this period, such as those at Naval Magazine Lualualei, West Loch, and RTF. The original portion of the building is nearly square in plan with a central open court and measures 75'-10" x 67'-9½". Off the west end of the structure is a two-story wing extension that is flush with the south facing exterior wall. This section of the building is 70'-0" x 36'-0". The first floor is 4"-thick slab-on-grade concrete with 6" x 6" wire mesh reinforcing and concrete footings. The concrete foundation wall extends 5½" above the first floor concrete slab. The 1937 and 1941 plans show that the exterior walls are 12"-thick load bearing concrete block at the first floor and 8"-thick at the second floor. They have a thickened concrete base that is approximately 18" high from the finished grade.

The building has a hip-and-valley roof. It is framed with wood trusses and has 1 x 8 tongue-and-groove sheathing, plumb cut rafters, terra cotta roofing tiles, and overhanging eaves. The original building had a hipped roof around the central open court. The exterior roof slope was 5 and 12 with a steeper interior slope of 12 and 12. The interior eaves were lined with copper gutters. A metal roof and framing was installed years after the building was completed to cover the open court. It was later replaced circa 1974 with a flat roof measuring approximately 41' x 34' that is framed with wood trusses and covered

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with plywood sheathing and built-up roofing material. This newer roof system still remains.

Typically the windows for Facility 140 are single, double, or triple six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. Other window types include three-over-one, double-hung wood sash and single, double, or triple six-light hopper transom windows. Three-quarter-inch-thick screens are installed at the exterior of these window units. Smaller, four-light hopper transom windows are located at the interior of the building. Jalousie windows have been installed enclosing the lanai balcony. The double-hung window units are typically 5'-8-3/8" x 3'-0" with six-light hopper transoms measuring approximately 2'-10" x 3'-0". Many of the windows, both on the first and second floor are shaded with wood slat awnings.

Originally there were three kinds of glass double doors at the exterior of the building; two of which were wood with 6-lights (tiered horizontally within each leaf) and each of different dimensions and a third set that was wood with 6-lights over a single panel. The fourth type of exterior door was a single leaf variation of the glass double doors with seven lights instead of six. These doors have been replaced with flush wood doors and metal doors with glazing. The interior doors were flush wood, two-panel wood, two-panel wood with a vision panel, and a two-panel wood dutch door. Most of the doors along the open court were also designed with single-light hopper transoms. In many locations the transoms have either been replaced with plywood or metal screen, the glass has been painted, and/or it is no longer operable. Many of the original interior doors are still intact however some have been replaced with various types of modern doors.

Initially there were two entrances into the original building. One was toward the west end of the north wall the other through double metal doors with glazing centered along the south wall. Both entry doors opened to a short hall that lead to the garden court at the center of the building. There were two flights of stairs at the north side of the court that lead to the second floor. One stair ascended to the east side of Facility 140, the other to the west. The perimeter of the court was one room wide. The first floor had a treatment room, men's examining room, women's examining room, laboratory, drug room, record office with a vault, bulk storage, small storage, dark room, junior and senior officer rooms, and numerous lavatories and closets. The bulk storage and treatment room at the northeast and northwest corner of the building had separate double door entries at the north wall of the facility. The rooms at the second floor included a women's ward, men's ward, o'days room, nurses' room, three dental patient rooms, prosthetic lab, and a developing room. The entire south wall of the second floor was the corpsmen's apartment complete with a kitchen, dining alcove, living room, two bedrooms, bathroom, and lanai balcony. It had a private entry door (at the west side of the building)

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and interior stair to the second floor. The interior partitions were concrete block with stucco and wood studs with metal lath and plaster. Some lavatories had areas of glazed ceramic tile. The following materials were installed at the floors: 12" quarry tile with 6" quarry tile base, asphalt tile with rubber base or glazed tile, ceramic tile with glazed tile base, and cement with a cement base. Typically the ceilings were finished with a cement wash at the first floor however the majority of the second floor had a canec ceiling and the court balcony was finished with 1 x 8 tongue-and-groove wood boards.

A two-story wing was added on the west end of Facility 140 only three years after its completion in 1941. The first floor was bisected by stud partitions between concrete columns that spanned east to west. The north half of the floor was designated bulk storage, the south half was a large examining room with a toilet room and closet, and an adjacent waiting room at the west end. Entry doors were installed at the west wall of the waiting room and the north wall of the bulk storage room. Seven exam rooms, a supply room, and a night watch corpsmen room with a private bathroom and closet flanked a central corridor on the second floor. At this time a one-story ambulance garage was also constructed at the north side junction of the original building and the addition. The materials and finishes implemented in this new addition were set to match those of the existing building.

The completion of the 1941 addition resulted in many alterations to the existing portion of Facility 140. Removing some windows and portions of the exterior wall created passageways between the "new" and original building. In particular the entrance (steps, awning, and door) at the west end of the building and the concrete stair that lead to the corpsmen's apartment were removed to form a new passage between the examining room and the original building. The door there was re-hung and the void left by the removal of the stair was floored over. Many of the windows on the west wall of the original building were also removed and the openings were tiled up with concrete block and plastered. The floor plan of the existing building was modified to suit the needs of the medical department and to accommodate the addition of the west wing. In 1943 two additional parking areas were constructed adjacent to the existing ambulance garage. Prior to 1980 the lanai balcony was enclosed with tongue-and-groove siding and jalousie windows and the ambulance garage was fully enclosed and converted to an office space. A second story entry door and wood stair at the west end of the wing addition were also constructed before 1980.

Presently many of the original elements of the building are still intact but many have been altered. The open steel railing at the balcony of the open court is now a 3'-0"-high partial wall with a wood cap. Acoustic ceiling tiles are installed above the open court. Vinyl composition tile flooring is in many of the rooms that border the

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central court. Fluorescent lighting and window air conditioning units are also typical. Many of the walls in both the original building and wing extension have been either removed or relocated to coincide with changes in the floor plan.

Notable architectural elements include various types of curved concrete brackets at bulkheads and entryways; interior exposed wood rafter tails above the open court with two semi-circular notches; rectangular screened vents between each interior rafter; the interior open court, and interior hopper transom windows.

