

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, TYPE "B" CASUALTY
DRESSING & DECONTAMINATION STATION
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard, Facility No. 207)
Intersection of Eighth Street, Avenue E & Central Avenue
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HABS HI-470
HI-470

HABS
HI-470

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, TYPE "B" CASUALTY DRESSING AND DECONTAMINATION STATION

(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard)
(Facility No. 207)

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Location: Intersection of Eighth Street, Avenue E & Central Avenue
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: 04.608270.2361530.

Significance: Facility 207 is located within the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark. It was built in response to the December 7, 1941 attack and was part of the great expansion of facilities at Pearl Harbor during World War II. This building is one of seven casualty stations remaining at Pearl Harbor. Of the seven, Facility 207 is the only extant example of a Type B casualty and decontamination station in the Shipyard. It is located in a grouping of World War II facilities including annexes to Administration Facility 1: Facilities 1E, 1G, 1H, and permanent structures, Facilities 41, 167, and 397. It is considered a distinctive type and period of construction.

Description: Facility 207 is a splinterproof, slab-on-grade, single-story decontamination station. It has a central rectangular floor plan, with six slight projections that give the building an irregular shape. The overall rectangle enclosing the irregular shape is 164'-0" long and 70'-6" wide and measures 10'-6" from finished grade to the highest roofline. It has a reinforced concrete structural frame and roof structure. The foundation is slab-on-grade concrete with a continuous footing along the perimeter and down the center, northeast to southwest. This continuous footing is curbed 4 inches above grade. The exterior wall thickness is 13" thick concrete. The roof is flat with five lower flat roof sections that are only 8'-6" high from finished grade to roofline. Supporting the roof slab are reinforced concrete beams and columns. The roof is covered with bituminous built-up roofing and copper flashing that wraps the edges of the roof eaves. HVAC ductwork is on the roof along with six 12" and one 20" square ventilator.

The five sections of the building with lower roofs are protected entrances and exits for Facility 207. The two exits are located at the

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southeast wall on opposite sides of the boiler room. There is one entrance at each of the remaining sides of the building. Both the exits and entries are 'protected' vestibule spaces within the building's concrete frame that separate the exterior from the door to the air lock. The air lock is an airtight chamber that guards against the passage of smoke or debris into the facility. Originally the entry vestibules at the northeast and southwest ends of the building each had a 4" deep foot bath at the floor of the door opening and an 8" square recess in the entry wall (6" above the finished floor) for a water faucet. The doors at the entrances, exits and the adjoining air locks originally were 3'-6" x 6'-8" x 1¾" metal covered gas proof doors with a 6" diameter vision panel. The doors at the entrances were gas proofed. Interior doors were typically flush wood with either an 8" x 12" glass vision panel or a wood louver panel (lightproof louvers in the dark room doors). The boiler room doors are a pair of solid wood doors with steel plates to each side. Some of these original doors are still extant however many have been replaced. The entrances at the northeast and southwest ends of the building are now secured at the exterior with steel gate doors. A flush metal door with a vision panel is at the northwest side.

Drawings dated to 1944 indicate that concrete bricks were used to fill in window openings on the northwest and southeast sides of the building. The bricks were temporary filler for future windows. The windows are double-hung, one-over-one, wood sash with wood frame. Metal mesh screens are on the exterior of the windows. Small metal awnings also shade some of the windows on the west side.

The current interior finishes are simple and utilitarian. The ceiling is smooth formed concrete with reinforced concrete beams that have chamfered corners. Twelve-inch square acoustical ceiling tile is installed at the northwest entry. Some rooms within Facility 207 have quarter-round crown molding. Lower ceiling heights (approximately 7') are prevalent at the entry/exit areas. Wall surfaces are a combination of painted concrete, plywood, and gypsum board throughout. The floor is a 5" concrete slab with 6" x 6" wire mesh reinforcing. Much of the concrete floor has been covered with 12"-square vinyl composition tile and vinyl wall base. Modern and historic fluorescent light fixtures along with painted HVAC ductwork are at the ceilings.

