

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**  
**Various Locations Throughout Base**  
**Pearl Harbor**  
**Honolulu County**  
**Hawaii**

**HABS No. HI-387**

HABS  
HI-387

**PHOTOGRAPH**

**WRITTEN HISTORICAL DATA**

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY**  
**National Park Service**  
**Department of the Interior**  
**Oakland, California**

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

HABS No. HI-387

**Location:** There are numerous recreation facilities, dating from World War II or earlier, located within the boundaries of the National Historic Landmark portion of the U.S. Naval Base Pearl Harbor.

See HABS No. HI-60 for UTM coordinates of the base and HABS reports listed below for UTM coordinates of specific facilities.

**Present Owner:** U.S. Navy

**Present Use:** Various recreational activities

**Significance:** These structures are significant as part of the build up of the Navy base prior to and during WWII. Many of the structures have been used continuously for similar purposes since construction, providing a much-needed recreational outlet for Navy personnel. They are associated with the history of the military's provision of such facilities for morale and welfare, as well as for recreation.

For information on specific recreational facilities at Pearl Harbor, see the following:

Report Number	Fac. No.	Date	Report Name (all preceded by: U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor) / Location
HABS No. HI-403	222	1918	Gymnasium and Theater / Marine Barracks
HABS No. HI-25	S 664	1931	Swimming Pool / Naval Submarine Base
HABS No. HI-172	628	1931	Theater / Naval Submarine Base
HABS No. HI-340	S 196	1937	Enlisted Men's Swimming Pool / Ford Island
HABS No. HI-380	S 195	1938	Officers' Swimming Pool / Ford Island
HABS No. HI-416	161	1941	Bloch Recreation Center and Arena / Naval Station
HABS No. HI-296	89	1943	Theater / Ford Island
HABS No. HI-424	218	1943	Bowling Alley Building / Ford Island
HABS No. HI-29	S 1009	1944	Ward Field Grandstand / Naval Station
HABS No. HI-216	S 371	1945	Swimming Pool / Naval Magazine West Loch

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### BRIEF HISTORY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AT PEARL HARBOR

In the early decades of the installation the number of personnel on shore at Pearl Harbor was relatively small. Recreational activities included using the harbor waters for swimming, fishing, and boating. Minimal recreational facilities were provided near the various officer housing areas, as well as near the barracks buildings for the Marine Reservation, Submarine Base, and Naval Air Station. The early recreational facilities included ball fields, tennis and other types of courts, and bandstands. Only one pre-1930 recreational facility remains, the 1918 gymnasium (Fac. 222) at Marine Barracks. This former gymnasium is extant, but now used for storage. Another early recreation structure was a large, octagonal, open-air boxing ring. A Navy Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) building was built on the base by 1920. Both of these were located near the main gate and demolished before WWII.

Except for the last two mentioned above, the early base recreation facilities were designed for the men and families stationed here, not for the visiting fleet, which occasionally brought large numbers of ships and men to Hawaii. Recreational activities, rather than permanent facilities, were needed for these short-term visits. In addition to what the Navy planned and provided, the Territorial Government allocated \$75,000 for entertainment of officers and men, for the 1925 and 1928 visits of the fleet (*Honolulu Advertiser* 1925 and 1937). By 1934, the amount was down to \$20,000 and in 1937 only \$6,700 was appropriated (*Honolulu Advertiser* 1937).

A report on the history of the Fourteenth Naval District (U.S. Navy [1945]: 644) has a chapter on recreation and morale, which noted:

In the early days of the naval shore establishment within the 14th Naval District, there were few recreation facilities available to either officers or enlisted personnel. In 1930 efforts had been made to encourage intramural athletic contests between the service teams; yet as late as 1938 the only recreation center at the Navy Yard Pearl Harbor was a YMCA for the enlisted personnel which ran movies three nights a week and sponsored special interest classes such a bridge, ukulele, or camera clubs. The facilities for officers were equally limited.

Because Pearl Harbor was a relatively small naval establishment until the 1930s, not much money was allocated to it for recreation purposes. There were funds to build a new concrete bandstand at Hale Alii (Fac. 62) in 1936, which replaced an earlier wooden one. At the Submarine Base, as a cost-saving measure, the personnel there built their own swimming pool (Fac. S 664) and theater (Fac. 628) in 1931. Funding and/or labor for some recreational facilities built at Pearl Harbor in this decade were provided by the Depression-era Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. Captions on historic photos indicate that a roller skating rink and basketball courts were constructed as WPA projects (these are not extant). In the early decades of the twentieth century Navy personnel were expected to use recreational facilities in the civilian community as well as those at Pearl Harbor. During the late 1930s the growth of service and civilian personnel led to the realization that more recreational facilities were

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES  
HABS No. HI-387 (Page 3)**

needed on base. Several outdoor courts and pools were built during the 1930s, especially on Ford Island which received extra funding as a Naval Air Station. Most of these 1930s recreational facilities have been demolished and the few that remain have been modernized in subsequent decades. The pools built during this decade did not include bath houses with locker rooms for changing. Apparently such a building was not deemed necessary because each pool was located close to the barracks or officers' housing area that it served.

Swimming was not only considered recreation, but "was an important element of training" (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947: Vol. 1, 283). At least some of the pools at Pearl Harbor before and during WWII were used for training purposes, such as taking swimming tests, learning life-saving techniques, and practicing amphibious landings while in full uniform and gear.

Numerous World War II recreation facilities for the Navy were built at naval installations throughout Hawaii, under the CPNAB contract in the early 1940s and by Naval Construction Battalions in 1944-45. In May 1941 a Fleet and District Recreation and Morale officer was added to the 14<sup>th</sup> Naval District staff. One of his first objectives was the "immediate construction and equipment of a large athletic and recreation center near the fleet moorings where men might spend their liberty periods" (U.S. Navy [1945]: 646).

