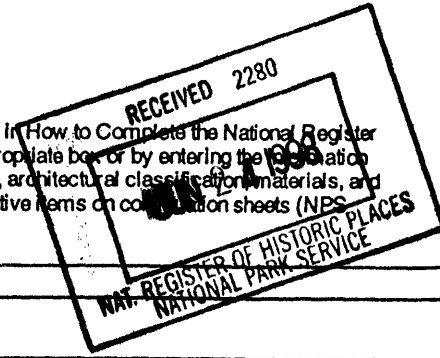


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.



1. Name of Property

historic name Schofield Barracks Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number N/A not for publication N/A

city or town Schofield Barracks Military Reservation vicinity Wahiawa

state Hawaii code HI county Honolulu code 003 zip code 96786

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Robert A. Coleman-Agaran
Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

HI SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Raymond J. Fatz 22 Jun 98
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

Raymond J. Fatz Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety & Occupational Health)
Federal Preservation Officer

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
 - entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

7/31/98
Date of Action

ENC 1

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

276 21 buildings

2 sites

6 structures

2 objects

286 21 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE/Military Facility

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing
RECREATION & CULTURE/Theater
RECREATION & CULTURE/Sports
Facility
HEALTH CARE/Hospital
GOVERNMENT/Post Office
EDUCATION/Library

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE/Military Facility

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing
RECREATION & CULTURE/Theater
RECREATION & CULTURE/Sports
Facility
HEALTH CARE/Clinic
GOVERNMENT/Post Office
RECREATION & CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Mission/Spanish Colonial
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Italian Renaissance
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, wood
roof B.U.R., asphalt shingle, metal
walls Concrete, wood-board & batten,
stucco
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908-1945

Significant Dates

1908, 1914, 1921, 1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

General Macomb - initial planner
Quartermaster Corps, 3rd Engineers - builders

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Tropic Lightning Museum, Schofield Barracks;
US Army Museum Hawaii; Hawaii State
Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 274 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 _____	3 _____
2 _____	4 _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katharine S. Bouthillier/Architect

organization Spencer Mason Architects, Inc. date November 1996

street & number 1050 Smith Street telephone (808) 536-3636

city or town Honolulu state HI zip code 96817

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1 Schofield Barracks Historic District
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and State

Description

Schofield Barracks was established in 1908 as the base for Oahu's mobile defense troops. Located on the Leilehua Plain, between the Waianae Mountains and the Koolau range in central Oahu, the site was ideal for its strategic central location. Construction of the permanent post began in 1916, replacing temporary facilities known alternately as Castner Village and Leilehua Barracks. Construction continued steadily with a hiatus for World War I and a massive build-up prior to and during WWII. The post continued to expand throughout the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, and today is the largest U.S. Army base outside of the continental United States.

Schofield Barracks remains an excellent example of Army base development. The different construction phases are apparent in building location and architectural styles. The initial base construction is rendered in the Second Renaissance Revival style; the early 1920's housing is in a Tropical Bungalow/Craftsman style; the 1930's housing areas and other buildings, such as the Main Post Office, are in the Spanish Colonial Revival (or Mission) style; and WWII construction is mostly temporary wood buildings built from standardized plans. The base is relatively intact, with the pre-1950 buildings generally retaining their original exterior appearance. The historic buildings within the historic district boundary are relatively unaltered. Many of the historic buildings in other portions of the base have been demolished or substantially altered, but within the historic district boundaries, nearly all of the original buildings remain, and these buildings represent the majority of the early permanent buildings at the post.

Schofield reflects the popular military planning styles of each period of development. Some housing areas built during the 1910s and 1920s were clustered in residential loops on picturesque curving streets drawn from "Garden City" concept of suburban planning (Photo 1). Only one of these areas, General Loop, remains today at Schofield. This plan is still in evidence at the adjacent Wheeler Army Air Field, which was part of Schofield until 1939 when it became an independent post. Other housing development at Schofield utilizes a grid pattern rather than the residential loop, but have similar aspects such as large front yards and significant landscaping.

The most prominent feature of the base are eight sets of large, masonry quadrangle (Quad) barracks, constructed between 1914 and 1948 (Photo 2). Visually, these Quad barracks dominate the base, and also form the spine of the historic district along Waianae Avenue. Two large residential districts north and west of the Quads include buildings constructed in 1918 in the Tropical Bungalow/Craftsman style (Photo 2). General Loop, the only remaining of three adjacent original officers' housing loops, contains three large board and batten cottages in the Tropical Bungalow/Craftsman style. For the most part, all of these homes have retained their original features, and are basically unaltered on the exterior.

The Mission style was popular for military administration, technical buildings and housing areas between 1930-1940. Schofield retains excellent examples of Mission style housing constructed according to standard Army plans in the 1930s. These plans were also used at Wheeler Field during the initial building phase in 1930-1932. Non-residential examples of this style are the post gymnasium and the former bowling alley (Buildings 582 and 584), constructed in 1933, and the Main Post Office (Building 258), built in 1940. Many temporary wood buildings were constructed at the base just prior to WWII, but very few were built within the boundaries of the Historic District.

Other significant buildings within the Schofield Barracks Historic District are Macomb Gate and Funston Gates, and the Sergeant E.R. Smith Theater (Building 583), constructed in 1932 and 1933, respectively, in an elaborate

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Description (continued)

Art Deco style; the mission-style post gymnasium (Building 582) and original bowling alley (Building 584); The original Boxing Bowl (Building 555); the Soldier's Chapel (Building T-590), constructed in 1913; the Tropic Lightning Museum constructed in 1915 in the vernacular style from local lava rock; and the former post hospital (Buildings 672, 673, 676, 677, 678, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, and 688) with its thirteen parallel, two-story wings and arcaded walkways surrounding two administration buildings.

Schofield Barracks contains significant open areas that are integral elements of the historic district, including the central open spaces within the Quad barracks, Canby, Stoneman and Gimlet Fields; General Loop; and the open space along each side of Macomb Road. These areas enhance the appearance of the buildings, contribute to the formality of the base, and are sometimes utilized for infantry training and/or recreation.