This Type B casualty and decontamination station is the only remaining one of its type in the Shipyard. It originally had five airlocks at the entrances and exits. There was a central operating room at the southeast side of the building with an adjacent doctor's office and sterilizing room. It also had two undressing rooms, two "washing and bleach treatment rooms," two dressing rooms, three storage rooms, and two nurse's stations. The receiving ward held 65 beds and occupied the entire northwest half of the building. A boiler room with a separate exterior entrance was located on the outside wall of the

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operating room, on the southeast side of the building. The interior spaces were designed to 'clean' a person who had been 'gassed' as well as those who were wounded or injured. The design follows a consecutive order by which to decontaminate oneself. First, one enters through the protected entryway and through an airlock into an undressing room. After undressing, one went through another air lock and into the shower room. After getting cleaned off, one would go into a dressing room. Off of the dressing room were two toilet rooms, a utility room, and nurse's station. From the dressing room one could enter another airlock and exit the building, enter the operating room, or enter a hall, which lead to the receiving ward. This floor plan was mirrored to the north and south of the operating room.

Major alterations of the spaces have been made to the building since the latter part of WWII. In late 1944 – early 1945, the structure was set up as a complete Civilian Dispensary. Windows were installed after concrete blocks were removed from the exterior. On the interior the only spaces that did not change were the operating room and the bathrooms, sterilizing room, doctor's office, utility rooms, boiler room, storerooms, and exits. A central line of columns separated the southeast from the northwest side of the building. It was the northwest half that underwent the most change. When the building was converted to a dispensary, the entire receiving ward was divided into men's treatment and dressing with a separate quiet room, a waiting area, a record office, and three private offices for the officer-in-charge, officer-on-duty, and one for survey. The washing and bleach treatment, and undressing rooms at the southeast half of Facility 207 were converted to a women's treatment and dressing area, a quiet room, doctor's office, physiotherapy spaces, x-ray room, and E.E.N.T. space. The air lock at the northeast end was changed to a dark room and the one at the southwest to a waiting room. Many new partitions were constructed and some walls, cabinets, and shelving were removed to accommodate these new spaces. All floors that were formerly gang showers and foot baths were leveled. Circa 1984 the interior was remodeled again when the building became the Shipyard Security Office. The floor plan has remained the same since this alteration was completed.

Historical Context:

A number of different sources indicate that Facility 207 was constructed in circa 1942. Original drawings prepared by the U. S. Navy's Fourteenth Naval District, Public Works Department have an approved date of May 15, 1942; Navy Data Base records list this building's year of completion as 1942; the June 30, 1942 map of the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor shows Facility 207 as "a building completed since June 30, 1942"; and the 1950 Property Record Card for this building has a construction completion date of 1942.

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Splinterproof casualty and decontamination stations were designed to treat, and temporarily shelter, victims of an attack. There were at least three different types of casualty station designs. The basic casualty station design was rectangular in plan, with the slight projections from the main rectangle. Seven casualty stations are extant at Pearl Harbor: Facilities 207 and 213 at the Shipyard, 210 and 216 at Naval Station, 212 at Marine Barracks, 681 at Submarine Base, and 43 at West Loch. It appears that gas decontamination was usually incorporated into the function of the casualty stations, but in at least four instances, separate buildings were erected as "Gas Decontamination Stations," including the demolished Fac. 192 on Ford Island, the demolished Fac. 44 at West Loch, the extant Fac. 44 in the Shipyard, and a building now used by the Boy Scouts on Red Hill.