Historical Context:

This building was constructed as the main dispensary for the Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor. In a 1933 letter to the Commandant, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, a request was made for the construction of a new dispensary (along with a boat house) to replace the existing small, temporary wooden dispensary that was in poor condition. Funding for Facility 140 was a continuation of the Relief Program under the Emergency Federal Relief Administration. The original drawings for this building are dated March 26, 1937 and April 5, 1937 and prepared by the U. S. Navy's Fourteenth Naval District, Public Works Department. Historic photos indicate that the project began on March 2, 1937 and the construction was completed on June 27, 1938.

As of December 7, 1941, the Medical Department of the Navy Yard (formerly Facilities 140 and 140A) was, "furnishing medical treatment to the following: Civilian employees of the Navy Yard; Civilian employees of District Public Works; Naval Personnel of the Navy Yard; Naval Personnel of the District without other Medical Department facilities; Marine Garrison Forces; Dependents of Navy Yard and District Service Personnel; and Emergency treatment to all personnel". Branch dispensaries were also maintained "at the Naval Radio Station, Wahiawa, for Naval Personnel at that activity, and at the Old Naval Station, Honolulu, for Honolulu Shore Based Personnel, for emergency treatment of personnel on shore leave and liberty, and for out-patient treatment of Naval Dependents" (Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, n.d.).

During the war, additions to the Yard Medical Department were implemented. These additions included a first aid station established in Facility 451-K early in 1942; seven Casualty Dressing and Gas Decontamination Stations in early 1943; an Industrial Health Section in January 1944; as well as the establishment of the Civilian Dispensary (formerly at Facility 140 – Main Dispensary) in Casualty Dressing and Decontamination Station #4 at Facility 207. Many activities such as the branch dispensaries and the Naval Supply Depot also were separated from the jurisdiction of the Yard Medical Department to function under the control of their own command or alternate activities. Many of the other medical buildings like the Casualty Dressing and Gas Decontamination Stations were

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decommissioned in late 1944 and early 1945 and made available for uses other than medical (Pearl Harbor Navy Yard n.d.).

Facility 140 was extended in 1941 by an annex off the west end of the building (Facility 140A), which nearly doubled its size. In 1943 two covered parking areas for ambulances were added adjacent to the ambulance garage at the west wing extension. The building was listed as two separate facilities in the 1978 Pearl Harbor Historic Preservation Plan, but is now listed as just Facility 140. Alterations have been made to the interior over the years that have altered the original floor plan. Some minor changes have been made to the exterior but the building appears fairly well intact and retains integrity. The building is presently being used as an administrative office for the Environmental Protection/ OSHA Branch.

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

Sources:

Drawings for Facility 140 are on digitally scanned images or microfilm at Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC EFD Pacific) Plan Files. Historic photos of this building are located at the National Archives II, Photo Collection, RG 71 CA, Box 163, Folder "Dispensary" and RG 71 CA 172-C.

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.

Fogel, Frederick F.
1980 Historic Resources Inventory Form for Bldg #140.
Prepared by Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Facilities
Planning & Programming for State Historic Preservation
Office.

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.

Osterhaus, H. W.
1933 Memo dated July 8, 1933, from Commander Submarine Squadron Four to Commandant, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T.H. regarding a request for a Dispensary and Boat House, Submarine

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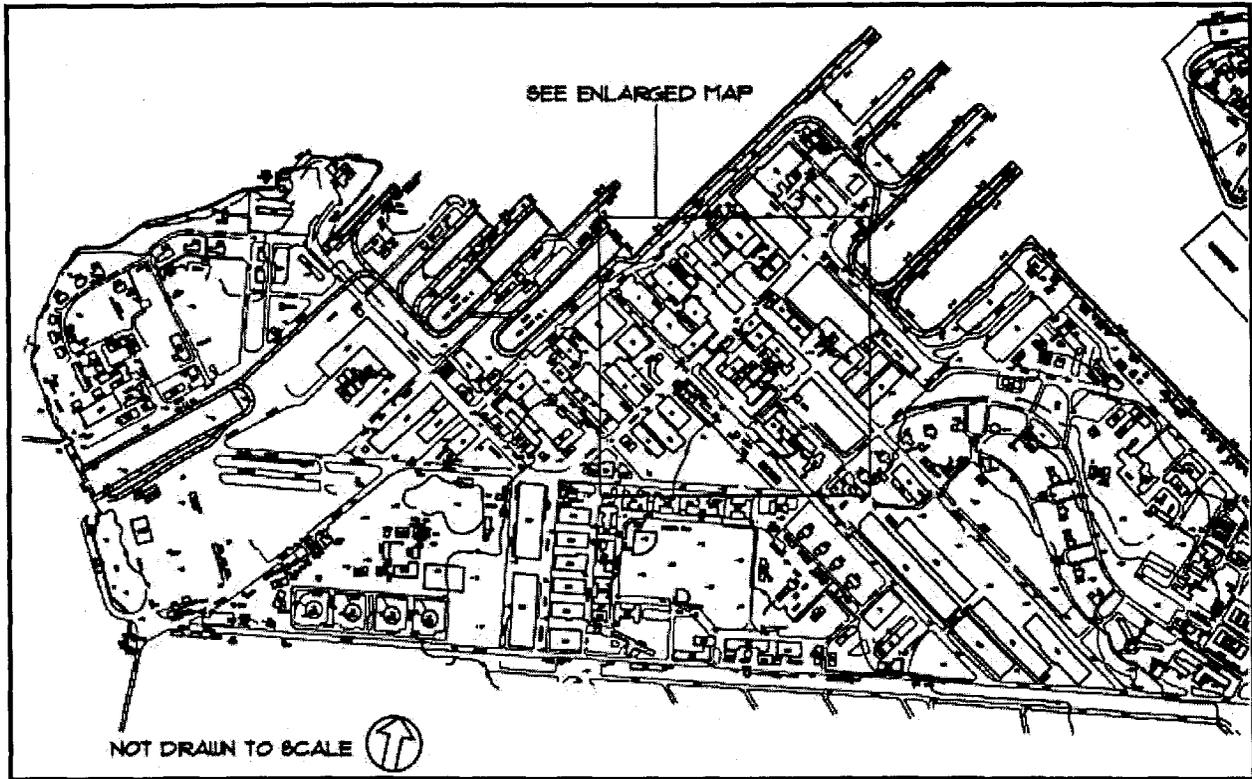
- 1992 Historic Preservation Documentation Program,
photocopied document dated 15DEC92 including
Appendix B Historic Inventory.
- Pearl Harbor Navy Yard
- n.d. Typescript manuscript with 8 chapters, including 14-page
by "Medical Department" reporting on WWII activities of the
Navy Yard's departments. From Robert F. Walden
Collection, University of Hawaii Hamilton Library, Hawaii &
Pacific Room.
- Rinnert, Captain Henry J.
- 1986 Letter dated February 1986 to Douglas L. Griffin, Assistant
Regional Director for Cultural Programs at the Pacific
South West Regional Office of the Heritage Conservation
& Recreation Service regarding the documentation of
Facility 140 and the protocol when choosing to alter or
demolish a Category 3 facility. Photos and vicinity map
enclosed. Shipyard HABS Binder, Naval Base Pearl
Harbor.
- Yoklavich, Ann
- 2000 U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, World War II Splinterproof
Shelters Overview Report. Prepared for Pacific Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

