

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, YARD RESTAURANT  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard, Facility No. 29)  
Seventh Street at Avenue D  
Pearl Harbor  
Honolulu County  
Hawaii

HABS HI-465  
HI-465

HABS  
HI-465

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
PACIFIC GREAT BASIN SUPPORT OFFICE  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1111 Jackson Street  
Oakland, CA 94607

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## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, YARD RESTAURANT (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard) (Facility No. 29)

HABS No. HI-465

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**Location:** Seventh Street at Avenue D  
Pearl Harbor Naval Base  
City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

This building falls within the UTM coordinates of the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard as defined in the location section of the overview report, HABS No. HI-483. This building's UTM coordinates are: 04.608070.2361780.

**Significance:** Facility 29 is located within the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark. This prominent wood structure is significant for being built as a functional support facility during the Shipyard's initial phase of development that began in 1912. Facility 29 also reflects an evolution through several Pearl Harbor Naval Base construction periods as it was modified several times, including the period during World War II when it was altered to support the increase in the number of shipyard workers. It has continued in its original use throughout its history and remains functionally important to the Shipyard's operations.

**Description:** Facility 29 is an assemblage of the original building, a much larger later building, and various building additions and infills. It is aligned with Seventh Street on its west side and Avenue D on its north side just outside the Avenue D Gate to the Controlled Industrial Area. All building elements are of one-story wood-frame construction of various types and have sloped roofs of various pitches and configurations. The original portion of Facility 29 was constructed as a long, rectangular, "irimoya" roof mess hall joined on the east side near the south end by a rectangular, hip-roof galley. The galley was built with a since-removed prominent, nearly square, hip roof monitor with wood louvers on all sides. The pitch of all roof sections was 4:12 and eaves were very wide at about 5'. The mess hall was organized on a structural grid of ten 10'-0" bays long, by one 40'-0" bay wide, with an overall size of about 100' x 40' (4,000 square feet). The galley was organized on a structural grid of eight 4'-4" bays long, by one 25'-0" bay wide, with an overall size of about 35' x 25' (875 square feet). The approximate overall height of the building was 15' except at the monitor where it was 18'. A number of changes and additions were made to this original building and it now cannot readily be distinguished from later construction around it.

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A major later structure, Facility 168, was constructed out from the east end of Facility 29's galley. The individual identification of the new building eventually was dropped. Facility 168 is now considered part of the assemblage known as Facility 29. Facility 168 was constructed as a rectangular mess and galley structure with a barely-sloped gable roof having 3'-0" eaves and a continuous pent roof extending out 6'-0". It is organized on a structural grid of ten 16'-0" bays long, by four 22'-6" bays wide, with an overall size of about 161' x 90' (14,500 square feet). The approximate height is 18'.

Other construction at Facility 29 consisted of additions on all four sides of the original structure, mainly extending the facility closer to Seventh Street and Avenue D, and infilling the open space between the mess hall and what would become Facility 168's west wall on the galley's north side. The addition along Seventh Street was built as a screened lanai and the one along Avenue D as an open lanai. Both additions have since been fully enclosed. All of these additions, except for one on the south side, were constructed with shed roofs off the original hip-roof sections but with a noticeably lower pitch than those. The south addition was built with a hip roof.

The foundation type of the original building and its additions is slab-on-grade concrete with thickened edges. The foundation walls and concrete footings support columns and structural stud walls. The top of the slab elevation at the former Facility 168 is 3'-0" above that of the original structure and additions to it. The slabs now largely are overlaid with composition or quarry tile.

Structural heavy-timber columns occur at the grid intersections of the original structure and Facility 168 and support wood roof trusses. Structural framing at the other construction is a mix of smaller-section wood posts and stud walls supporting wood rafters. Trusses are a variant of the pitched-Howe configuration at the original structure and the flat-Howe configuration at Facility 168. Compression members and spliced top and bottom chords of the trusses at the original structure are fabricated from 4 x 4 wood members and at Facility 168 from heavy timber. At both structures, thick metal rods are used for the vertical tension members and chords are notched to receive the shaped ends of the angled compression members. Structural framing is connected with long through-bolts. The trusses are joined laterally by wood purlins at 30" on-center supporting 1" tongue-and-groove roof decking at the original structure, and at 36" on-center supporting 2" tongue-and-groove decking at Facility 168. The roofing of the original structure now is asphalt shingles but as constructed was 3-ply rubber membrane, overlaid with wood battens at 36" on-center, and later, corrugated metal. The roofing of Facility 168 was and still is built-up bituminous layers. Trusses at Facility 168 have remained exposed and are the dominant feature of its interior.