It appears all the Casualty Stations were built in 1942, in response to the Pearl Harbor attack, although 1941-1944 dates are listed in the Navy facilities database. Built in 1942, these buildings were not equipped and ready for operation until early 1943, according to an undated typewritten report on the WWII activities of the Yard Medical Department (Pearl Harbor Navy Yard n.d.). Seven of the "Casualty Dressing and Gas Decontamination Stations" were built under the cognizance of the Yard Medical Officer, but only for a year or so, since in late 1944 and early 1945 five of these stations were decommissioned, and "made available for uses other than Medical" (Pearl Harbor Navy Yard n.d.).

Starting in June 1943 Facility 207 was used as a Civilian Dispensary. No major changes were made at first, so that it could be ready to function as a casualty station, if required. In January 1945, however, the CMU in the window openings were knocked out, windows installed, and the building was extensively altered to accommodate a "Civilian Dispensary for male Civil Service Employees with a separate clinic for female Civil Service Employees, female Naval Personnel and for Naval Dependents in the Navy Yard" (Pearl Harbor Navy Yard n.d.). It was remodeled circa 1984 as the Shipyard Security Office and continues to serve this function. Facility 207 is the only remaining "Type B" casualty and decontamination station in the Shipyard.

See HABS No. HI-390 for additional history of World War II Splinterproof Buildings.

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

Sources:

Drawings for Facility 207 are on digitally scanned images or microfilm at Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC EFD Pacific) Plan Files. Information about Facility 207 was obtained from a copy of the 1950 Property Record Card, Nav. S. and A. Form 277 that is on file at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard Facility Files.

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Bureau of Yards and Docks

1946 "Building the Navy's Bases in World War II, Vol. I and II,"
U.S. 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.

Dallam, Captain M. M.

1983 Letter dated June 1983 to Douglas L. Griffin, Assistant
Regional Director for Cultural Programs at the Pacific
South West Regional Office of Heritage Conservation &
Recreation Service regarding the protocol when choosing
to alter or demolish a Category 3 facility. Photos and
vicinity map enclosed. Shipyard HABS Binder, Naval Base
Pearl Harbor.

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.

Pearl Harbor Navy Yard

n.d. Typescript manuscript with 8 chapters, including 14-page
one by "Medical Department" reporting on WWII activities
of the Navy Yard's departments. From Robert F. Walden
Collection, University of Hawaii Hamilton Library, Hawaii &
Pacific Room.

Yoklavich, Ann

2000 U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, World War II Splinterproof
Shelters Overview Report. Prepared for Pacific Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

