Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Pearl Harbor

AND/OR COMMON
U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor; Pearl Lochs, Pearl River; Pu'u-loa.

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
South coast of Oahu Island; eight miles west of Honolulu

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

__ VICINITY OF

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Hawaii	15	Honolulu	003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__ YES: UNRESTRICTED	X INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	X MILITARY	X OTHER: Conservation

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
U. S. Navy, Department of Defense

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Washington

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
D. C.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Real Estate Division, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

STREET & NUMBER
FPO 96610

CITY, TOWN
San Francisco

STATE
California

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, John A. Hussey, Regional Historian

DATE
July 19, 1962

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, USDI, Washington, D.C.
ALSO: Theme XXI, Political & Military Affairs 1865-1910, Spec. Study

CITY, TOWN
Hawaii History, USDI, 1962, 47th Mtg. Advisory Board, Oct 15-17, 1962, at Hawaii Volcanoes NP. Secretarial designation as Landmark: 1/29/64.

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Pearl Harbor is a double estuary formed by the 'drowning' of the valley of the Pearl River, so named because pearl oysters once abounded there. The ancient Hawaiians believed it was the home of the shark goddess, Kaahupahua. This fine harbor was known to early traders, but almost no use was made of it because a coral reef across the entrance blocked access by vessels drawing more than 10 feet of water. Yet its potential value was early recognized. Members of the Wilkes expedition examined it; and in 1845 Lieut. I. W. Curtis, 'an American marine officer,' pointed out the importance of the harbor for defense of the islands." (Hussey 1962)

(1972)
"The initial attempt to cut a deeper channel through the coral reef outside the horbor was made in 1900. The first vessel to enter the harbor was the gunboat USS PETREL, while the first large ship was the armored cruiser, USS CALIFORNIA.

"The Secretary of the Navy was authorized and directed to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor by the Appropriation Act of 13 May 1908. That same year, the Navy Department engineers surveyed the barron acres to kiawe stubble, burnt cane and coral which were later to become the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor. The government also let a contract for the dredging of a channel to the harbor in 1908.

"Work on Drydock #1 began in 1911. In February 1913, two years of labor became a mass of wreckage in one fateful minute when the bottom of a crib section failed. Hawaiians claimed that the disaster was the fault of the Mainland engineers, who refused to make the proper sacrifices to the 'shark god,' who made his home in Pearl Harbor. During the rebuilding of the drydock, a Hawaiian construction man is said to have slipped into the Yard in the dead of night to hold the proper ceremony for appeasing the 'shark god.' Due to the religious rites, advanced engineering techniques, or a combination of both, the drydock was completed without incident in 1919. It is still in use today.

"The Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, grew by leaps and bounds during the next decade. The government began strengthening the base in 1935, and until 1945 there was a continual influx of Mainland workers, which exceeded the 24,000 mark in June 1943.... In 1945, the Navy Yard officially became the Naval Shipyard...an important and formidable center of defense, and a ship repair and fleet maintenance base second to none. It is the largest industrial activity, military or civilian, in the state of Hawaii." (Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard Information Booklet, 1972, pp. 3-4.)

In common usage in Hawaii, the place names Pearl Harbor and naval base are interchangeable. Both are legally inexact but generic and popular terms for the inland port and adjacent lands that contain several separate and distinctly

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	X__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		Conservation

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

(1974)

Pearl Harbor is a large landlocked port which contributed to the rise of the United States as a major world power in the Pacific. Pearl Harbor's mission is support of the fleet, and for most of this century it has sheltered, armed and repaired naval ships, submarines and aircraft. Its mission will continue as long as the fleet exists, needs a protected harbor and Hawaii remains a strategic location. Construction for the base began in 1902 when a channel was dredged to admit deep-draft vessels to the inland anchorage. The United States Navy has regularly modernized the port to maintain its responsibilities for national defense. As naval technology changes, so changes Pearl Harbor's water and land uses, its buildings, structures and facilities for services to the fleet. Because of the effectiveness of Pearl Harbor's mission, the naval base was attacked by aircraft of the Japanese navy on December 7, 1941, an action which caused the United States to enter World War II. The USS Arizona, sunk that day with more than a thousand Americans entombed, is a national memorial and the only part of the active naval base open to the public.

