

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS'
QUARTERS**

(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station, Marine Barracks)
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Commanding Officers' Quarters and
Marine Corps Officers' Quarters)
(Facility Nos. 201, 202, and 203)
Russell Avenue, between Central Avenue and Salvor Street
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HABS HI-420
HI-420

HABS
HI-420

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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Location: Russell Avenue, between Central Avenue and Salvor Street
Marine Barracks
Pearl Harbor Naval Base
City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

U.S.G.S. Pearl Harbor Quadrangle, Hawaii, 1999
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) (Scale - 1:24,000)
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
Facility No. 201 4.608550.2361060
Facility No. 202 4.608590.2361030
Facility No. 203 4.608640.2361000

Significance: Facility Nos. 201, 202 and 203 are associated with the establishment of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, and with the history of the Marines in Hawaii. They were some of the first quarters built at Pearl Harbor. They are in a row with one other building, a duplex officers' quarters (Facility No. 204); the four residential buildings form a clearly definable, intact, and cohesive architectural and landscaping zone. Facility No. 201 also is significant for its association with notable Marine Commanding Officers who have lived there. These three quarters, as well as the Marine Barracks (Facility No. 221), were designed by a prominent east-coast architect, Jules Henri de Sibour. These houses represent the work of a master and embody the distinctive characteristics of a period and type of construction. Facility Nos. 201, 202 and 203 are early examples of reinforced-concrete residential structures. These houses and the duplex in this group are the only poured-in-place concrete family housing in Pearl Harbor. They are contributing elements to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark.

Description: Facility Nos. 201, 202 and 203 are located in the residential section of the Marine Barracks area of Pearl Harbor, which is the row of houses between Russell Avenue and Marine Barracks Way. Although the houses face Russell Avenue, the grouping is almost completely enclosed by hedges. Tall mock-orange hedges border Russell Avenue and Salvor Street. Hibiscus hedges grow along Marine Barracks Way (another hibiscus hedgerow grows behind the carports for these houses, along the former Long Way). A panax hedge is planted between the west end of the house row and the fire station (Facility No. 206). Monkeypod trees and other foliage, in addition to the hedges, increase the sense of

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enclosure and screen the houses from the unlandscaped industrial and storage areas across Salvor Street and Russell Avenue. Generally the vegetation provides a contrast with the very precise planes and lines of the buildings, but the paths, certain plantings, and hardscape features reinforce the geometric layout. A concrete path leads from Russell Avenue to each house entrance, with two pairs of royal palms flanking each path. A flag pole is installed on the east side of the path to Facility No. 201, the Commanding Officer's quarters. A large hexagonal wood gazebo stands in the western side yard of this quarters. All the houses also have concrete walkways leading from their rear entrances to Marine Barracks Way. Facility No. 202 has a concrete platform for barbecues in its west side yard. The houses each have a carport across Marine Barracks Way from their rear path entrances. Bougainvillea grows around the pipe trellises that frame the openings to these pathways.

Facility Nos. 201, 202, and 203 are composed of reinforced-concrete sections and a rear wing built of wood. Each house has a two-story block and a one-story side wing (formerly a lanai) of concrete construction, and the rear wing is also one-story. They were originally identical in design, but, due to alterations over the years, a few features now differentiate them. The main blocks are mostly symmetrical in design and display elements of Italian Renaissance Revival style, a popular style for residences in this period. During construction some decorative elements shown on the original drawings were eliminated and the resultant austere block forms are almost modern in style. The rear wings are quite different in architectural character because of their wood construction; this was true even with the original rear wing design, but even more so since all the rear wings were rebuilt about 1950. Facility No. 201's rear wing more closely replicates the original design than those of Facility Nos. 202 and 203, which have almost flat roofs.

Each of the three houses has overall measurements of 50'-8" x 69'-10", including the side and rear wings. The main block of each house measures 40'-8" x 35'-10"; in Facilities Nos. 202 and 203 the L-shaped rear wings measure 25'-0" x 34'-0", but the rear wing in Facility No. 201, with an additional projection, has an overall footprint measuring about 33' x 34'. The height of the main block on each house is about 32'. The rear wing of Facility No. 201 is about 17' tall, while the height of Facility No. 202's and 203's rear wing is approximately 15'.

The houses have reinforced concrete foundations, with perimeter walls under the main blocks, but with piers under the side and rear wings. There are small openings in the perimeter foundation wall. The first floor of each house is about 4' above ground level. The areas between foundation piers and the openings in the foundation walls are filled with expanded metal mesh panels or woven wire.

The 8"-thick reinforced concrete walls of the main blocks are very plain and smooth, with three projecting horizontal bands: the watertable at the

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first-floor level, sill course at the second-floor window sill level, and another band above those windows. A simple chimney, with symmetrically sloped weatherings, projects from the east wall of each house. The most complex "wall" surfaces are on each side wing, which have columns (that now appear to be pilasters, due to lanai enclosure) with Doric capitals and simple bases under a molded architrave. Drain pipes are mounted at the corners of the front and back walls of each main block, at the corners on the west side of the former lanais, and at varying locations on the rear wings. Electrical conduits and other pipes are also attached in various places on the three houses. Each house has a metal ladder attached to the wall, between the south door from the side wing and the dining room window, to allow access to the side wing roof. The walls of the rear wings mostly are drop siding, but the utility room of Facility No. 201 is enclosed only by screening. That room also has lattice up to about 6' from floor level. A stringcourse/ watertable encircles the rear wing at floor level.

The structural system of the floors and most interior walls of these houses is wood construction. The walls along the central halls in the main blocks are concrete. In the main blocks the roof structure is concrete. The rear wings are entirely wood-framed – walls, floors, and roofs.

The entry stair to each house is at the center of the two-story block. They each have six concrete steps with sloped side walls. The cantilevered roofs over the entry steps are supported by simple beams and decorative brackets springing from imposts, all of concrete. There are slight projections at the front corners of these roofs with incised diamonds, one of the few elements of exterior decoration on these houses. The lanais, or porches, have been enclosed in all three houses; these include those in the center of the second floor and the first-floor ones, in the northwest corners, and on the west sides. The lanais have been enclosed with various types of windows described below. The balustrades remain on the front façade only, reminders that these spaces were formerly lanais. The concrete balusters are plain rectangular posts. The dimensions and spacing of the balusters on the side wing are slightly different from the ones on the main block.

The main entrances have screen doors and six-light-over-two-vertical-panel doors with three-light transoms and two-light sidelights. There are single panels below the sidelights flanking the 3'-4" wide entrances. The doors in south ends of the side wings are not all the same. In Facility No. 201, this exit from the side wing has a 15-light wood door, flanked by two-light sidelights. In Facility Nos. 202 and 203 there are four-light-over-single-panel wood doors, also with sidelights. All three of these side wing doors are sheltered by aluminum awnings over their stairs. Facility No. 201 has three doors in the rear wing. The utility room has only a screen door, consisting of a screened upper section over a lower panel, since a large part of the room's east wall is screened. The servant's room and pantry have single-light-over-single-panel doors. The entrance to Facility

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No. 201's pantry is framed by a vine-covered lattice. In Facility Nos. 202 and 203 the rear wing has only one entry through the utility rooms; both have a flush wood door with jalousies in the upper portion. There is a single-light hopper transom above this utility room door in both houses.

The windows in the main blocks are typically evenly spaced and usually the second-floor windows are aligned with the ones below; however, there is an exception on each façade. For instance, the bathroom windows on the side facades are not equidistant from the end windows. Also, the dining room window is not aligned with the bedroom window above, due to the rear wing. The attic ventilation and crawl space openings in the main block are also in line with the windows below or above them, respectively. The ordered and precise fenestration pattern is appropriate for officers' quarters. The placement of windows in the rear wings is based on function, rather than geometry.