In the December 1941 issue of *Paradise of the Pacific* an article on "Fleet Recreation" described some of the new recreational facilities at Pearl Harbor and listed the others. By this date the number of recreational opportunities had grown:

Facilities for enlisted men are: twelve soft ball fields, four baseball fields, ten tennis courts, six hand ball courts, two volleyball courts, six basketball courts and four swimming pools.

For officers: Seven tennis courts, one badminton court, two paddle tennis courts, three swimming pools, one golf course of nine holes (Warren 1941: 103).

Many of those new facilities listed above were developed in the Aiea area on the bluff between Kamehameha Highway and the shoreline, and called Richardson Recreation Center. This complex was commissioned on July 4, 1941 and named for Rear Admiral J.O. Richardson because of his support of recreational facilities when he was Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet. It contained "a clubhouse, canteen, a large swimming pool, four handball courts, six tennis courts, archery range, gym house, track, one hardball diamond, one football field and six softball fields" (Fleet Recreation and Morale Office 1943: 1). These recreational facilities, concentrated in one area, comprised about half of the total on the base, because there was such a large number of visiting personnel to serve during WWII. The clubhouse, bath house (locker building), pool, and handball courts remain (Fac. 1, 2, S 21, and S 20), as do most of the ball fields. However, the ball fields have been modernized and greatly altered.

Other recreational facilities were added throughout the base during WWII, to be more convenient to the growing numbers of personnel living and working in specific areas. This included constructing such facilities within the established activities, such as

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**  
**HABS No. HI-387 (Page 4)**

Submarine Base, Marine Barracks, and Ford Island, and within the new parts of the expanding base, such as Waipio Peninsula and the new Navy and civilian housing areas. The WWII recreational facilities in the areas abandoned or redeveloped after the war have been demolished, but some in the established areas have been retained.

The Bloch Recreation Center and Arena (Fac. 161) [named after Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch who was Commandant of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base and the Fourteenth Naval District in the early 1940s] was the other major WWII recreation facility that supplemented the Richardson Recreation Center. This facility was intended for use both by personnel throughout the base and by those on visiting ships. It was centrally located near the main gate.

This center can accommodate 6,000 spectators for stage, boxing ring and movie shows. It provides a large basketball court under cover, ten bowling alleys, six pool tables, reading and writing rooms, a canteen and beer bar and a dance floor and lanai (Warren 1941: 103).

After the U.S. entered WWII in December 1941, the purpose of the recreation facilities and programs was to "contribute in some way towards maintaining the fighting spirit of the officers and men who man the ships of the Pacific Fleet" (Pacific Fleet Recreation Division 1944). One Navy pamphlet explained the importance of keeping military personnel occupied, citing the example of the French soldiers who were "bored to death" and thus, "very fertile ground for foreign propaganda" (*Pearls from Pearl Harbor* 1942: 32). The Navy was also concerned to maintain the mental balance of their sailors. After ships returned to Pearl Harbor from battle stations, the men needed recreational facilities to avoid "a boom in psychiatric cases," especially since the "ordinary sources of gayety [those with wine, women, and song] were swamped" (Hatcher 1943: 1348).

Many more recreational facilities had to be constructed during WWII, not just because of the increase in number of Navy personnel, but also because of the greater participation rate in athletics. Before WWII, the Navy considered most men on board ships to be spectators at recreational events, rather than participants. During WWII, "at Pearl Harbor provision was made especially to foster the slogan, 'Sports for all the men and a man for every sport!'" (Hatcher 1943: 1348). Navy commanders realized that a man's "continued good health and even his very life may depend on physical fitness. Regular participation in athletics is the quickest and most pleasant way of achieving this" (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1952: 204).

WWII Navy recreation facilities were also developed, especially for Fleet use, at several Oahu locations beyond the confines of the Pearl Harbor area. Camp Andrews in Nanakuli was developed with beach cottages for Navy enlisted men, and the YMCA facilities at Camp Erdman in Mokuleia were turned over to the Navy in 1944 for its officers. Camp Andrews provided facilities for basketball, volleyball, softball, and other outdoor games, as well as having an "excellent beach" (Wiltse 1942). In addition to those beach areas with overnight accommodations, picnic shelters and other day-use beach facilities were also provided for sailors at Nimitz Beach on Naval Air Station Barbers Point. The Breakers was the Navy beach club in Waikiki, now the site of the Waikiki Aquarium. Navy musician Artie Shaw, famous as an orchestra leader in civilian life, assembled a galaxy of "hepcats and jive artists from every ship and station" to play

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES  
HABS No. HI-387 (Page 5)**

at the Breakers (Hatcher 1943: 1350). The Ala Wai boathouse was used as the Navy's in-town officers' club for most of the 1940s (Hawaii Newspaper Agency). Keehi Lagoon was developed as a Navy seaplane base during WWII, but as that type of aviation diminished, it was redeveloped. The area was used intensively, through the 1960s, for boating and recreation activities (Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall 1967: 73). None of these outlying locations remain Navy property.

Within the Civilian Housing Area III (CHA 3), where many of the single male civilians working at the Navy Yard lived during WWII, several softball fields and a large baseball stadium were built. The latter is labeled as "Marine Corps Stadium" on a 1951 map but appears to correspond to historic photos of a stadium with a name sign of "Furlong Field." A large theater, a bowling alley, beer gardens, and other recreational buildings were also constructed at CHA 3. One description of CHA 3 called it the "third largest 'civilian city' in the Hawaiian Islands" (Stickney 1944). The single civilian men working long shifts at the Navy Yard, had to live "in abnormal, crowded conditions while enduring the social stigma of being universally regarded as 'draft dodgers'" (Stickney 1944). Therefore, it was important to provide all of the recreational facilities and other amenities of a real city. The recreational facilities and groups mentioned in Stickney's article included those listed above, plus library, community hall, pool halls, state clubs, and local branches of national lodges and organizations. All of the WWII buildings at CHA 3 have been demolished, but one 1944 baseball field (Fac. S 858) remains, now named Nimitz Field.