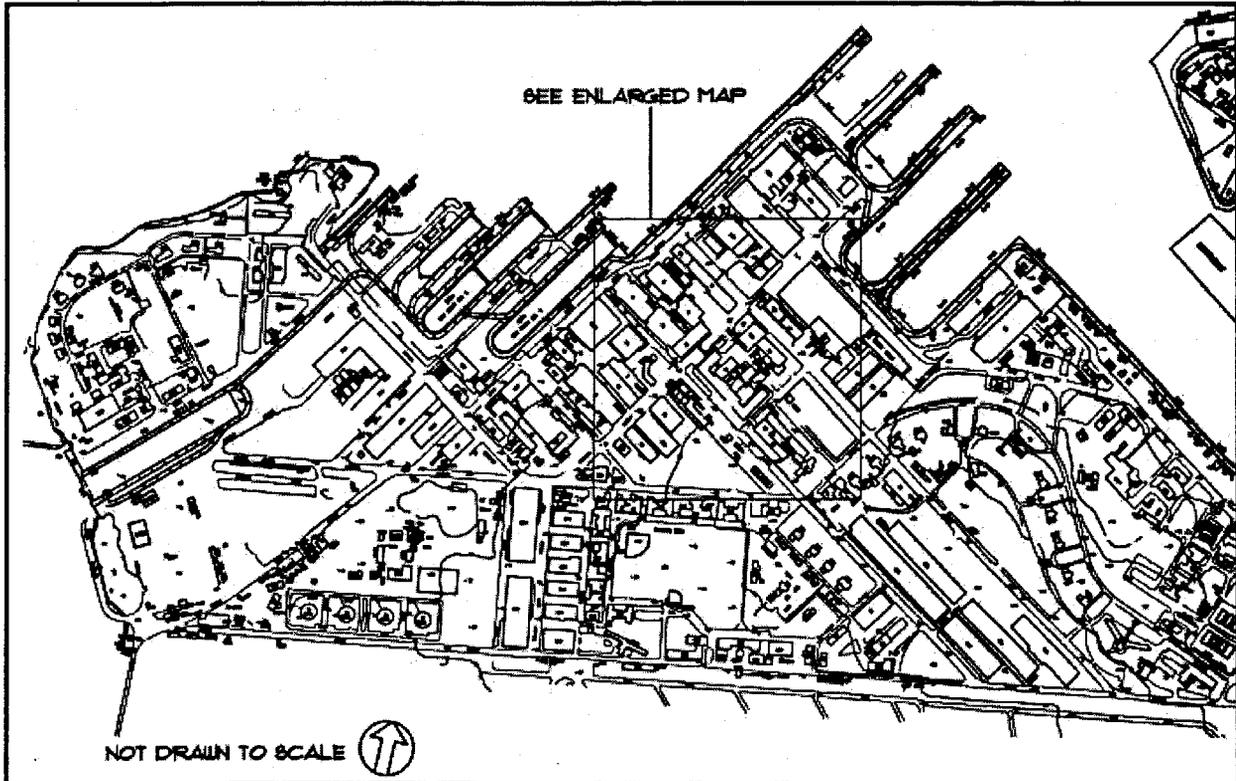
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Project Information:

Photo documentation and recordation of this facility by the Navy has been done in anticipation of future alterations or potential demolition of the structure. Photo documentation of historic facilities by the Navy assists in expediting planned undertakings by having the documentation prepared prior to taking actions. Also, photo documentation assists the Navy in gaining more information about its historic facilities to assist in making proactive management decisions. This project is being supervised by Jeffrey Dodge A.I.A., Historic Preservation Specialist at the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC EFD Pacific). The photographic documentation was undertaken by David Franzen, photographer. Joanmarie N. Orłowski, Architectural Historian, of Mason Architects, Inc. prepared the written documentation. The field work and research for this report was conducted between the dates of July 2001 and December 2001.

