

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER'S
QUARTERS**

HABS No. HI-##

(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station Ford Island)

(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Dependent Quarters)

(Facility 68)

Cowpens Street between Lexington Blvd. & Franklin Av.

Pearl Harbor

Honolulu County

Hawaii

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Oakland, California

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER'S QUARTERS (Facility 68))

HABS No. HI-##

Location: Cowpens Street between Lexington Blvd. & Franklin Av.
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County, Hawaii

U.S.G.S. Pearl Harbor, HI Quadrangle, 1999.
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) (Scale – 1:24,000) NAD83 datum.
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 04.608350.2362740

Date of Construction: 1932

Designer: 14th Naval District, Public Works Department, Naval Station Pearl Harbor

Builder: Unknown

Owner: U.S Navy

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: Facility 68 is significant for its association with Navy Chief Petty Officer's (CPO) housing on Ford Island and as a component of the only remaining neighborhood at Pearl Harbor built for this rank of Navy personnel. Its construction in 1932 was part of the second increment of CPO housing construction on Ford Island and is the only extant CPO bungalow from this period. The building is a contributing element to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark.

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Date of Report: November 2010

DESCRIPTION:

Facility 68 is a wooden single story residence building with a rectangular footprint measuring 29'-0" x 40'-0". The building has a hip roof with overhanging eaves, is sided with diagonally oriented tongue and groove boards, and rests on a foundation of concrete piers.

Facility 68 is located on a somewhat open site just northwest of the Battleship *Missouri* monument on Cowpens Street, and across from the Oklahoma Memorial on Cowpens Street. Several newer office buildings are located between Facility 68 and the battleship at berth F5, and a new housing development is located just north of the building. Parking lots border the building on the west and a vacant lot lies to the northwest. Other similar wooden CPO houses are located east of this building, across Cowpens Street. Facility 68 sits on a small lot between a parking lot and Cowpens Street that has panax hedges, a large monkeypod tree and a large plumeria tree, and a lawn.

The building's hip roof is sheathed with 1 x 6 shiplap boards, covered with asphalt composition shingles, and has exposed rafters at 2'-0" spacing with fascia boards and metal flashing. Every other eave plate between the rafters has 4 round screened vent holes about 1½" in diameter. Near the northwest corner of the roof, above the area occupied by the kitchen, the building has a single, small, hip roof dormer with a fixed horizontal louver vent.

The exterior walls of Facility 68 are constructed of two thicknesses of boards. The outer layer consists of 1 x 6 v-joint tongue and groove boards with a center v-joint. This layer is installed at an angle of 45 degrees from vertical. Those boards are slanted from the top left to the lower right (when viewing the building) and flat 1 x 6 wood corner boards cover the joints at each exterior corner of the building. This outer layer was installed in the 1990s. When that was done, the original battens were removed, along with the original drip molding at the water table, and the diagonal siding installed over the entire wall. A new drip molding, and the 10-inch high apron under it, were installed over the diagonal sheathing. The original 1 x 12 boards still remain, but are not visible on the interior or the exterior.

A small plywood water heater enclosure has been added at the rear.

Facility 68 rests on a foundation of 10" square concrete piers typically about 1'-6" high above grade. These piers are on about 8' spacing along the long dimension of the building and on about 10' spacing along the short dimension.

Typical original windows in the building are six-light casement sash, either paired or single, that open outward. Typically, each sash measures 2'-4" wide and 3'-4" high. The paired casement window at the front (east) facing side of the master bedroom has three-light sashes. The casement sashes were originally operated by casement adjusters (extant on some windows) with hand cranks that have been removed. On the interior of the casement windows are casement screens with a single large screened panel that open inward. Both the glazed casement sashes and the casement screens have ball-topped hinges and are secured with loop-handled sash fasts. In the case of paired sashes, a vertical wood post in the center of the window opening separates the sashes and is slotted to accept the sash fasts. The casement sashes at several window openings have been removed and the openings sealed with plywood panels on the exterior. These panels are equipped with small fixed metal louver vents.

The kitchen window is a paired two-light sash with the large lights oriented vertically. The window at the walk in closet of the master bedroom is a single large two-light casement sash

measuring 3'-0" wide and 2'-0" high. The interior screen for this window is not a casement, it is fixed, secured into the sash with full turn screen buttons.

The 3'-0" wide three light front door, on the east facing side of the building, has horizontally oriented lights in the upper portion of the door. This door is covered on exterior by an added flush wood door. A concrete stairway with high concrete hollow tile cheek walls has been added at the front entry. The rear entry has an added flush wood door with a jalousie panel. An added concrete stairway leads to the rear entry.

The interior of Facility 68 is typically plywood walls, canec ceilings with battens, and composition vinyl tile flooring. The living room has a chair rail with a bead top molding. Vertical battens are used on the interior walls. In the living room they are more closely spaced below the chair rail to give a wainscot effect. In the bedrooms, half round moldings are used in lieu of battens. The walk in closet in the master bedroom has three tall built in painted wood cabinets that are 7'-4" high and 1'-1" wide. Each cabinet has multiple shelves 12" high. The bottom 2 shelves in each cabinet are built with angled shoe shelves with heel stops. Two of the cabinets are closed with narrow 2 panel doors with cabinet latches. The third cabinet is open with no door. The bathroom of Facility 68 had been remodeled with replacement fixtures and 4" ceramic tile. It still contains a historic painted wooden linen cabinet with paired flush doors with wood pulls. It has four shelves on the interior and is about 4' high and 2'-10" wide. The kitchen has been remodeled with new fixtures and laminate surfaced cabinets and countertop. All light fixtures in the building are replacements.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

For an over view of Chief Petty Officer's Quarters on Ford Island, see HABS HI-440, U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Chief Petty Officer's Quarters, Facility No. 28. This report contains a detailed account of the CPO neighborhood in its historical context.

For an overview of Ford Island, See HABS HI-382, U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Bachelor Officer's Quarters, Naval Station Ford Island, Facility No. 78.

Facility 68 was built in 1932 on a different site from where it now stands. Its original site was about 675' northeast of its current location, just north of CPO quarters 32 along the shore of the harbor. It was moved to its present site between September 1936 and April 1937. Facility 68 was one of three CPO quarters built at the same time (along with Facility 67 & 69), in the second increment of CPO housing construction in the neighborhood. This ca. 1931-32 construction of three additional houses brought the total number of CPO quarters to 9.