When new areas were developed, such as the Amphibious Operating Base on Waipio Peninsula, the construction of recreation facilities was sometimes delayed by the more urgently needed buildings and structures. For instance, the need for boat repair facilities at Waipio "retarded the development of recreational facilities" (Historical Section, Amphibious Forces 1945: 541). By January 1944, however, the base had an outdoor area for movies, some athletic facilities, and a small library in a tent. Further improvements to the recreational facilities were made by 1945. For the men who worked the night shift, movies were shown in the chapel three afternoons a week. New recreation facilities included a "new open-air theater with complete stage, projection and seating facilities for 3500 men. . . . [Also,] four softball diamonds were laid out, an asphalt basketball court was constructed, etc." (Historical Section, Amphibious Forces 1945: 575-576).

During WWII, the policy of the Navy was to charge no admission fees for motion pictures or athletic events held on naval reservations (Pacific Fleet Recreation Division 1944: 43). However, despite the free facilities and events on Navy installations, there was still the lure of the city. Admiral William R. Furlong recognized, in a 1945 speech to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, that "to provide recreation for the thousands of men that you see on your streets from these ships is a problem for both the Navy and the community." Because the normal ratio of women to men was so changed in the early 1940s, in addition to the other changes brought about by war conditions, recreation facilities and programs assumed more importance in this period than before or after WWII. One Navy pamphlet described the situation:

All persons responsible for maintaining the morale of our fighting men must realize that normal social life for service personnel in Hawaii is out for the

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES  
HABS No. HI-387 (Page 6)**

duration, and therefore the recreation facilities provided, and the program planned and executed must offer worthwhile and red blooded substitutes for the social contacts and diversion that these young officers and men would enjoy under normal conditions (Pacific Fleet Recreation Division 1944).

Any change from routine was considered recreation by many military personnel; and civilian jobs, done while off-duty, were viewed by some as a "type of recreation . . . particularly important in view of the shortage of recreation facilities in the area" (Naval Affairs Investigating Committee 1945: 4). While the Army allowed its off-duty personnel to take certified essential civilian jobs in Hawaii, the Navy did not. A committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, as part of an overall "Investigation of Congested Areas" [Oahu, especially Pearl Harbor-Honolulu], reported on shortages of recreation facilities "for uniformed personnel, war workers, and Negroes," and noted inadequate staffing of "even the limited existing recreation facilities" (Naval Affairs Investigating Committee 1945: 11). This assessment, despite the great increase in recreational facilities built during WWII, reflects the tremendous increase in demand for such facilities in the first half of the 1940s on Oahu.

In the period just after the end of WWII, recreational facilities were perhaps even more important, as many service personnel anxiously waited to be discharged. Since there were no war duties to keep them occupied, much greater demands were put upon the existing recreational facilities (*Honolulu Advertiser* 1945). Movies were an especially popular activity and several outdoor theaters were in use, including ones at Waipio Peninsula, Waiawa Gulch, Pearl City Peninsula, Makalapa Housing, Moanalua Naval Construction Battalion Encampment, and Halawa Bachelor Officers' Quarters areas. Temporary theater buildings were also erected during WWII at the barracks areas in Aiea, Moanalua, Camp Catlin, and Naval Air Station Honolulu. These temporary theaters were either Quonset huts or built of wood. There were so many movie venues at Pearl Harbor that the Navy had a separate Motion Picture Exchange building at the Halawa Landing area. Neither this building nor any of the outdoor theaters or WWII temporary theaters remains.

By the 1950s and 1960s many of the recreational facilities built during WWII, such as the outdoor theaters, were barely used. A 1967 report notes that the Makalapa outdoor theater was "unpopular because of discomfort, noise and insects and therefore has a low usage rate" (Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall 1967: 69). Many of the WWII or earlier recreation facilities were removed by the 1970s as the population of the base declined and the need for them decreased.

In the decades since WWII, replacement or entirely new recreational facilities have been built as Navy population centers shifted, as different recreational needs developed, or as demand for certain types of facilities increased. For instance, before World War II the only golf course was the small nine-hole course on Ford Island (Fac. 427, re-established in 1963 after the WWII buildings on it were demolished, and diminished by two holes due to the Ford Island bridge construction in the late 1990s). The 27-hole Navy-Marine Golf Course and Club House (Fac. 43) were built in 1948, inland of the Honolulu airport, after World War II temporary buildings in this area were removed. About 20 recreation facilities from WWII remain at Pearl Harbor. The recreation facilities that are easily upgraded, especially ball fields, courts, and swimming pools, have usually been either

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES  
HABS No. HI-387 (Page 7)**

re-oriented, repaved, or retiled, typically with new fencing and lighting. The 1945 Beer Garden and Dance Floor at Submarine Base have also been extensively changed by numerous remodelings since WWII; and the building is now called the Beeman Center (Fac. 711). These upgraded facilities are difficult to distinguish from newly constructed ones. Some of the most recently changed recreational facilities include the Submarine Base enlisted men's pool (Fac. S 664) and the Ward Field grandstand (Fac. S 1009). Some WWII recreational buildings have been converted to other uses, such as the bowling alley converted to a store (Fac. 346), or simply abandoned, such as the bowling alley (Fac. 218) and the theater (Fac. 89) on Ford Island.

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

**A. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS**

Many of the recreational facilities, such as ball fields, do not have any drawings listed in the Plan Files database of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific (NAVFAC PAC). However, microfiche cards for some original and alteration drawings are in the NAVFAC PAC Plan Files, especially for the recreational buildings. Historic maps from various sources, including the cartographic section of the National Archives II in College Park, Maryland, were also useful in indicating locations and types of former recreation facilities.

**B. EARLY VIEWS**

Historic photos of Pearl Harbor recreational facilities, many now gone, and sketches of never-built recreation buildings were found at the National Archives II Still Photo section.

**C. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Battle of Music**

1941 Program, Navy Recreation, Battle of Music, 1941, Arena, Bloch Recreation Center, December 6, 1941. Copy provided by Jeffrey Dodge of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific.

**Coletta, Paolo; Editor**

1985 *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic*. Greenwood Press: Westport, Connecticut.

**Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mendenhall**

1967 *Master Plan for Pearl Harbor Complex, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii* Prepared for the Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

**Fleet Recreation and Morale Office**

1943 Fleet Recreation Facilities, Fourteenth Naval District. Pamphlet located in "Recreation" clippings file of Pearl Harbor Library.

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**  
**HABS No. HI-387 (Page 8)**

Fourteenth Naval District

- 1951 Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T.H., Showing Conditions on 30 June 1951. Map is drawing number I-N1-321 and Structure List is drawing number I-N1-322. On file with Jeffrey Dodge of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific.

Hatcher, Charles M.

- 1943 "Recreational Development at Pearl Harbor," *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* LXIX (Oct. 1943), pp.1348-1353.

Hawaii Newspaper Agency

- var. Articles in Hawaii Newspaper Agency clippings morgue, filed under "Breakers 4/1947," in microforms section of Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii.

Historical Section, Amphibious Forces

- 1945 *Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Amphibious Forces, Vol. III*. Typed "First Draft Narrative" in Navy Department Library, Washington Navy Yard.

History of the Ship Repair Unit

- n.d. Anonymous typescript with that title in collection of Robert F. Walden, donated to University of Hawaii at Manoa Hamilton Library, Hawaii & Pacific Collections.

*Honolulu Advertiser*

- 1925 "Fleet Funds Allocated to Each Island," *Honolulu Advertiser*, April 3, 1925, p. 1, c. 2.
- 1937 "Aloha to Fleet Cost Honolulu Sum of \$6,500," *Honolulu Advertiser*, May 26, 1937, p. 5, c. 5.
- 1941 "Navy Recreation Setup Here to be Expanded," *Honolulu Advertiser*, May 8, 1941, p. 5, c. 1.
- 1942 "Recreation Program for Navy Listed," *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 10, 1942, p. 1, c. 3.
- 1945 "Navy Increasing Athletic Program in Pacific Area," *Honolulu Advertiser*, August 27, 1945, p. 5, c. 1.

Miller, Nathan

- 1977 *The U. S. Navy: An Illustrated History*. American Heritage Publishing: New York.

Naval Affairs Investigating Committee

- 1945 Investigation of Congested Areas. Letter report dated April 1945 to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., in "Pearl Harbor" folder at Naval Facilities Engineering Command Archives in Port Hueneme, California.

National Archives II

- var. Historic photographs of Pearl Harbor buildings from the Bureau of Yards & Docks in RG 71 CA and in other record groups of the Still Photos section.

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**  
**HABS No. HI-387 (Page 9)**

**Navy Yard**

- 1944 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Showing Conditions on January 1, 1944. Drawing no. I-N1-167. From the Robert F. Walden Collection, courtesy of Nancy Walden.

**Pacific Fleet Recreation Division**

- 1944 *Fleet Recreation Activities, 1944*. Pamphlet from the Hawaii War Records Depository at the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library.

***Pearls from Pearl Harbor***

- 1942 *Pearls from Pearl Harbor*. Honolulu Star Bulletin, Ltd.: Honolulu. Pamphlet from the Hawaii War Records Depository at the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library.

**Stickney, H.L.**

- 1944 "The Story of Civilian Housing," apparently an article for the Pearl Harbor *Banner* dated 3 Nov. 1944. Typescript 35.06 from the Hawaii War Records Depository at the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library.

**U.S. Navy**

- [1945] "Administrative History of the Fourteenth Naval District and the Hawaiian Sea Frontier." Microfilm of typescript from Naval History Center, at library of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific.

**U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards & Docks**

- 1945 *Public Works of the Navy, Data Book: Building*. NAVDOCKS P-164. Facilities listing by Naval District, available at Port Hueneme NAVFAC Archives.
- 1947 *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps, 1940-1946*. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C.
- 1952 *The Seabee Role Overseas*. NAVDOCKS P-55. Department of the Navy: Washington, D.C.

**U.S. Navy, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command**

- 1992 *Master Plan for Pearl Harbor Naval Complex*. Facilities Planning Department: Makalapa, Hawaii.

**Warren, Tim**

- 1941 "Fleet Recreation," *Paradise of the Pacific*, Holiday Number 1941 (December), p. 103-104.

**Wiltse, L.J.**

- 1942 Pacific Fleet Memorandum 41M-42, Subject: Camp Andrews, Nanakuli, Oahu, T.H. In folder "Nanakuli, Oahu, T.H., Camp Andrews" at Port Hueneme NAVFAC Archives.

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES  
HABS No. HI-387 (Page 10)**

**D. LIKELY SOURCES NOT YET INVESTIGATED**

National Archives II, Text section, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740,  
ph. (301) 713-6625.

National Archives, Pacific Sierra Region, 1000 Commodore Drive, San Bruno, California  
94066, ph (415) 876-9009

Navy Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, 805 Kidder Breese, S.E., Washington, D.C.  
20734, ph. (202) 433-4131.

