

U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Barracks
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Marine Barracks Complex)
(Building No. 277)
Neville Way, at corner of Russell Way
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HABS No. HI-176

HABS
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2-PEHA,
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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

**Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94107**

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Barracks
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Marine Barracks Complex)
(Building No. 277)

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Location: The Marine Barracks Complex is located in the southern portion of the historic Naval Station Pearl Harbor.

The Marine Barracks Complex is bounded on the northeast by Central Avenue, on the north by Avenue E, on the east by Ninth Street, on the southeast by South Avenue, and on the southwest by Seventh Street. The six two-story former barracks buildings (Buildings 277, 278, 280, 281, 285, 287) and the two former galley buildings (Buildings 279 and 286) are located together within the Complex and are sited around the perimeter of a central parade ground.

Present Owner: U.S. Navy

Present Occupant: U.S. Marine Band

Present Use: Administration, storage, practice rooms

Significance: The first buildings at the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor (Officer's Quarters and the Marine Barracks Building-now Puller Hall) were constructed in 1914 as part of the initial permanent post, making this complex the oldest Marine Garrison in Hawaii. The wooden barracks and galley buildings (Buildings 277 to 281, 285 to 287) of the Marine Barracks were constructed as part of the World War II buildup of the base, making the period of significance World War II. The Marine Barracks district is associated with an "event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Hawaii's history" (as part of the oldest Marine garrison and second largest Marine Barracks in Hawaii). Additionally, the structures embody "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction" (U.S. Department of Interior 1991: 3). Although the structures have received minor alterations, the district's basic integrity has not been impaired. The structures in the Marine Barracks Complex form a distinct and historically significant district.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

In 1872, Major General John M. Schofield, Commander of the Army Division of the Pacific and previously Secretary of War, visited Hawaii to evaluate the defense potential of various Hawaii ports. He recommended that Pearl Harbor be developed as a U.S. military base. In the ensuing Reciprocity Treaty of 1876, King David Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Kingdom granted the U.S. Navy permission to develop Pearl Harbor in return for allowing Hawaiian sugar to enter U.S. markets duty-free. The Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States in 1898.

The perceived threat of Japan following the Russo-Japanese war spurred many to urge the U.S. government to develop a Navy facility in Hawaii. In 1908 Congress allocated \$3,100,000 to improve the Pearl Harbor channel and develop a base there. By 1912 a dry-dock, a naval magazine, storehouses, and many other structures had

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been completed. In March 1912 a contract was awarded for the construction of the concrete Marine Barracks (Building 221-now Puller Hall) and Officer's Quarters (Buildings 201-204). These buildings were completed in 1914.

In the two decades between World War I and World War II very little construction was undertaken at the Marine Barracks. In 1918-19, the theater (Building 222) and the Marine exchange (Building 223), one-story reinforced concrete structures, were completed. In 1926, recreational facilities and site improvements, such as storm sewers, were installed at the Marine Barracks. In 1928, laundry operations were started and a Heat Plant (Building 224) and Laundry (Building 273) were constructed. In 1930, the roads and electrical distribution system were improved.

In 1939, the Marines began to strengthen their forces in response to the war in Europe. Bids were let for the construction of a 750-man Marine barracks unit at Pearl Harbor which was to house one of the new "mobile defense battalions" of Marines from San Diego. "This work will include four 2-story barracks blgds (sic) and one 1-story building for galley and mess hall. The \$300,000 estimate does not cover equipment, roads, walks or other facilities. The buildings will be situated in the present Marine Barracks area at the P.H. navy yard" (Advertiser 29Nov39).

On 7 May 1940, the 3d Defense Battalion, FMF, was attached to the Barracks at Pearl Harbor upon arrival from the East Coast of the United States, and was quartered in the new semi-permanent frame barracks erected at Ewa and Mauka of the main Marine Barracks establishment and parade grounds. On 23 September of the same year, advance elements of this battalion sailed for Midway Atoll to establish defenses at that place. From this time on, the Barracks became a central base and staging point for Fleet Marine Force Base defense units destined for duty on the Pacific islands.