The original mess hall had a high wainscot of board-and-batten wood siding and a continuous band of stretched wire screening above that

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up to the eaves, on all four sides except at the galley. The galley had similar siding but it extended up to the eaves and had a girt aligned with the trim board at the top edge of the mess hall's wainscot. Facility 168 was constructed with a wainscot of drop wood siding and above that, a band of wire screening stretched over structural posts and intermediate studs up to the eaves of the pent roof, mainly still extant. Behind the screening at building corners and above doors are X-braces of diagonal studs for sheer resistance that with later-added pieces form deep decorative grills.

The west-side addition to the original mess hall, as constructed, was enclosed with materials and construction similar to the original building except for the shed roof. The north addition, as constructed, was simply open between the posts supporting its shed roof. The exterior design and materials of the original structure and the west and north additions largely were lost by enclosure with full-height walls, doors and windows, and other alterations. Only remnants of those former exteriors are extant and visible inside or out. The original open stairs and ramps at Facility 168 eventually were partially enclosed with framed, plywood-sided partitions penetrated by large, pseudo-porthole openings. Plywood had not previously been used at Facility 29 to a significant extent.

Doors in the original mess hall were double- or single-leaf and of wood stile-and-rail construction with a screen panel above the lock rail, and two, vertical recessed solid panels below. Doors in the original galley were similar single doors except with five equal, horizontal solid panels, or three such panels with a single larger screen panel above. Windows in the original galley were arranged in a continuous band of units above the girt on the north and south sides, with a single unit at the east end. The units were of all-wood construction with three-over-three single-hung sash that slid down into a wainscot cavity. There were removable wood-frame screens on the outboard side of each sash. In the monitor above the galley was a continuous band of ganged wood louver units backed by wire screen panel.

Exterior doors in Facility 168 as built were double- or single-leaf and mainly of wood stile-and-rail construction with a single screen panel above the lock rail, and a single, recessed solid panel below. These mainly have been replaced with the present aluminum-frame, glazed storefront type doors. Interior doors were similar to the original exterior doors or a flush panel type. The wall plane above the pent roof originally had a continuous band of screen-backed wood louver units between vertical framing members. These units later were replaced with the glass-slat jalousies behind exterior screen panels that are now present.

Doors and windows in other additions have been of various types but most are similar to those in the original Facilities 29 and 168. Two distinct window types are not used elsewhere at Facility 29. One is a

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standard unit with wood double-hung, single-light sash, typically with an exterior, wood-frame screen panel. These units are configured in multiples of two, three or four. The other type is a window unit with five, stacked, wide awning sash. Both of these types appear to be from the World War II era.

The complex that has evolved as the present Facility 29 has a highly utilitarian and irregular appearance. Its design features and detailing are associated with the several periods of its construction, additions, and alterations. This appearance developed over time from the inconsistency and incongruity of various design elements including roof forms, exterior wall materials, door and windows types, equipment, and stylistic features.

The construction of the original Facility 29 appears to have been in substantial accord with its design drawings, based on early photographs. From the design drawings for Facility 168, it was to have had only two longitudinal bays with a single line of structural columns down the center of the building rather than the four bays and three lines of columns constructed.

**Historical Context:**

The original structure of Facility 29 was constructed in early 1919 from drawings dated December 23, 1918 produced by the Public Works Department of the U. S. Naval Station. Based on a drawing for the screened addition along Seventh Street, the addition in the space east of the mess hall and north of the galley was constructed sometime before August 1940. With war in the Pacific against Japan anticipated and a need for greatly expanded Shipyard mess facilities, a new adjacent structure, Facility 168, was planned and designed in the following 12 months. After the December 7 attack, the design of the building's structural framing system was changed to halve the width of the longitudinal bays, with a corresponding reduction in the clear span of the roof trusses but no change in their planned depth. These undated changes were merely sketched by hand on the design drawings, dated August 23, 1941, but clearly were made before construction began in early 1942. Several other design changes, mainly for control of light emissions from the interior at night also were made before the building's completion.

The open-sided addition on Facility 29's north side was planned and built late in 1942. The wall of the screened addition constructed in 1942 on the west side of Facility 29 was moved back to accommodate a widening of Seventh Street in early 1943. This reduced the original depth of that addition by half, and blackout panels were added. In mid 1944, a 30-seat, flat-roof mess facility was added on the roof at the south end of Facility 168 and accessed by an outside stair. This remained until it was removed in a general alteration project in 1978. Also in 1944, a new hip-roof addition was constructed on Facility 29's south side at the end of the original mess hall and a 1943 addition on the south side of the original galley was expanded. Only minor and

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mainly interior alterations have been made since (except for the partial enclosure of Facility 168's stairs and ramps in 1978, which considerably altered that structures' appearance). The mess hall and galley functions remain only in the original Facility 168. Those functions in the original Facility 29 and other additions were displaced over time after the War, mainly by storage and minor support activities.