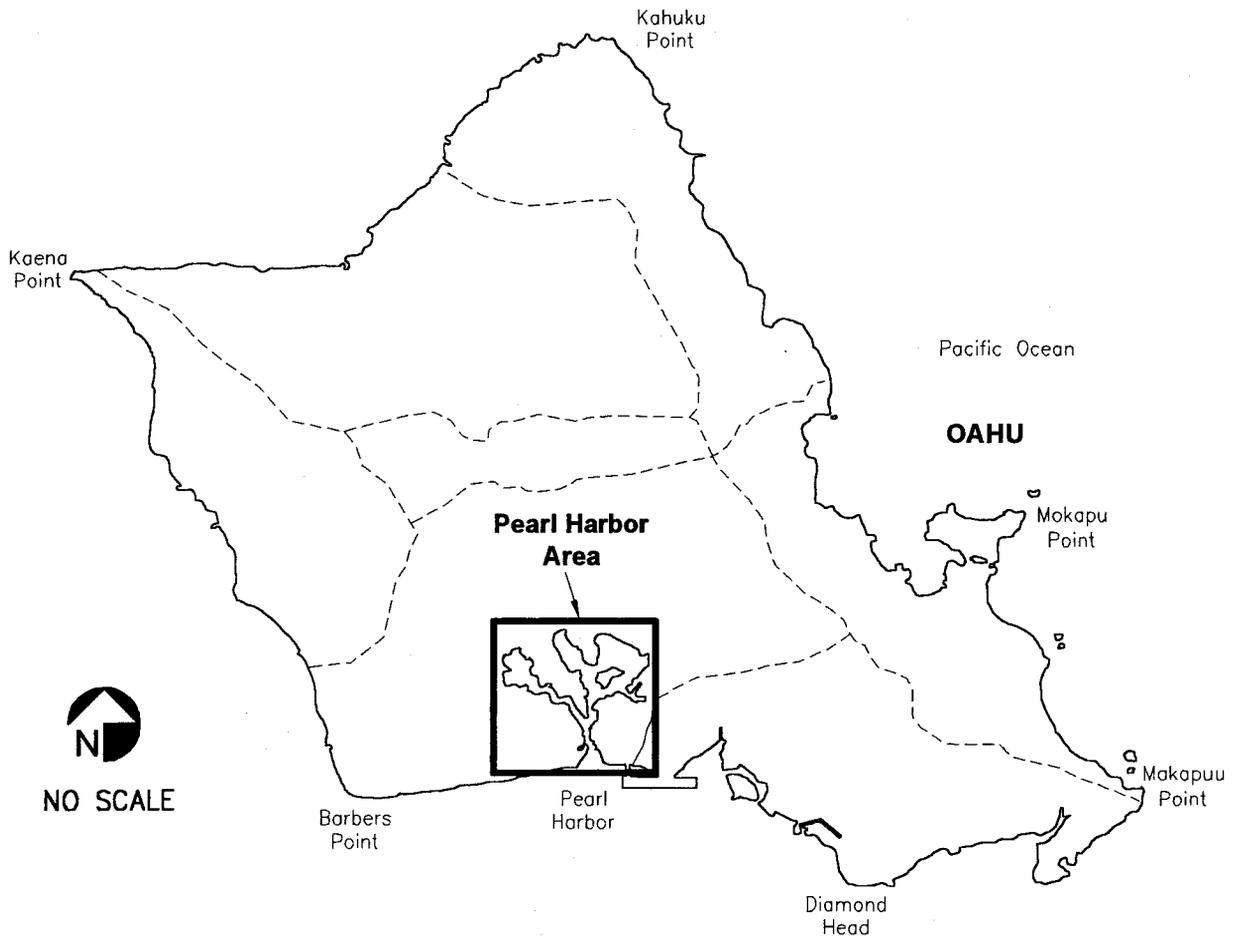
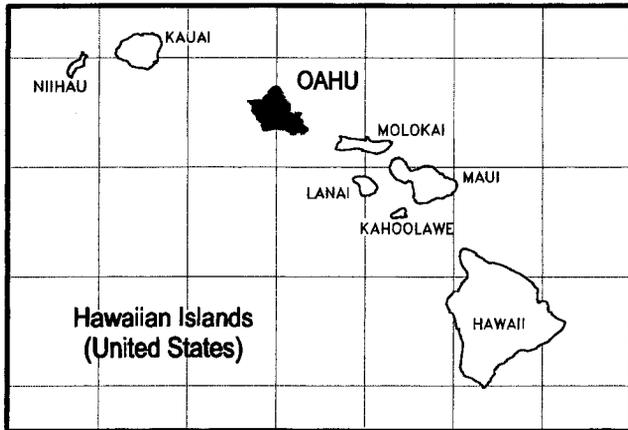
**PROJECT INFORMATION**

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 type or set of facilities. In order to establish the context of significance for this facility group, this overview report was prepared. 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. 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, Pacific. The contract was funded through the Cultural Resources Program of COMNAVREG Hawaii. The photographic documentation was undertaken by David Franzen of Franzen Photography. Maps were made by Nestor Beltran of NAB Graphics. The report was researched and written by Ann Yoklavich of Mason Architects, Inc.