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. Orlovski, Architectural Historian, of Mason Architects, Inc. prepared the written documentation. The field work and research was conducted for this report between July 2001 and December 2001.

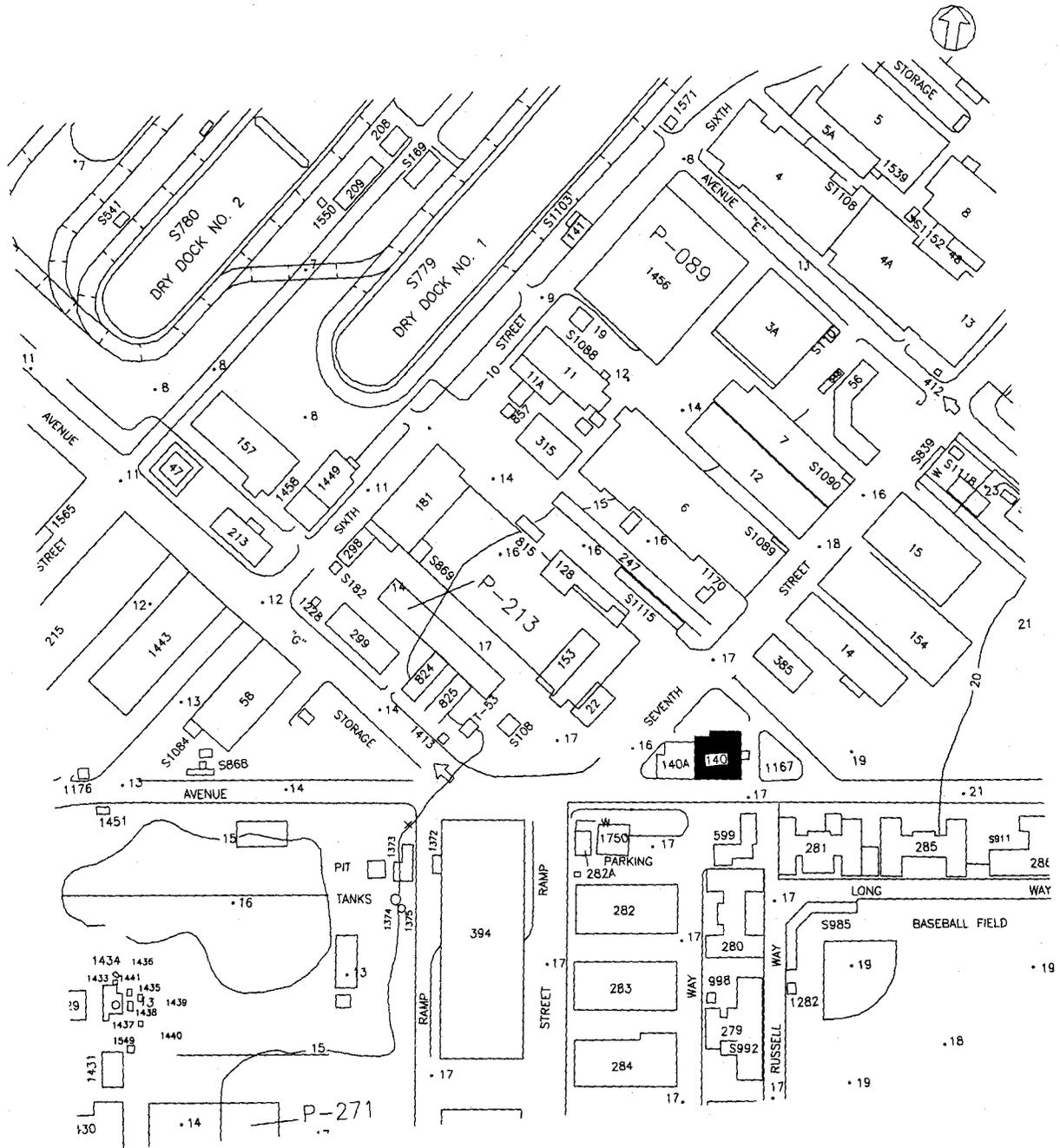
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Shipyard Map