Facility 68 was built with the same general floor plan layout as the earlier 6 CPO houses, but this has generally been modified by enlarging the rooms slightly and omitting the bedroom hallway. The other notable difference between Facility 68 and the earlier CPO houses is the use of diagonal tongue and groove exterior siding instead of the previous board and batten. Facility 68 is the only extant CPO quarters with this type of exterior siding, even the later dated Facility 90 (1938) utilized board and batten. This variation in Facility 68 is important because it imparts a much different look to the exterior of the building than the strong vertical texturing of the projecting battens of the other extant CPO houses.

The CPO neighborhood was begun in 1923 with the construction of six small single story quarters. When these buildings went up it was acknowledged within the Navy that the Naval bases at Pearl Harbor and at Puget Sound were perhaps the most vital in terms of meeting

anticipated future threats.¹ In most scenarios of the opening of possible hostilities, Japan was perceived as the most likely to become belligerent and the Navy's support of the facilities at both these bases was an indication of their importance. The Rodman board, appointed in 1922 to study naval base requirements, recommended that the Naval Air Station on Ford Island be developed and maintained in operation even after future budget cuts might close mainland bases.²

At the time of Facility 68's construction (1932), development at Pearl Harbor was in tension between Navy plans for the Naval Base and the federal government's action to limit funding because of a post-World War I military drawdown and also the effects of the depression of the 1930s.³ In 1931 the Chief of Naval Operations mandated that new construction of shore facilities be tied to the launching of Navy ships, requiring the bases to be built (or expanded) only as the ship were built.⁴ Even with these constraints on development, the Navy was able to move forward, viewing the west coast and Hawaii as especially important. Important decisions to improve and expand the shore establishment had been made in 1923 that had funding recommended and were planned to be ongoing to 1939.⁵ Although little of this expansion was begun before 1926, by the time Facility 68 was built dredging of the entrance channel had been ongoing for several years. Besides the CPO construction, Ford Island received several buildings for aircraft engine repair and extensions of the seaplane ramps. Improvements to the runway had also been laid out.⁶ The expansion of Pearl Harbor during the lean times of the 1930s "had not been neglected."⁷

Evolution of CPO Housing Buildings in the Ford Island CPO Neighborhood

The first increment of CPO housing construction at the east end of Ford Island was a set of 6 small houses built in late 1923 and early 1924. These buildings were numbered Facility 27 through Facility 32 and were formed into an L-shaped grouping along the south and east sides of the street that would later be named Belleau Woods Loop.

The second increment of CPO housing construction was the set of 3 buildings to which Facility 68 belongs. These 3 houses were added to the ends of the L-shape of the first group and all three first appear on a map showing existing conditions on June 30, 1932.⁸ The first of these 3 buildings, later to be numbered Facility 67, was built by June 1928 at the west end of the L-shaped group.⁹ The second building completed, later numbered Facility 69, was finished by June 1931 at the north end of the L-shaped group.¹⁰ The CPO building later to be numbered Facility 68 was the last of the 3 completed, not appearing on a map until June 1932. Facility 68 was sited between the north end of the L-shaped group and the recently constructed facility (69). Apparently these 3 buildings remained un-numbered until 1936, when they appear on a

¹ Willis Snowbarger, *The Development of Pearl Harbor* (UC Berkely: dissertation for PhD, 1950), 190.

² Snowbarger, *Development*, 202.

³ Lyndall Landauer and Donald Landauer, *Pearl: The History of the United States Navy in Pearl Harbor* (Lake Tahoe, CA: Flying Cloud Press, 1999), 247.

⁴ Snowbarger, *Development*, 206.

⁵ Snowbarger, *Development*, 192.

⁶ Lyndall, *Pearl*, 249

⁷ Snowbarger, *Development*, 208.

⁸ 14th Naval District, Map V-N1-102, "Fleet Air Base, Ford Island, Showing Developments to June 30, 1932," (Pearl Harbor: Public Works, 1932).

⁹ NARA Map, V-126 "Naval Station Ford Island, showing developments to June 30, 1928," in RG 71-1 roll 1167.

¹⁰ NARA Map, V-N1-101 "Naval Station Ford Island, showing developments to June 30, 1931," in RG 71-1 roll 1167.

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map¹¹ as Facilities 67, 68 & 69. An undated photograph in the National Archives that was likely taken between June 1930 and June 1932 shows the L-shaped group with Facility 69 built, but the area that would be occupied by Facility 68 is still vacant.¹² An aerial photograph dated September 11, 1936 shows Facility 68 and facility 69 in their original positions.¹³ Seven months later (April 10, 1937) they had both been relocated several hundred feet west, to between gasoline storage tanks # 62 & 63.¹⁴ Facility 68 currently occupies this position, on the west side of Cowpens Street between Lexington Boulevard and Franklin Avenue.

Between 1936 and 1938 the third increment of CPO housing at the east end of Ford Island was built. These were 9 two-story four-plex buildings, numbered Facility 45 through Facility 53, that were located west of the extant L-shaped group of the previous two increments. Six of these four-plex buildings were located west of Curtis Street, in a grouping around a central yard, and the remaining 3 were located east of Curtis Street on Long Island Street in a line facing the harbor. Long Island Street was extended north from this line of CPO houses to Lexington Boulevard, passing between the Facility 68 & Facility 69.

Also by 1938, the CPO housing building that would be known as Facility 90 was constructed along Long Island Street just south of Facility 69. Originally, this building (Facility 90) was labeled "Facility 70" and was not renumber to Facility 90 until 1942.

During World War II the CPO neighborhood was adapted to better cope with conditions of wartime and deal with the possibility of another attack on the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. By June 1942, 3 splinter proof shelters surrounded by earth berms were set up in the open yard between the cluster of 6 four-plex buildings on the west side of Curtis Street. This provided shelter for personnel in the event of an air attack. By June the following year (1943) a former playground at the corner of Long Island Street and Franklin Avenue was converted into a CPO beer garden, doubtless another concession to wartime on Ford Island. Also by June 1943, two additional splinter proof shelters were erected northwest of the original L-shaped group of CPO houses.