The landscaping and open space are an essential element of the composition of the Schofield Barracks historic district and contribute to its significance. Canby Field, for example, not only provides a contrast to the density of its adjacent residential neighborhood, but serves as a functional component of traditional Army life. The open space within the Quadrangles is an important part of that architectural composition. Trees are particularly important when they accentuate or define a historic setting, such as the large Norfolk Pines which line the edge of Hamilton Field. Landscape is often used to define the post's boundaries or line its major streets. Large earpods line Leilehua Avenue, and mature Norfolk Pines or Monkey Pods define separate portions of Waianae Avenue. Trees are also used to accentuate planning layouts, such as General Loop, or to separate different areas of the base.

Following is a description of the individual buildings within the historic district boundary that contribute to the district:

Building 361, Carter Hall - Tropic Lightning Museum - original Post Library

In the early years of the post, General Carter, commander of Schofield Barracks, was concerned about the lack of recreational outlets for the men of the post. Ground was being broken for nearby Kemoo Farm, so General Carter made arrangements for unwanted boulders to be transported to Schofield where prison labor constructed the library. His request to personal friends and professional associates for book donations yielded over 10,000 books in the first six months. In 1922 the educational and recreation fund was established at the post and took over the financing of the library books and staff, allowing the library thereafter to be well-stocked and well-ordered. The building was dedicated to General Carter in 1939. Lava rock wings were added in 1939 and 1940 by the 3rd Engineers, and a wood addition constructed at the back of the building at a later date.

The single-story structure was built in the vernacular style (Photo 3, 4), with a hipped roof and lava rock walls. The original portion of the building, the front rectangular portion, retains its original nine-over-one double-hung wood windows, and the 1939 and 1940 additions have their original one-over-one double-hung windows. The interior of the structure has been somewhat altered during the conversion to museum use; however, the building retains its exterior form and historic integrity. The interior of the original portion of the building has been returned to nearly its original condition, and contains the original lava rock fireplace and a plank wood floor replicating the original. The building is significant due to its prominent location among the Quads at the main entryway, the use of local building materials and vernacular form, and its relatively unaltered state and use that matches or is compatible to its original use.

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Schofield Barracks Historic District
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Description (continued)

Quads B, C, D, E, F, I, J, K

The quadrangle barracks are the dominant structures at Schofield Barracks. In all, eight quads were built at Schofield. Two buildings in Quad B were the first permanent structures built at the post in 1914, and the last Quad building, at Quad K, was constructed in 1948. Five quads were built in a row for the infantry regiments and engineers along Waianae Avenue, and three others, for the artillery regiments, constructed perpendicular to those. Each Quad was built to house an entire regiment; the infantry Quads each had three barracks buildings and an administration building in a quadrangle around a central courtyard. The officers' housing for the corresponding regiment was sited directly adjacent to the quad. Each building in the quad is three-story, and is constructed of reinforced concrete. Quad B (Photo 5) was constructed in 1914 and 1918 for the 3rd Engineers and Special Troops. Quad C (Photos 5-8) was built in 1915 and 1916 to house the 35th Infantry Regiment. Quad D (Photos 9-12) was constructed in 1921 for the 27th Infantry Regiment. Quad E (Photos 13-16) was constructed in 1920 to house the 21st Infantry Regiment, and Quad F (Photos 17-18) was built in 1931 to house the 19th Infantry Regiment. Quads I, J, and K are located in the northwest part of the base and were originally built with three buildings each - one administration building and two barracks buildings. Quad I (Photos 23-26) was built in 1919 for the 8th and 13th Field Artillery, and Quad J (Photos 27-30) was built in 1923 to house the 11th Field Artillery. Quad K (Photos 31-34) was built 1940-1948.

In a 1908 newspaper article, constructing quartermaster Captain Castner reports that the quads were to be built using the tilt-up construction method, where the formwork for the walls was laid out on the ground, the concrete poured, and when the concrete was set the wall was tilted up to a standing position and locked in with the other walls (Pacific Commerical Advertiser, 12-5-08). It is unknown if this method was indeed used, but if so, this would be a very early use of this construction method, contributing to the significance of the structures.

The Quads constructed between 1915 and 1923 (Quads B, C, D, E, I, J) were designed in a Second Renaissance Revival style. Classical elements, such as arcades, arched openings, enriched cornices with decorative brackets, dentils, and a diamond frieze, are characteristic elements of this style. Buildings in this style are generally large - usually three stories - and are organized into distinct horizontal divisions by pronounced belt or string courses. Each administrative building, located on the northern side of the quads along Waianae Avenue, has an central entry with a decorative concrete, brick or plaster surround and an open passage leading to the central courtyard. Quads B and C have arcaded galleries or walkways on the courtyard elevations of each building. Quads D, E, I, and J have galleries on the courtyard and on the exterior elevations. The ground floor galleries at the exterior elevations were enclosed in a 1950s renovation.

The later Quads differ stylistically, but follow the same functional layout. Quad F was designed in a simple utilitarian style with flat roof and cornice and little or no detailing. Although the Quad buildings are laid out according to the same general plan, they differ significantly in their details. Elements which vary from building to building include handrails and balustrades, front entry detailing, cornice and frieze motifs. Also, the galleries on some Quads feature arched openings, on others the openings are square. Quad K was built in a simple *Moderne* style, with flat roofs and flat concrete projections to shade the windows on each floor, and rounded concrete pilasters at the front entries.

Originally each barracks contained eight squad rooms, typically an open room measuring fifty feet by ninety feet. Day rooms, kitchens and mess halls filled the first floor. Four squad rooms were located on the second floor, four on the third. The administration buildings contained offices, reading and music rooms, day and school rooms, a barber shop, and medical examining rooms. The second floor contained additional barracks. The third

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floor held a large auditorium with clerestory and stage. In many cases, this space has been converted for use as a gymnasium.

The demand for better and more private facilities led to the modernization of the interiors of all of the quadrangle barracks buildings in the 1970s. The most conspicuous exterior alteration was the replacement of the original divided-light wood casement or double-hung windows with new aluminum windows. The drop ceilings required for installation of air conditioning necessitated the filling in of the heads of the windows and the use of smaller sashes. Despite this exterior alteration, the buildings retain their original character and position as the dominant structures on the base. They are significant for their relatively unaltered architectural state, as well as their role as a statement of the purpose of the base: to house and train Army troops.

General Loop and 400-, 500-, 700- and 800-areas, Bungalow/Craftsman style wood houses

The three Craftsman-style houses at General Loop were constructed in 1918. Quarters 227 (Photo 35), at the head of the loop, is reserved for the senior officer of the troops stationed at the post, and was first occupied by Brig. Gen. John W. Heard. These three houses were slightly larger than the other houses of this style built on the base. The houses in the 400, 500, 700, and 800 area (Photos 36-42) were built between 1919 and 1922 to house officers of the regiments housed in D, E, I, and J quads. Nearly identical houses were also constructed at other Army posts in Hawaii, including Fort Kamehameha, Fort Shafter, and Ford Island, at about the same time period.