Several different types of windows are used in these houses. Most of the windows in these houses are paired multi-light casements. Historic photos show these are original, although the de Sibour drawings indicated double-hung windows. The casements open in and have screens on the exterior. The first-floor windows are usually paired ten-light casements, except the dining room of Facility No. 201 has a pair of four-light windows over paired six-light casements. The second floor generally has paired eight-light casements, except jalousies have been installed in the bathrooms and those window openings were also made smaller. The study in each house (originally an open-air lanai, called a loggia on the drawings by de Sibour) has paired 15-light sliding windows. The lower lights of some casement windows have been removed to install air-conditioning units. In at least one bedroom window, the casements have not been altered, but set in an open position, with an air-conditioning unit installed below a fixed pane. Multi-light sliding windows were also installed to enclose the first-floor lanais. Plywood was fitted around the windows to close the gaps in the openings. Three 18-light sash are installed in the large opening closest to the front entry. In each side wing, the north face has a pair of 15-light sash, while the three west side bays each have three 10-light sash. The staircase window of Facility No. 201 was replaced with glass blocks. Facility Nos. 202 and 203 have paired twelve-light casements above their stair landings. The rear wings have mostly one-over-one-light, double-hung, spring-assisted windows. There are two-light awning windows in the water-heater rooms of Facility Nos. 202 and 203.

There are a variety of roofs on the different sections of these houses. The main blocks are unusual in having flat roofs with both eaves and parapets. The cantilevered concrete eaves extend about 3' beyond the walls; their end faces are angled in towards the bottom. The concrete parapet is 6" thick and 2'-6" high. The cantilevered roofs over the entries are flat. The side wings have essentially flat roofs, but with a slight slope towards their west edge. The rear wings of Facility Nos. 202 and 203

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have very slightly pitched gable roofs. Built-up roofing is used on all the low-slope roof sections. In Facility No. 201 the rear wing has a complex hip roof, reflecting its stepped floor plan. This roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The interior layout in the front portion of these three houses is essentially unchanged since the addition of the side wings during the 1913 construction. That slight alteration of the original floor plan is discussed in the history section. All the rear wings were entirely rebuilt in 1950 and extensively remodeled recently. The original floor plan of the rear wings is discussed in the history section but the current layouts are described in this section.

The front portion of each house has a living room, dining room, entry/stair hall with passage to the rear wing, half-bathroom under the stair, and an L-plan enclosed lanai on the first floor. The living room occupies the entire eastern side of the main two-story block. A fireplace is located about midway on the eastern wall. The enclosed lanai runs along most of the north front and the entire west side, abutting all the other first-floor rooms except for the half-bathroom. The second-floor of each main block has a symmetrical layout, with two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a bath hall on each side of the central upper stair hall and small enclosed lanai (now designated a study). Built-in floor-to-ceiling cabinets are located on both sides of the upper hall, between the bedroom doors. The cabinets with drawers in the lower portion are original, and the facing ones were added, as is evident by their simpler molding and panel door designs.

The rear wing of Facility No. 201 is larger than the other two houses in this group, and has a more complex floor plan. It contains a pantry, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, plus a large screened utility room. There is a hall with a closet between the servant's room and the rear bathroom in Facility No. 201. The rear wings in Facility Nos. 202 and 203 are L-shaped in plan. In both these houses the kitchens are large, but there are no pantries; moreover, the utility rooms are smaller and more enclosed than in Facility No. 201. The servants' rooms in Facility No. 202 and 203 are smaller than in Facility No. 201, but the attached bathrooms are larger than the comparable one in the rear wing of the Commanding Officer's quarters.

The stairways in all three buildings are essentially the same. The open stairs to the second floors are dog-legged in plan, and have half landings. In Facility No. 201, the rail and newel posts are unpainted wood, but the balustrades are painted. In the other two houses, rails, newels, and balusters are all painted. The rails have an elegant curve where they change direction at the landing. The balustrade design alternates triplets of square-section balusters with boards that have shield-shape cut-outs. The tapering newel posts have pyramidal caps and chamfered corners. The starting steps have bull-nosed ends. The wood treads in all three houses are carpeted.

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Wood flooring is typically used for the rooms in the front portion of all the houses, usually both upstairs and down. There is oak flooring placed over or replacing the original Douglas fir floors. However, in Facility No. 201, there is wall-to-wall carpeting installed in all first-floor rooms of the main block except for the enclosed lanai, which has ceramic tile flooring. The pantry, kitchen, and rear bathroom also have ceramic tile floors in that house. The utility room has vinyl composition tile and the upstairs bathrooms have sheet vinyl flooring in Facility No. 201. In the other two houses, vinyl composition tile is used in the bathrooms, the enclosed lanais, studies, kitchens, servant's rooms, and utility rooms. All the other rooms have oak flooring.

Most of the walls (even some interior ones) in the two-story portions of the buildings are painted concrete. The wood-framed walls in the main blocks are covered by plaster over metal lath. The east and west dining room walls in all three houses have symmetrically spaced pilasters. In Facility No. 203, there are also pilasters in the living room. The partition walls between second-floor bathrooms and bedrooms are plaster over wood studs, with tile wainscots in the bathrooms. Except for the vinyl base in the bathrooms, most rooms in the main block have a complex wood baseboard with molded top, 10" high, usually with a quarter-round shoe molding at the floor/wall intersection. The enclosed lanais have lower, simpler baseboards. There are picture rails in most rooms in the two-story portions. These are typically located close to the ceiling at the top of the windows or door transoms. The floor-to-ceiling height of the first-floor rooms is about 12', while the height of the second-floor rooms is slightly less. There are beams in the ceilings of two living rooms (Facility Nos. 202 and 203), and in all dining room and lanai ceilings. The living and dining rooms also have molding at the wall/ceiling intersections.

In the rear wing of Facility No. 201 almost all the interior walls are plywood and virtually all the ceilings are canec. Both of these panel materials have v-joints. There is a plywood ceiling in the bathroom, and the drop siding for the utility room's partition wall in Facility No. 201, the exceptions from the general rule. In the rear wings of Facility Nos. 202 and 203 the walls and the ceilings are mostly gypsum board, due to the extensive remodeling.

Each house in this group has a variety of interior doors, but all are wood or wood-frame with glazing. All three houses generally have the same doors in the same locations. In each of the following three paragraphs the typical set of doors is described first, then (if there are any) the exceptions from the common types in each house are discussed. The three paragraphs discuss the interior doors of the first floor of the main block, the second floor, and the rear wing.

The opening at the entry/stair hall was the original front door location, before the lanai was enclosed. The original Dutch door remains here, with six lights in the upper section, and two vertical panels in the lower

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section. The door is flanked by four-light sidelights over a raised panel, and topped by a three-light transom. The sidelights are interesting, because each consists of three square lights over a vertical rectangular light that is about the height of the three above. There are four paired 12-light French doors with four-light transom which open to the enclosed lanai -- one pair from the living room and three pairs from the dining room. These doors have brass cremone bolt locking bars, with lever handles. Between the dining room and rear wing is a swinging five-panel door with brass push plate. The half bathroom also has a five-panel door. All three houses have this same set of interior doors on the first floor of the main block.

The second floor has more doors, but fewer types. The opening to the study does not have a door, apparently removed when that former lanai became an interior room. There is a single-light transom above the opening and flanking one-light sidelights above single panels. Between the upstairs hall and the four bedrooms are five-panel doors with single-light hopper transoms. The obscure glass has been painted or replaced with a wood panel in all four of Facility No. 201's transoms and at least one of Facility 202's. The four bedroom closet doors and two bathroom doors are all the five-panel type. This is also true for one side of the four doors to the bath halls, but the bedroom side has single panel and a mirror is typically mounted there. Several bedroom doors in Facility No. 202 lack a mirror. The transoms and the mirrors were the only differences noted relating to the second-floor interior doors of these three houses.