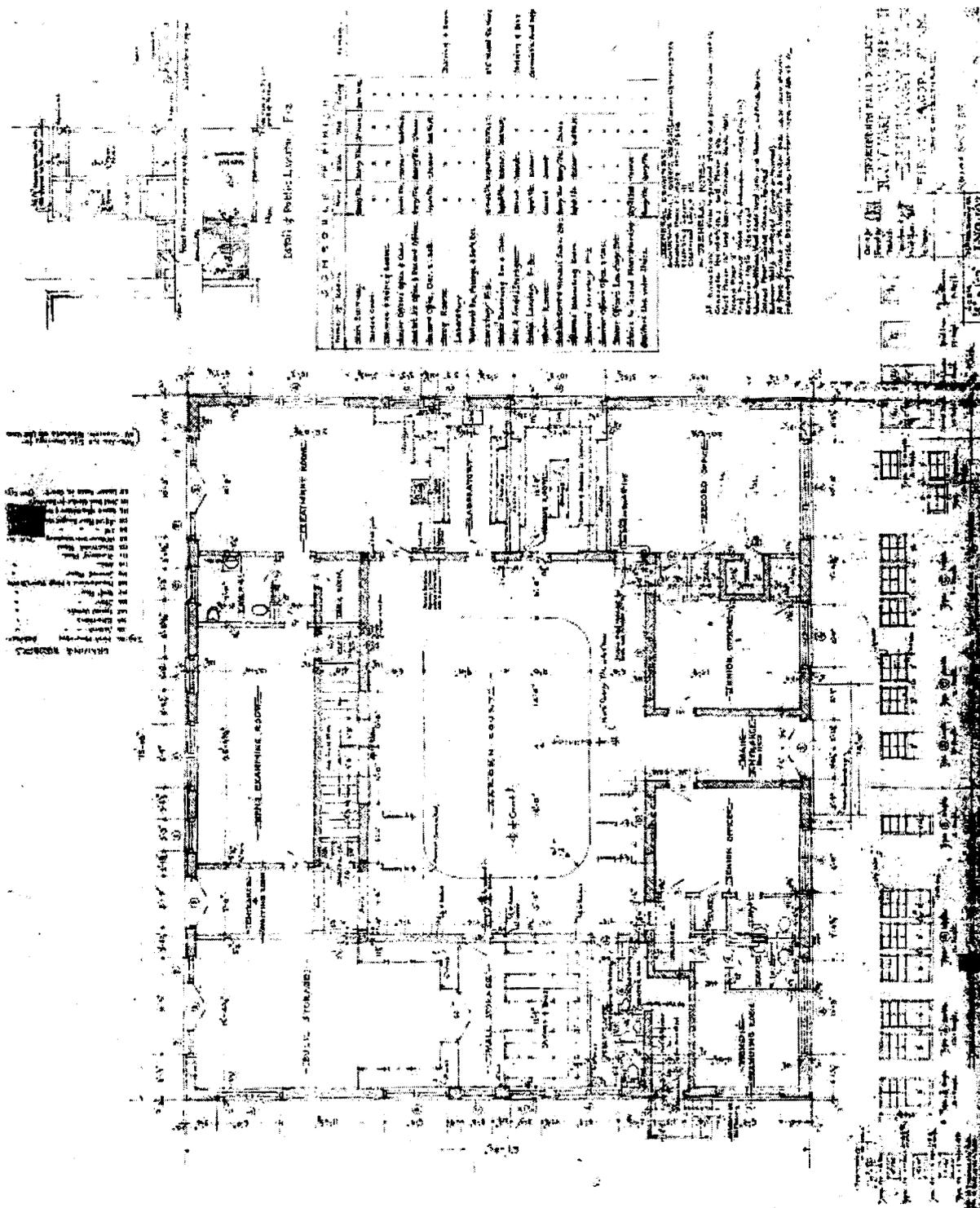
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, NAVY YARD DISPENSARY
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Enlarged Area Map (reduced, not to scale)



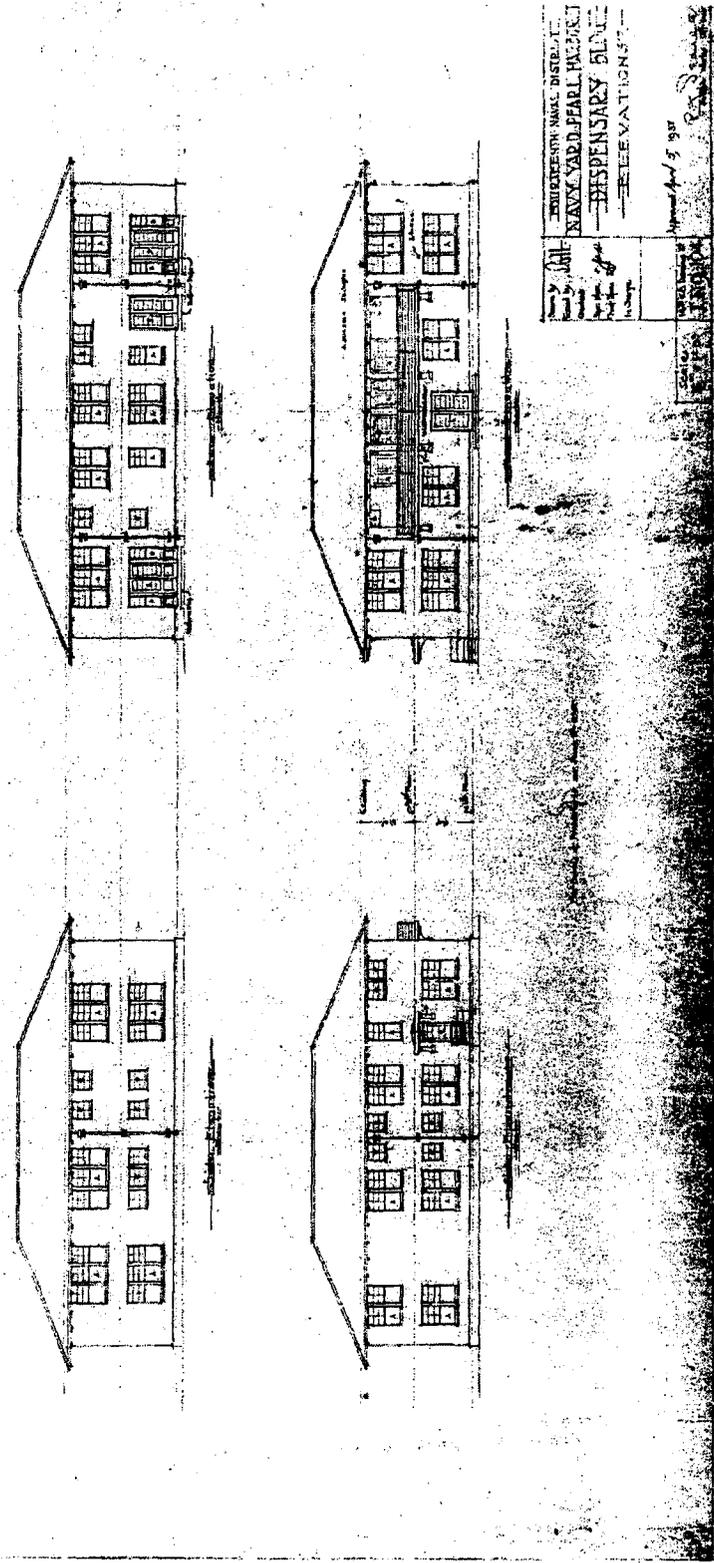
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Original First Floor Plan (Drawing No. I-N9-102, dated 4/5/1937) (reduced, not to scale)