The houses are U-shaped in plan, with the entry at the center or side of the front elevation. Some house units are duplexes, with an entry at each end of the front elevation. The front facade of each house is set on an unreinforced lava-rock front wall foundation with a small arched openings. The remaining exterior walls are supported on lava rock piers. The floor framing is wood joists and beams, with T&G wood flooring. The single-wall wood construction consists of board-and-batten siding. The windows are wood double-hung, some with diamond-patterned wood muntins or leaded lights in the top sashes. The walls along the interior courtyard and at the front entry *lanai* (porch) were originally screened, and often now have jalousie windows. Building interiors have board-and-batten walls, except at the dining and living rooms, which have decorative paneled walls, cased-beam ceilings and built-in cabinets. Bathroom fixtures and kitchens have been modernized, but the houses are otherwise generally unaltered besides the replacement or alteration of some of the doors and windows.

600-area Mission-style Houses

Constructed in 1932, these one-story Mission style single-family units (Photo 43) are constructed of concrete blocks covered with stucco. They were constructed by Marks Construction Co. (Honolulu Star Bulletin, 9-8-31). The houses at Wheeler of the same design were designed by Captain George W. Armitage, Q.M.C., who was also in charge of construction at Schofield Barracks from 1911 until World War I (Honolulu Star Bulletin, 1932:4). These same plans may have also been used for the Schofield houses.

The houses are U-shaped in plan, and have an offset entry door at the front side with a decorative arched panel above. The houses have thick walls with recessed windows, and sloping battered buttress-like walls on the front facade. The interiors have acid-stained concrete floors, built-in cabinets, and copper-clad fireplace hoods. In all of the houses most of the original metal casement windows have been replaced with jalousie windows. The originally flat roof was changed to a hipped roof with gabled roof vent to adapt to the Hawaii climate. The houses appear otherwise intact, other than minor interior modernizations.

Buildings 672, 673, 677, 680, 686-688, 691, Hospital/Clinic

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Description (continued)

This group of buildings (Photos 44-48) is located at the intersection of Waianae Avenue and Glennan Street. Constructed in 1928-29, these buildings are comprised of two central administrative buildings, with two flanking wings containing thirteen separate wards. Each ward measures 48 feet by 150 feet in plan including the arcaded walkways which encircle each structure. These wards were originally constructed as open dormitories, however, the interior spaces have been modernized into semi-private, air conditioned rooms. The wards constructed in 1928 have simple wood posts and flat-topped openings at the upper gallery; the wards built in 1929 feature double columns with square capitals and arched openings. The entire complex ~~is~~ has concrete walls and floors. A wood-framed hip roof with gable vents crowns each of the projecting wards. Several of the wards have been altered by enclosing the open walkways, however, the majority of the alterations are reversible.

Building 692, Housing - Pullman Hall

Constructed in 1929, this two-story building (Photos 49-50) originally served as nurses' quarters. It is similar in style to the former hospital buildings, with two-story concrete exterior walls, arched entry portico, and hipped roof. It is U-shaped in plan, and was expanded with an addition on the northwest side, in the same style as the original portion of the building. The interior has been renovated with modern finishes, but the building exterior generally maintains its original character.

Building 258, Post Office

This post office building (Photos 51-52) was completed on the site of the former post office. Constructed at a cost of \$70,000, it was opened to the post on February 21, 1940 (Honolulu Advertiser, 2-22-40). The building is a Spanish-style concrete building, with thick walls, recessed windows, clay tile roofing, and entry portico with thick round columns. The building interior has concrete arches supporting the main room roof. The structure is basically unaltered, and retains many of its original elements such as light fixtures.

Building 583, Theater

The post theater (Photo 53) opened on May 27, 1933. It was designed in the Art Deco style, popular during that period. The building was constructed by the 3rd Engineer Regiment, and at the time of completion was the largest building of its type on Oahu, seating 1400 people. In February 1967, the theater was named in honor of Platoon Sergeant E.R. Smith, a resident of Wahiawa who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in Vietnam. The concrete building has a decorative front entry section protruding out beyond the tower-like front corners, and the building sides have buttresses between each of the original window sections. Some of the windows have been infilled, and new finishes have been applied on the interior, but the building remains relatively unaltered.

Building 555, Conroy Bowl (boxing bowl)

This structure (Photo 56) was originally built in 1923 as an outdoor boxing ring amphitheater with a roof over just the central round stage or floor area (Photo 54-55). It was called the "boxing bowl," as boxing matches were one of the major uses of the structure, although it has been used for many other events over the years, such as roller skating, movies, and basketball. The bowl was proposed and started under the direction of Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn while in command of the Hawaiian Division and Schofield Barracks. Initial construction cost approximately \$25,000 (Dannemiller, 1924: 397). It was built entirely from recreational funds within the command to provide entertainment for the soldiers at the post, and was designed and built by the 3rd Engineers Regiment from Schofield (Chorpening, 1924: 471). It has concrete benches arranged in an octagonal pattern around a central stage area, creating a seating capacity of 10,000. A 1928 photo shows a roof structure over the entire stage and seating area. This roof structure was replaced in 1932 with the current roof system, a wood roof

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Schofield Barracks Historic District
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structure supported by steel columns and trusses. The wall enclosures were added at a later date. In 1954 the bowl was named in honor of Colonel James G. Conroy, former commander of the 165th Regiment of the 27th Infantry Division, who was killed on Makin Atoll in 1943.

Building 582, Gymnasium

The post gymnasium (Photo 57) was constructed in 1933. It was designed in the Mission style, which along with the Art Deco style, was popular in the 1930s. The building is constructed of concrete masonry walls with a plaster exterior finish, surrounding a steel column and roof truss structure. The roofing is corrugated cement asbestos panels. The original windows still remain; they are metal frame fixed, awning, and hopper windows. The interior has a wood floor, exposed concrete block walls, and exposed roofing at the ceiling. The building appears unaltered on the exterior, and has only minor interior alterations, such as the partitioning of interior areas to serve as office or locker room spaces.