The doors in the rear wings are more varied. In each rear wing one or more flush plywood doors, which are not original, have been installed, usually on the utility and servant's rooms. In Facility No. 201, there are several additional interior doors in the rear wing, due to the more complex layout. Between the kitchen and the utility room there is a one-light-over-one-panel door, with a single-light transom. The rear bathroom and the entry to the servant's room have two-panel doors. In Facility No. 203, the rear bathroom has a five-panel door.

Besides the already described elements, including pilasters, stair balusters, rails, and newel posts, baseboards, moldings, and paneled or glazed doors, there are few interior decorative features or trim in these houses. The relatively simple fireplace design includes a tile hearth and wood mantel with corbelled detail. There is no detailing at the fireplace breast. The overall design is spare, but with well-proportioned and spacious rooms.

Most of the window, door, and cabinet hardware in the front portions of these houses is brass or bronze. Door knobs are typically round and the escutcheon plates are usually beveled at the edges. The door and cabinet hinges are usually ball tipped, but there are butterfly hinges on some second-floor cabinets. Sliding bolts are used on casement

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windows and more complex cremone bolts are installed on the French doors opening onto the enclosed lanai. Non-functioning call bells, now overpainted, are still visible in some rooms. In the rear wings, some modern chrome hardware is installed.

There are a few air conditioning units installed in some of the casement windows. Otherwise, cooling depends on fans and the tradewinds; cross-ventilation is available since most rooms have windows on two walls.

The bathrooms and kitchens have all been remodeled with modern plumbing fixtures. The bathrooms typically have chrome faucets and other accessories. However, in Facility No. 201, the full and half bathrooms on the first floor have brass fixtures, and the accessories in the upstairs bathrooms of that house are wood. The kitchens have stainless steel sinks.

A variety of lighting fixtures are installed on or in these three houses. The exterior fixtures include floodlights on the rear wings, and metal cage, modern rectangular or cylindrical fixtures at entries. Facility No. 201 is the only one with carriage-lamp-style sconces at the front door. The conduits for wiring are evidence these are not original. The interior fixtures are usually not original either. There are various half-sphere or drum-shape ceiling fixtures, plus numerous fans with varying types of light shades. The dining rooms have chandeliers, but the ones in Facility No. 203 do not have prisms and imitation candles like those in the other two houses. The living, dining, and bed rooms have additional lighting from wall sconces of various designs. Different types of modern fixtures are mounted over the bathrooms sinks. Some of the rooms in the rear wing have modern rectangular fluorescent lights.

Historical Context: Refer to HABS No. HI 402 for more information on the history of the early Marine Reservation. See also HABS No. HI-421 for a report on the adjacent Marine Officers' Duplex Quarters (Facility No. 204), and addendum to HABS No. HI-334 for a report on the Marine Barracks building (Facility No. 221) which was designed by the same architect as these houses.

A master architect, Jules Henri de Sibour, designed these three houses for Marine Corps Officers. Jules de Sibour was born in Paris to a French father and American mother; he was educated there and in New England, and practiced in New York and Washington, D.C. (Goode 1988: 136). He was a consulting architect for the U.S. Naval Academy (Mariani and Associates Architects 1987: 403). Jules de Sibour was noted for his luxury apartments, large residences (many now embassies or chanceries), and offices. These officers' houses display the elegance typical of de Sibour's residential designs in Washington, D.C., but with less ornament. He also designed Facility No. 221, the nearby Marine

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Barracks building. These are among the few early buildings at Pearl Harbor where the architect is known. Usually facility designs were done by the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks or the Fourteenth Naval District Public Works Office. Jules de Sibour was known for his Beaux Arts architectural designs; however, Italian Renaissance Revival style is perhaps the best term to describe Facility Nos. 201, 202 and 203. These houses are more austere and blocky than is usual for this style but the Italian influence is acknowledged on the original plans, which label the front porch as a "piazza" and the inset open space above it as a "loggia." These houses represent an early use of reinforced concrete in residences (Mariani and Associates Architects 1987: 403).

Facility Nos. 201, 202 and 203 were completed in 1913, after a delay of several years. In 1910 the first bids for the Marine Corps buildings (these three house and the barracks) came in higher than the appropriated amount, so plans were redrawn and rebid (Marine Barracks Hawaii n.d.: 13). In March 1912 the contract was awarded to the Spalding Construction Company of Portland, Oregon.

Although de Sibour's drawings have a note that they were revised in January 1912, the Navy or the contractor further simplified de Sibour's design for the houses to stay within the funding for the buildings (Mariani and Associates Architects 1987: 403). Several elements on the original drawings were not included in the houses when constructed. These included window shutters, roof-top storage room and the stair to that from the second floor, and decorative frieze at the attic vent level. Other designed elements were changed or simplified, perhaps based on cost or availability of materials. For instance, on de Sibour's first-floor plan the bottom newel post is shown as slightly angled, and the rail has a slight curve, but they were built without that angle and curve. The first-floor plan also shows the east side was designed to have a living room and library, with the fireplace centered in the living room. However, when constructed several changes were made on this east side, including elimination of the door from library to rear part of the hall, deletion of the walls and pocket doors between the library and living room, enlargement of the opening from the entry space to the living room, relocation of the fireplace to the middle of the larger living room, and the elimination of a window on the east wall due to that fireplace repositioning. While the drawings show nine-light-over-one-light double-hung windows in the two-story portion, multi-light casements were installed in all parts of the house during construction. The rear wings were built with hip roofs, rather than the gable roofs shown on the original drawings.

Perhaps money was saved by the above simplifications, since during construction one major element was added to each of these three houses. The west-side porch was not on de Sibour's drawings but a "lanai extension" drawing (no. 326) dated May 1913 by Spalding Construction Company was found. Historic photos from June 1913 show one of the houses near completion without a side porch, but a September

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1913 photo (National Archives II) shows the porches had been added to all three houses by that date. The report on the construction contract notes that the work was completed on October 17, 1913 by the Spalding Construction Company of Portland, Oregon (U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks [1913]:1). The addition of the west-side porches also involved changing the two dining room windows on that side to French doors, and removing the balustrades on the west side of what had been the northwest corner porches, creating L-shaped lanais.

Although the original layout of the front portion of these houses has not changed significantly since construction, the rear wing in each house has been totally rebuilt. Currently, the rear wing of Facility No. 201 is different from those of Facility Nos. 202 and 203, but originally they were essentially the same. The only difference noted on the 1913 first-floor plan is that the sink and built-in cabinets in the passage were omitted for the Quarters Nos. 2 and 3 (Facility Nos. 202 and 203). When built, the connecting sections between the two-story blocks and the rear wings were just enclosed with screen and lattice, as were the service porches along the east sides of these wings.

There have been several changes to the houses after they were built, but not all are recorded in drawings found in the Plan Files. For instance, it is not known when the screening on the lanais was replaced by windows and doors. The addition of the half-bathrooms under the stairs is also undated. Because windows in the lanai openings and fixtures in the half bathroom are indicated on a 1948 electrical drawing (no. 449125) of Facility No. 201, those alterations apparently took place before then, at least in that quarters. Placement of awnings over the windows was an early alteration, since a 1916 photo with the Marine Barracks houses in the background shows fabric awnings. It is not known when the present wood-slat awnings were installed over the windows or when the aluminum awnings were placed over the doors.