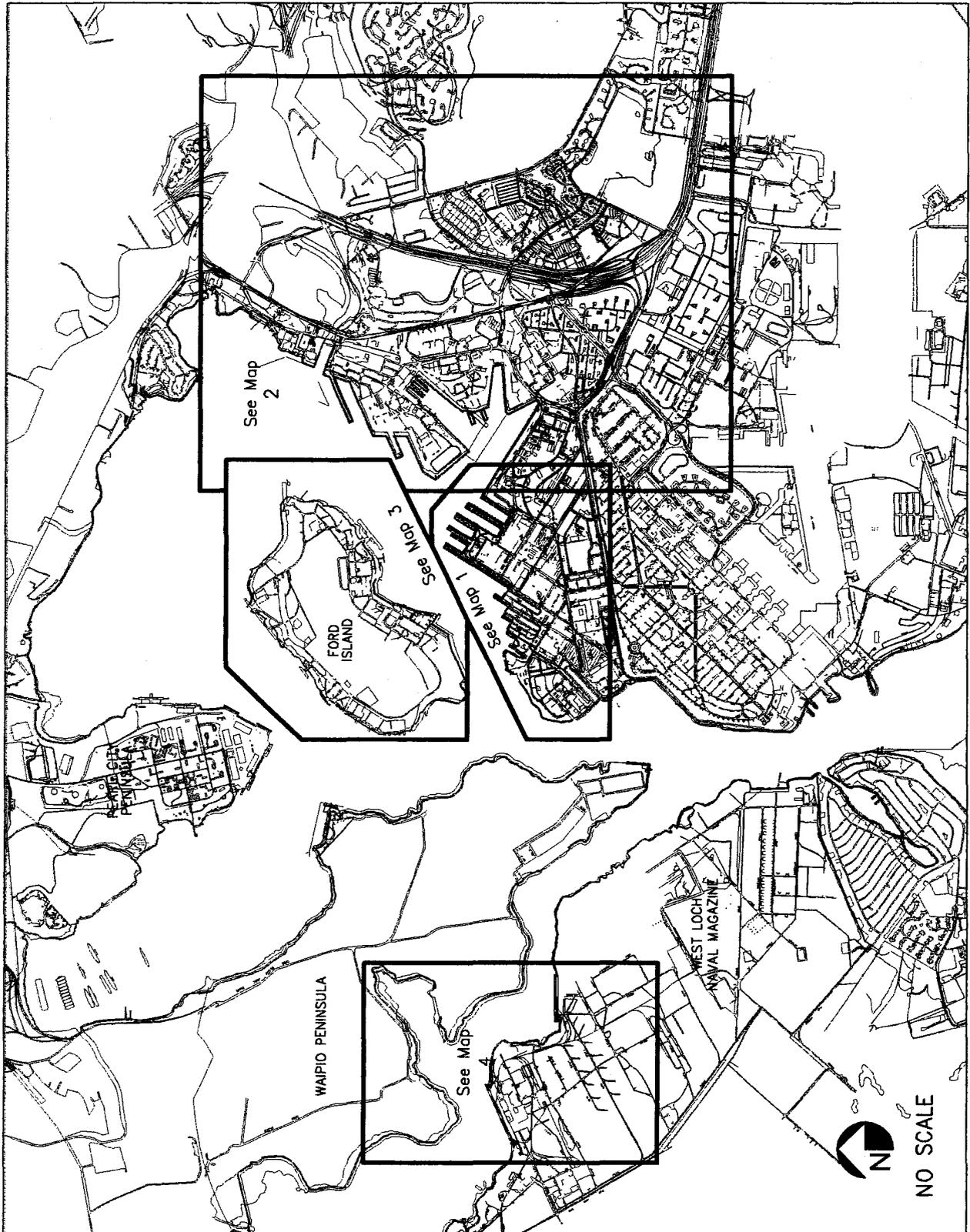
**Prepared by:** Ann Yoklavich, Architectural Historian  
Mason Architects, Inc.  
119 Merchant Street, Suite 501  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Date of Final Report: July 2004

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**  
**HABS No. HI-387 (Page 11)**