In 1942 Facilities 67 & 27 were removed from their positions at the west end of the L-shaped group of first and second increment CPO housing construction. These building were demolished, they were not relocated on Ford Island. For at least a year previous, Facility 67 was used as an annex to the adjacent school house (Facility 73) that was constructed ca. 1938. Both of these buildings were removed in August 1942 because they interfered with the salvage operation winches that were installed on the shore of Ford Island to right and re-float the USS *Oklahoma*, which was sunk in the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941. "Several buildings that held enlisted men's quarters along the Ford Island shoreline had been removed to make way for the concrete deadmen that would hold the winches and anchor assemblies for the righting tackles."¹⁵ Actual winching commenced on March 8, 1943. The *Oklahoma* was floated in November 1943 and drydocked in December. Decommissioned and stricken in September

¹¹ 14th Naval District, Map V-N1-109, , "Fleet Air Base, Ford Island, Showing Developments to June 30, 1936," (Pearl Harbor: Public Works, 1936). NARA II RG-71-1405-328.

¹² NARA Photograph, No #, in RG 71 CB box 102, folder C "Barracks & Quarters, Houses for Married CPO's," no date.

¹³ NARA, Photograph "Vertical View of Ford Island," in RG 80 CF, box 151, order # 80-CF-79732-PH-19692, September 11, 1936.

¹⁴ Army Air Corps, "Photograph 38839A.C. # 940101-62," from 25th Infantry Archives, Tropic Lightning Museum, April 10, 1937.

¹⁵ Daniel Madsen, *Resurrection: Salvaging the Battle Fleet at Pearl Harbor* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2003), 201.

1944, the ship was stored in Middle Loch until after the war. She was lost at sea on May 17, 1947 about 540 miles from Oahu while under tow to a scrap yard in California.

Between 1943 and 1945 the berth F5 was converted from mooring dolphins to a pier and gasoline receiving and issue lines were run to it from a new gasoline storage area north of Lexington Boulevard. These receiving and issue lines (10" diameter pipes, underground) and the construction of Cowpens Street from Lexington Avenue to the base of the new pier F5 necessitated the removal of CPO Facilities 69 & 90, which stood in their path. These two CPO buildings were both moved to the west end of the L-shaped grouping of the first increment of CPO quarters. Facility 69 was placed on the approximate site of former Facility 27 and facility 90 was placed immediately to the west on the approximate site of former Facility 67. Also at this time, Facility 30 was moved about 1200' northeast from its position at the apex of the L-shaped grouping to its present position at the northeast end of Langley Avenue.

This 1945 configuration of the CPO housing buildings on Ford Island remained until at least 1953, no further relocation or removal of the 8 single family CPO houses (Facilities 28-32, 68, 69, 90) or the 9 four-plex buildings (Facilities 45-53). Sometime between 1950 and 1953 the CPO housing buildings (including Facility 68) were re-designated as enlisted men's quarters.

By 1967 Facility 69 had been removed. As of that year the CPO houses 28, 29, 31, 32, & 68 were designated "Dep. Public Quarters, E.P." and Facility 30 was designated "Dep. Public Quarters, Jr. Off."¹⁶

Sources

A. Architectural Drawings:

No original drawings were located for Facility 68. Renovation drawings for the building dating from 1972 (roof repair –removal of roof vent) 1977 (water line replacement) and 1981 (various repairs) are located in NAVFAC Plan file database.

1972 – drawing "Roof Repairs: plans, elevations, sections & details." (no drwg. number)

1977 – drawing # 7017731.

1981 – drawing # 7032721, 7032725, 7032730, 7032735, & 7032741.

Two original drawings for the first increment of CPO housing on Ford Island, ca 1923-24 (Facilities 27-32) are located in: National Archives, RG 71-1 roll 1170, drawings # V-39 & V-48.

B. Early Views:

Aerial photographs are the only type located that show early views of Facility 68. One from the National Archives shows the building in its original location on September 11, 1936 from an altitude of 12,000'. This is NARA 80 CF 797.32-PH 19692. Another from the 25th infantry archives at the Tropic Lightning Museum shows the building on April 10, 1937 from a similar altitude after it had been moved to its present location. This is photograph 38839A.C. # 940101-62. Both of these photographs were taken by government agencies and are considered in the public domain.

Early views of the first and second increment of CPO housing on Ford Island are available in the National Archives. Unfortunately, the image in this collection that shows the second increment was taken before Facility 68 (the final building in the increment) was built. All of these photographs were taken by government agencies and are considered in the public domain.

¹⁶ Department of the Navy NAVFACENCOM, Map, "Master Plan for Pearl Harbor Complex, Ford Island," October 6, 1967.

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RG 71-CA box 152, folder A	Photo #	458	July 10, 1924
RG 71-CA box 154, folder B	Photo #	528	July 7, 1924
		3095	October 4, 1923
		1244	October 16, 1923
		1245	October 16, 1923
		320	October 17, 1923
RG 71-CA box 154, folder F	Photo #	28162	November 13, 1934
RG 71-CB box 102, folder C	no photo #		no date

(Note: this aerial photograph was taken between June 1931 and June 1932, it shows the L-shaped group of CPO houses during the second increment of construction before Facility 68 was built)

Photographs showing the CPO neighborhood during the salvage operations of the USS *Oklahoma* are available at the National Archives, photos #80-410533 & 80-410534, March 1943.

C. Bibliography:

Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks. Public Works of the Navy Data Book Navdocks P-164. Washington D.C.: Bureau of Yards and Docks. July 1945.

Fourteenth Naval District. Early maps showing developments on Ford Island in NAVFAC archives at Port Hueneme, CA. Map V-N1-102, June 30, 1932. Map V-61, June 30, 1924.

_____. Drawing # 551272, Map showing conditions on June 30, 1953. NAVFAC Pacific Plan Files database, Building 258, Makalapa, Pearl Harbor. 1953.

Landauer, Lyndall and Donald Landauer. *Pearl: The History of the United States Navy in Pearl Harbor*. Lake Tahoe, CA: Flying Cloud Press. 1999.

National Archives and Records Administration. Maps showing conditions on Ford Island are available in RG-71-1400 and RG-71-1405, and also on microfilm in RG-71-1 roll 1167. Various dates, 1932-1950.

NAVFACENGCOM. Map Master Plan for Pearl Harbor Complex, Ford Island. In NARA RG 385, folder 231/31-8-42/ drwg # 1160150 & 1160151. October 6, 1967.