Changes were apparently made to the rear wings, at least to Facility No. 201's before 1948, because the layout shown on that 1948 electrical drawing varies from the original floor plan. For instance a bedroom had been created from a portion of the service porch. On the west side of the rear wing, another bedroom and a storage room had been added. A third change was the combination of the rear entrance porch and passage spaces into a pantry room. In 1949 the rear wing of Facility No. 201 was entirely rebuilt. Double-hung windows, instead of the original casements, were installed in the newly built rear wing. The 1949 design kept many of the changes that had been made before 1948, but added some new elements. The kitchen counters and cupboards were entirely redesigned, as was the servant's bathroom area. The smaller service porch was labeled as "lanai – laundry" and the bedroom that had been created adjacent to it was now called a trunk room. The storage room on the west side of the kitchen was eliminated. The space to the west of the servant's bedroom was designated as a lanai, not another

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bedroom, and the stair from the servant's bedroom relocated here. The current layout of Facility No. 201's rear wing only varies slightly from the 1949 version. At some date the lanai next to the servant's bedroom was enclosed and the walls between those spaces removed to make a larger room.

The drawings for the remodeling of the rear wings of Facility Nos. 202 and 203 are dated 1951 and 1952, respectively. However, the same design was used for both. The 1950s layout of the service rooms was quite different from the original rear wing floor plan. The rear entrance and passage space, plus portion of the original kitchen and service lanai spaces became the new kitchen and pantry. The servant's bedroom stayed in its original location, but the bathroom was moved to the north side, rather than the east side of that bedroom. The original servant's bathroom space became a storage room. Rehabilitation of all the plumbing and electrical work in those two houses was done when their rear wings were rebuilt. This work included new plumbing fixtures in the bathrooms and half bathrooms of the main blocks.

Sometime after 1996 the interior layout of the rear wing of Facility Nos. 202 and 203 was changed again. The kitchen and pantry were combined into one large room and a large island was placed in the center of each kitchen. The kitchen also took some space from the laundry and storage rooms. The drawings found for this recent remodeling project on these two houses included other residential units in the Marine Barracks area. The work actually done on the historic houses is not accurately reflected in the drawings.

In 1983 minor repairs and repainting were done to all three houses. The window in the stairwell of Facility Nos. 201 was replaced with glass blocks sometime before 1983. Facility Nos. 202 and 203 had plumbing repairs done in 1996. New flooring was also recently installed in the main blocks of all three houses. Engineered-wood flooring was placed in most rooms, except Facility No. 201 had wall-to-wall carpeting installed in the entry, living, and dining rooms.

These houses represent the early history of the Naval Base at Pearl Harbor. It is interesting that the designs of the houses for Navy Officers and for Marine Corps Officers were so different (see reports on the Hale Alii neighborhood and houses: HABS No. HI-357 and HABS No. HI-357-A through HABS No. HI-357-F). The design and approval processes for these Marine Corps Officers' quarters were apparently kept quite separate from the Navy's but the same contracting firm, Spalding Construction Company, built the early base housing for both Navy and Marine Corps officers.

Several important commanders have lived in Facility No. 201, which serves as the Commanding Officer's Quarters. There are plaques in the enclosed porch near the front door of Facility No. 201 listing all the

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commanders of the Marine Barracks. The first five served before the house was completed, so Colonel J.T. Meyers, who served from April 28, 1913 to April 2, 1914, was probably the first commanding officer to inhabit the house. He definitely lived here when he had a second term, from January 14, 1920 to August 5, 1921. One of the most illustrious commanders to live in the house was Lieutenant General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller. Facility No. 201 is sometimes referred to as "Puller House" in honor of his residence there. (The then) Colonel Puller was Commanding Officer of Marine Barracks Hawaii and lived in the house from 1948 to 1950. During his long military career he earned five Navy Crosses for heroism and gallantry, the only Marine to do so (Denfield 1999: 25). The commanding officer after Puller had the interesting name of Colonel R. M. Victory.

Sources:

The drawings for these buildings are on microfiche cards at the Plan Files of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific. They are filed under numbers K-N4-238 through K-N4-241, 304 through 314, 326, 449122, 449125, 504950 through 504953, 551005 through 551008, 7046102, and 7046103. The 1996 revitalization drawings for the Marine Barracks housing units are on a compact disk (#5) at Plan Files, with selected drawings in the series 7922357 through 7922436 pertaining to Facility Nos. 202 and 203; as noted in the history section, the drawings do not reflect as-built conditions, since changes were apparently made during construction.

Denfield, D. Colt

1999 "Pearl Harbor Naval Complex Objects," typescript report prepared for Helber Hastert & Fee Planners, Inc. Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dodge, Jeffrey

2003 Comments by Historic Architect, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Hawaii on draft HABS report for Facility No. 201.

Fourteenth Naval District Photo Collection

1913 Historic photographs of Marine Barracks houses (Phog. No. 145, Temp Nos. 144, 1776, and 1777). Maintained by USS *Arizona* Memorial Museum Association, in cooperation with National Park Service, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

1916 Historic photograph of Hale Alii houses (Facility Nos. 1042 and 1043) with Marine Barracks houses in background (Phog. No. 1013). Maintained by USS *Arizona* Memorial Museum Association, in cooperation with National Park Service, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

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Goode, James M.

1988 *Best Addresses: A Century of Washington's Distinguished Apartment Houses*. Smithsonian Institute Press: Washington, D.C.

Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners with Mason Architects, Inc.

2003 *Pearl Harbor Naval Complex Marine Barracks Historic Housing Inventory Survey*. Prepared for the Commander, Navy Region Hawaii and Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners, with The Office of Cheryl Barton

2002 *Marine Barracks Housing, Cultural Landscape Assessment*. Prepared for Commander, Navy Region Hawaii and Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Mariani and Associates Architects

1987 *Study/Survey and Maintenance Plan of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters, Installation Report; Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii*. Prepared for the Department of the Army.

Marine Barracks Hawaii

n.d. Command Chronology, Marine Barracks History, Binder A. Various typescript materials organized chronologically and kept in office of Camp Smith Public Affairs Officer.

Mason Architects, Inc. and Belt Collins Hawaii

2002 *Historic Context Study of Historic Military Family Housing in Hawaii*. Prepared for the Commander, Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

National Archives II

1913 Historic photos of Facility Nos. 201, 202 and 203, dated 2/1/1913 and 9/5/1913 in 71 CA 169A and one dated 10/29/1912 in RG127-G-Box 5 (24R-521265) of Still Photo section, National Archives II, College Park, Maryland.

U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks

[1913] Typescript report (2 pp) titled "One Barracks Building and Three Officers' Quarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Pearl Harbor, T.H." in group of *Illustrated Reports of Construction Contracts*. Filed in RG 71 CR, Volume 6, Still Photo Section, National Archives II, College Park, Maryland.

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

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property and establishing its context of significance. 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. At this time, specific action that may affect these facilities has not been determined. 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. The contract was funded through the Cultural Resources Program of COMNAVREG Hawaii. The photographic documentation was undertaken by David Franzen, of Franzen Photography. Location maps were made by Nestor Beltran of NAB Graphics. Between 1999 and 2001, the field work was done and the draft of this report was written by Dot Dye, AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. During this same time period additional field visits to some of these houses by Mason Architects, Inc. had been done as part of other projects. The report was rewritten in 2006 by Mason Architects, Inc.