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

**Sources:**

Original and subsequent drawings reviewed for this building are on digitally scanned images or on microfilm at Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC EFD Pacific) Plan Files. Historic photos of this building are located at the National Archives II, Still Photo Section, RG 71 CA.

**Bureau of Yards and Docks**

1921      Activities of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, World War 1917-1918, Washington: Government Printing Office.

**Commander, Navy Region Hawaii**

2000      Pearl Harbor Naval Complex, Cultural Resources Management Plan, Pearl Harbor, HI.

**Commander, Navy Region Hawaii**

2002      Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Pearl Harbor Naval Complex, Pearl Harbor, HI.

**Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases**

n.d.      *Technical Report and Project History, Contracts NOy-3550 and NOy 4173*: On microfilm at Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command Library.

**HABS/HAER Documents**

var. dates      For those resources on the Navy database at the time the CRMP (Contract No. NB62742-93-D-0502) was prepared, the HABS/HAER numbers assigned have been included in the electronic database as an additional field, as noted in Appendices: Pearl Harbor Naval Complex Cultural Resources Management Plan, 1998, p. A-6.

**Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard**

1992      Historic Preservation Documentation Program, photocopied document dated 15DEC92 including Appendix B Historic Inventory.

**Project Information:**

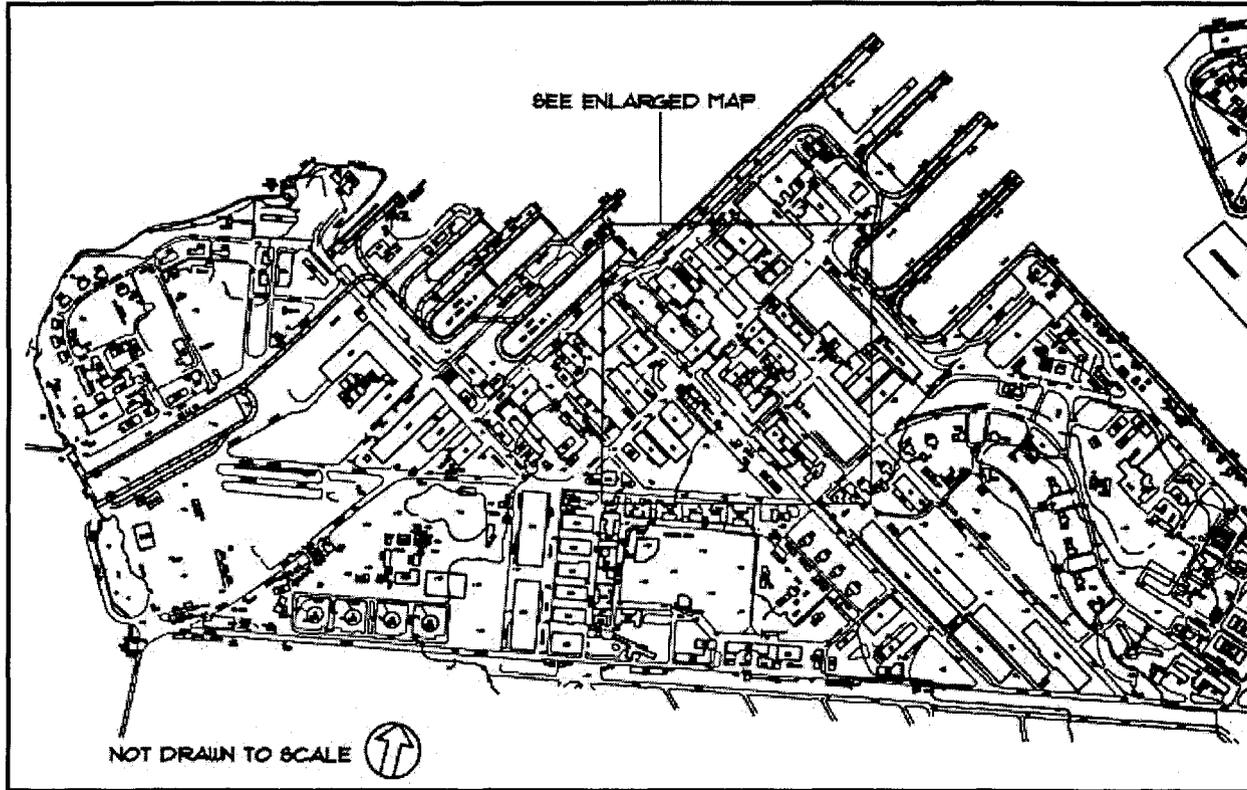
Photo documentation and recordation of this facility by the Navy has been done in anticipation of future alterations or potential demolition of the structure. Photo documentation of historic facilities by the Navy assists in expediting planned undertakings by having the