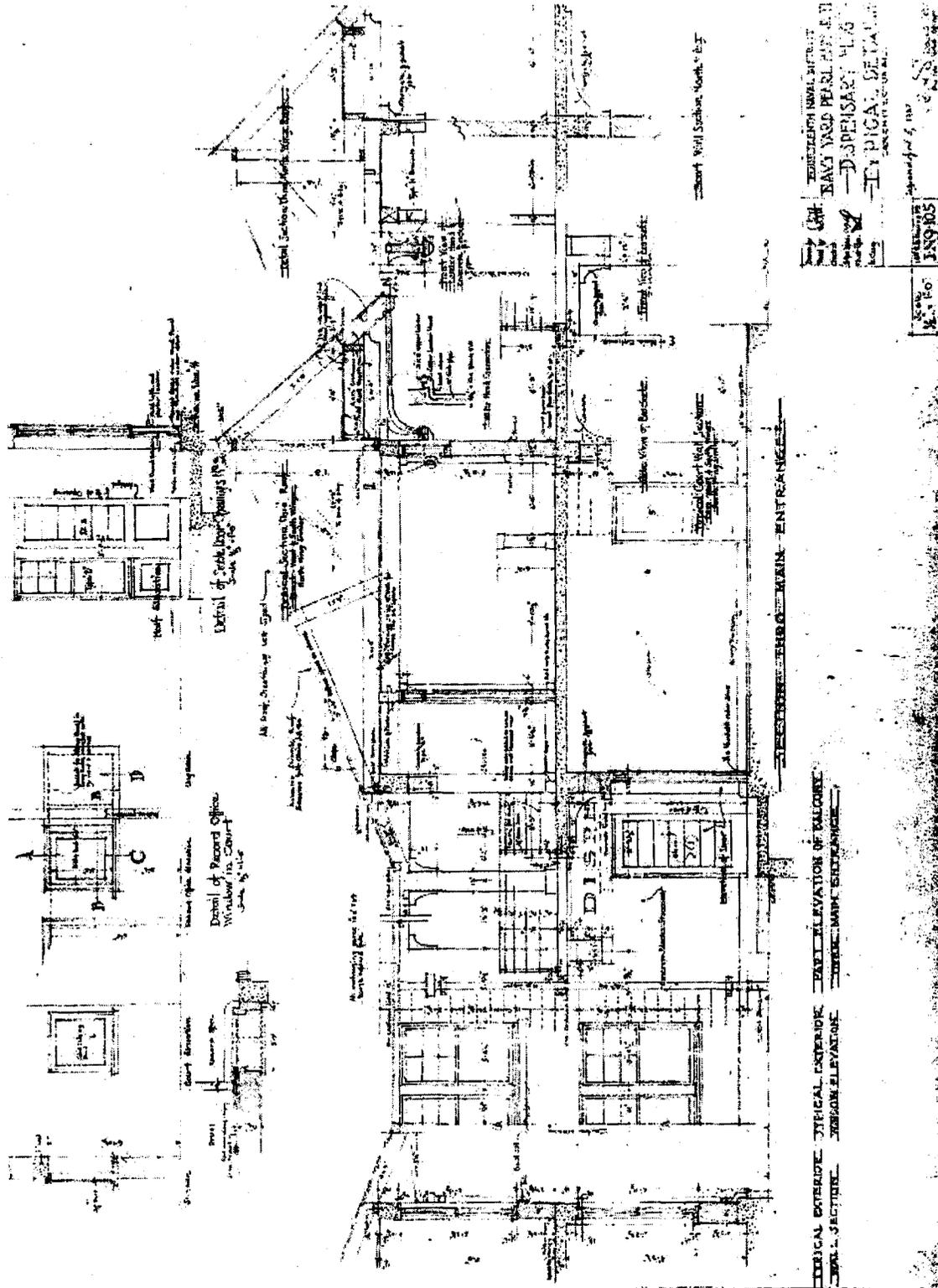
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, NAVY YARD DISPENSARY
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Original Exterior Elevations (Drawing No. I-N9-104, dated 4/5/1937) (reduced, not to scale)