The Marine Barracks, which consisted of Barracks Detachment Companies A and B at Pearl Harbor in 1941, carried out a threefold mission of providing Yard security, enforcing traffic regulations and maintaining proper police and order. As the strength of the command grew, it became necessary to increase the number of buildings. In January 1941, the command was comfortably housed in a three story concrete building and a temporary wooden building (capacity about 100 men). Additional frame barracks on the reservation, formerly occupied by Defense Battalion personnel, were allocated to post personnel commensurate with their rapid growth.

A group of one-story wood-framed warehouse buildings with corrugated metal roofs were constructed in 1940; these included: Building 282, exchange warehouse; Building 283, now a PW shop and maintenance storage facility; and Building 284, now operational storage and administrative offices. Also constructed in 1940-41: Building 212, the Brig; Building 291, now used as a reserve training building; Building 292, retail warehouse; and Buildings 1032, 1033, 1034, small storage buildings on the perimeter of the site.

Construction continued at the Marine Barracks during the War Years. The second building boom associated with the preparations for World War II resulted in the construction of the majority of the structures that currently remain at the Marine Barracks Complex. These include: Building T-11, a Quonset hut used by the Fire Department; Building 220 - the Brig; Building 225 - the boiler plant and Building 227 - the Laundry (both now demolished); Building 226, serving as operational storage, was constructed in the warehouse area. The swimming pool was constructed in 1943

and Building 255, an adjacent bathhouse was built a year later. During this period, Structures S-217 and 218, electrical substations, were built.

The end of World War II brought to an end the major construction program at Pearl Harbor. The general phase-down following World War II was temporarily suspended by the Korean War in 1950. Although some building was undertaken to support the war in Korea, most construction work consisted of modernizations to existing structures or the replacement of outdated facilities.

Post-war construction at Marine Barracks Pearl Harbor included additional recreational facilities, such as the wading pool (#933), the handball court (#928), playing field (#1243), and Quick Field (now demolished); and the commemorative flagpole (#1024). The Service Station and Garage, a one-story concrete block structure, and underground storage tank (Buildings 599 and 597) were built. Also constructed during this period were Building 1031, Laundry Maintenance Shop, a one-story concrete block and steel roof structure; Cold Storage (Building 268), and Carports for the Officers Quarters (Buildings 1276 and 791-794). Recent construction at the Marine Barracks includes: Public Toilets (#1282) at the recreational fields; the parachute drying tower, new NCO Quarters (Building 1304) and Married Officer's Quarters (Building 1168); and a new BEQ (Building 1633).

B. PHYSICAL HISTORY

Note: the six barracks buildings at the Marine Barracks Complex, Buildings 277, 278, 280, 281, 285, and 287, were built from the same standard plans, and were identical at the time of their completion in 1941. Although renovations to each building have varied over the years, the buildings still remain generally very similar, particularly on the exterior. Thus, the following descriptions refer to all six of the barracks buildings, with any unique change to a building included in the separate description for that structure (Building 277 is described here).

1. Date of erection: 1940-1941. The original plans are dated 1939, with final approval of the drawings by the "Marine Resvn" dated May 1941.
2. Architect: A note on the drawings indicates that the plans for the two-story barracks were modifications of standard Bureau of yards and Docks drawings. The original designer of the plans is unknown.
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants: U.S. Marines and U.S. Navy
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: U.S. Navy
5. Original plans and construction: each of the six two-story barracks buildings were originally approximately 16,800 s.f. each and are of wood-framed construction with a post and beam foundation.

The barracks buildings are H-shaped in plan. As originally constructed, the upper and lower floors of the barracks buildings were nearly identical and symmetrical about the central axis. Two entrances in the central bay led to a hall and open stairwells. This central portion contained two large latrine areas with group showers, storage rooms, and two small rooms with private heads for officers. The end wings were the open dormitories areas. The buildings were electrified, but had no HVAC systems.

