

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MONTEREY STOREHOUSE
BUILDING NO. 66
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard, Facility No. 66)
Avenue D, opposite Facility No. 167 & adjacent to Facility No. 71
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HABS HI-490
HI-490

HABS
HI-490

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, MONTEREY STOREHOUSE BUILDING NO. 66 (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard) (Facility No. 66)

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Location: Avenue D Opposite Facility 167 and Adjacent to Facility 71
Pearl Harbor Naval Base
City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

This building is at UTM coordinates 04.608590.2361380 and is within the boundaries of the Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard as defined in the location section of the overview report HI-483.

Significance: Facility No. 66 has been determined to be a contributing element to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark. It was originally constructed in 1921 as a storehouse facility for the shipyard. It is of a distinctive type and period of construction that was implemented during the development of the Naval base between World War I and World War II. Facility 66 has been grouped with adjacent Facility 71 and former Facility 69. These two structures are the only remaining examples of this type of wood-framed storehouse construction in the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark. The 1998 Pearl Harbor Cultural Resource Management Plan has Facility 66 listed as a Category I structure indicating that it is a historic property for long-term preservation and maintenance.

Description: This building is a utilitarian structure with functional detailing. It is a one-story, wood-framed building with reinforced concrete footings and concrete slab floor with a perimeter curb. It has a symmetrical double gable roof form with a 3 in 12 slope and a monitor roof over the central bay of the building. The eaves overhang and the rafters are plumb cut. The roofing material is corrugated aluminum with corrugated aluminum end wall flashing and caulking. It replaces the previous corrugated metal roofing and the original 1"x6" sheathing and rubberoid roofing. The complex wood truss roof framing is original. The trusses, and struts of the wall framing are also wood dimensional lumber and the posts are timber. The exterior wall surfaces are a combination of older corrugated metal and newer corrugated aluminum siding.

The original dimensions of the building were 140'-6" x 90'-6". In 1922, a year after its construction, Facility 66 was extended approximately 160' at the north end of the structure. The building now measures over 300'-0" x 90'-0" in its largest dimensions. The length of the building can be segmented into 15, approximately 20' bays and the width into a central 30'-0"-wide bay flanked by two, approximately 15'

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bays to each side. The building stands over 25' tall at the roof ridge and the entire floor area is over 27,000 square feet.

The windows are typically wood-framed, triple-sash, 27-light (9-lights per sash) units. In the clerestory monitor each sash is fixed with one triple ganged window per bay, centered and spaced at equal intervals to create a simple and uniform fenestration pattern that helps light the interior of the storehouse. The windows under the main roof at floor level have a fixed middle sash and a sliding sash to each side with exterior metal screens at the operable sashes. With the inclusion of doors at this level, windows are typically located at every other bay. The building has typical large warehouse-type wood sliding doors. The end doors were made large enough for access of a boxcar of flatcar with narrow gauge rails running through the center of the building. The rails at Facility 66 have been removed or covered over, but they remain at Facility 71. Originally the end doors were 18'-0" x 7'-3 7/8" with two, 24-light panels over a single panel of diagonal 7/8" thick tongue-and-groove boards with v-joints. The sliding doors at the east and west side elevations of the building are smaller measuring only 9'-11" x 5'-3 5/8" with a single panel of 16-light windows over the same tongue-and-groove wood panel. Some of these doors have been removed from the east and west sides of the building and replaced with corrugated metal sliding panels. The top and bottom panels of the south end doors have been replaced with plywood and the middle panel of 24-lights has been rotated 90°.

There have been some additions and alterations made to this building since its original completion. As noted earlier, the building was extended in 1922 to create additional storage space. Plans for a small office and adjacent bathroom in the southwest corner of the original building were shown on drawing number I-265 dated July 15, 1921. Other original drawings and a historic photo show a pair of 9-light sliding glass windows and a 2'-8" x 6'-8" door installed at the west corner of the south wall. However, sometime prior to 1980 these windows and door were removed and replaced with corrugated metal panels. A 1980 photograph shows a triple and two double pairs of three-light wood-framed casement windows installed at the southeast corner of the building along with a 3'x7' five-panel wood door. These changes were probably in response to modifications that were being made to the interior of the building at that time. Currently there is a small toilet facility at the southwest corner and the walls of the southeast corner are finished with either Masonite or plywood. It is unknown exactly what and when modifications were implemented. The only other slight difference is at the roof structure where the framing and plywood sheathing at the newer north end extension differ slightly from the tongue-and-groove sheathing and wood framing of the original roof. However these changes do not affect the appearance of the building as seen from the exterior.