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documentation prepared prior to taking actions. Also, photo documentation assists the Navy in gaining more information about its historic facilities to assist in making proactive management decisions. This project is being supervised by Jeffrey Dodge A.I.A., Historic Preservation Specialist at the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAV EFD Pacific). The photographic documentation was undertaken by David Franzen, photographer. Douglas P. Luna AIA/Architect, consultant to Mason Architects, Inc. prepared the written documentation. The field work and research for this report was conducted between the dates of July 2001 and December 2001.

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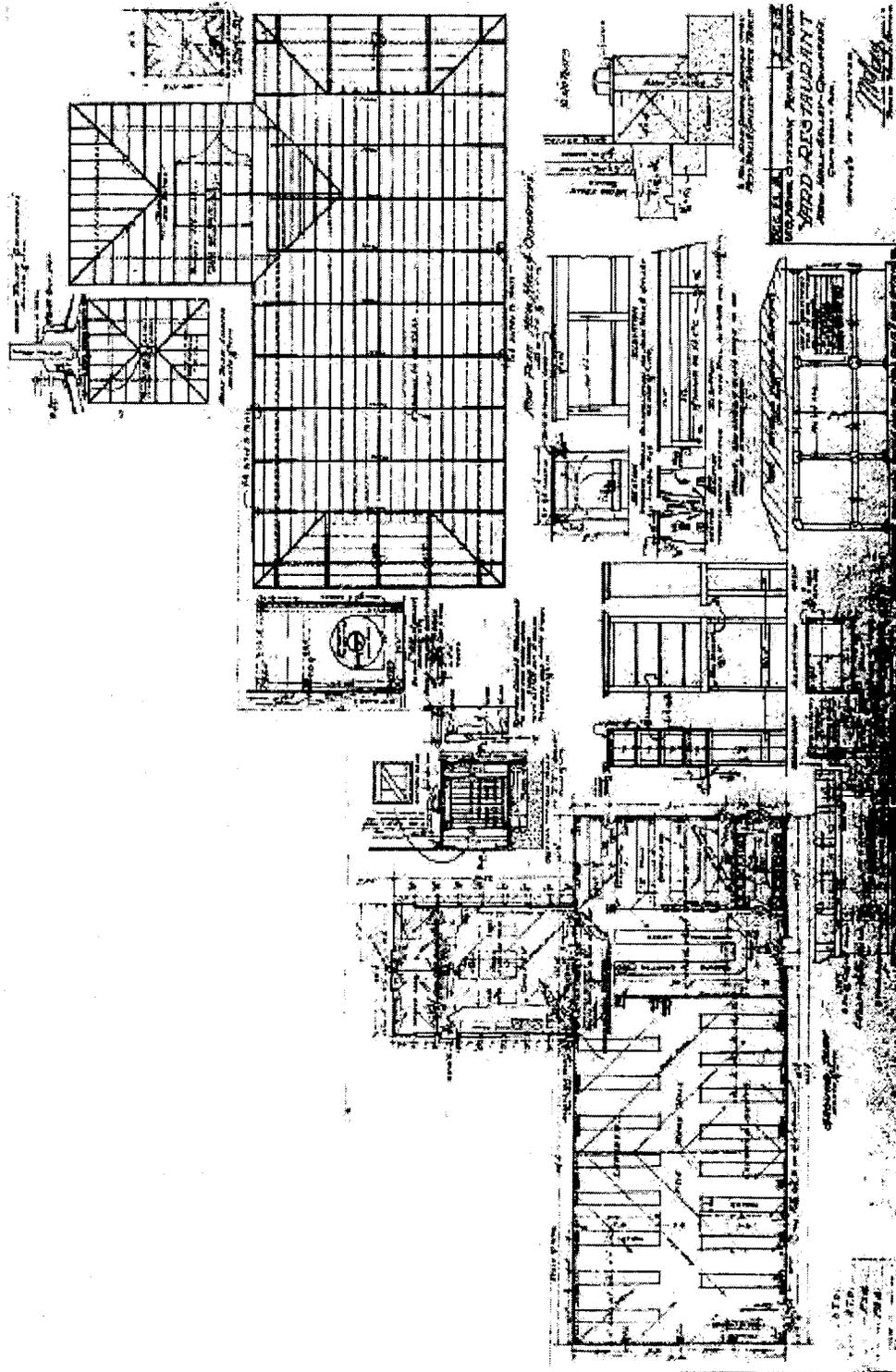
Shipyard Map