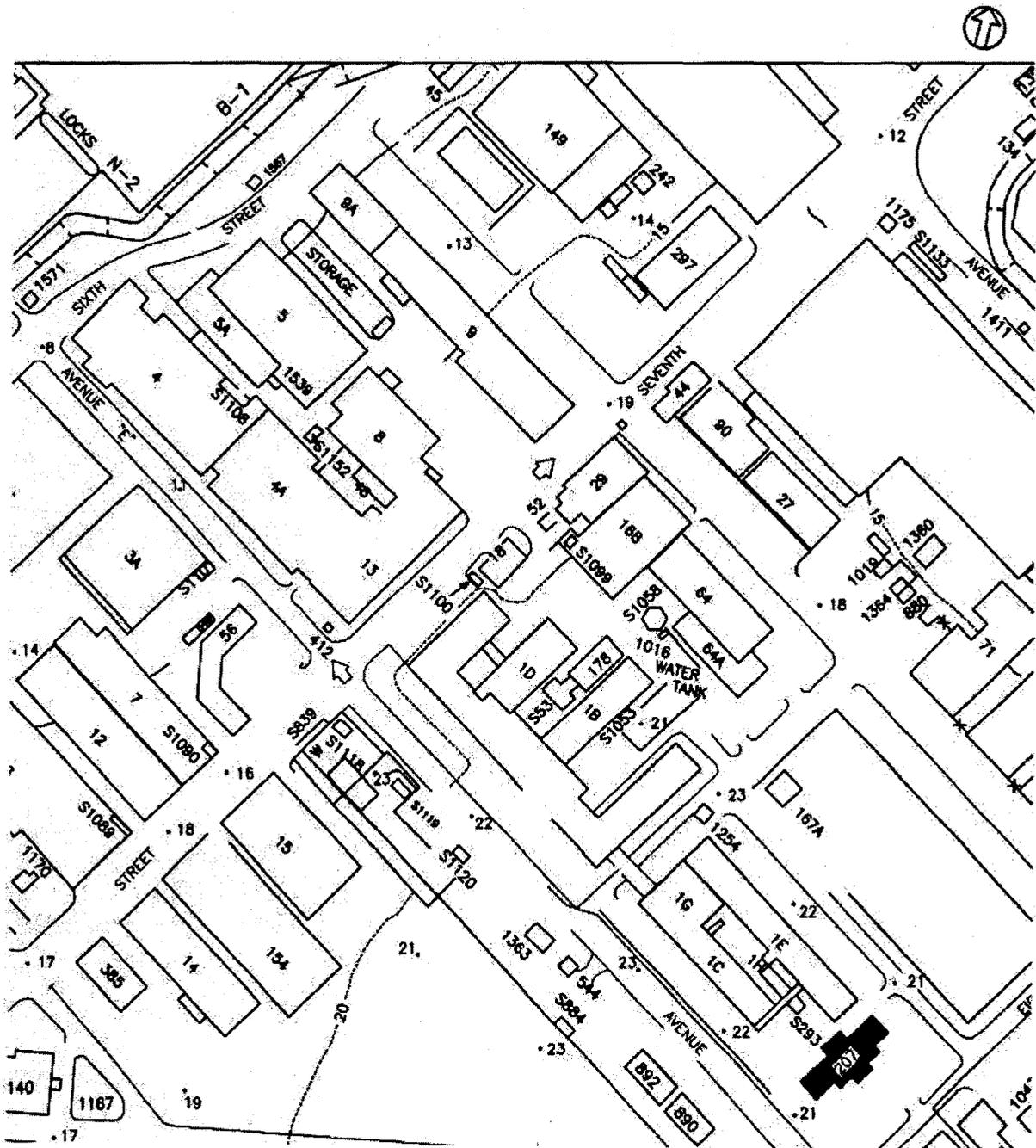
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Shipyard Map