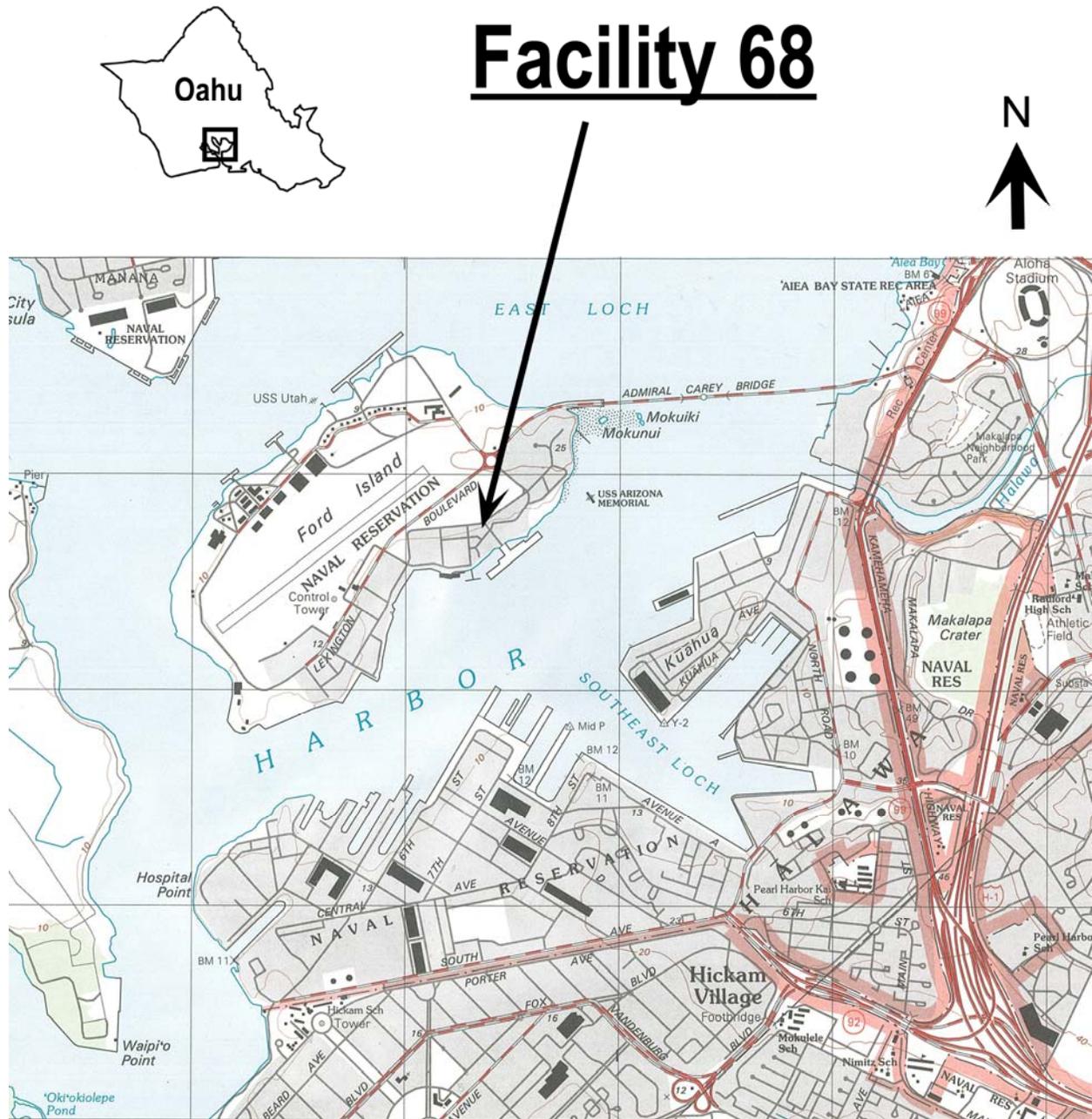
Snowbarger, Willis. *The Development of Pearl Harbor*. UC Berkeley: dissertation for PhD, 1950),

PROJECT INFORMATION

This report is being written in advance of the rehabilitation of Facility 68 and the other CPO houses in the neighborhood on Ford Island. In December 2008, the National Park Service took over responsibility for the management of historic structures in the Pearl Harbor area from the US Navy, including the 6 CPO bungalows on Ford Island. The bungalows were in very poor condition and recently, stabilization work was begun on the buildings to slow their deterioration. This report is needed in order for the National Park Service to fully understand the scope of maintaining these historic buildings. Field work, research, and photography was undertaken in September 2010. This report was written by Dee Ruzicka of Mason Architects, Honolulu, HI. Archival photographs were taken by David Franzen of Franzen Photography, Kailua, HI on September 10, 2010.