(1972)

"Because of its strategic location, Pearl Harbor has been a key to the development and maintenance of American naval power in the Pacific. The USS California officially opened the base in 1911. In 1916 Pearl Harbor became headquarters of a Naval District and later the command center for the Pacific Fleet. Here Japan struck with a carrier-borne air force on December 7, 1941, catching most of the American fleet at anchor. This attack precipitated the United States into World War II. The USS Arizona, sunk that day with more than 1100 men entombed within, is now a memorial to all those who gave their lives at Pearl Harbor. The shrine on the ship's superstructure, which alone remains above water, is reached by motor launch." (The National Register of Historic Places, 1972, USGPO, Washington, p.120.)

(1962)

"Significance: The splendid, landlocked anchorage at Pearl Harbor was one of the principal reasons for early United States interest in Hawaii, and undoubtedly the strategic importance of the this bay was a factor leading to annexation. The possession of the harbor and the development of a naval base and headquarters there

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 4,599; water: 8,508; Total: 13,107.

UTM REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Russell A. Apple, Pacific Historian

Amended by Benjamin Levy, Historian, Historic Sites Survey Division, May 1978

ORGANIZATION
National Park Service, State Director's Office

DATE
February 8, 1974

STREET & NUMBER
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 512

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Honolulu

STATE
Hawaii

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Boundary Certified: Jan. 27, 1964 date

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE June 2, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-4

Boundary Justification. On the basis that a fundamental quality which defines the U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor as a national historic landmark was its historic function (as an active naval base with mission to support the U.S. fleet) that was performed to date and continues in the 20th century; as well as the attack on December 7, 1941; then the boundaries of the landmark include those water and land areas historically, intimately and directly associated with that function and action. These boundary criteria exclude much of the land areas added pursuant to this function during World War II. Portions of land areas added during World War II are now being diverted piecemeal to civilian or non-governmental uses, but all or parts of these land areas may lie within the setting of the landmark. All of the water areas of Pearl Harbor are included within the boundaries along with certain adjacent lands.

The Landmark's Setting includes the surrounding land and fresh water courses, and the reefs, ocean floors and sea waters adjacent and offshore, where undertakings could change the quality or quantity of waters within the landmark boundaries, or effect that quality of the land which caused it to be included within the landmark boundaries.

Additionally, the survey categories of important buildings discussed in item 7, description, indicate a broad dispersion of historic features throughout the base justifying the base boundary as essentially the boundary for the landmark, with certain adjustments in the water areas included as part of the setting.

VERBAL DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES

1. Beginning at a point offshore of the Fort Kamehameha Military Reservation, which point has the geographical coordinates of 21°17'30" north latitude and 157°56'30" west longitude, and proceeding due north approximately 1.9 miles to the shore near Kumumau Point;

2. thence westerly along the shore toward Pearl Harbor entrance to the Breakwater, and continuing northerly along the easterly shore of the entrance, past Bishop Point, to a point on the shore opposite the gate on the road which separates the Naval Shipyard from Hickam Air Force Base, a distance of approximately 3.4 miles;

3. thence along the fence line south of and parallel to South Avenue to the far or northeast side of the Main Gate (Nimitz Highway gate), a distance of approximately 1.4 miles;

4. thence following and continuing along the fence line by its changing directions along Sixth Street, etc. (to the south and then east of Bloch Arena grounds) to the place of its meeting with Kamehameha Highway, a place-of-meeting approximately

different naval activities, each with its own commanding officer, staff, facilities, mission and assigned land and/or water areas. In addition to the naval shipyard, tenants at Pearl Harbor with real estate include a branch of a naval ammunition depot; a Marine barracks; several fleet training centers; a naval station; a supply center; an inactive ship maintenance facility; a deperming facility; a public works center; a submarine base; a naval district headquarters; and on Ford Island, a runway assigned to a nearby naval air station. Official titles for these commands/services are not listed here, for titles modernize as well as do the facilities they use. For instance, the "Navy Yard" is now the "Naval Shipyard."