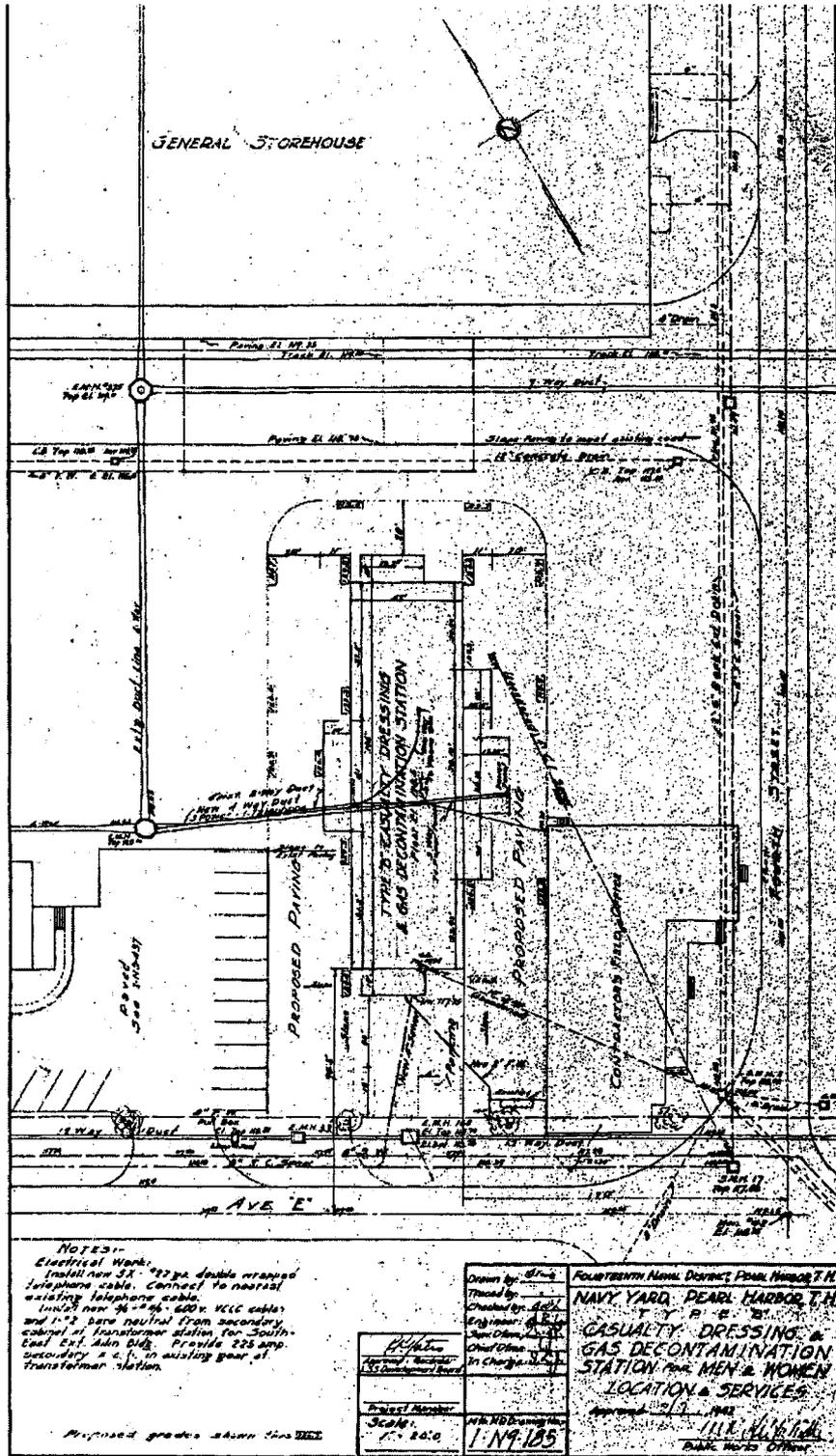
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Enlarged Area Map (reduced, not to scale)



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Location and Services Plan (Drawing No. I-N9-185, dated 7/7/1942) (reduced, not to scale)



NOTES:
Electrical Work - 225 ya double stranded
install new ST - 225 ya double stranded
telephone cable. Connect to nearest
existing telephone cable.
Install new #6-2-96-600 v. VCC cables
and 1/2 bare neutral from secondary
cabinet at transformer station for South
Coast Ext. Main Bldg. Provide 225 amp.
secondary & c. i. in existing gear at
transformer station.