6. Alteration and Additions: The barracks have generally received interior alterations over the years, with the exception of Building 277, which is almost entirely intact. In the post-war period (c. 1948-56) many of the buildings were rehabilitated for other uses such as administration, classrooms and storage. However, for the most part, the exteriors of the buildings retain their historic integrity. The most noticeable change to Building 277 is the installation of resilient tile over the original wood floors.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The two-story H-shaped and single-story T-shaped hipped and gable-roofed wooden buildings in the Marine Barracks complex are all of a simple post and beam wood construction with little ornamentation. The buildings are not architecturally distinguished, however, they form a distinct and historically significant district and serve as relatively intact examples of standard military designs.
2. Condition of Fabric: Good

B. Description of Exterior:

- a) Overall Dimensions:: In the original section of the H-shaped plan, the wings are 100 feet long and 28 feet wide. The central section, between the two wings, is also 100 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has protruding sections at the middle on both sides, 5 feet deep in the rear and 2 feet deep at the front., both 34 feet wide. All buildings except 287 have a small single-story shed-shaped boiler room on the back of the central section, which is 6 feet or 10 feet deep by 12 feet wide. The buildings are approximately 29 feet high at the top of the roof ridge.
- b) Foundations: All six of the two-story former barracks buildings have wood post and beam foundation supported on concrete piers.
- c) Walls: All original exterior walls are 2 x 6 wood studs with 1 x 8 horizontal wood shiplap siding on the exterior face.
- d) Structural system, framing: The buildings are wood framed construction, with wood floor framing and wood studs walls. The roof framing consists of light-frame trusses.
- e) Porches: Each building has a wood or concrete stepped entry platform at each entry door, typically two on the front side, and two on the rear side. Each front entry typically has a small sloped roof attached to the wall over it, constructed of 2 x 6 joists supported by a triangular wood bracket.
- f) Openings:
 - 1) Doorways and windows: Each building has two double-doors on the front elevation symmetrically located, and a single door located at the back leading into each wing at the intersection with the central section. All doors have

simple wood casing. The double-doors on the front elevation originally had screened transoms; these have been infilled with glass or plywood in buildings where central air-conditioning has been installed.

- 2) Windows: The wings have six-over-six double-hung wood windows in groups of two or three. The central portions of the buildings have six-over-six double-hung wood windows in groups of two, three sets on each floor. The latrine areas on each end of both floors of the central section of the buildings have six-lite or narrow single-lite wood hopper windows. All windows have a simple wood casing and sill.
- g) Roof: The roofs are hipped and covered with asphalt shingles. The buildings have exposed rafter ends at the eaves, and wood brackets at the roof extensions. Metal gutters extend around the entire roof perimeter with metal downspouts.

C. Description of Interior

- a) Floor Plans: The buildings generally have retained their original layout; the most common change is that interior walls have been constructed or partial-height partitions have been erected within the original open dormitory areas.

The existing floor plans, which indicate the existing original walls and walls that were added later, are attached.

- b) Stairways: One stairway is located at each end of the central section of each building. These wood stairs have a simple wood railing on each side and wood treads. All of the stair treads have been covered with another material, typically a vinyl composition tile.
- c) Flooring: The original flooring is wood T&G, with concrete slab floor at the latrine areas with ceramic tile finish at the gang showers. The wood floor remains but has been covered with a variety of materials, including vinyl composition tile, sheet vinyl, and carpet. In the latrine areas that still function as a latrine, the concrete floor has been covered with sheet vinyl, vinyl tiles, or ceramic tile.
- d) Wall and ceiling finish: The original walls have a horizontal wood wainscot to a height of about 5'-0" with canec finish above and a 6" wood base with a quarter round at the floor, except at the latrine areas. The original ceilings are canec. At the latrines, the walls have a plastered wall to 7'-0" high, and vertical wood T&G above. The ceilings are also wood T&G. These original finishes are intact in nearly all areas of the buildings. In a few areas in some of the other buildings some original finishes have been replaced or covered with gypsum board or acoustic tiles. New interior walls are generally finished with gypsum board.
- e) Openings:
 - 1) Doorways and Doors: The original double doors leading from the central section into each wing were wood doors with four lites over two panels and screened transoms. Other interior doors were 5-panel wood doors. Some of these original doors were replaced with flush hollow-core wood doors. Doors located in new interior partitions are generally also flush hollow-core wood doors.