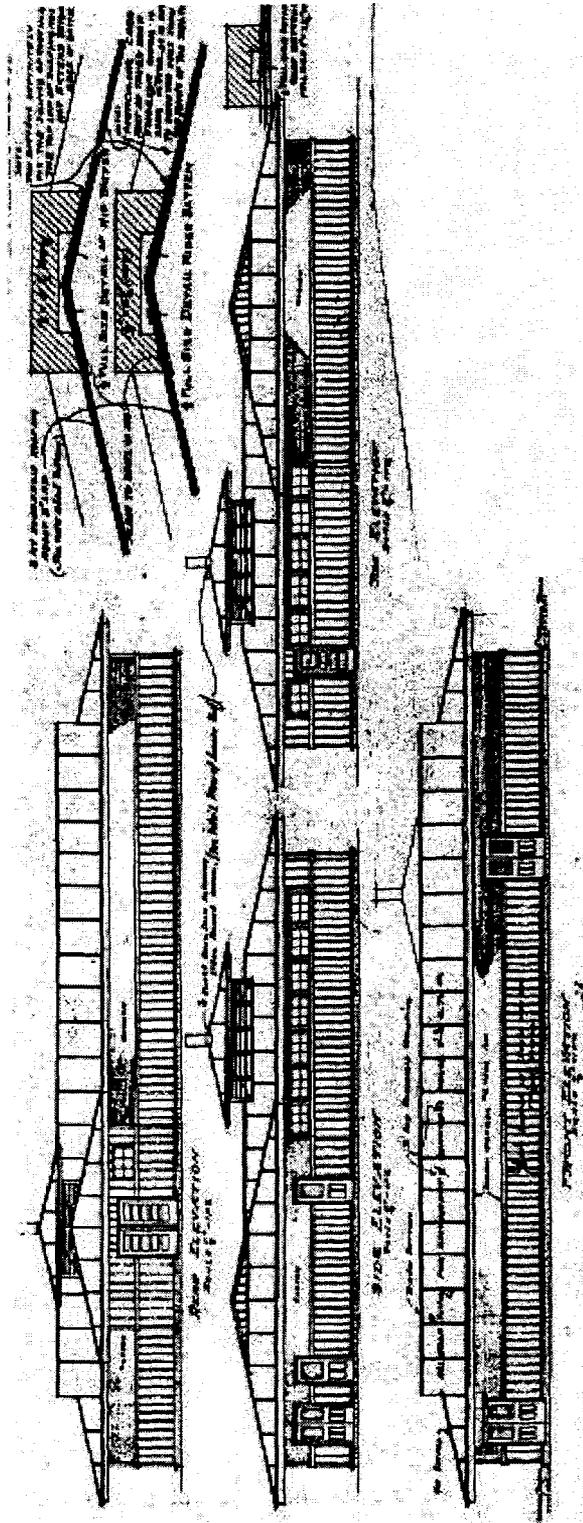
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Facility 29 – Original Floor Plan, Roof Plan, and Details (portion of Drawing No. I-215,  
dated 12/23/1918) (reduced, not to scale)