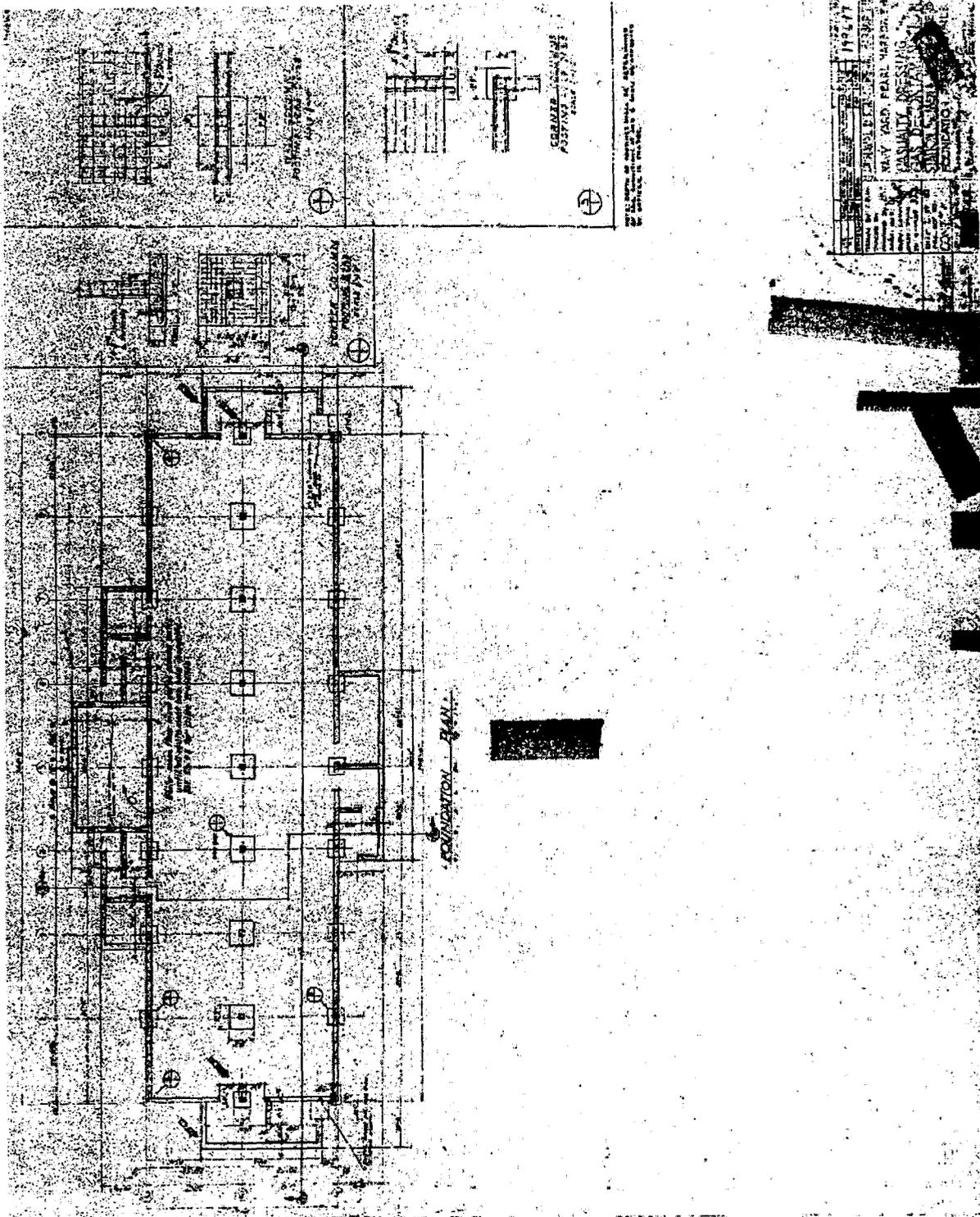
Drawn by: <i>[Signature]</i>	Checked by: <i>[Signature]</i>
Engineer: <i>[Signature]</i>	Supervisor: <i>[Signature]</i>
Design: <i>[Signature]</i>	In Charge: <i>[Signature]</i>
Project Number: I-N9-185	Scale: 1" = 20'-0"

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT PEARL HARBOR T.H.
NAVY YARD, PEARL HARBOR, T.H.
TYPE "B"
**CASUALTY DRESSING &
GAS DECONTAMINATION
STATION FOR MEN & WOMEN
LOCATION & SERVICES**
Approved: *[Signature]*
DATE: *[Date]*
BUREAU NOTES OFFICE