- 2) Windows: The interior window trim is simple wood casing. There are screened openings with the sill at a height of 7'-0" from the finish floor at the wall between the latrines and the central hallway.

f) Mechanical Equipment:

- 1) Ventilation and Air Conditioning: Originally ventilation was provided by the double hung windows, screened transoms over the entry doors and the double doors at the ends of the hallways, and the screened openings at the latrine areas. Currently air conditioning units have been placed in many of the windows.
- 2) Lighting: Ceiling-mounted lights are located in all rooms. The original lights were a simple ceiling-mounted fixture with a metal hourglass-shaped base and rounded glass diffuser. They were located in two rows of eight fixtures in the open wing areas, and one or two fixtures in the other rooms of the building. Fluorescent lights have been installed in parts of Building 277.
- 3) Plumbing: Plumbing lines were built to serve the two latrine areas, the two small private toilet rooms, and a storage tank in the small shed at the rear of each building. The original plumbing systems still remain.

D. Site:

1. Historic Landscape Design: The buildings were sited around a large, open grassy parade ground, which was lined along the perimeter with Monkeypod trees. The major streets along the outer edges of the Barracks Complex are also lined with Monkeypod trees. Various trees of other types, such as Coconut Palm, Royal Palm, Banyan, Norfolk Pine, and Mango trees were placed in various locations. Areas around the buildings were grass-covered. These features remain today.
2. Circulation: Sidewalks lead from the streets to the front and rear entries of the buildings. Other sidewalks connecting the streets run between the buildings.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: Original drawings and any drawings completed up to the present by the U.S. Navy or Marines for the original construction or later alterations to the site and the buildings are located at the U.S. Navy Pacific Division Headquarters Building Plan File Room, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. A copy of the original floor plan for the Mess Hall and Galley Buildings is included at the end of the report for those buildings.

The original floor plan for the Mess Hall and Galley Buildings, 279 and 286, are numbered 136359 and K-N4-138. These plans are on microfiche.

- B. Early Views: Photographs of the buildings under construction and just after completion are located at the National Park Service 14th Naval District Archives, directed by John Kroll. Views included exterior views of the barracks while under construction, various exterior views of the buildings after completion, and interior

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views of the mess hall (some with set tables), galley with cooking equipment and utensils, dormitory areas, and latrines showing original fixtures.

Photograph numbers and descriptions are as follows:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
14072	Interior at Galley
14073	Interior at Galley
14074	Marine Barracks - General Exterior View, 27 Feb 1941
13493	Marine Barracks for "One Battalion," 8 Mar 1940
13433	Parade Ground, 13 Mar 1940
13432	Interior, 1st Floor Barracks
13642	Interior at wing, 2nd Floor Barracks, 23 Apr 1940
13644	Interior at wing, 2nd Floor Barracks, 23 Apr 1940
13645	Interior at shower, Barracks 23 Apr 1940
13626	Interior at mess hall, 18 Apr 1940
13674	Interior at galley, 7 May 1940
13637	Interior at galley, 23 Apr 1940
13638	Interior at Wash Room, 23 Apr 1940
13640	Interior at wing, 2nd Floor Barracks, 23 Apr 1940
13480	Interior at mess hall, 10 May 1940
13506	"Temp Encampment for One Battalion," 13 Mar 1940
13505	"Temp Encampment for One Battalion," 13 Mar 1940
13737	"Improve Roads at Marine Barracks," 5 Jun 1940
13689	Coral Road, 14 May 1940
13690	Coral Road, 14 May 1940
13431	Exterior of Marine Barracks
13279	"Site of One Battalion Temporary Encampment," 8 Dec 1939
13811	Interior at galley
13812	Interior at galley
13860	"100 Man Barracks," 9 Aug 1940

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D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated

National Archives, Washington National Records Branch, 4205 Suitland Road, Suitland, Maryland 20409, ph. (301) 763-7411

E. Supplemental Material

Thirty-three photographs were taken with a 4" x 5" format camera, in accordance with HABS standards. The general views of the base and photographs of Building

277 are included with this report; The photographs taken of each building are included with the individual report for that building.