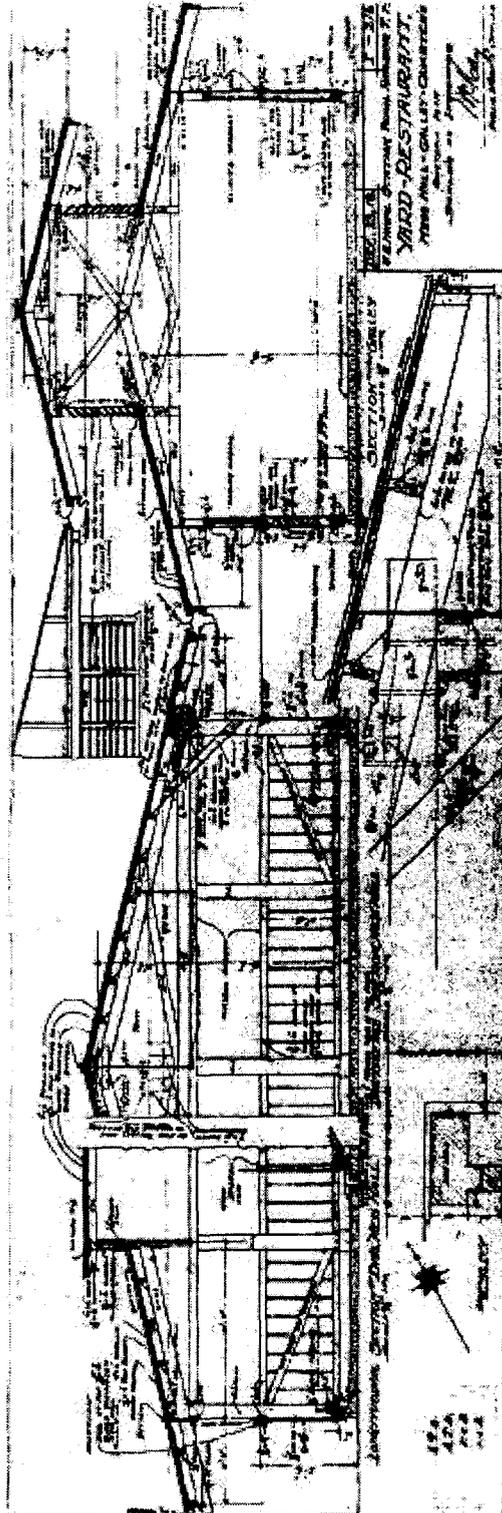
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Facility 29 – Original Exterior Elevations (portion of Drawing No. I-215, dated 12/23/1918)  
(reduced, not to scale)



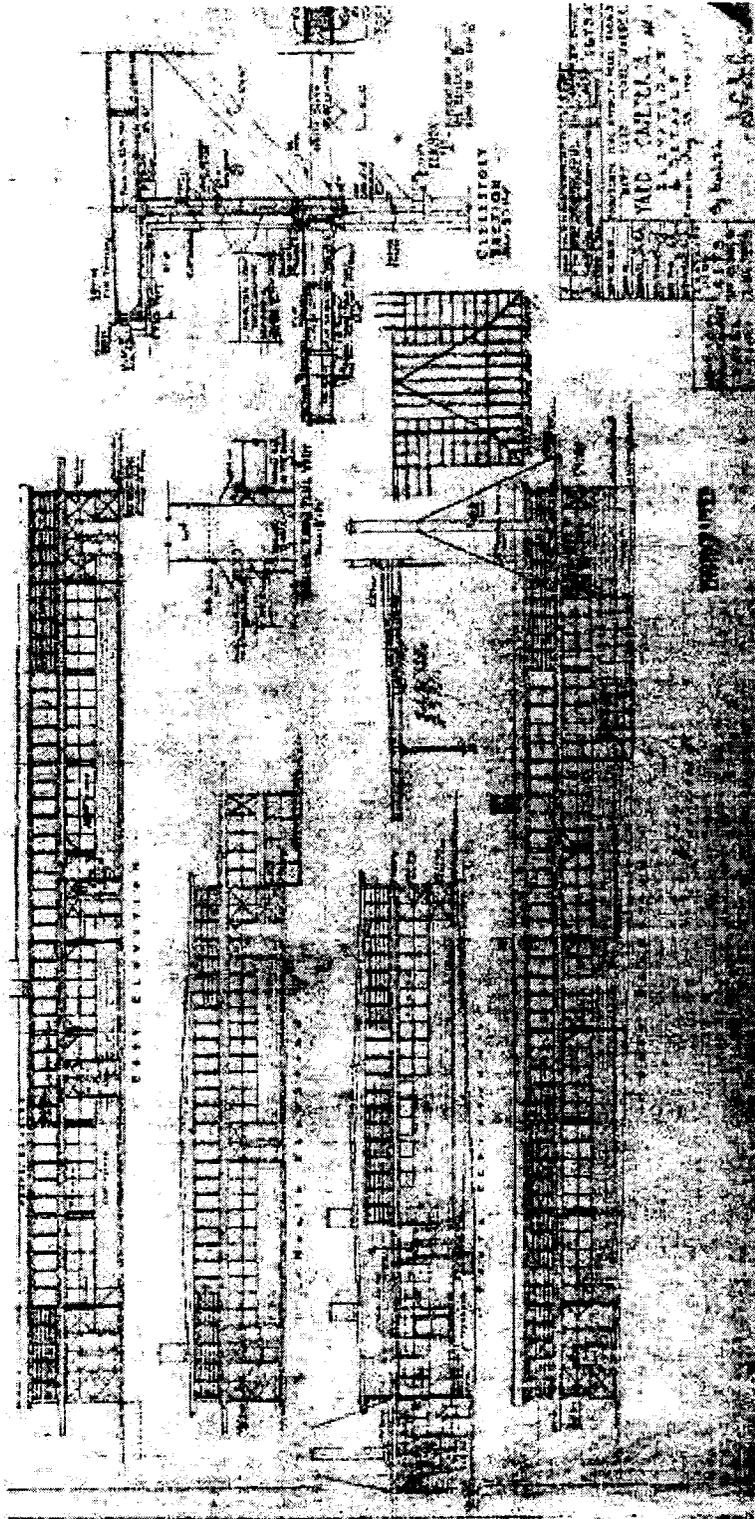
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Facility 29 – Original Sections (portion of Drawing No. I-216, dated 12/23/1918) (reduced, not to scale)