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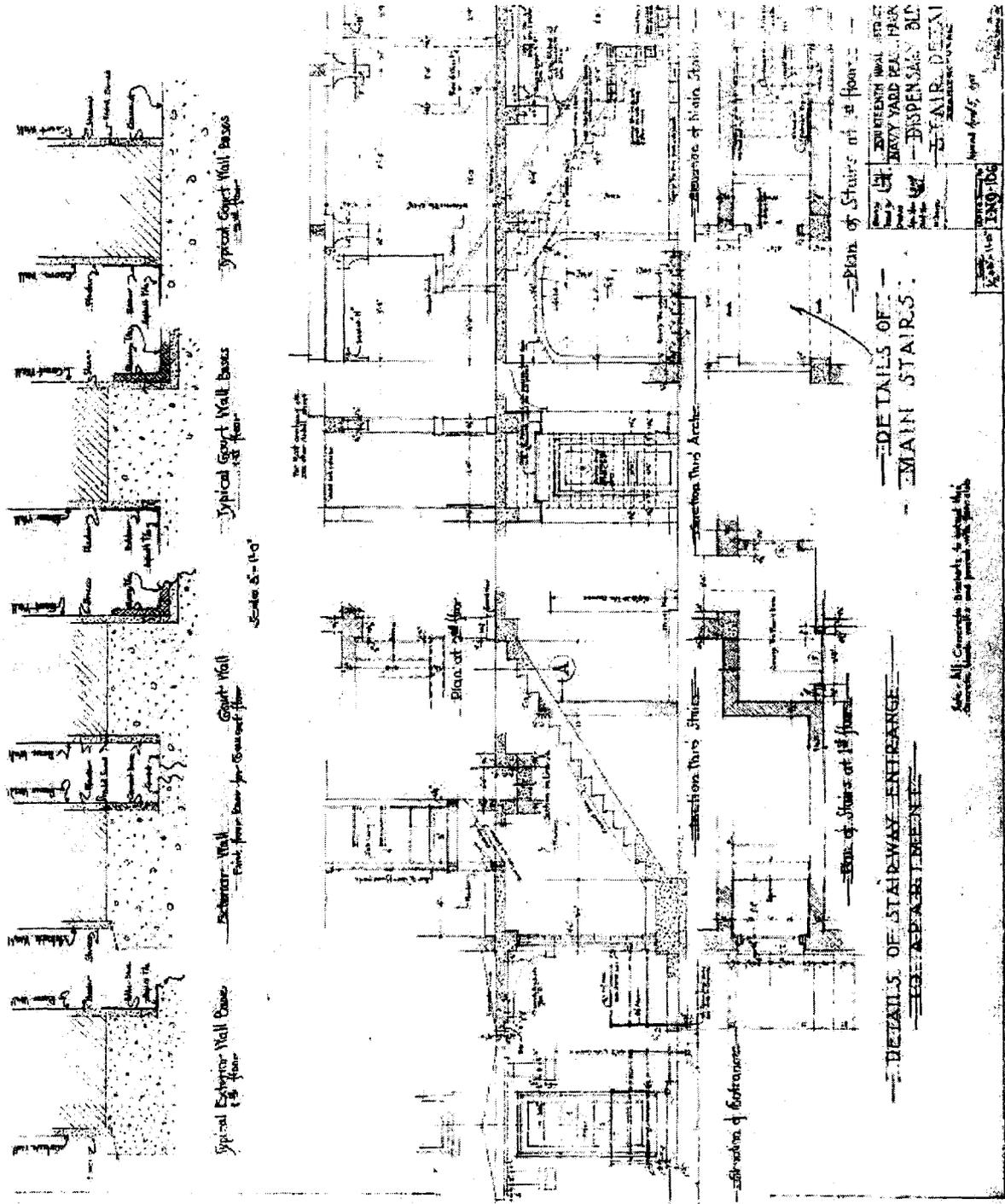
Original Typical Details (Drawing No. I-N9-105, dated 4/5/1937) (reduced, not to scale)



U.S. NAVAL ARCHITECTURE
 PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
 NAVY YARD DISPENSARY
 (Facility No. 140)
 DRAWING NO. I-N9-105
 DATE 4/5/1937
 ARCHITECT
 ENGINEER

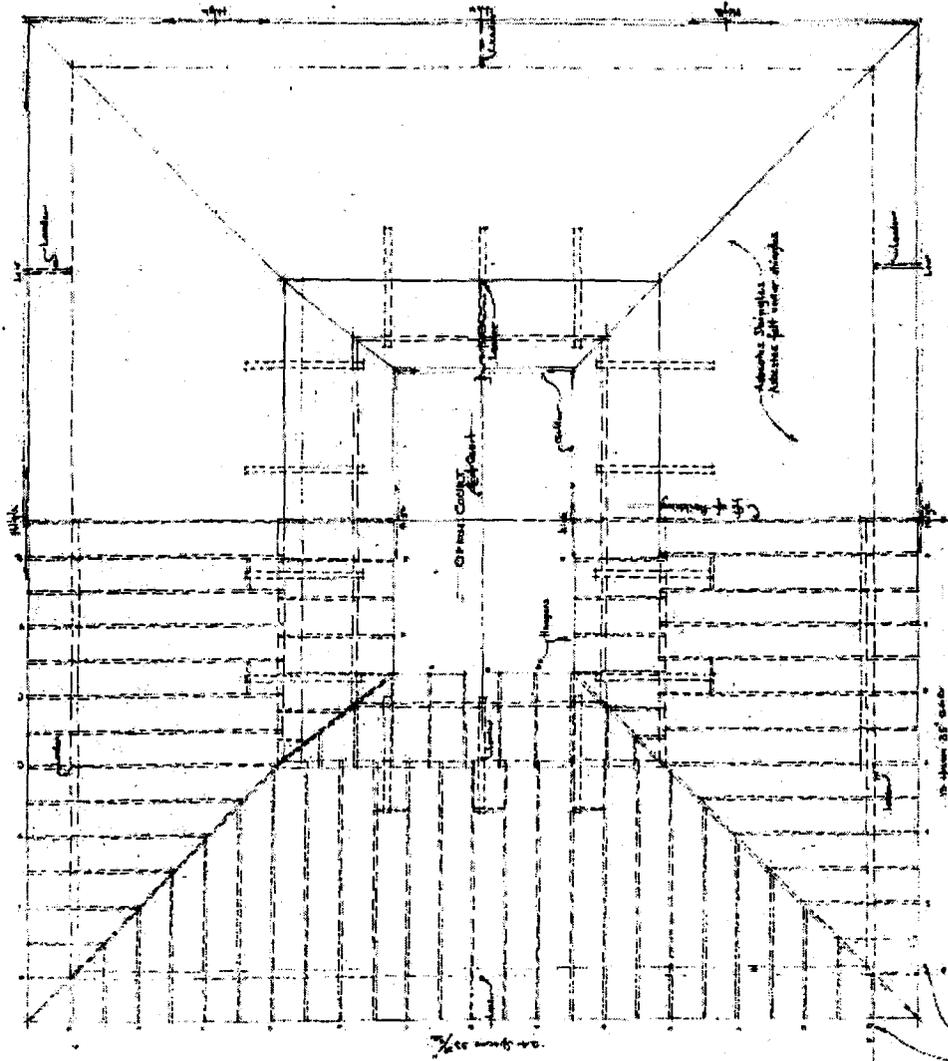
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Original Stair and Wall Details (Drawing No. I-N9-106, dated 4/5/1937) (reduced, not to scale)