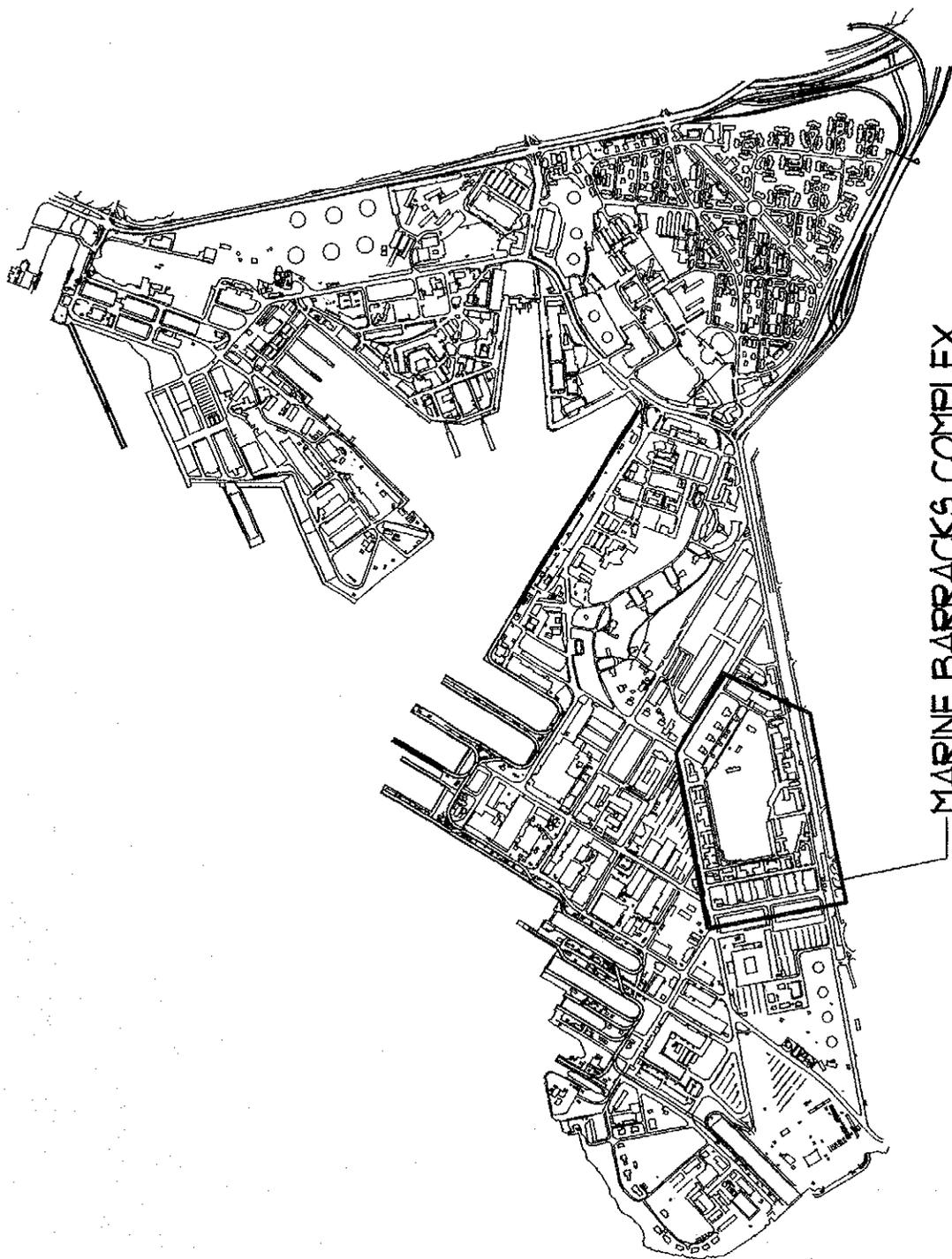
A map of the location of the Marine Barracks Complex within the Pearl Harbor Naval Facility and an existing site plan of the Marine Barracks Complex are included at the end of the this report.

Drawings of the existing floor plans for each building are included with the individual description of that building. These were compiled using renovation drawings and field measurements and photographs.