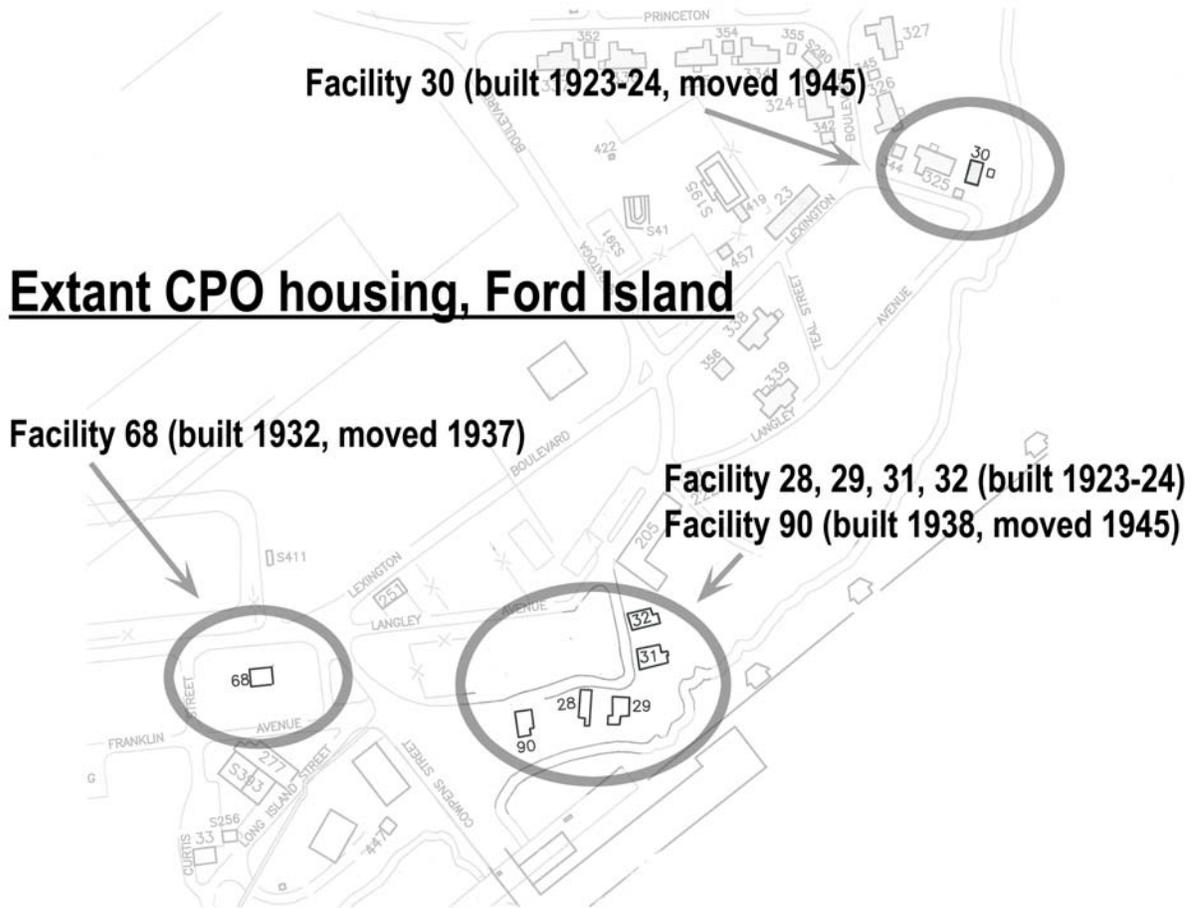
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Project Location



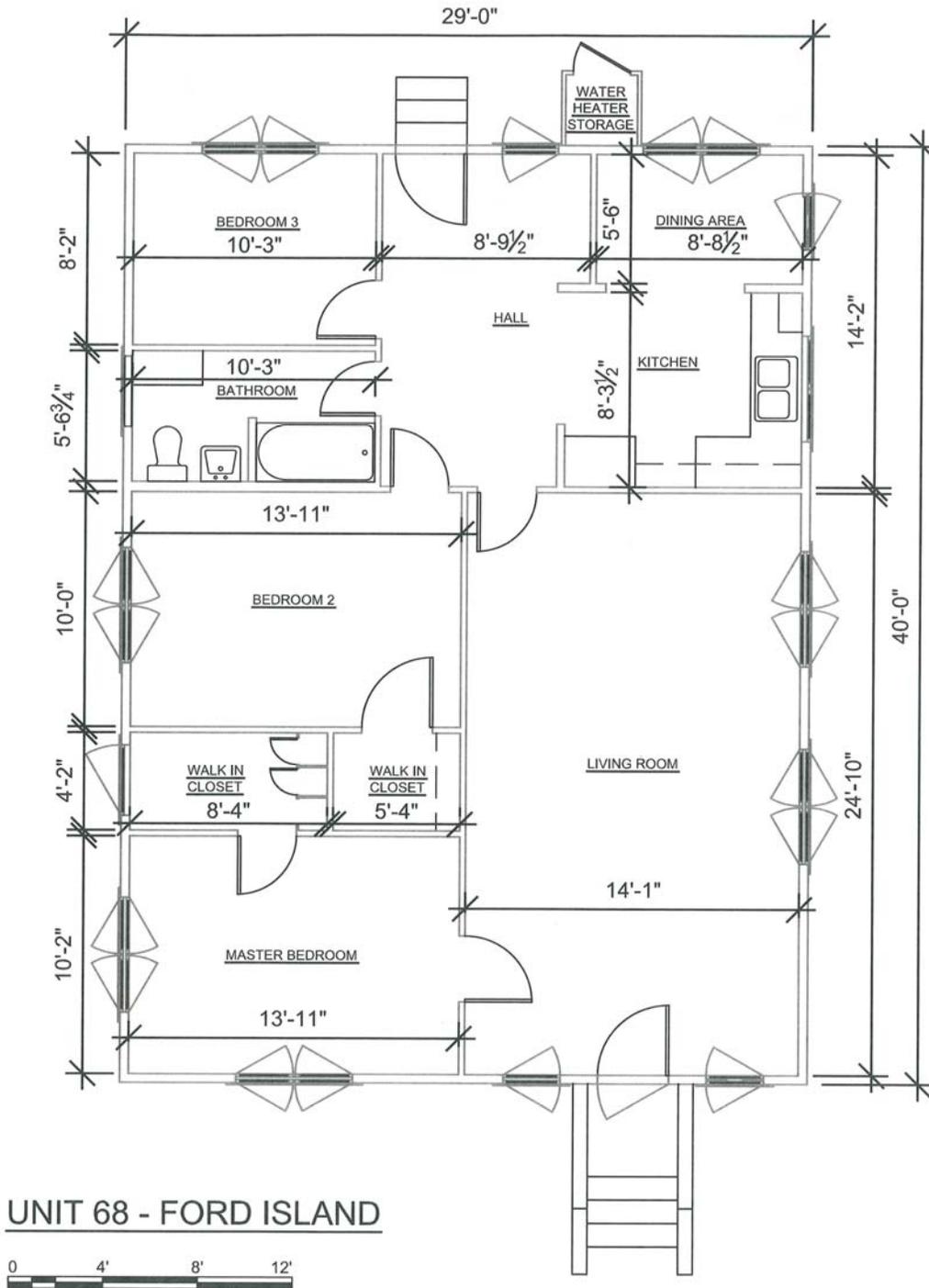
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Location of extant CPO housing units on Ford Island. North at top.