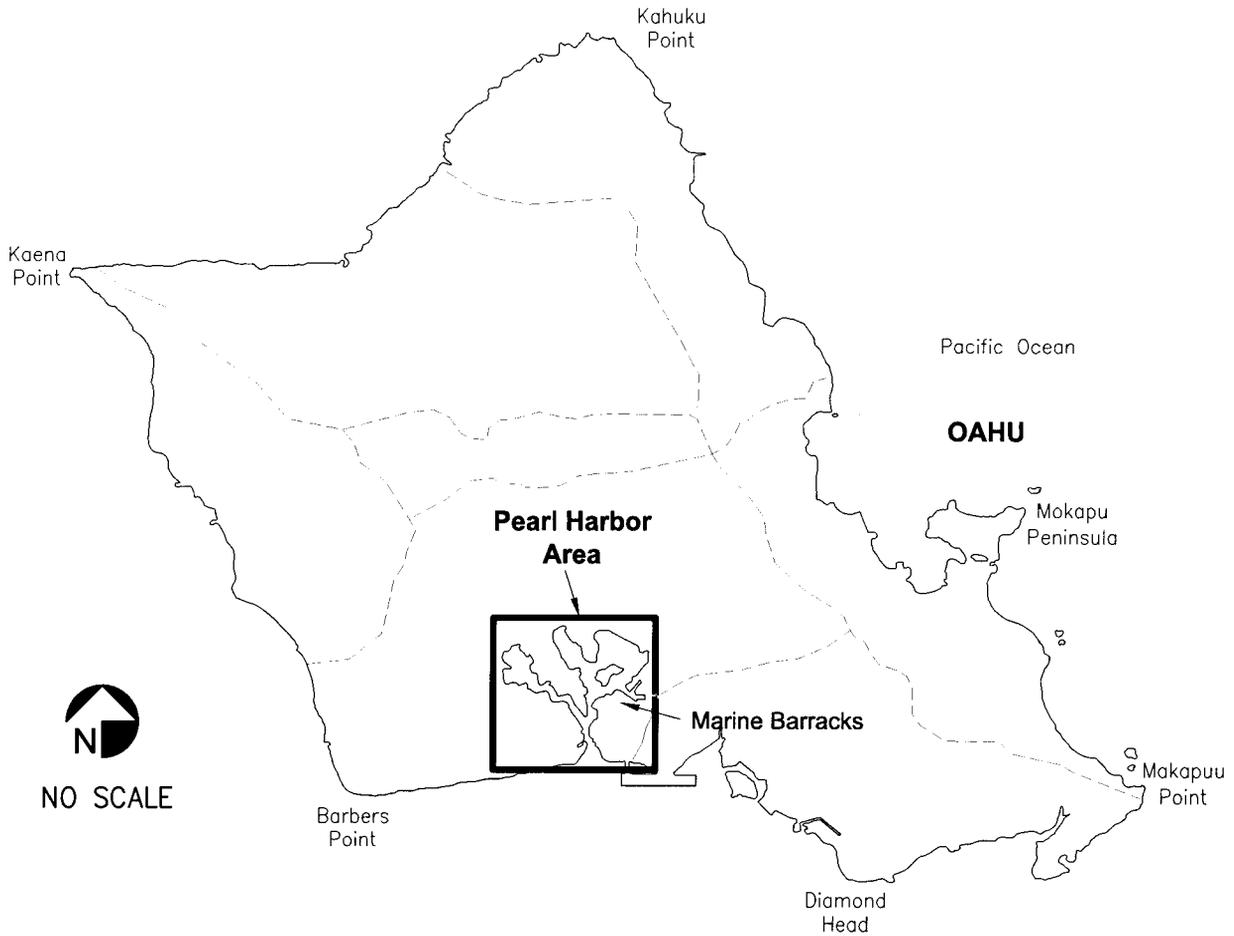
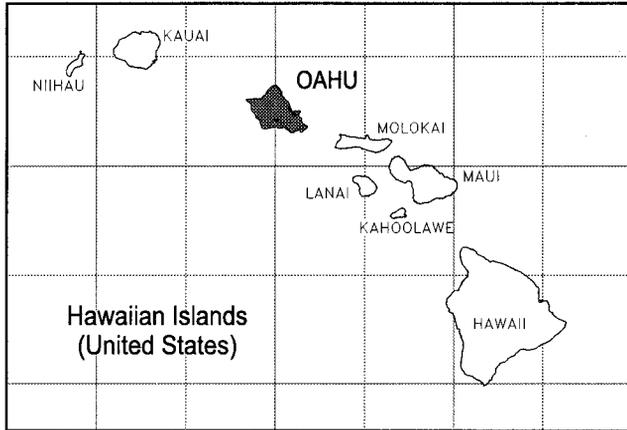
Prepared by:

Mason Architects, Inc.
119 Merchant St., Suite 501
Honolulu, HI 96813

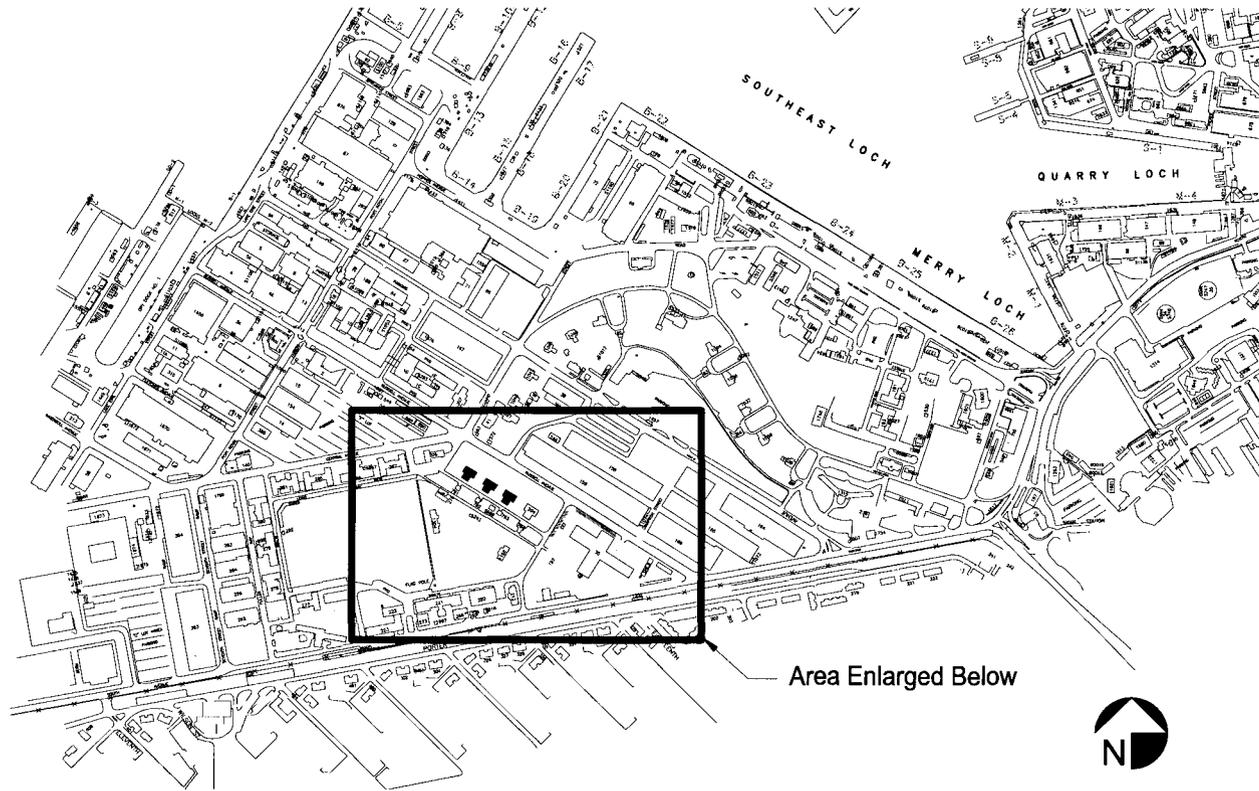
AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
3375 Koapaka Street, Suite F251
Honolulu, HI 96819