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Historical Context: Facility 66 was part of a grouping of three similar and adjacent storehouse buildings in the Shipyard that were completed in the period between World War I and World War II. Originally built in 1921, it was the second storehouse completed after Facility 69 and before Facility 71. In Navy records the year of construction is listed as 1923, but historic photos show it was originally completed in October 1921 with the north extension following in November 1922.

A Yard Supply report noted that during the war there was a lack of sufficient storage space at Pearl Harbor. New materials were constantly coming in without a similar increase in materials being supplied or distributed. This necessitated the monthly re-stowage of thousands of square feet of warehouse space. This was done to maximize the use of available space and to store materials more efficiently. On the day Pearl Harbor was attacked all electronics material was located in Facility 66 as well as in Facilities 90, 418, and 449. It was later consolidated in Facility 167, which stands directly across the street from 66. Later through the war years the Survey and Sales Division of the Supply Department and Ordnance jointly occupied the north end of Facility 66. This building was also used as an annex to neighboring retail storeroom, Facility 71 as well as a storage space for turned-in material from ships. The smaller items that were waiting for repair, shipment, or to be surveyed were also stored here.

In 1998 it was proposed by the Navy for alterations to be made to Facility 66 that would still retain the historic fabric of the structure. Of the two remaining storehouses of this type left in the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark, it is the only one that maintains such a high level of integrity. The building continues to be used as a warehouse for various storage purposes.

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

Sources:

Nakahara, Kenneth
Historic Resources Inventory Form for Bldg #66. Prepared by Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Facilities Planning & Programming for State Historic Preservation Office. 1980.

National Archives II, Still Photo Collection
Photos in group RG71CA.

NAVPACFAC: Plan Files.
Drawings for Facility 66, numbers I-265 through I-270, 6453, I-NO1-196, I-NO6-328, I-NO6-570, 7000733, 7460626.

Pearl Harbor Navy Yard
Typescript manuscript with 8 chapters reporting on WWII activities of the Navy Yard's departments. From Robert F. Walden

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Collection, University of Hawaii Hamilton Library, Hawaii & Pacific Room. n.d.

Wilson, Michael D.

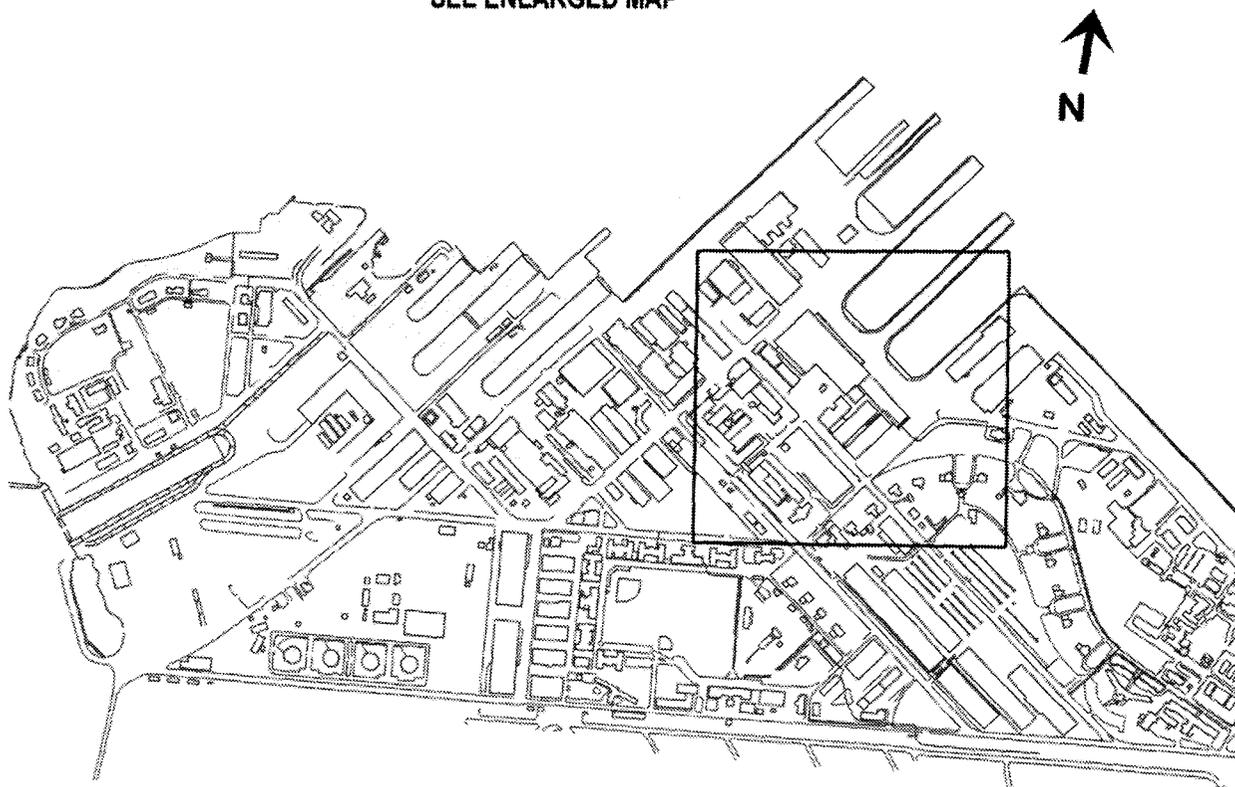
1997 Letter Report dated 19 June 1998 from Chairperson and State Historic Preservation Officer to Stanford B.C. Yuen, By Direction, Commander, Naval Base Pearl Harbor on Section 106 Compliance (NHPA) Proposed Alterations to Building 66 and 71, U.S. Naval Base.