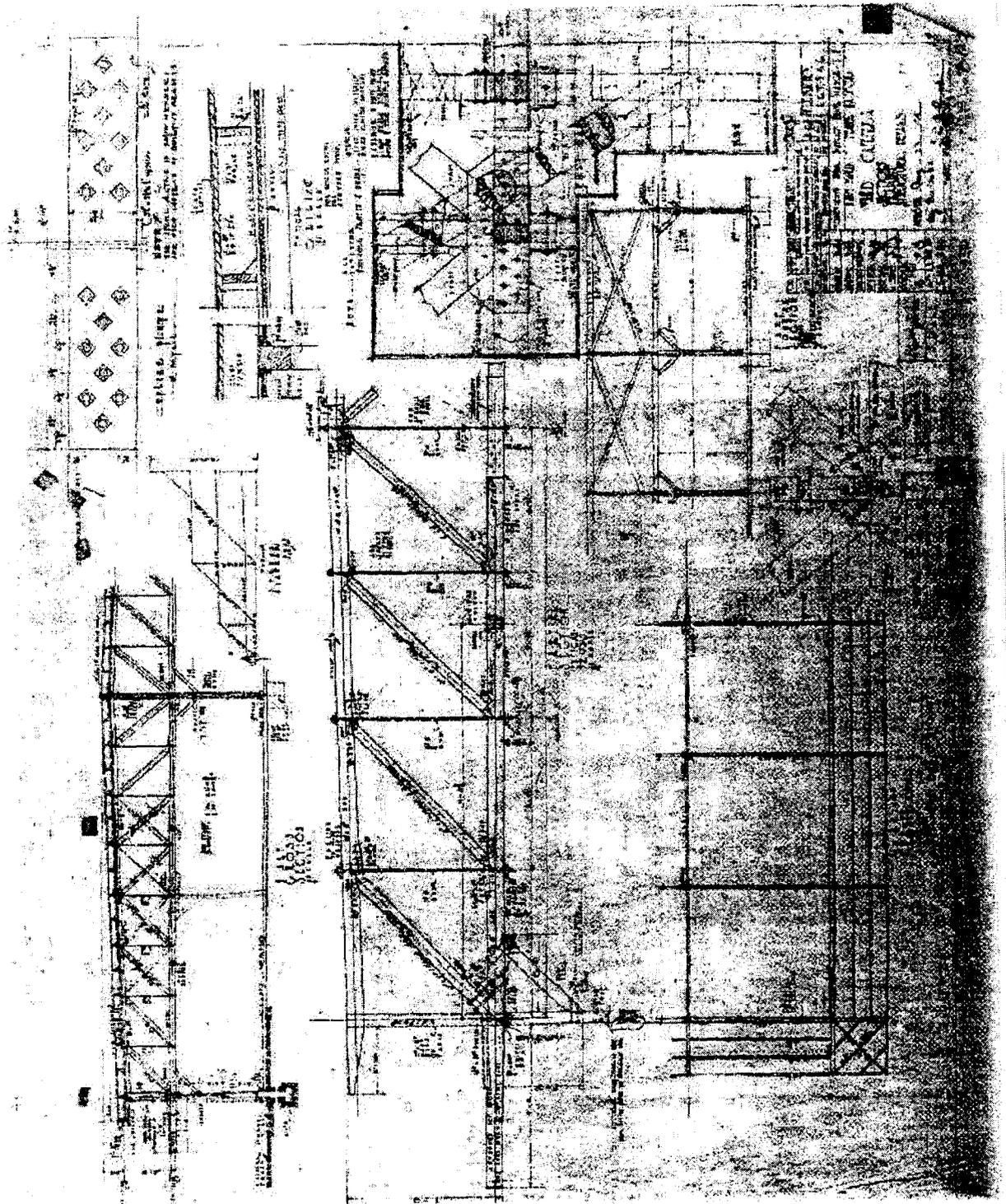
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Facility 168 – Original Elevations and Details (portion of Drawing No. I-N04-205,  
dated 8/23/1941) (reduced, not to scale)