Date of Final Report: June 2006

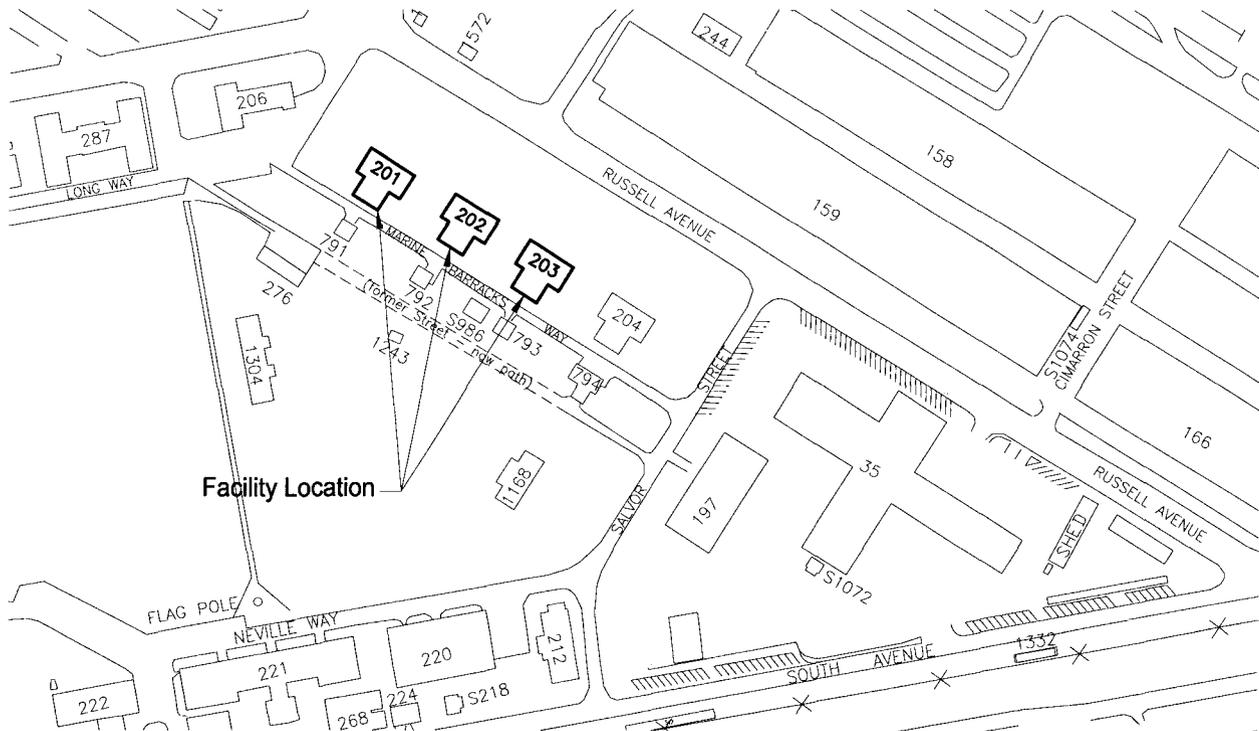
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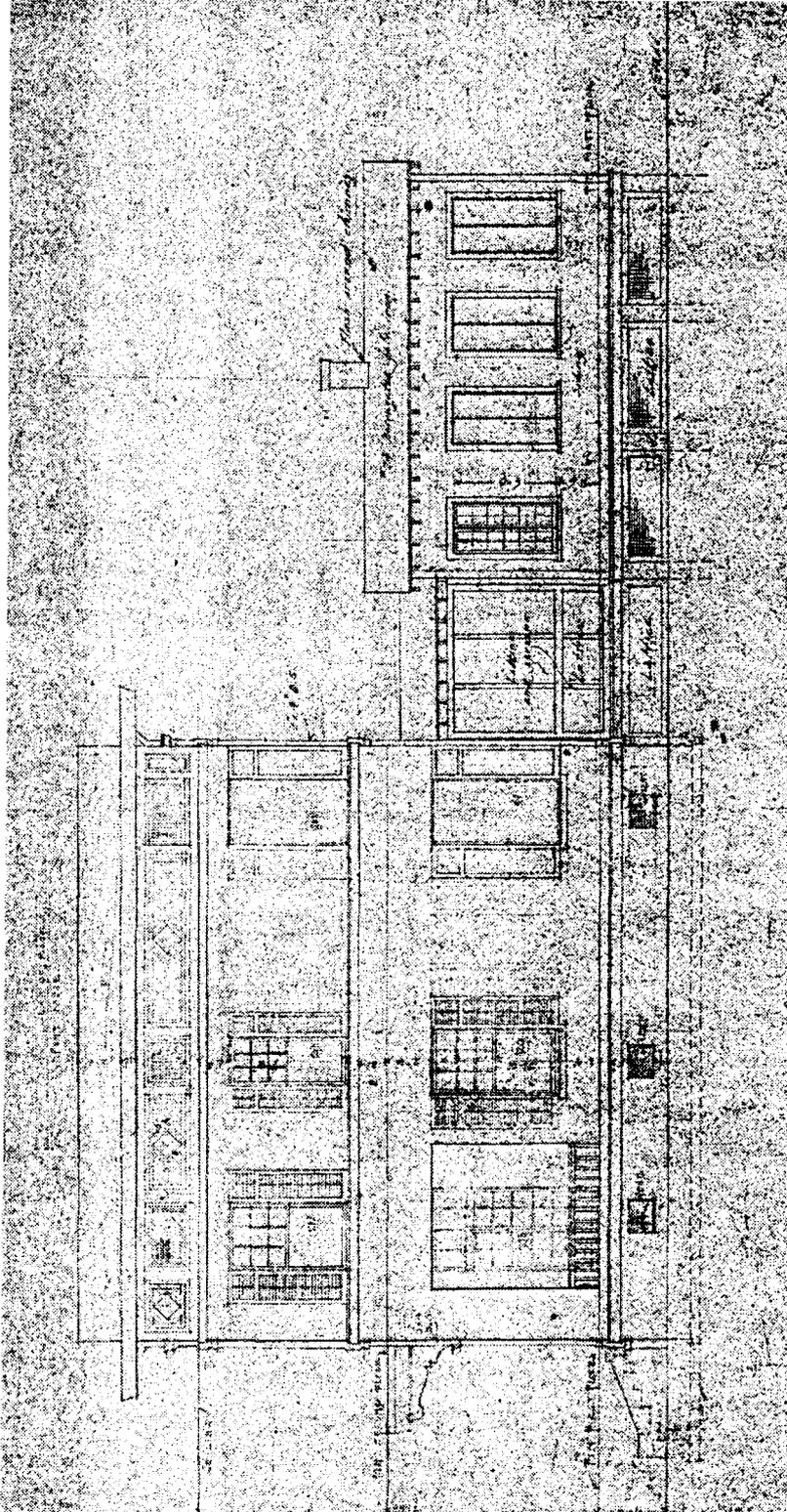
Vicinity Map