PART IV PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken, as part of a Historic Preservation Plan for the Marine Barracks Complex, from March through September 1994 by Spencer Mason Architects, as a subcontractor to Helber Hastert & Fee, under contract N62742-91-D-0064. Barbara Shideler, AIA of Spencer Mason Architects completed the historical research. The field investigations were done by Barbara Shideler, Glenn Mason, AIA, Katharine Bouthillier, Warren Lau, Julie Wagner, and Jean-Louis Loveridge of Spencer Mason Architects. Katharine Bouthillier and Barbara Shideler completed the report writing. The large-format photographs were produced to HABS standards by David Franzen of Franzen Photography.

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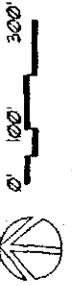
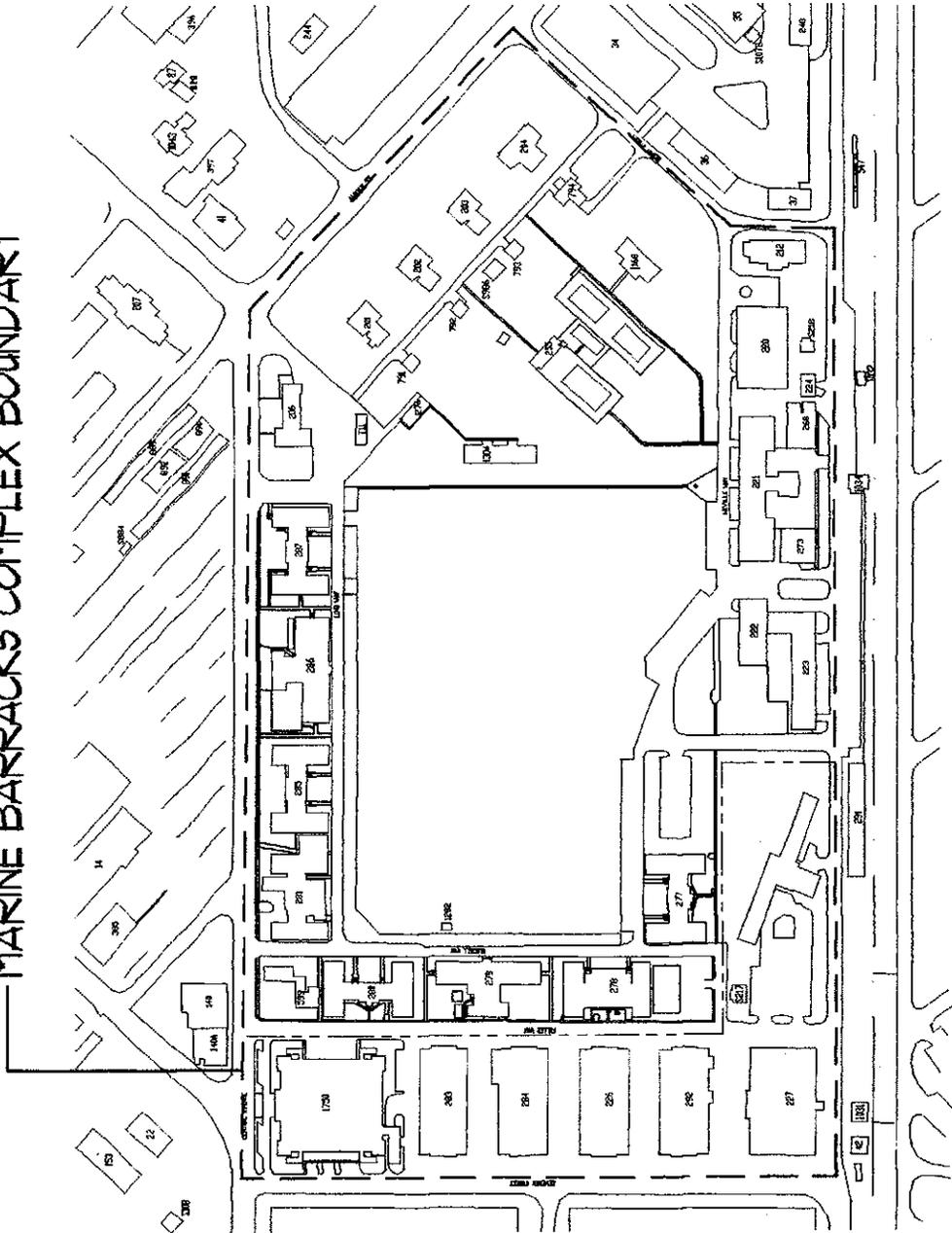
MARINE BARRACKS COMPLEX