Building 584, Community Hall

This single-story building was completed in 1933 as a bowling alley, and was designed in the Mission style (Photo 58). It was later renovated to serve as administrative and assembly space, its current functions. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed of concrete masonry walls and a steel column and roof truss structure. The interior has been modified for its new uses. The building appears basically unaltered on the exterior other than the replacement or filling-in of some original windows and doors.

Building 590, Soldiers' Chapel

This chapel (Photo 59-60) was reportedly constructed in 1913 in the former Castner Village, at the west end of the post. Historical accounts say the chapel was rebuilt in 1920, and then in 1925 was moved to its current site adjacent to Quad D. The chapel has a wood foundation on concrete piers, a wood structure, and wood roof trusses. The chapel is entered through the front steeple tower, and the main room is symmetrical with the altar at the opposite end. Behind the altar are several smaller rooms. The exterior finish is horizontal shiplap siding, and the original wood double-hung windows still remain. The building is relatively unaltered.

Building 690, Administration

Constructed in 1929, this building served as the Medical Corps barracks. It is similar in style to the quads and the hospital buildings (Photo 61-62). The three-story concrete structure has a flat roof, and exterior walkways with arched openings on the southwest side. The main entry was originally centrally located on the northeast side, accentuated by a projecting section at all three floors. This entry has been enclosed to provide additional interior space. The building now serves as administrative space. Other than the replacement of the original windows, the building appears generally unaltered on the exterior.

Building 750, Officers' Club

Constructed in 1926, this building (Photo 63) is located near Quads I and J, originally the Field Artillery Quads, and served as the Artillery Club. It ~~now is~~ used as a general officers' club. It appears that the central portion of the building is the original portion. It has lava rock pilasters, decorative geometric grill vents and railing at the top of the front pilasters. The additions on either side of and behind the original section were added before 1941. The two-story building has concrete walls, a wood-framed gable roof, and metal-framed awning windows. The building has been altered, but retains some historical integrity and significance.

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Description (continued)

Macomb & Funston gates

Three monumental gates were constructed in 1932, named Macomb, Funston (Photo 64), and Carter Gates, located where Macomb, Funston, and Carter Roads intersected with Kamehameha Highway, now Wilikina Drive. They were designed in the Art Deco style, and were the first structures of several at Schofield to be built in the 1930s in the Art Deco style. They were built by the 3rd Engineers Division. Macomb Gate served as the main entrance to the base until the late 1980s, and is now the secondary entry. The Funston entry is typically no longer used, but still remains. Carter Gate was demolished presumably in the realignment of Kamehameha Highway. Funston Gate has two single-room concrete guard buildings with decorative geometric designs on the exterior. Macomb Gate has two concrete guard buildings, each with an additional concrete wall creating a pedestrian gate. These buildings and gate walls have decorative geometric designs, and a bas-relief eagle adorns the top of each guard building.

Stoneman & Gimlet Fields

This area northeast of the 400, 500, and 600 area housing has always been open space, serving as a recreation area. In 1930 it contained a polo field, tennis courts, a football field, a running track, and a baseball field. Following the construction of the 600 area mission style housing in 1932, the track was realigned to its existing state (Photo 65). The area now contains two baseball fields, a running track, as well as other sports areas.

Other significant structures/objects

Four other significant structures or objects exist within the historic district boundaries. These are the sundial (Photo 66) and fountain (Photo 67) in front of the Commanding General's house, Building 227, the Schofield Plaque (Photo 68), and the 11th Artillery Plaque. The sundial and fountain were constructed in 1918 by the Hawaiian National Guard. Following the Armistice ending WWI, the Guard was used for a program of construction and improvement of the permanent Schofield post, which had become unkept during the war. The two structures are located within a formal garden setting at the head of General Loop. The plaque in front of Building 361, presented in 1941, contains a portion of an address given by Major General Schofield in 1879 to the Corps of Cadets. The plaque (Photo 69) at Quad I honoring 11th Field Artillery men killed in WWI was dedicated in 1933.

Statement of Significance

Schofield Barracks maintains historic significance in the areas of military history and architecture. Schofield Barracks played a primary role in training troops for the Pacific Theater of Operations in WWII, and the Korean and Vietnam Conflicts. It is therefore associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history (National Register Criterion A). Additionally, the physical development of the permanent post typifies early Army base planning. Schofield embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, and represents a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (National Register Criterion C). The primary period of significance is from 1908 to the end of WWII. Significant dates in the history of Schofield Barracks include the selection of the post site and start of construction in 1908, the completion of the first permanent buildings in 1914, the formation of the Hawaiian Division (at that time the only complete division in the Army) at Schofield in 1921, and the 7 December 1941 attack on Oahu.

After World War I, Oahu became the key to America's Pacific defense plans. Schofield Barracks, as the center of defense activity on that island, was the Army's most important garrison (Alvarez 1982:2). Its barracks housed the

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Hawaiian Division, the only complete division in the U.S. Army prior to WWII, from which the 24th and 25th Divisions were formed as WWII approached. Schofield's athletic program became a model for the largely bachelor army, and its climate made it an ideal training area. Schofield Barracks was the foremost military training facility in the Pacific during the Second World War. The base was directly attacked on 7 December 1941, and saw the first exchange of fire with the enemy. Schofield's defensive mission was eclipsed by the offensive role it came to play in providing jungle-trained troops for the entire Pacific Basin. Close to one million men were quartered there during WWII and the Vietnam war years.

Schofield Barracks gained notoriety and fame as a result of the James Jones novel "From Here To Eternity", which depicted life in the Schofield barracks at the outbreak of WWII, and by the movie based on the book which was filmed on the base in 1953. In the post-WWII period, Schofield continued to play an important role in training troops. In 1951, the Hawaiian Infantry Training Center was established to train replacements for the Korean Conflict. It again became an important source of combat-ready troops with the return of the 25th "Tropic Lightning" Division in 1954. The division remained the post's major tenant, with the exception of the four year period it served in the Vietnam Conflict. Today, Schofield Barracks is the largest permanent U.S. Army installation outside of the continental United States.

Schofield Barracks stands as an excellent example of Army base development. The first plans for the permanent post were prepared in 1912 by General Macomb. This carefully considered plan is strongly evident today. The layout reflected a linear base design, with the barracks and administration buildings along a central line, the housing areas on one side, the technical buildings along the other side, and the main sewer and water lines down the center for economy. The permanent buildings were to be organized into seven contiguous sections, each one containing barracks in quadrangular formation with officer's quarters lining residential loops at the head of each Quadrangle.