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Original Roof Framing Plan (Drawing No. I-N9-107, dated 4/5/1937) (reduced, not to scale)

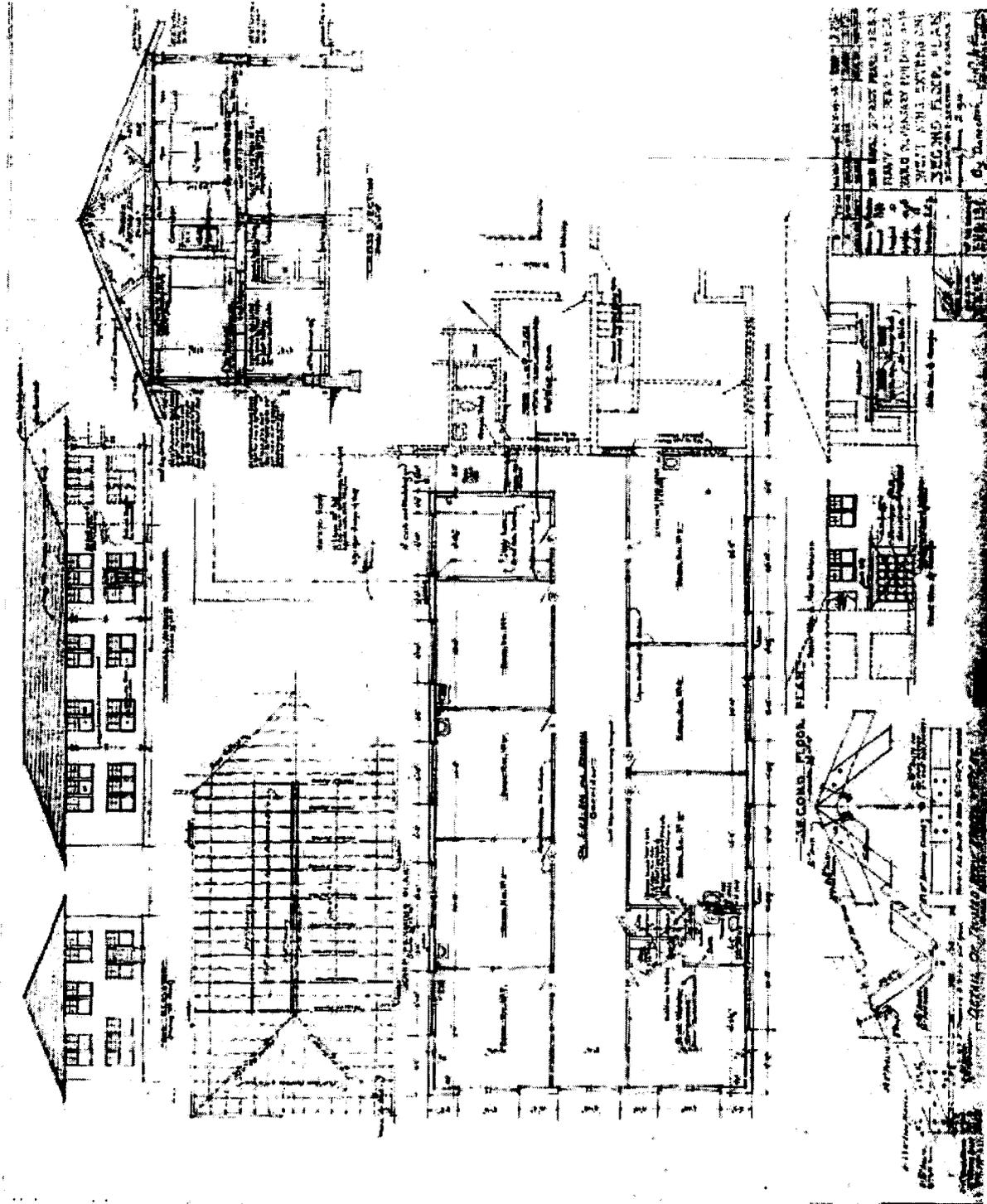


U.S. NAVAL ARCHITECTURE
 ENGINEERING DIVISION
 NAVY YARD DISPENSARY
 PEARL HARBOR, T.H.A.
 DRAWING NO. I-N9-107
 SHEET NO. 14 OF 14
 DATE 4/5/37
 DESIGNED BY
 CHECKED BY
 APPROVED BY

Location of Center Rafters
 Allow 1/2" per foot fall for center
 Each truss to have 3 struts
 All roof rafters to be 2x12, 2x10, 2x8, 2x6
 Joists to be 2x8, 2x6, 2x4
 Trusses to be 2x8, 2x6, 2x4
 All framing to be spaced 16" o.c. unless otherwise noted