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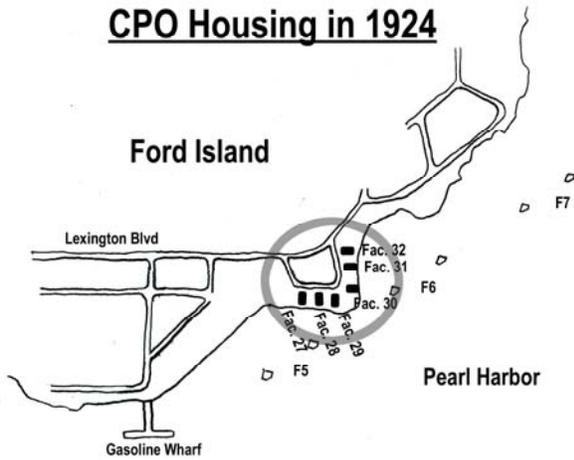
Floor plan of Facility 68. North at right.



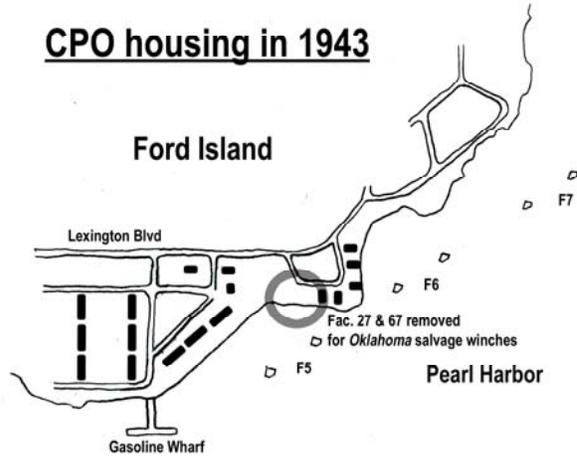
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Evolution of the CPO neighborhood from 1924 to 1967.