The wood Craftsman housing designs show a conscious response to the regional architectural styles, and to the tropical environment of the site. The board and batten, single-wall style was common to the plantation housing of Hawaii at the turn of the century, and the pitched roofs, open courtyard, and large screened areas of the housing allow the quarters to benefit from the tropical climate. The layout of these houses show how Army houses were adapted to tropical living by the integration of the interior and exterior spaces.

The district contains a large number of mature trees (Photos 70-72) which add to its aesthetic and historic quality. Many of these date from a 1919 Army beautification project. Some tree types are exceptional based on their age, rarity, location, size, aesthetic quality, endemic status, or historic and cultural significance (Outdoor Circle, 1982). These include Norfolk Pine, Royal Palm, Ear Pod, Monkeypod, and Banyan trees- see map of General Location of Heritage Trees at the end of this form. Their significance is related to their role in the landscape of Hawaii or to their use within the historic setting at Schofield Barracks. Landscape also enhances the architecture throughout the base, particularly in the residential areas.

Another significant element of the design of Schofield Barracks is the open spaces. The entire base is organized around discrete areas of open space: the Quads border a central court, the housing areas have large yards, and recreational fields serve as boundaries between housing areas. The open spaces utilized throughout the base also provide pleasant vistas and give structures an added sense of prominence and significance. These two elements are significant part of the unity of Schofield's grand plan, and should be preserved as an essential portion of the overall plan.

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Historical Background and Significance

In 1872, Major General John M. Schofield, Commander of the Army Division of the Pacific, and previously Secretary of War, visited Hawaii to evaluate the defense potential of various Hawaiian ports. He recommended that Pearl Harbor be developed as a U.S. military base. In the ensuing Reciprocity Treaty of 1876, King David Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Kingdom granted the U.S. Navy permission to develop Pearl Harbor in return for allowing Hawaiian sugar to enter U.S. markets duty-free. The United States was given exclusive use of Pearl Harbor in 1887, and continued this privilege after the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy and the establishment of a provisional government in 1893. At that time, the Hawaiian Crown Lands, consisting of two million acres in all, reverted to the public domain. When the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States in 1898, these public lands became the property of the U.S. Government.

Historically, the principal mission of the United States Army in Hawaii was the defense of the naval base at Pearl Harbor. The perceived threat of Japan during the Russo-Japanese War instigated the buildup of naval forces in the Pacific and thus spurred an increase in Army personnel. After the establishment of Pearl Harbor Naval Base in 1901, a board was convened to investigate other appropriate sites for military defenses. In 1908, the site for Schofield Barracks was selected as the base for Oahu's mobile defense troops because of its strategic central location on the Leilehua Plain between the Waianae Mountains and the Koolau range. A branch of the railroad had been extended to the area of the island for agricultural use in 1906. Construction of temporary buildings at the new post began in December of that year under the supervision of Captain Joseph C. Castner, the construction quartermaster. The temporary camp was alternately called Leilehua Barracks and Castner Village, but was later renamed after Lieutenant General John McAllister Schofield (1831-1906).

By mid-January of 1909, temporary buildings such as barracks, officer's quarters, an administration building, mess halls, a clubhouse, and permanent stables were completed at the temporary camp and the troops arrived (Alvarez 1982). The first to occupy Schofield were the 5th Cavalry, composed of 473 officers and men. The railroad into camp was completed in May 1909. By 1910 there were 248 buildings on the post, permanent and temporary, including 171 tents with wood floors. The 5th Cavalry were joined in 1910 by elements of the 1st Field Artillery Regiment, the 2nd Infantry Regiment in 1911, and the 25th Infantry Regiment in 1913. The post's population was about 6,000 men by 1914.

The post served as the headquarters of the United States Army District of Hawaii until 1911 when the headquarters was relocated to the Alexander Young Hotel in downtown Honolulu. That same year, the Secretary of War approved recommendations for a seven-regiment post at Schofield at an estimated cost of five million dollars. This planned expansion for Schofield was concurrent with the build-up of other Army facilities on Oahu by General Macomb.

The first plans for the permanent post were prepared in 1912 by General Macomb. The layout reflects the linear base design, with the barracks and administration buildings along a central line, the housing areas on one side, and the technical buildings along the other side. The permanent buildings were to be organized into seven contiguous sections, each one shaped in a rectangle headed by a loop. The rectangles were to contain barracks in quadrangular formation and the officer's quarters would line the loops; the main sewer and water lines ran down the center for economy.

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Construction of the permanent post began in 1913. Among the first permanent buildings at Schofield, completed in 1914, were two large masonry barracks buildings, known as Quad B. Other buildings from this early period include the Post Library, the remaining buildings in Quad B, and Quad C, which was completed in 1915 and 1916. In 1916, the construction quartermaster developed a plan for the remainder of the base. The post developed rapidly in the following years; plans were made and in some cases construction began on the remainder of the cavalry barracks, two more infantry quads, a new hospital, non-commissioned officers' quarters, and the post stockade. Construction was delayed, however, during World War I when all of Schofield's tenants were called to war.

The post became nearly deserted with all of its tenants gone, so the Hawaiian National Guard was called into federal service in the form of the 1st and 2nd Hawaiian Infantry Regiments to act as caretaker for the post. Following the signing of the Armistice in November 1918, the need for training passed, and the Hawaiian Infantry regiments began work beautifying the post. This included landscaping, building roads, and planting trees, including the rows of eucalyptus along Macomb Road, Waianae Avenue, and other major post roads (Alvarez, 1982: 41). The Hawaiian Infantry regiments were demobilized in August 1919 after being relieved by the 17th Cavalry. The base was then sparsely occupied until the arrival of the 35th and 44th Infantry Regiments in 1920, and the 8th, 11th, 13th Field Artillery Regiments and 3rd Engineers in 1921.

The first projections of field artillery troops for Schofield had called for only one regiment. Subsequent plans called for an entire brigade, and the enlarged role for the artillery prompted the development of a separate area for them. The first artillery barracks were completed in 1919 (Quad I), and the second in 1923 (Quad J). These quads also had adjacent officer's housing areas (700 and 800 area housing).