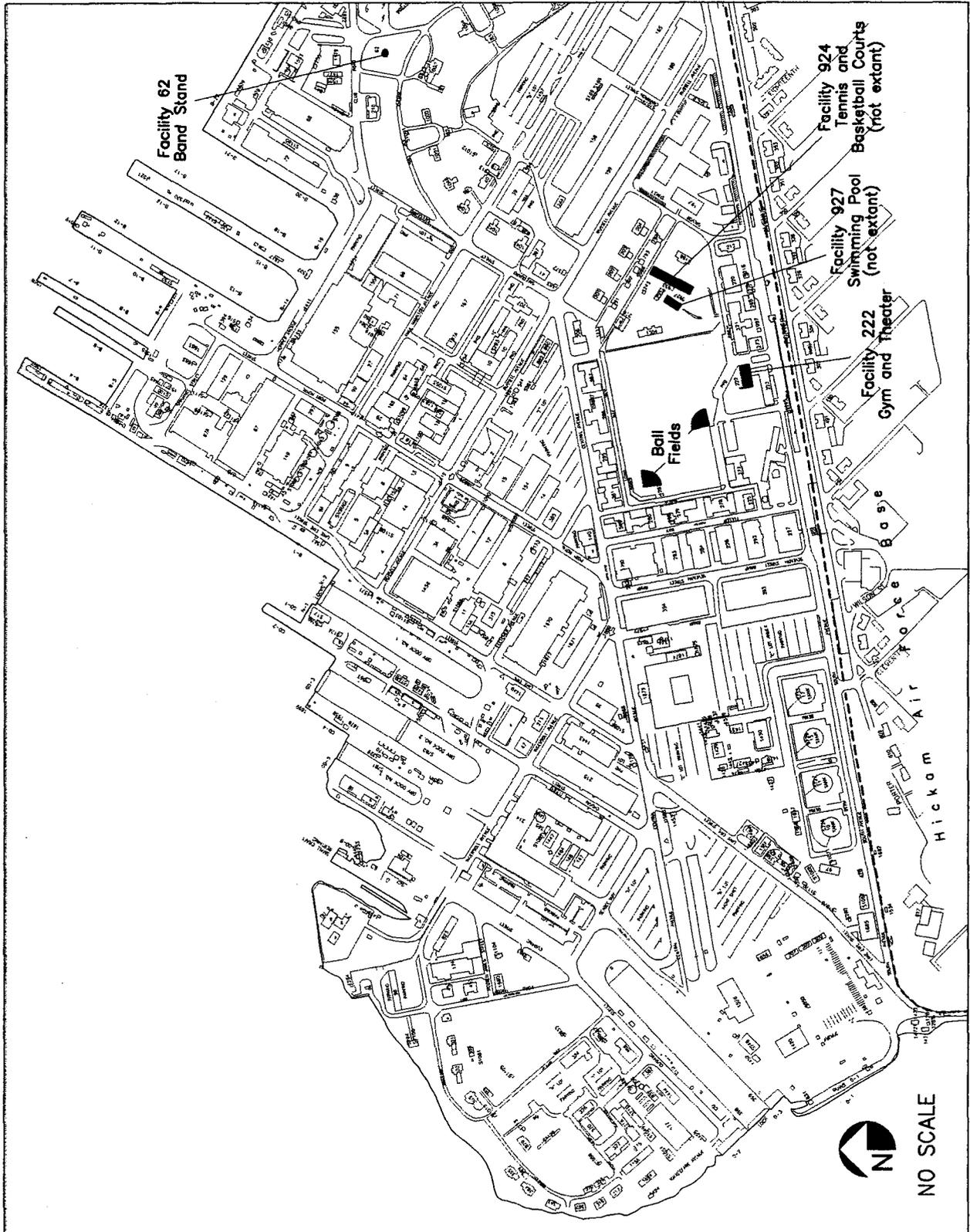


Key to Location of pre-1950 Recreational Facilities

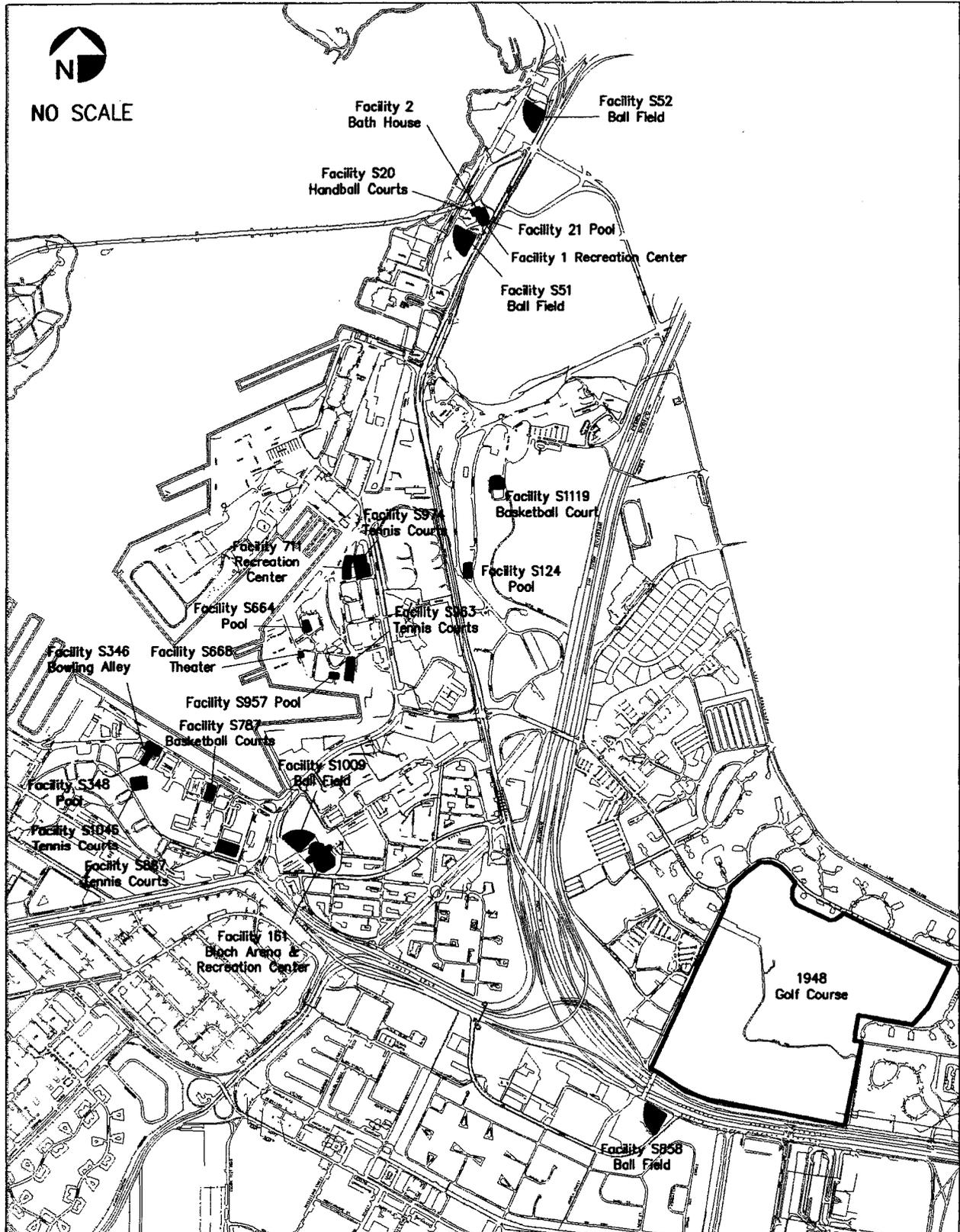


Index Map

Location of pre-1950 Recreational Facilities (Marine Barracks)



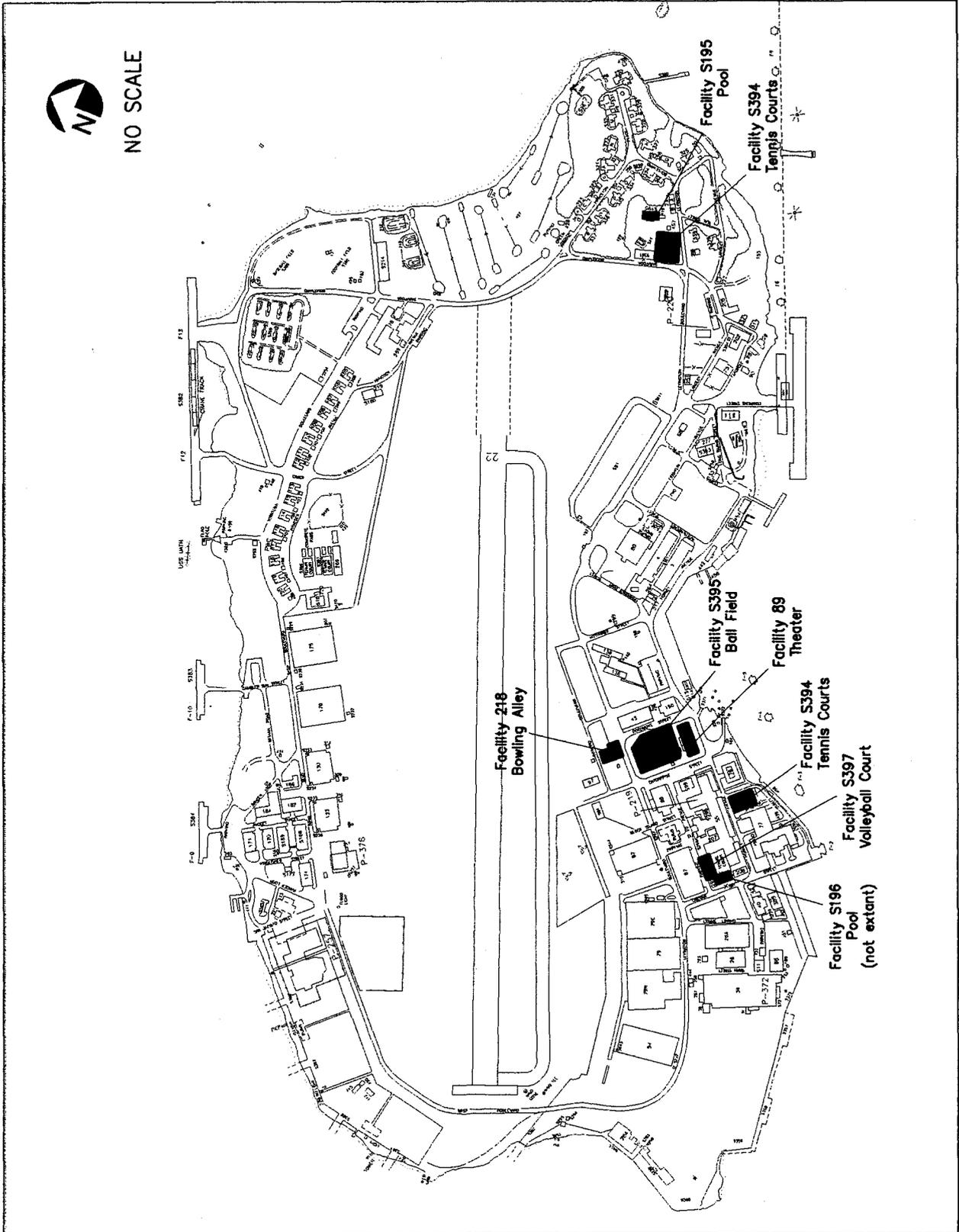
Location of pre-1950 Recreational Facilities (rest of Main Base)