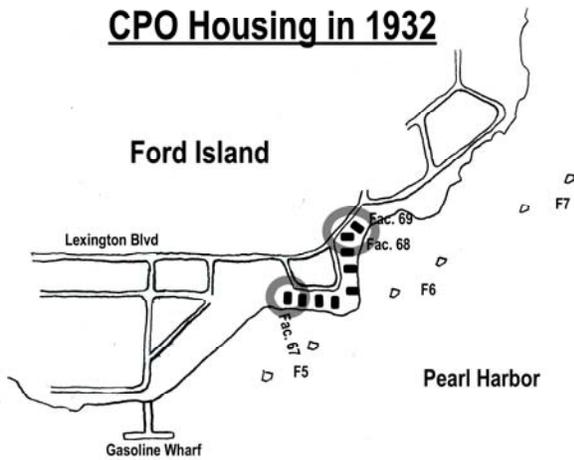
CPO Housing in 1924



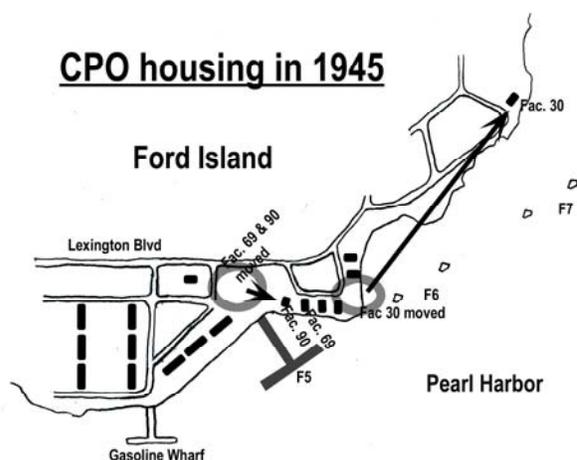
CPO housing in 1943



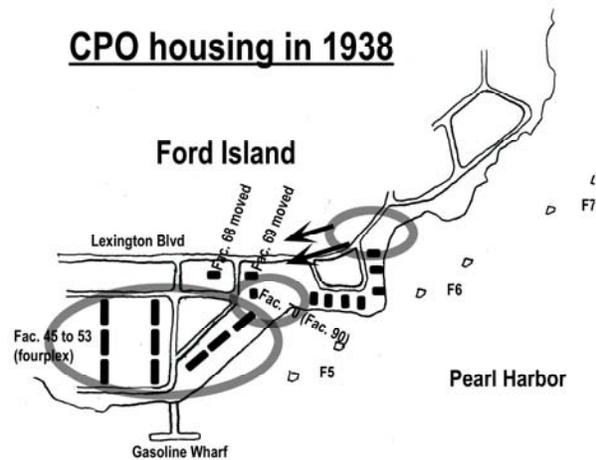
CPO Housing in 1932



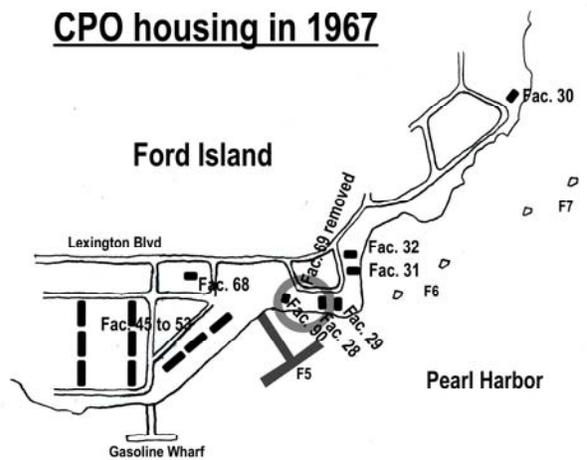
CPO housing in 1945



CPO housing in 1938

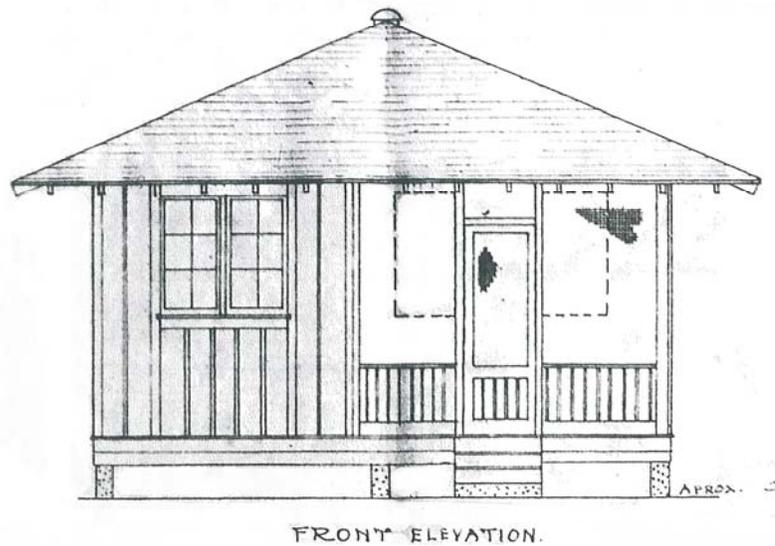
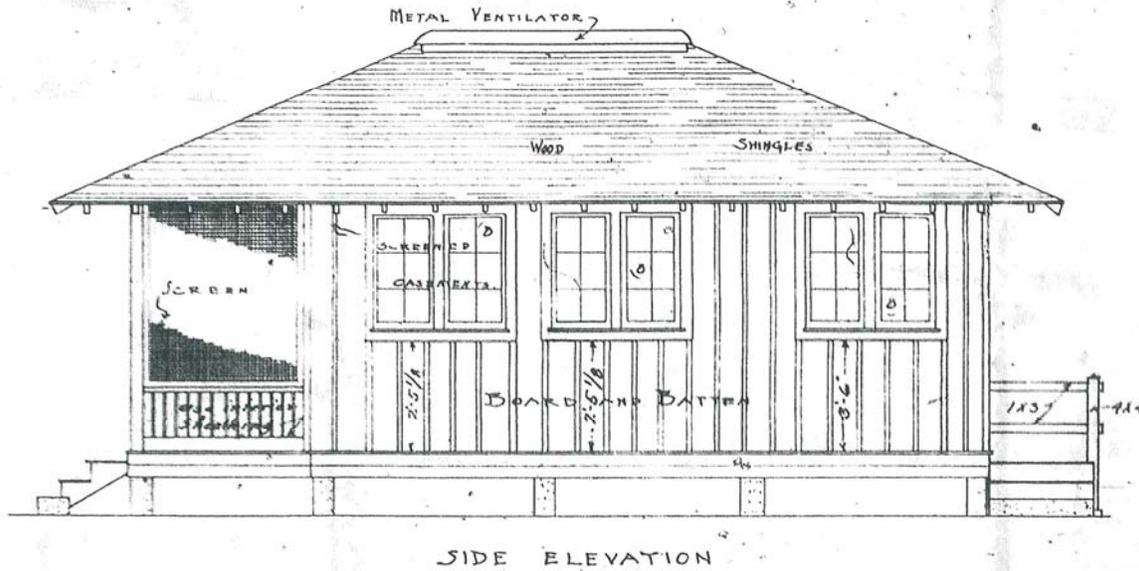


CPO housing in 1967



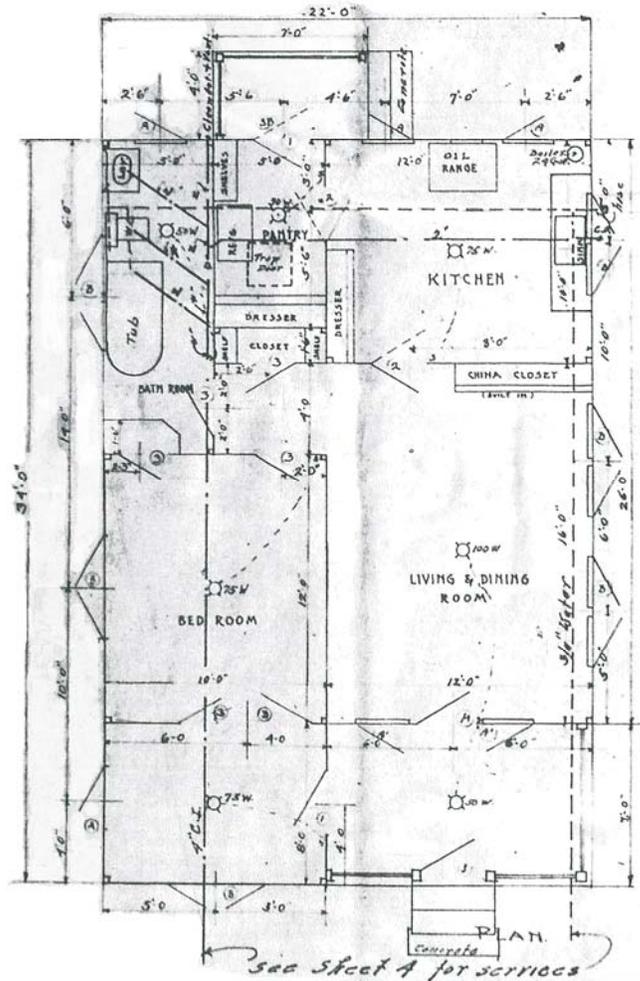
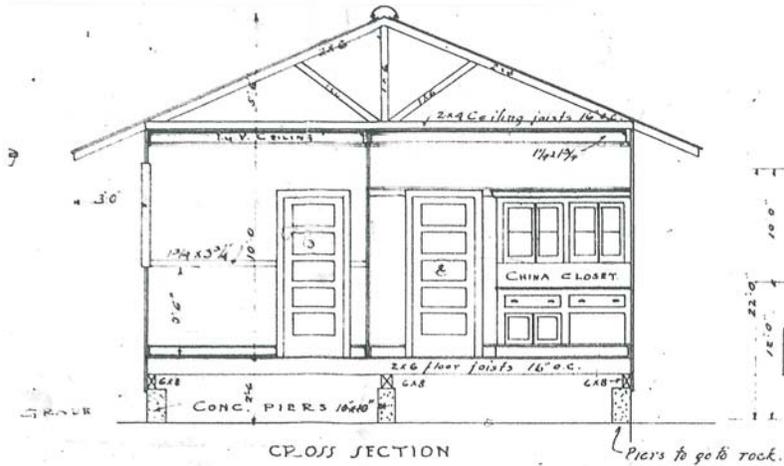
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Portion of drawing for the original 6 CPO housing units constructed at Ford Island in 1923-24.
Note that the board and batten siding was not used on Facility 68 when it was constructed in
1932. NARA RG-71-1, roll 1170, drwg V-39, June 15, 1922.



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Portion of drawing for the original 6 CPO housing units constructed at Ford Island in 1923-24. This plan is similar to the design used for Facility 68 when it was constructed in 1932. NARA RG-71-1, roll 1170, drwg V-39, June 15, 1922.



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Portion of photograph dated September 11, 1936 showing Facility 68 (added arrow) in its original location near the shore of Ford Island. NARA 80-CF, box 151, ref. 79732, #PH19692.
North at upper right.