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 Historical Architect NAVFAC Hawaii. 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 was conducted for this report between July 2001 and December 2001.

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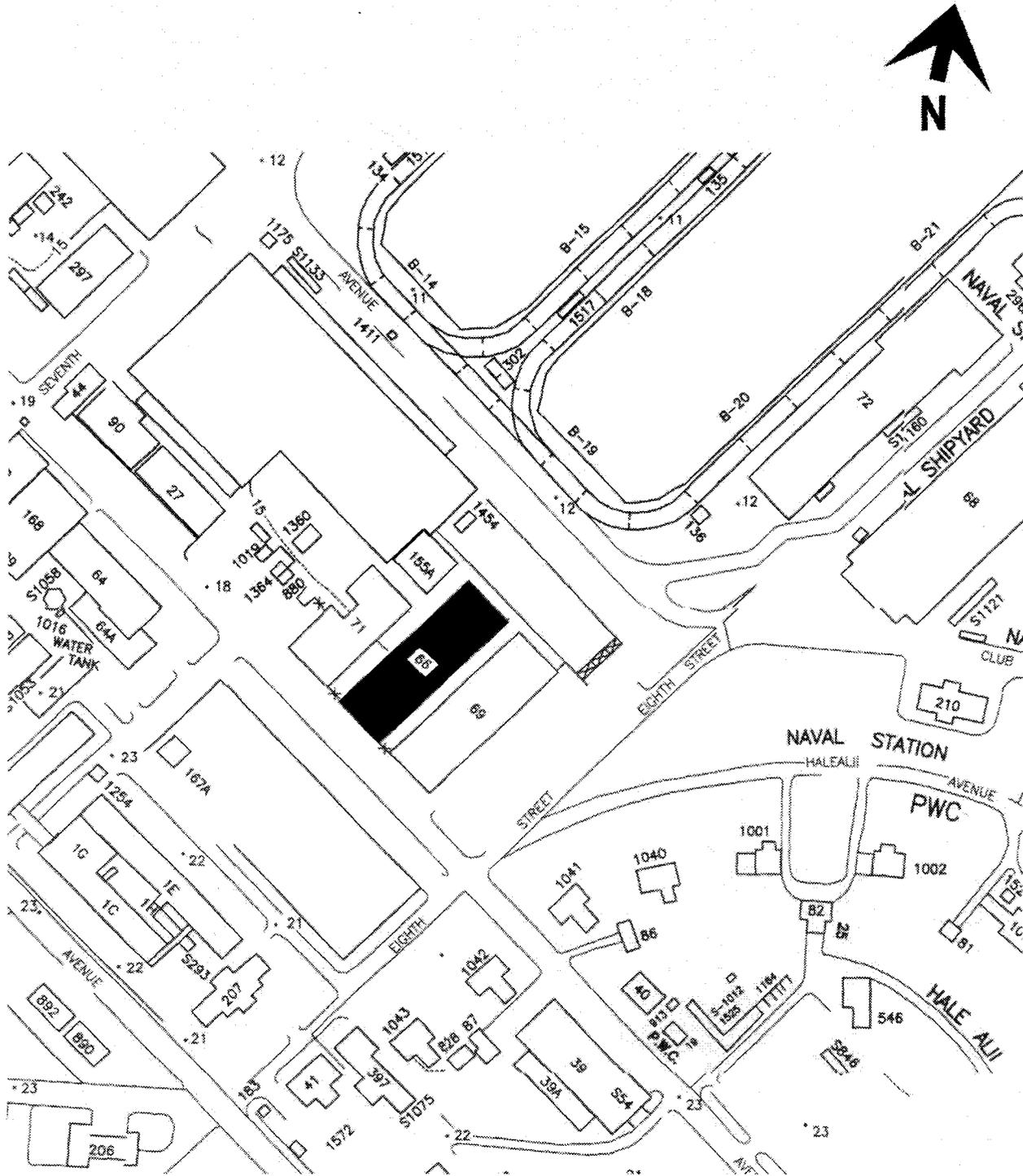
Shipyard Map