Site Map

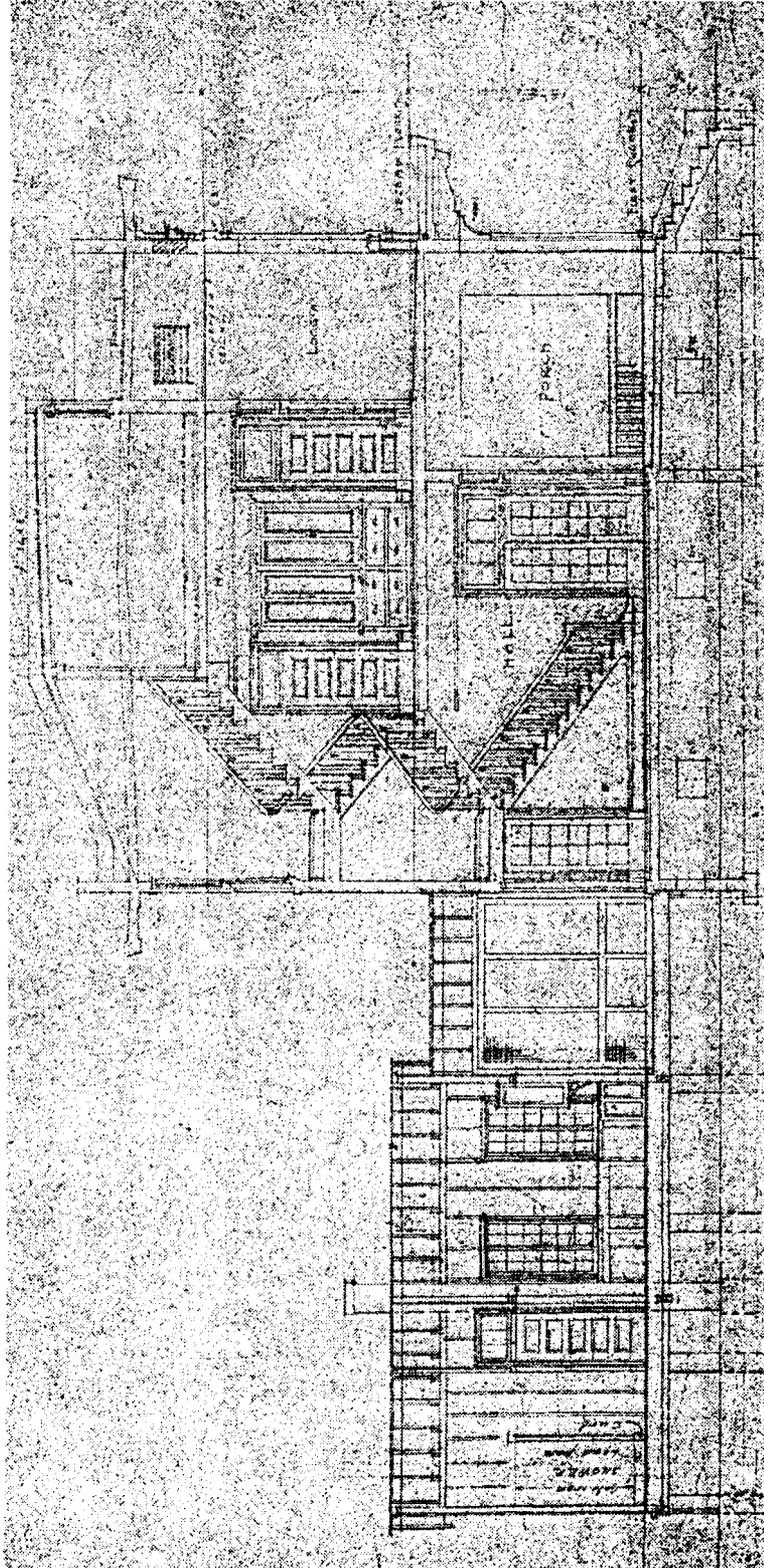
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Drawing No. 308, dated January 8, 1912 (Original west-side elevation)



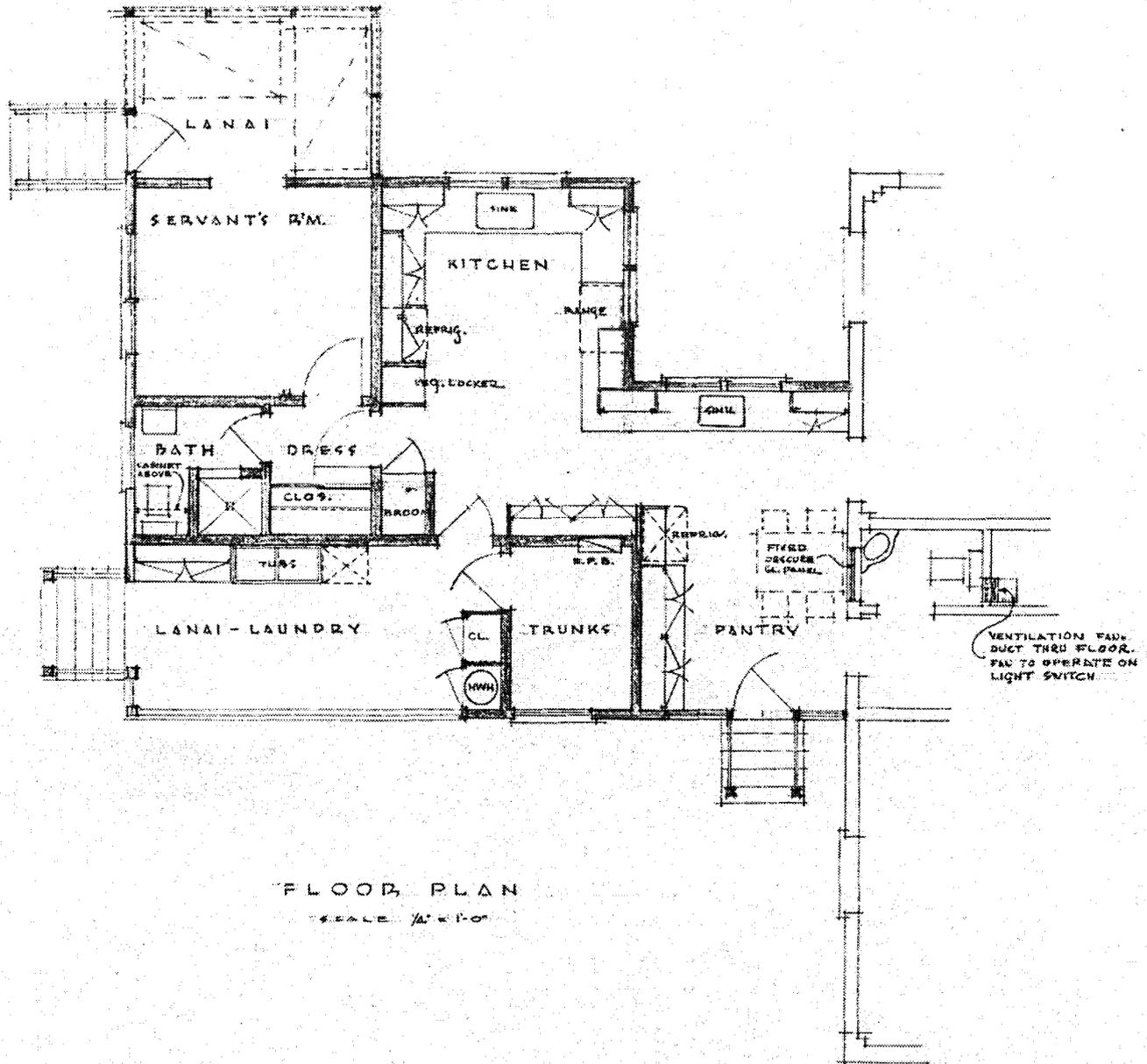
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' QUARTERS
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Drawing No. 310, dated January 8, 1912 (Original section)