PEARL HARBOR NAVAL COMPLEX, HAWAII



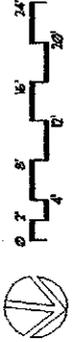
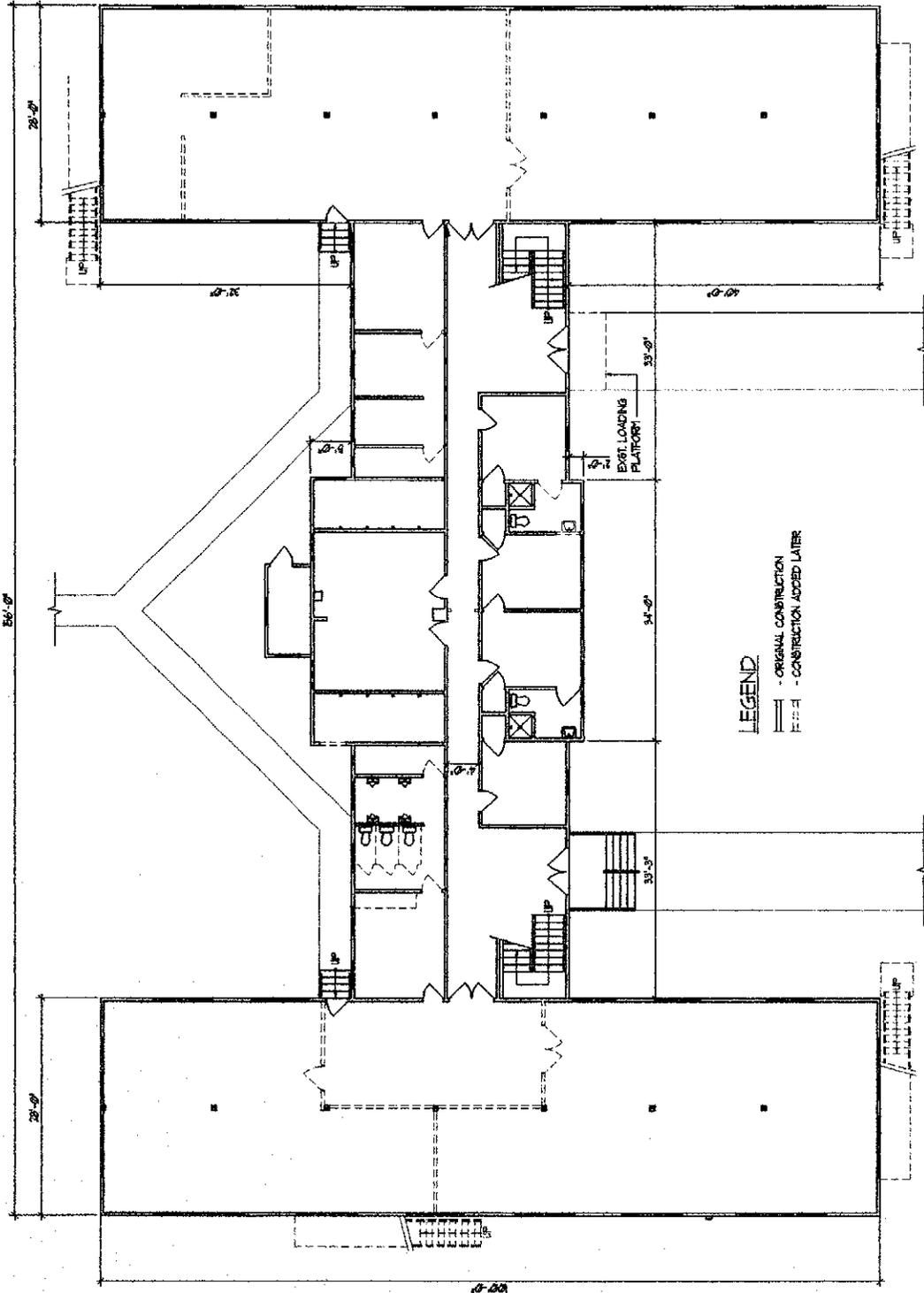
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MARINE BARRACKS COMPLEX BOUNDARY