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Photograph dated April 10, 1937 showing Facility 68 (added arrow) moved to its current location. North at upper right. 25th Infantry Archives, #9401 62.



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This photo, dated October 4, 1923 shows CPO facilities 31 (foreground) and 32 (background).
View facing north. NARA RG-71-CA box 154 folder B, #PH3095.



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This photo, dated October 16, 1923 shows CPO facilities 29 (foreground) and 28 (background). Note that Facility 27 is under construction in the far background, only the foundation and floor appear to have been built. View facing west. NARA RG-71-CA box 154 folder B, #PH1244.



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This photo, dated October 16, 1923 shows CPO Facility 30. View facing northeast. NARA RG-71-CA box 154 folder B, #PH1245.



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This photo, dated October 16, 1923 shows sailors at work on a CPO quarters, probably Facility 32. The caption on the back of this photo reads " Chief Petty Officers at work on their future home U.S.N.A.S." NARA RG-71-CA box 154 folder B, #PH1247.



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This photo, dated October 17, 1923 shows the initial increment of CPO housing construction on Ford Island. Note that Facility 27 (lower left) is still under construction, the last building completed in the first increment. View facing northeast. NARA RG-71-CA box 154 folder B, #PH320.



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This photo, dated July 10, 1924 shows the completed initial increment of CPO housing construction (6 buildings) on Ford Island. Left to right; Fac. 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27. View facing south. NARA RG-71-CA box 152 folder A, #PH458.



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This photo, dated October 7, 1924 shows the completed initial increment of CPO housing construction (6 buildings) on Ford Island. View facing west. NARA RG-71-CA box 154 folder B, #PH528.



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This photo, taken sometime between June 1931 and June 1932 shows the second increment of CPO housing construction on Ford Island. Of the 3 buildings that made up the second increment, note that Facility 69 has been built at the northeast (upper right) and Facility 67 has been built at the west (left), but Facility 68 has yet to be constructed between Fac. 69 & Fac. 32. View facing north. NARA RG-71-CB box 102 folder C, no photograph number.



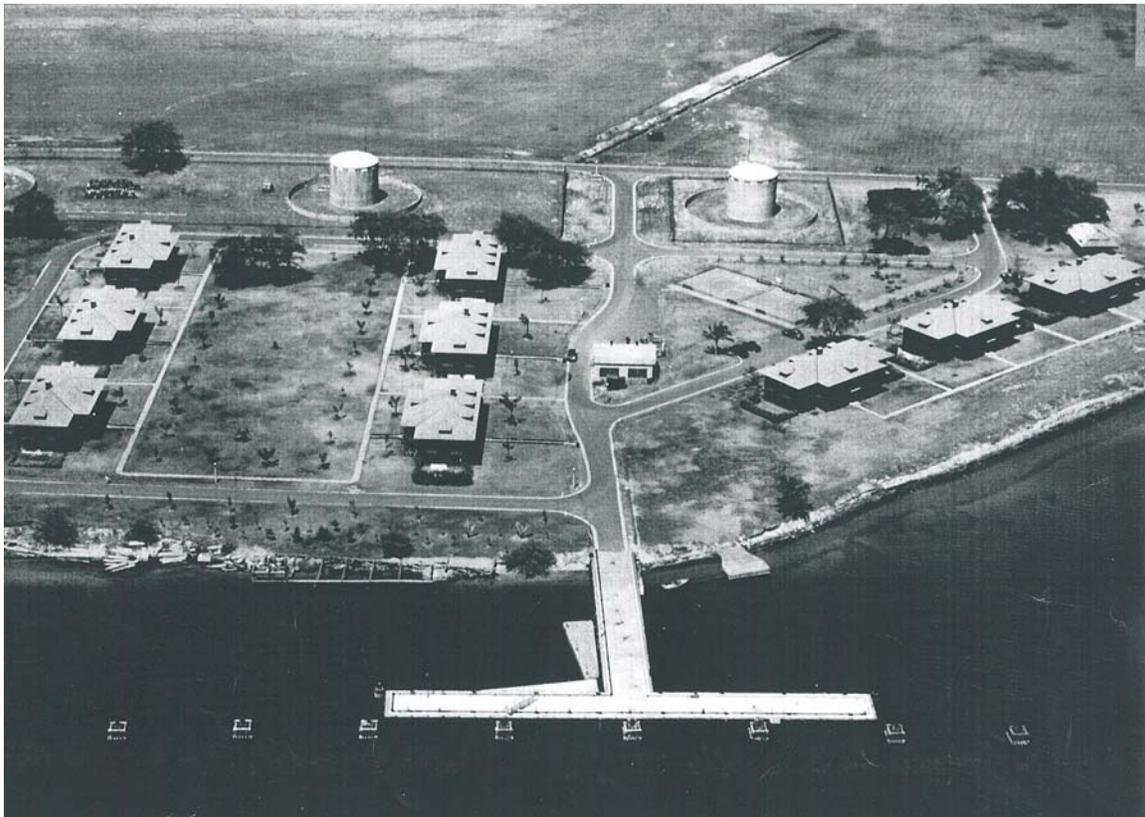
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER'S QUARTERS
(Facility 68)
HABS No. HI-## (Page 24)

Photograph dated December 14, 1937 showing four-plex CPO Facilities (l to r) 47, 46, & 45 which were part of the third increment of CPO housing construction on Ford Island. The remaining 6 CPO buildings of the third increment are out of view at the top. NARA RG-71-CB box 101 folder "Barracks & quarters," #AN41831.



U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER'S QUARTERS
(Facility 68)
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Photograph dated March 26, 1939 showing the 9 four-plex CPO Facilities of the third increment of CPO housing construction on Ford Island. Note that Facility 68 is shown at the upper right of the photo on the west side of the extension of Long Island Street that leads to Lexington Boulevard. North at top. NARA RG-80-CF box 155 divider 797323, #PH1119.



U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER'S QUARTERS
(Facility 68)
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This photograph, taken in March 1943 by the U.S. Navy, shows righting operations for the USS *Oklahoma*. Note the position of the winches and anchors that necessitated the removal of CPO Facilities 67 & 27, which would have been located at the section of winches on the right in this view. Also note that Facility 68 is partial obscured by trees above the left portion of the winches. NARA 80-G0410533.