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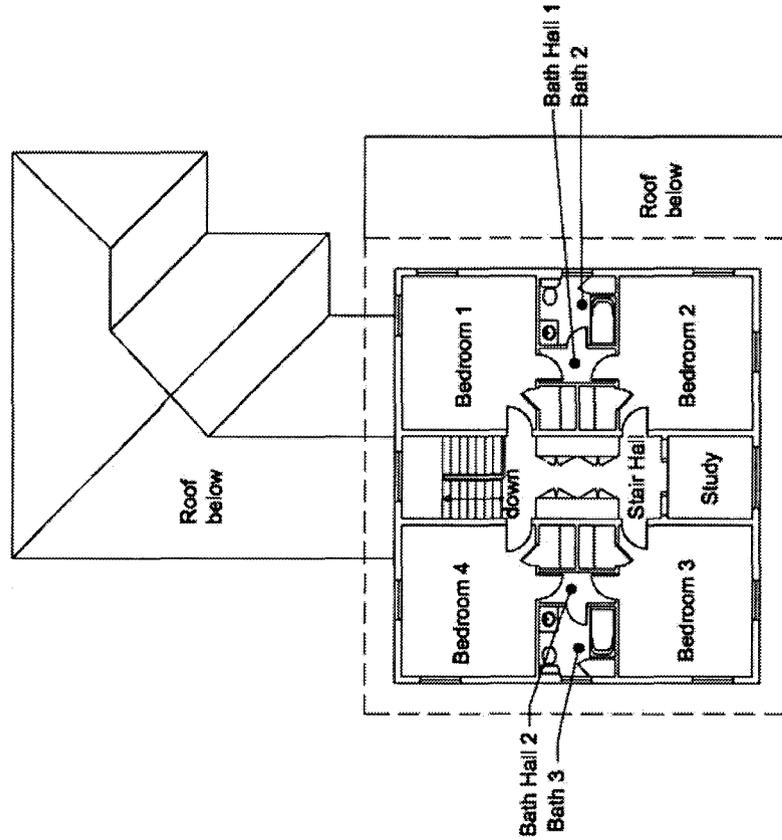
Drawing No. K-N04-238, dated January 7, 1949 (rear wing floor plan - Facility No. 201)



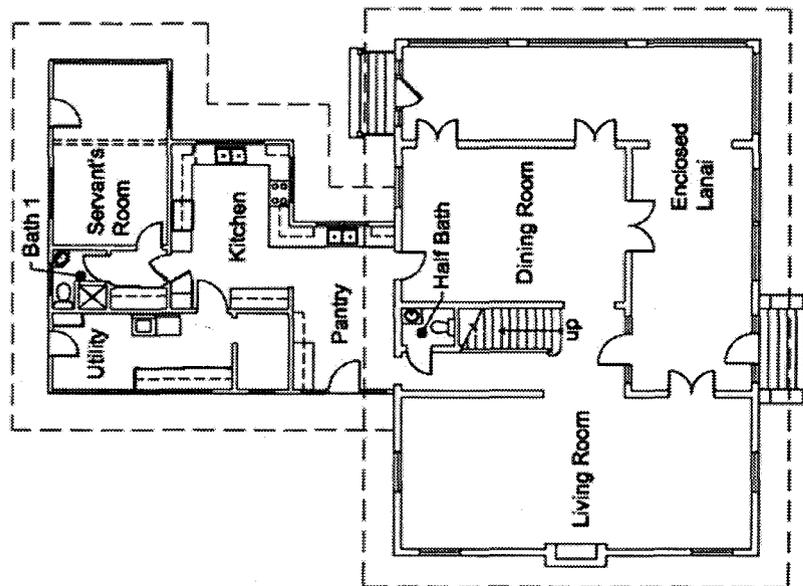
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Facility No. 201 – Existing First-Floor and Second-Floor Plans

(Source: Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners with Mason Architects, Inc. 2003: 1-6 & 1-7)



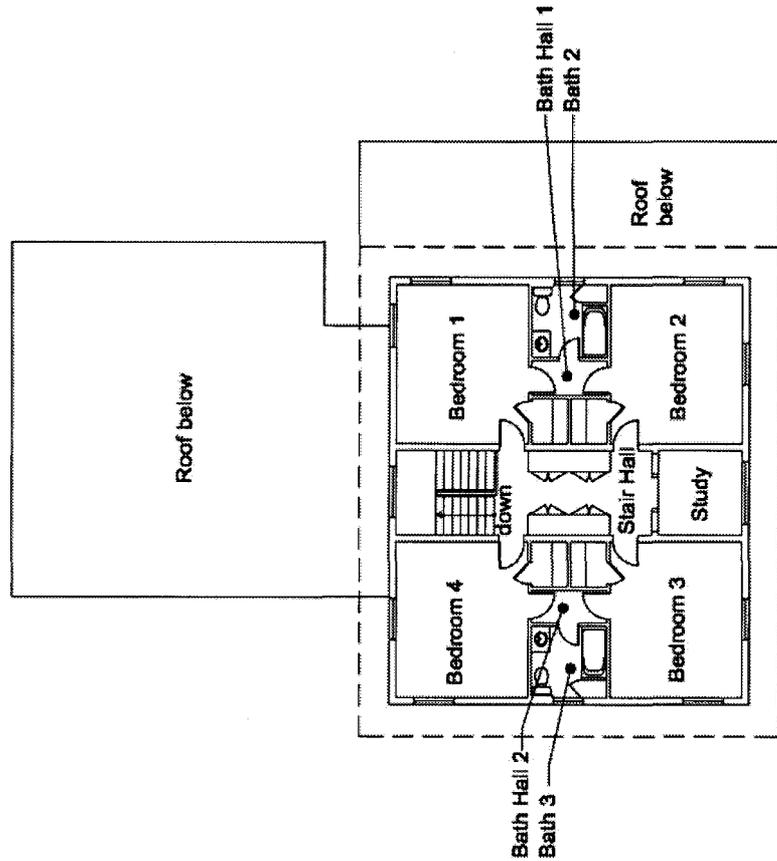
Existing Second Floor Plan



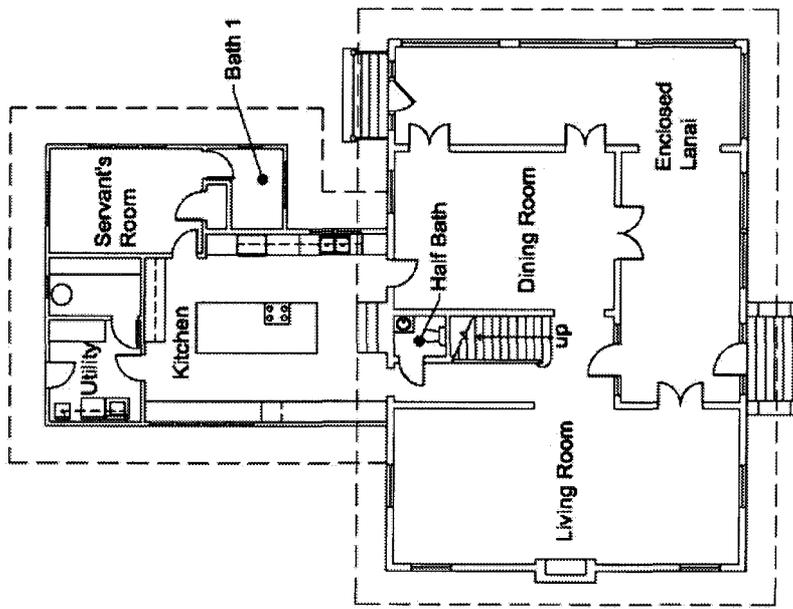
Existing First Floor Plan

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Facility Nos. 202 and 203 – Existing First-Floor and Second-Floor Plans
(Source: Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners with Mason Architects, Inc. 2003: 3-6 & 3-7)



Existing Second Floor Plan



Existing First Floor Plan