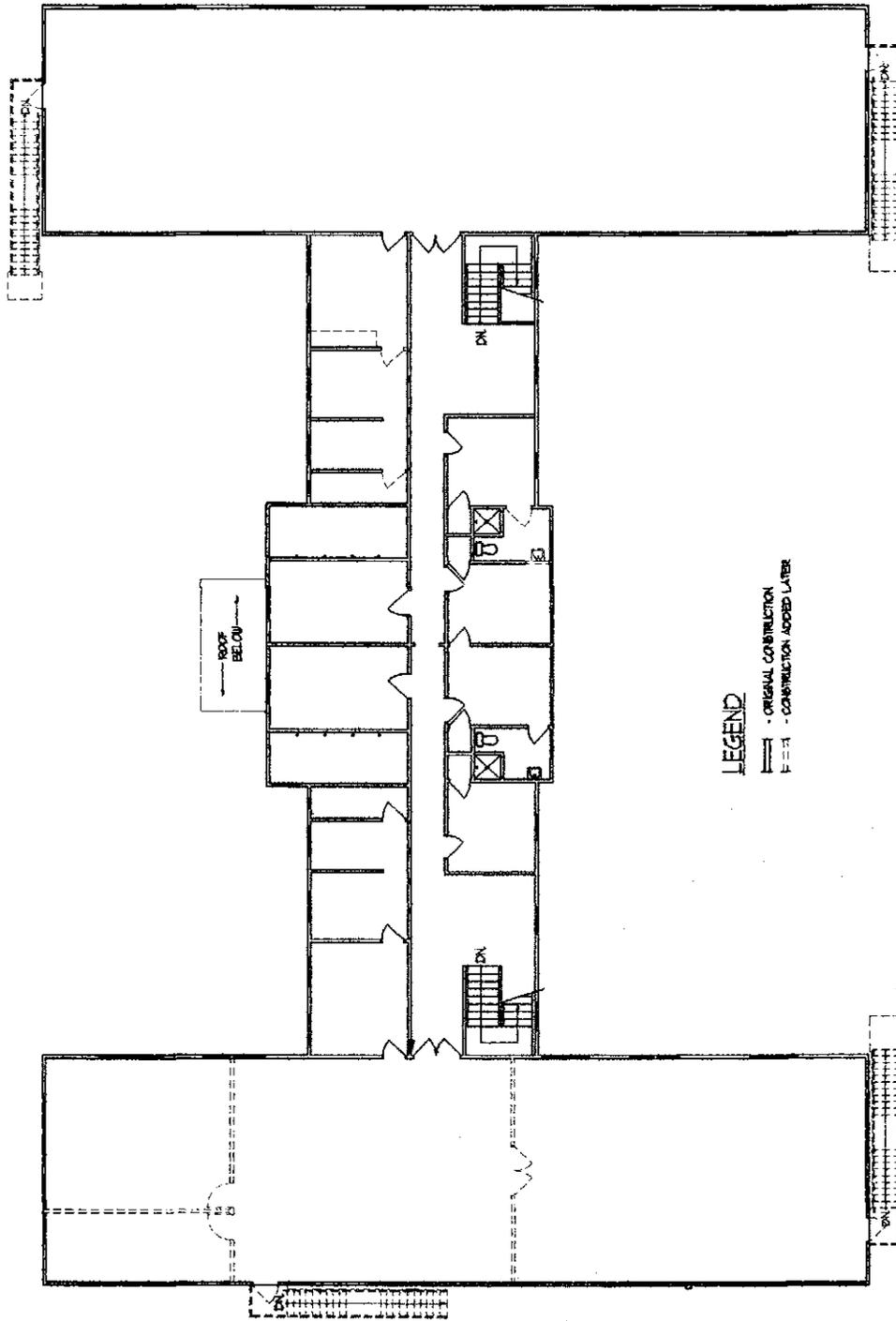
MARINE BARRACKS SITE PLAN

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EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN - BUILDING 271

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LEGEND

- ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION
- - - CONSTRUCTION ADDED LATER

EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN - BUILDING 271