In the interim between the World Wars, the 1916 construction plan was carried out. Quads D, E and F were finished in 1920, 1921 and 1931 respectively. Additional officers' housing to accompany the Quads was also constructed. In 1920, construction began on the railroad, which eventually ran throughout the post, and connected Schofield with Honolulu. Other buildings were constructed during this period, including the post stockade, post chapel, a post exchange, non-commissioned officers' housing, the fire station, the Officers' club, the bakery, an outdoor boxing bowl and other recreational buildings, and warehouses. Additional large projects completed in the 1920s include the hospital, two officers clubs, motor repair shops, the ordnance magazine area, and Quartermaster warehouses. The historic core of the base was essentially in place by this time.

Following World War I, the Army increased the strength of the Hawaiian Department and formed a combat division at Schofield Barracks. The Hawaiian Division, formed in 1921 with its base at Schofield, was at that time the only complete division in the Army. The establishment of this large division and increased tensions in the Pacific explain the continual construction at Schofield during the 1920s and 1930s.

An Athletic Board was appointed at Schofield in February 1923, and was succeeded by a Recreation Board which supervised all athletics. A recreation fund was created, which was funded by a percentage of the profits from the three motion picture theaters in the Department, which were operated by the Recreation Board. The recreation fund was used to build athletic fields and buildings such as the Boxing Bowl, the Post Theater, the Post Gymnasium, and the Bowling Alley. The recreation fund also supported the post library, and several schools for enlisted men. Athletic leagues at Schofield were well-organized and abundant. There were inter-battery leagues, inter-regimental leagues, inter-sector leagues, as well as those competing between Army and Navy. Sports leagues included baseball, basketball, boxing, swimming, track and field, archery, shooting, tennis, and bowling,

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as well as others. Games and competitions drew civilian crowds from all over Oahu, as teams were highly competitive, and the military had some of the best athletes in the islands. These athletic leagues and events served to relieve tension and boredom for the soldiers, as well as keep them in good physical shape.

The adjacent Wheeler Air Field was originally part of Schofield, established as the Hawaiian Divisional Air Service Flying Field in 1922. The Army Air Corps, as it was designated in 1926, received adequate funding in the 1920s and 1930s despite the economies forced on other services, and permanent mission-style structures were constructed at Wheeler in 1932-34. Many "first flights" were started or completed at Wheeler, and through Wheeler Field, Schofield became the focal point of aviation in Hawaii. Wheeler Field became a separate military reservation in 1939.

The United States' growing concern over war with Japan and the strategic location of Hawaii assured that the Hawaiian Division received top priority in the supply of equipment and personnel. Rising tensions in the Pacific region in the late 1930s resulted in increased defense mobilization throughout the islands, and the reorganization of the Hawaiian Division in 1941, forming the 24th and 25th (later named "Tropic Lightning") Divisions. Schofield became the Army's largest single garrison and, in 1939, was the second largest city in the Territory of Hawaii with a population of twenty thousand people. Schofield Barracks' population grew in the two years before the war, attaining a total pre-war strength of 43,177 troops.

In the early morning of 7 December 1941, Japanese pilots flew from six aircraft carriers toward Oahu. The first wave of 183 planes struck its targets at 7:55 a.m. The 25th Division had the distinction of being the first Army unit to receive hostile fire in the war, and shot down two planes. The post received some damage, mostly consisting of bullet holes in buildings, and many men received shrapnel and machine gun injuries. Adjacent Wheeler Field, location of the Army Air Corps fighter planes, received severe damage to planes and hangars, and had many casualties.

The Hawaiian Department's commander and his naval counterpart were relieved of duty following the attack on Pearl Harbor and other sites, and replaced by a unified command under Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC), and the Hawaiian Department ceased to exist. The primary mission of the 24th and 25th Divisions, supported by troops from the West Coast of the United States, became the defense of Oahu. As the war progressed, Schofield Barracks became the major training, staging, and supply center for the war in the Pacific. Over one million troops were temporarily housed at Schofield in various stages during World War II, and many temporary buildings were constructed to accommodate the increase in personnel. Barracks, storage, and administration buildings were built using standard Army plans, although modifications were made to adapt the plans to Hawaii's mild climate.

Various training camps were run at Schofield during WWII, including the Ranger Combat Training School (first called the Jungle Training Center). There men were trained for combat in the Pacific areas. Additional facilities were built at Schofield, including gun ranges, training courses, and the Olympic-size swimming pool, completed in 1944. Following the war, Schofield's population shrank to five thousand troops. Many of the temporary buildings were removed and efforts were made to improve the neglected appearance of the base. Typical of many Army installations during this period, additional recreation facilities were constructed at Schofield. Much of the soldier's time was spent with the disposal of surplus war goods brought back from the Pacific. On a 1946 tour of Schofield, General Dwight Eisenhower stated that "the post was the most important single base the United States has in the world" (Honolulu Advertiser, 5-1-46). New weapons and military tactics now depended upon

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numerous bases in distant areas, however, and expenditures and numbers of military personnel in Hawaii continued to decline. In 1950 Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks were consolidated into one unit with headquarters at Fort Shafter (Alvarez, 1984: 78).

The population at the installation remained low until the outbreak of the Korean War. In 1951, the Hawaiian Infantry Training Center at Schofield Barracks was established to train replacement troops destined for Korea. Schofield Barracks played an important role in the Korean War and the Vietnam conflict by providing basic training for many raw recruits due to be sent to Asia. These years saw a dramatic increase in military housing construction, as well as schools, chapels, and other support facilities. Older buildings, such as the barracks quadrangles and early houses, were renovated to conform to new Army housing standards.

The 25th ("Tropic Lightning") Division has remained the principal occupant of Schofield, although they have continued to share the post with other brigades from the Hawaii National Guard and the Army Reserves. Today, Schofield Barracks remains the largest permanent installation of the U.S. Army outside the continental United States. The barracks occupies 18,523 acres, and due to its situation in a mild climate, is regarded as one of the Army's best training areas.