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Facility 168 – Original Sections, Framing, and Structural Details (Drawing No. I-N04-204,  
dated 8/23/1941) (reduced, not to scale)

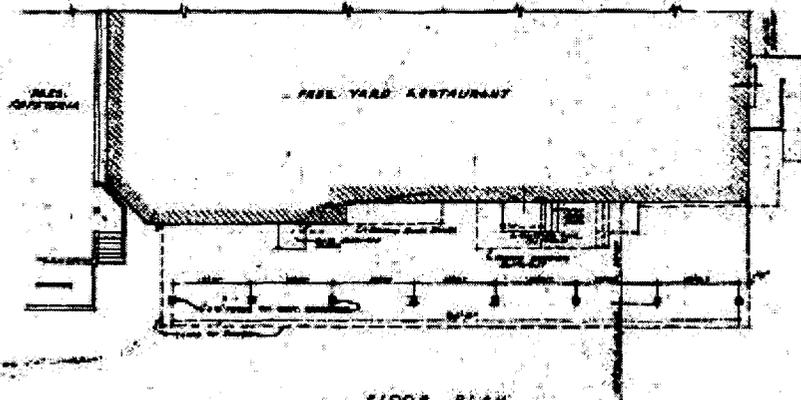


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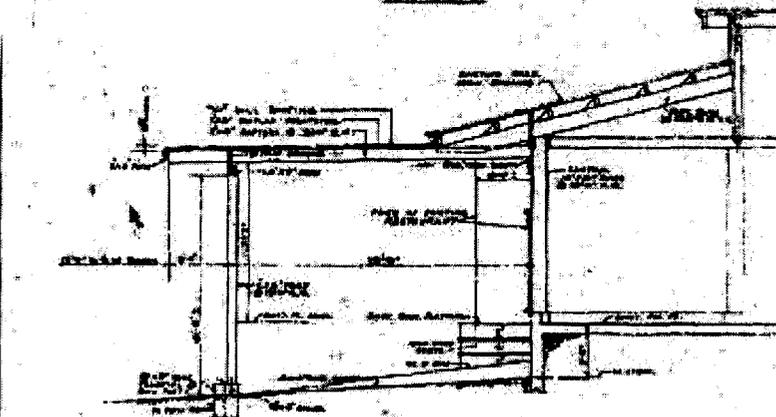
North Addition to Facility 29 - Lean-To Plan and Details (Drawing No. I-N04-505, dated 10/29/1942) (reduced, not to scale)



**RAILROAD ELEVATION**  
 AS SHOWN



**FLOOR PLAN**  
 AS SHOWN



**SECTION THRU NEW ADDITION**  
 AS SHOWN

<p>NEW YARD RESTAURANT</p> <p>YARD RESTAURANT - EXISTING</p> <p>AV. C</p> <p>SECTION PLAN - GENERAL</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DESIGNED BY</td> <td>ENGINEER</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN BY</td> <td>CHECKED BY</td> <td>SCALE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> <p align="center"><b>NAVY YARD PEARL HARBOR</b>          ADDITION TO  <b>YARD RESTAURANT</b>          LEAN-TO  <b>PLAN &amp; DETAILS</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> <p align="center">DRAWING NO. <b>I-N4-505</b></p> </td> </tr> </table>	DESIGNED BY	ENGINEER	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	<p align="center"><b>NAVY YARD PEARL HARBOR</b>          ADDITION TO  <b>YARD RESTAURANT</b>          LEAN-TO  <b>PLAN &amp; DETAILS</b></p>			<p align="center">DRAWING NO. <b>I-N4-505</b></p>		
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<p align="center"><b>NAVY YARD PEARL HARBOR</b>          ADDITION TO  <b>YARD RESTAURANT</b>          LEAN-TO  <b>PLAN &amp; DETAILS</b></p>													
<p align="center">DRAWING NO. <b>I-N4-505</b></p>													

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**Modernization and Repair of Cafeteria Facility Nos. 168 and 29 – Floor Plan and Finish Schedules (Drawing No. 7015408, dated 3/11/1977) (reduced, not to scale)**