Location Map 2

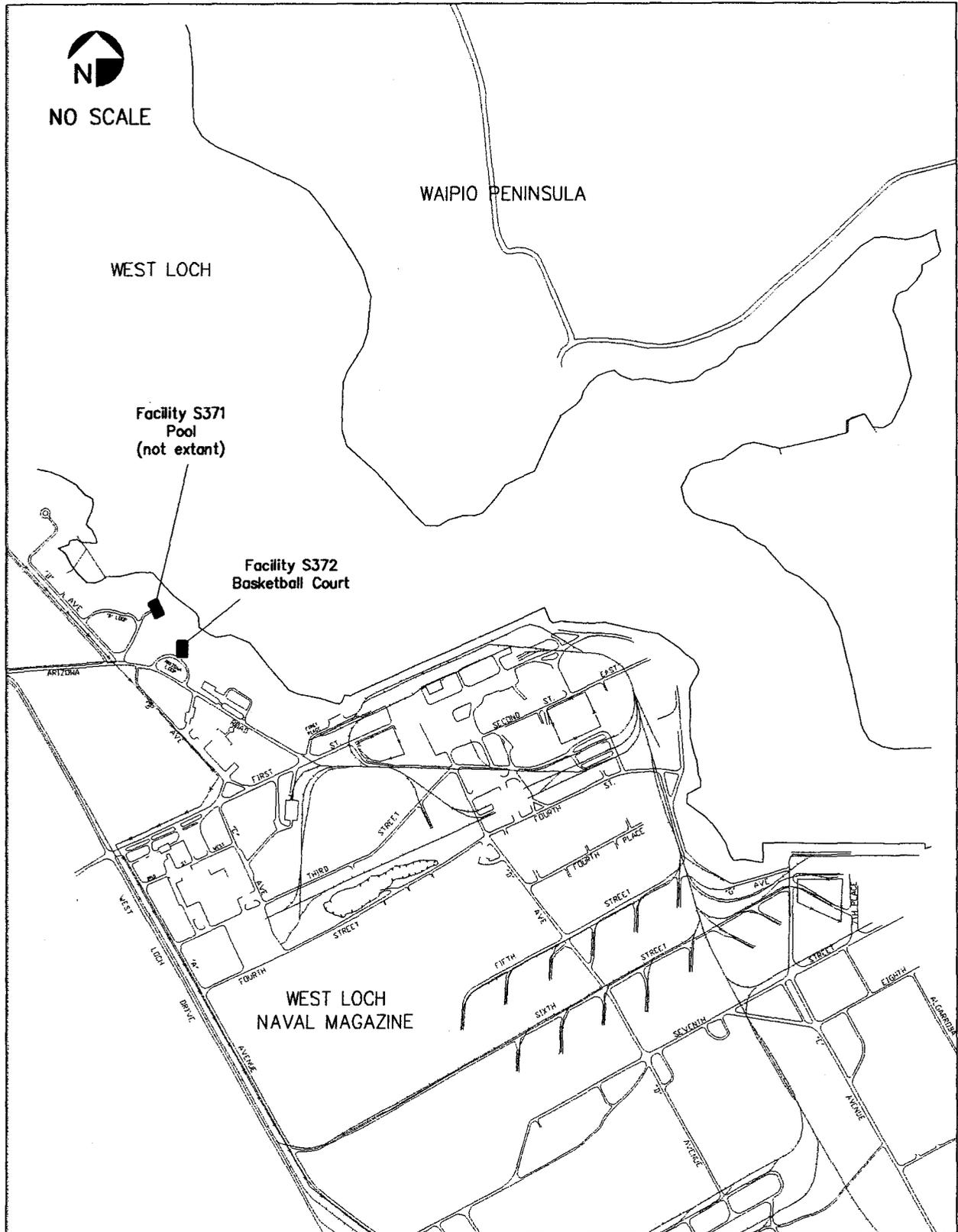
**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**  
**HABS No. HI-387 (Page 15)**

**Location of pre-1950 Recreational Facilities (Ford Island)**



**Location Map 3**

Location of pre-1950 Recreational Facilities (West Loch)



Location Map 4