Proposed grades shown in this plan

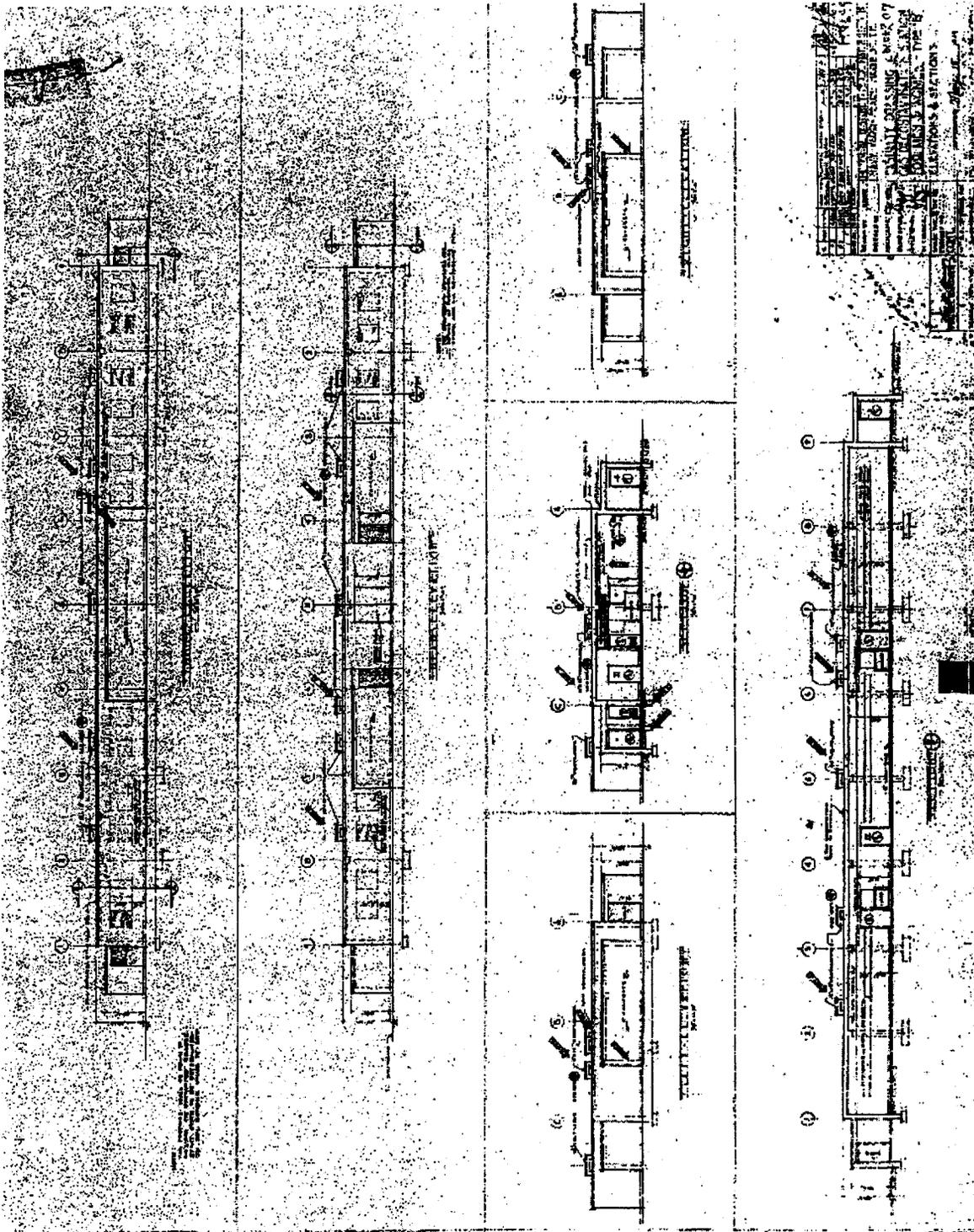
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Foundation Plan (Drawing No. 199697, dated 8/19/1942) (reduced, not to scale)



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Elevations and Sections (Drawing No. 199699, dated 10/6/1944) (reduced, not to scale)



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Floor and Plumbing Plan – Alterations (Drawing No. I-N9-264, dated 1/30/1945) (reduced, not to scale)