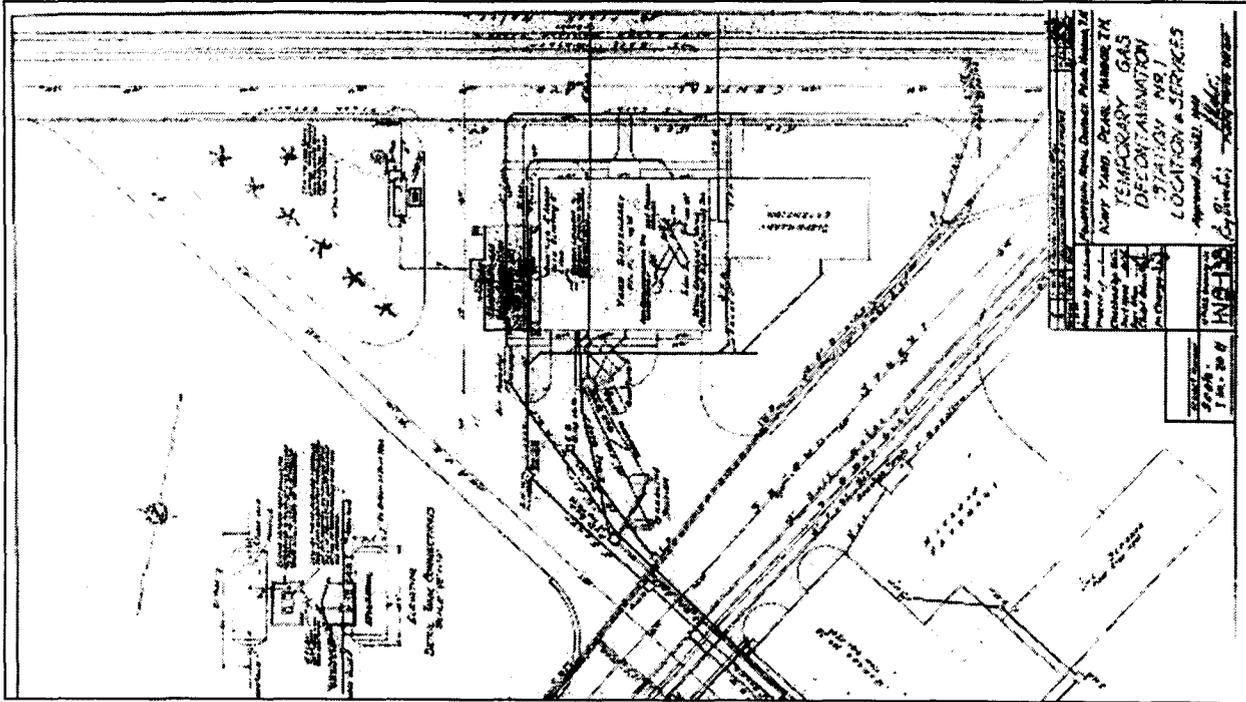
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West Wing Extension – Second Floor Plan, Elevations, Section, and Details
(Drawing No. I-N9-131, dated 7/7/1941) (reduced, not to scale)



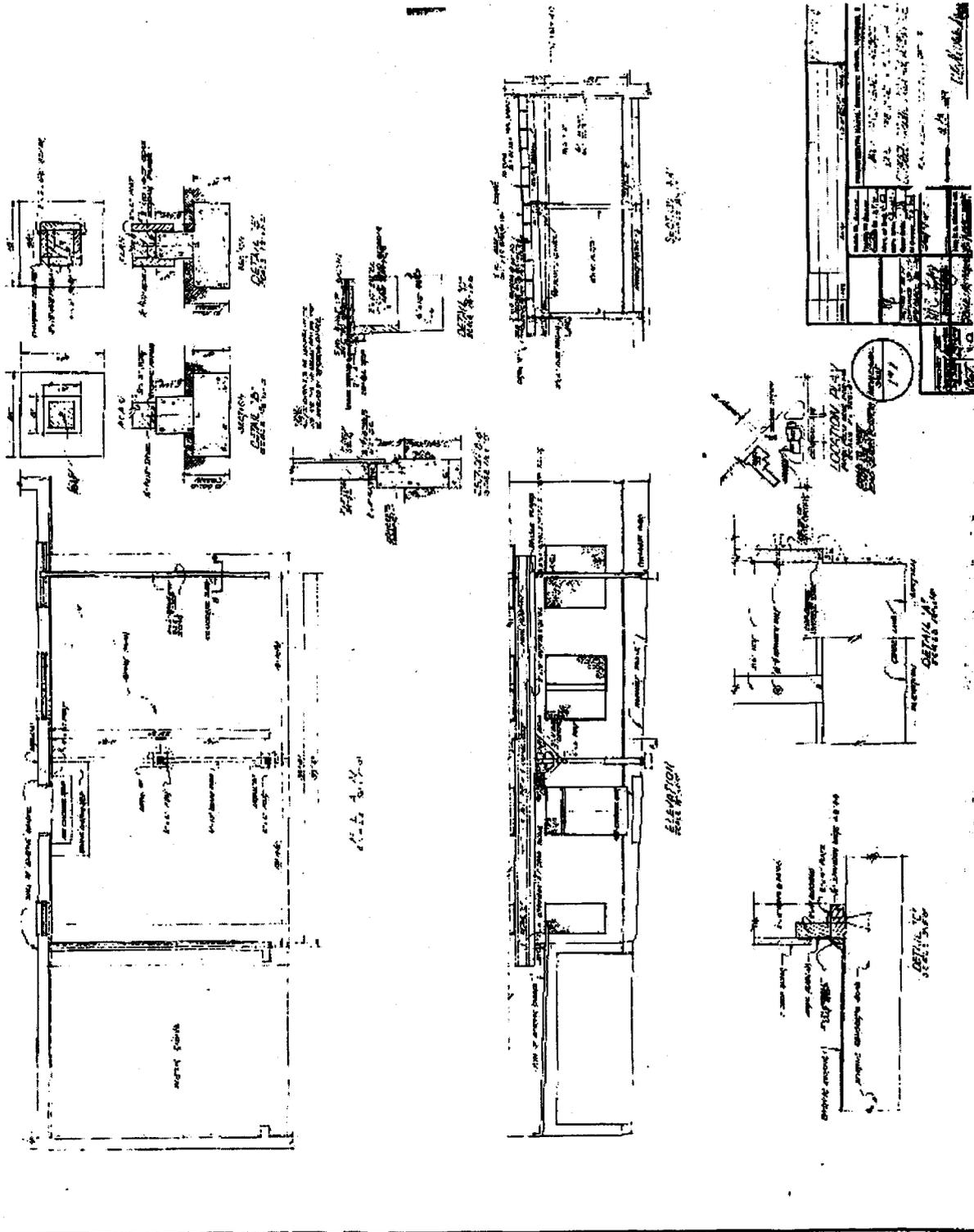
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Location and Services Plan (Drawing No. I-N9-138, dated 3/30/1942) (partial drawing, reduced, not to scale)



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Covered Parking Area for Ambulances – Plan, Elevation, Section, and Details
(Drawing No. I-N13-155, dated 2/3/1943) (reduced, not to scale)



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Usage of Floor Space – First and Second Floor Plans (Drawing No. I-N9-312, dated 2/2/1950) (reduced, not to scale)