Man-caused physical change has been since 1902 a continuing process and a necessary attribute of Pearl Harbor as an active naval base. The process of change in plysical facilities at Pearl Harbor is part and parcel of the process of change in naval technology. National Historic Landmark designation in 1964 recognized an active naval base because of its success in its mission to support the fleet and its related historic role in the expansion of the United States as a Pacific power. The 1941 enemy attack on Pearl Harbor is one result of the effectiveness of its mission and role.

Recently a partial historical survey was commissioned by the Department of the Navy and incorporated into the Naval Bases', "Historic Preservation Plan, U. S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, National Historic Landmark," dated February 1978, prepared by the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Facilities Planning Department. This document is incomplete in several ways: (1) It does not describe significant historic features in detail; (2) It does explain the significance of particular buildings or sites; (3) It does not relate historic features to their role in the attack of December 7, 1941; (4) It concentrates on buildings and disregards sites, structures, and other areas. Nevertheless it does contain a lengthy list of buildings categorizing them by five levels of significance. That document is included here by reference.

The significance categories and summary distribution of the 1172 buildings evaluated are contained on pages ES-2 and 3 of the Preservation Plan, copies of which are contained herein. As can be seen nearly 300 buildings have been identified as of important to major significance. Furthermore, these buildings are fairly widely dispersed throughout the Naval Base. Evenso, there are features which without question rate the highest level of significance--Drydock #1, Arizona and Utah Memorials, and moorings F6, 7, and 8, and perhaps other features that an adequate survey will identify.

125 feet south of the center of Makalapa Gate, a distance along the fence line of approximately .85 miles;

5. thence northerly along the fence line which parallels and is on the Pearl Harbor side of Kamehameha Highway, past and through Makalapa and Halawa Gates, to its end on the eastern shore of Aiea Bay, a distance of approximately 1.9 miles;

6. thence westerly along the shores of Pearl Harbor, around and excluding most of McGrew Point, to a point on the western side of McGrew Point, thence inland along the western and southern edges of the naval housing area to include within the boundaries swamps and fishponds, reaching the shore again at the eastern edge at the mouth of Kalauao Stream, a distance of approximately 1.2 miles;

7. thence across the mouth of Kauauao Stream and westerly along the shores of Pearl Harbor around and excluding most of Pearl City Peninsula, (including within the boundaries the inland shores of any fishponds along the shores of Pearl Harbor when such shores are the boundaries), to a point on the western side of Pearl City Peninsula, then inland along the northern and western edges of the developed area and continuing northwesterly along the northeastern edge of the secondary road to the bridge across Waiawa Stream, then along the east bank of Waiawa Stream northward to the Navy fence line, then westward along the fence line to and across the mouth of an unnamed stream which enters at the northeast corner of Middle Loch of Pearl Harbor, a distance of approximately 6 miles;

8. thence westerly and then southerly along the shores of Pearl Harbor to a point on the eastern side of Waipio Peninsula, then inland and westward across Waipio Peninsula along the Navy fence line to the eastern side of the mouth of Kapakahi Stream, a distance of approximately 2.3 miles;

9. thence westerly and then northwesterly across the mouth of Kapakahi and Waikele Streams, then southerly along the shores of West Loch of Pearl Harbor, around Honouliuli Peninsula to the point on the shore where the Navy fence line meets the shore, which point-of-meeting is approximately 1,000 feet west of the "salt evaporators," a distance of approximately 2.4 miles;

10. thence southerly and inland along the fence line for a distance of approximately 1,600 feet to a corner; then easterly continuing along the fence line, across Arizona Road to a curve in the fence line, a distance of approximately 5,500 feet; then continuing along the fence line southeasterly and paralleling "A" Avenue and railroad sidings for a distance of approximately 1.6 miles; then continuing easterly along the south side of Main Street, a street

sometimes called Brave Road, to its intersection with "H" Avenue, a distance of approximately 2,500 feet;

11. thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of "H" Avenue to its intersection with Eighteenth Street, a distance of approximately 3,000 feet; then easterly along the southside of Eighteenth Street to the shore on the west side of Pearl Harbor entrance, a distance of approximately 4,300 feet;

12. thence southerly along the shore, past Hammer Point and continuing along the shore southwestwardly, past Keahi Point, and then westerly to point on the shore directly north of the offshore point whose geographical coordinates are given in 13 below, a distance of approximately 1.5 miles;

13. thence directly south, or due south, to a point offshore which has the geographical coordinates of 21°17'30" north latitude and 157°59'00" west longitude, a distance of approximately 1.9 miles;

14. thence directly east to the point of beginning, a distance of approximately 2.65 statute miles.

Precise boundaries, as described above, are recorded on copies of U.S. Geological Survey maps: Puuloa and Waipahu Quadrangles, Hawaii, 7.5 minute series (Topographic), 1968, on file with the Historic Sites Survey Division, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

after 1898 were important factors in the rise of United States naval power in the Pacific. The disputing of this power by Japan, in turn, eventually contributed to the precipitation of war between the United States and Japan, the significant opening shots of which occurred at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The site, then, appears intimately associated with the rise of the United States as a world power.

"As early as 1864 American Minister James McBride suggested that the cession to the United States of land at Honolulu for naval depot putposes should be made a condition of granting Hawaii a reciprocity treaty, a recommendation considered by historians as 'one of the early antecedents of the Pearl Harbor Question.' The real beginning of American governmental interest came in 1873 when Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield and Bvt. Brig. Gen. B.S. Alexander were sent to Hawaii to examine defensive and commercial capabilities of various ports. Their report emphasized the value of Pearl Harbor. At that time Hawaii was anxious to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and it was suggested that Pearl Harbor be leased to the United States as an inducement to sign the treaty. The Hawaiian government actually made such an offer in 1873 but later withdrew it, and such a measure was not included in the treaty which went into effect in 1876.

"When that treaty was renewed in 1887, however, it did give the United States the exclusive right to maintain a coaling and repair station at Pearl Harbor. But the United States did not exercise this right until after annexation in 1898, although surveys were made earlier during the 1890's. The need for an island base during the Spanish American War had been one of the arguments used by annexationists.

"Funds for improving the harbor entrance were voted by Congress in 1900, and that same year negotiations were started for the acquisition of adjoining land for a naval station. The bar at the entrance was dredged to a depth of 35 feet in 1902 after interesting ceremonies to placate Hawaiian gods for the destruction of a fishpond and fish god shrine. Not until 1908, however, did Congress authorize and vote funds for the development of a major base. A huge drydock was started in 1909 but it collapsed and was not completed until 1919. The Hawaiians attributed the failure to the construction of the drydock over the draditional home of the shark queen's son. Shops, docks, and other structures were started with the 1908 appropriation, and in 1911 the USS California entered the harbor, officially opening the base and being the first large ship to enter the bay. An administration building was completed in 1915, and the next year Pearl Harbor became the headquarters of a Naval District; and it was well on its way to becoming the command center for naval operations in the Pacific.

"In order to knock out of action the Pacific Fleet based there, the Japanese staged a surprise air attack on Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 7, 1941, sinking or damaging 18 ships out of the 97 in Pearl Harbor. This action precipitated United States participation in World War II. The USS Arizona, with more than 1,100 men entombed within, still rests where she settled during the attack and, spanned by an enclosed memorian bridge, has been dedicated as a shrine to those killed on December 7, 1941.

"Condition of the Site: Pearl Harbor is still an active naval base, and general public visitation, except to the USS Arizona Memorial as part of boat cruises of the harbor, is not permitted. Public visits to the USS Arizona Memorial as part of National Park Service-sponsored boat tours permit the viewing of a plaque recognizing the significance of the entire base."
(Hussey, National Survey, July 19, 1962.)

Bibliographical Reference

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UTM References

A. 04 610380 2364500
B. 04 609780 2354820
C. 04 605600 2354790
D. 04 605440 2358940
E. 04 601120 2362110
F. 04 600960 2362960
G. 04 601310 2364670
H. 04 604820 2365990
I. 04 607660 2365840