SEE ENLARGED MAP



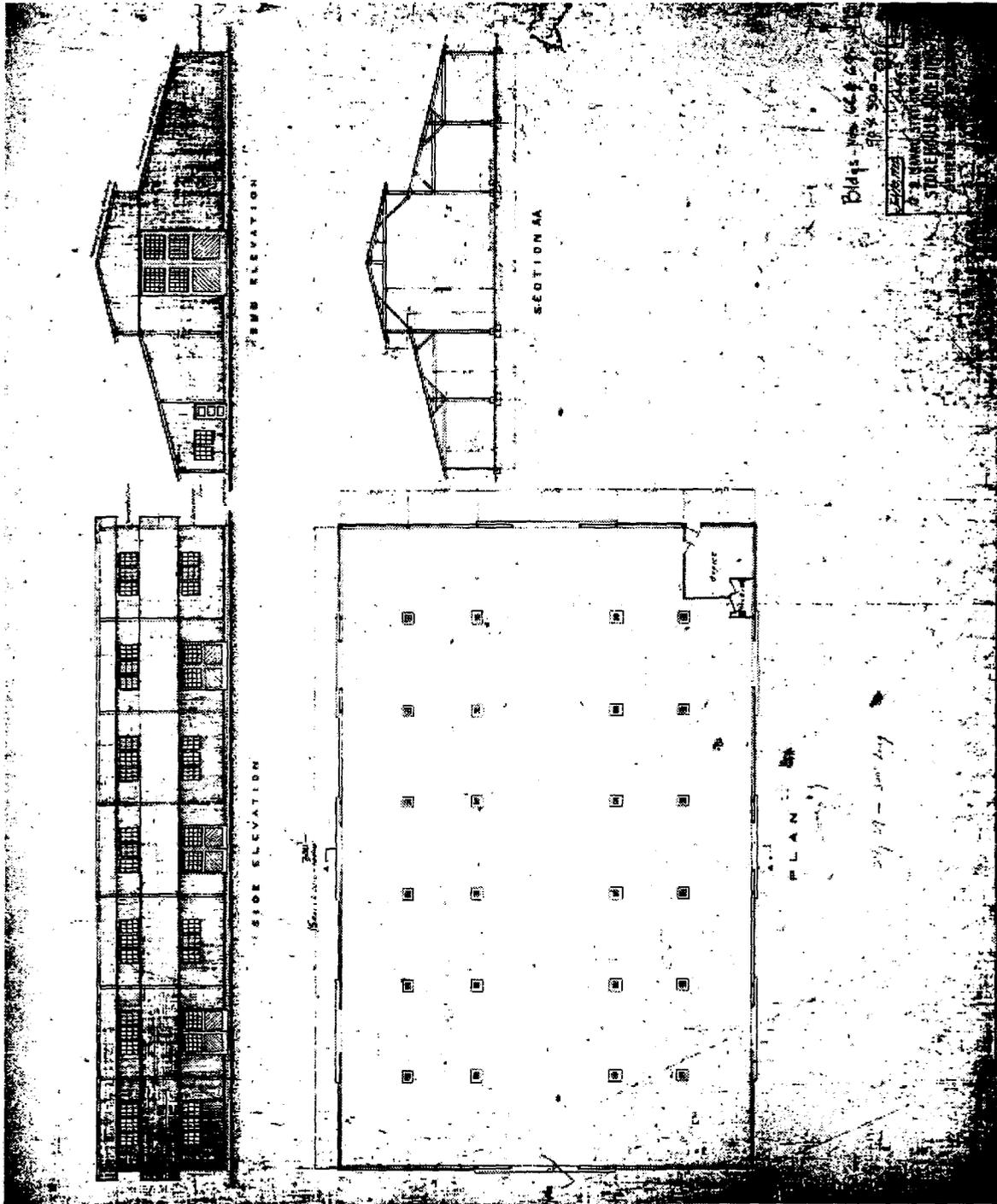
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Enlarged Area Map (reduced, not to scale)



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General Plan and Elevations (Drawing No. 6453, dated 7/15/1921) (reduced, not to scale)



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Re-Roofing Roof Plan, Cross Section, Elevation and Details with Plot Plan and Location Map (Drawing No. 7000733, dated 10/12/1971) (reduced, not to scale)