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<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	3	597920	2378210
B	3	598060	2377600
C	3	598540	2377200
D	3	598360	2376940
E	3	598500	2376830
F	3	598400	2376670
G	3	597840	2377100
H	3	597500	2377100
I	3	597410	2377180
J	3	597410	2377270
K	3	597080	2377460
L	3	597300	2377600
M	3	597020	2377830
N	3	596880	2377740
O	3	596660	2377950
P	3	596460	2377780
Q	3	596360	2377870
R	3	596820	2378320
S	3	597180	2377980
T	3	597250	2378060
U	3	597440	2377720

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Verbal Boundary Description

The southwest side of the boundary begins at the intersection of Foote Avenue and Devol Street, going northwest along Foote Avenue to the point where it would intersect with Burr Place if it were extended east (just below Building 452); west on Burr Place to just past Building 555; northwest past Building 584; north to the parking area once called Chickamauga Park; northwest along the southwest edge of that open space to Glennan Street; southwest along Glennan Street; northwest just below (south) of Building 690; northeast on the driveway west of Building 690; northwest just below Building 681; northeast along the driveway between the hospital buildings and Building 660; northwest north of Building 660 to Ayres Avenue; southwest along Ayres Avenue; northwest along Tidball Street; southwest along Williston Avenue; northwest along Wilson Street; northeast past Building 859; southeast on Wright-Smith Avenue; southeast on Bragg Street; northeast on Ayres Avenue; southeast on Waianae Avenue; northeast along the alley behind Buildings 601-611; east along McCormack road to the post boundary at Wilikina Drive; southeast along the post boundary past Macomb Gate; southwest to Waianae Avenue; southeast along the north side of Waianae Avenue; northeast along General Loop to include the Palm trees along the outer edge of the Loop; northwest just past Building 210 and then northeast at Building 306 to the post boundary along Wilikina Drive; southeast along the boundary, turning southwest just behind (west of) Building 121; northwest just before Building 202; and southwest in front of Buildings 200-202 to Waianae Avenue; southeast on Waianae Avenue; and southwest on Devol Street to Foote Avenue.

The structures & objects within Schofield Barracks Historic District boundary are as follows:

CONTRIBUTING

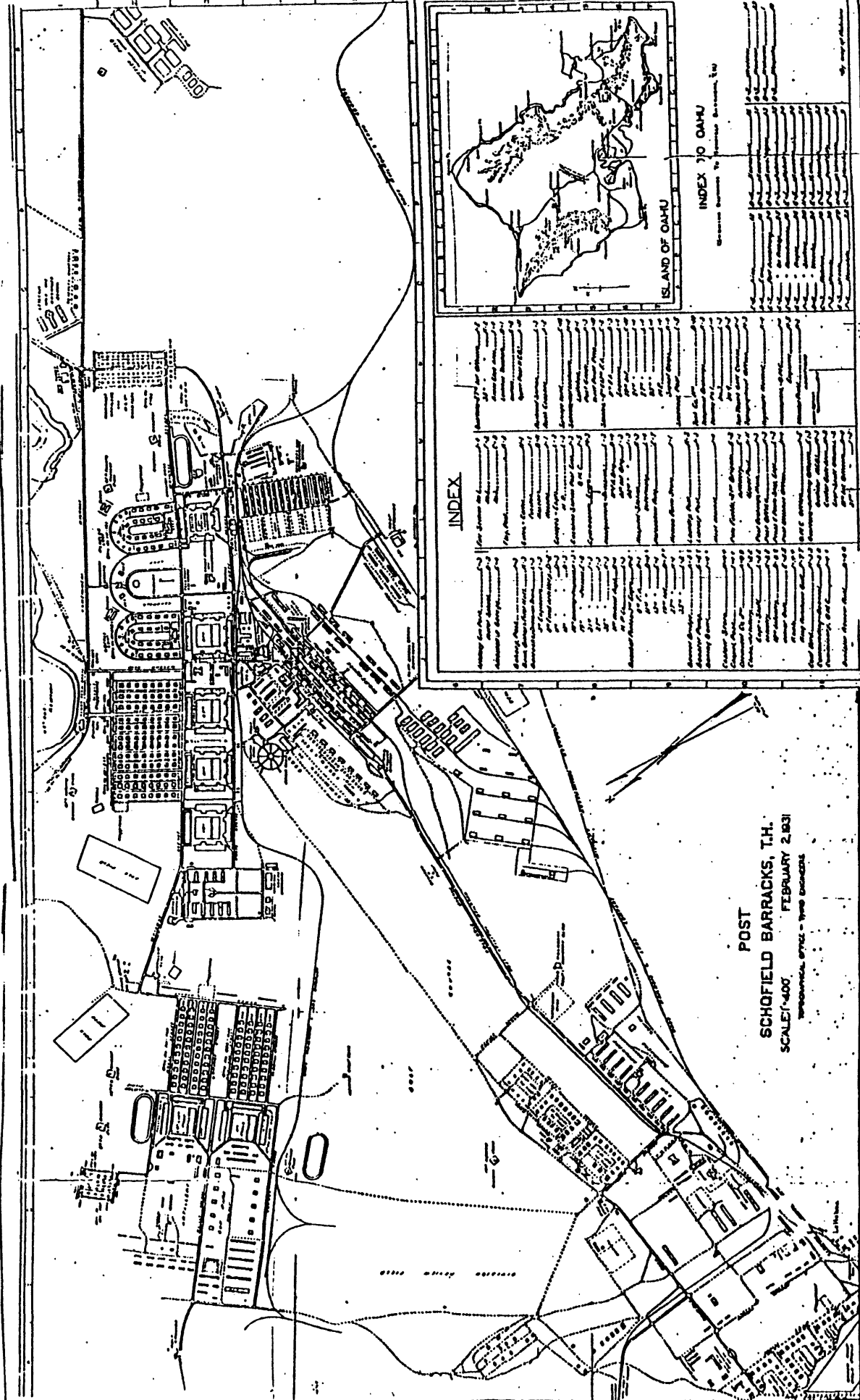
155-158	523-538	635	745-747
225	540-548	637	750
227	549-552	639	802-844
227A	555	649-652	845-847
229	582	672	858-860
258	583	673	Macomb Gate
355-358	584	676-688	Funston Gate
361	590	690	Fountain
401-448	600-629	691	Sundial
449-452	631	692	Schofield Plaque
501-521	633	701-744	11th Artillery Plaque

NON-CONTRIBUTING

225B	675A	586
229B	748	646
255A	845A	648
500	5130	674A
645	227B	689
647	255	782
664	354	863

Verbal Boundary Justification

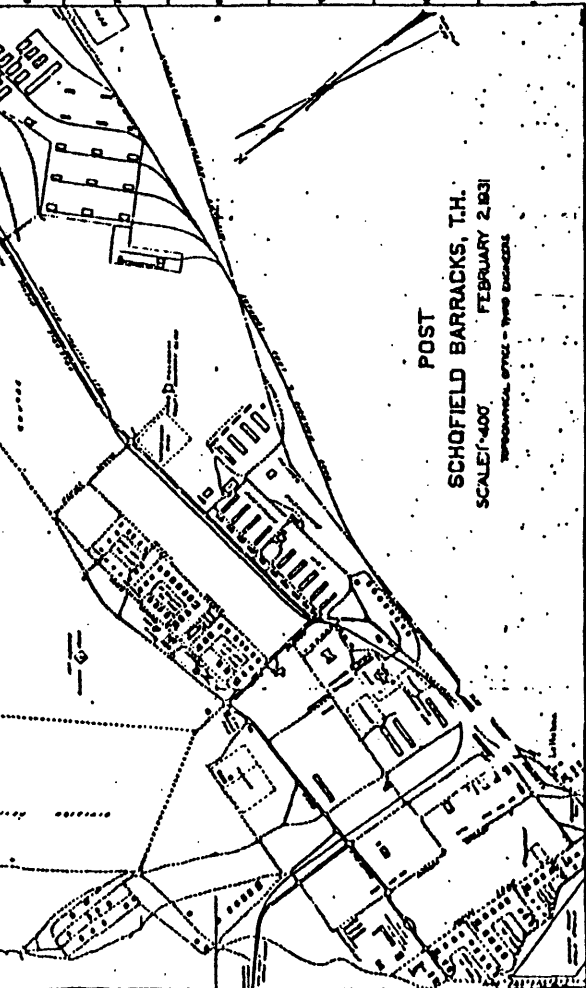
The boundary includes all remaining buildings of substantial historical significance within the original core area of the base.



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1. Administration Building	2. Barracks (A-K)	3. Chapel	4. Clubhouse	5. Commissary	6. Dining Hall	7. Hospital	8. Library	9. Mess Hall	10. Officer's Quarters	11. Post Office	12. Recreation Building	13. School	14. Storage Buildings	15. Warehouse	16. Water Tower	17. Y.M.C.A.
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INDEX TO OAHU
General Reference to Schofield Barracks, T.H.



POST
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T.H.
 SCALE 1"=400' FEBRUARY 2, 1931
ENGINEERING OFFICE - T.H. ENGINEERS

Schofield Barracks, 1931

LEGEND

Open Space

Mixed Species

HERITAGE TREE STANDS

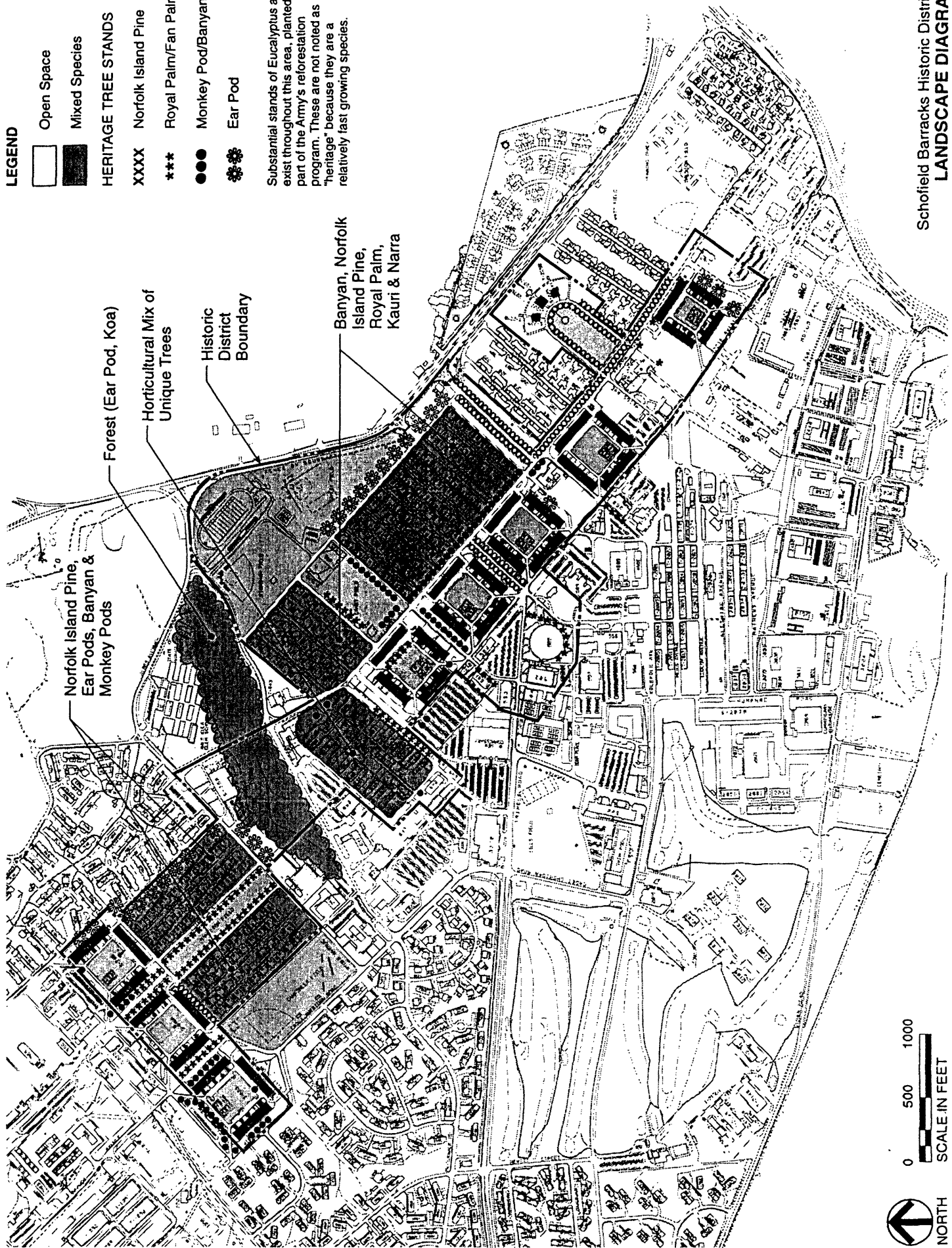
XXXX Norfolk Island Pine

*** Royal Palm/Fan Palm

●●● Monkey Pod/Banyan

☼ Ear Pod

Substantial stands of Eucalyptus also exist throughout this area, planted as part of the Army's reforestation program. These are not noted as "heritage" because they are a relatively fast growing species.




Schofield Barracks Historic District
LANDSCAPE DIAGRAM

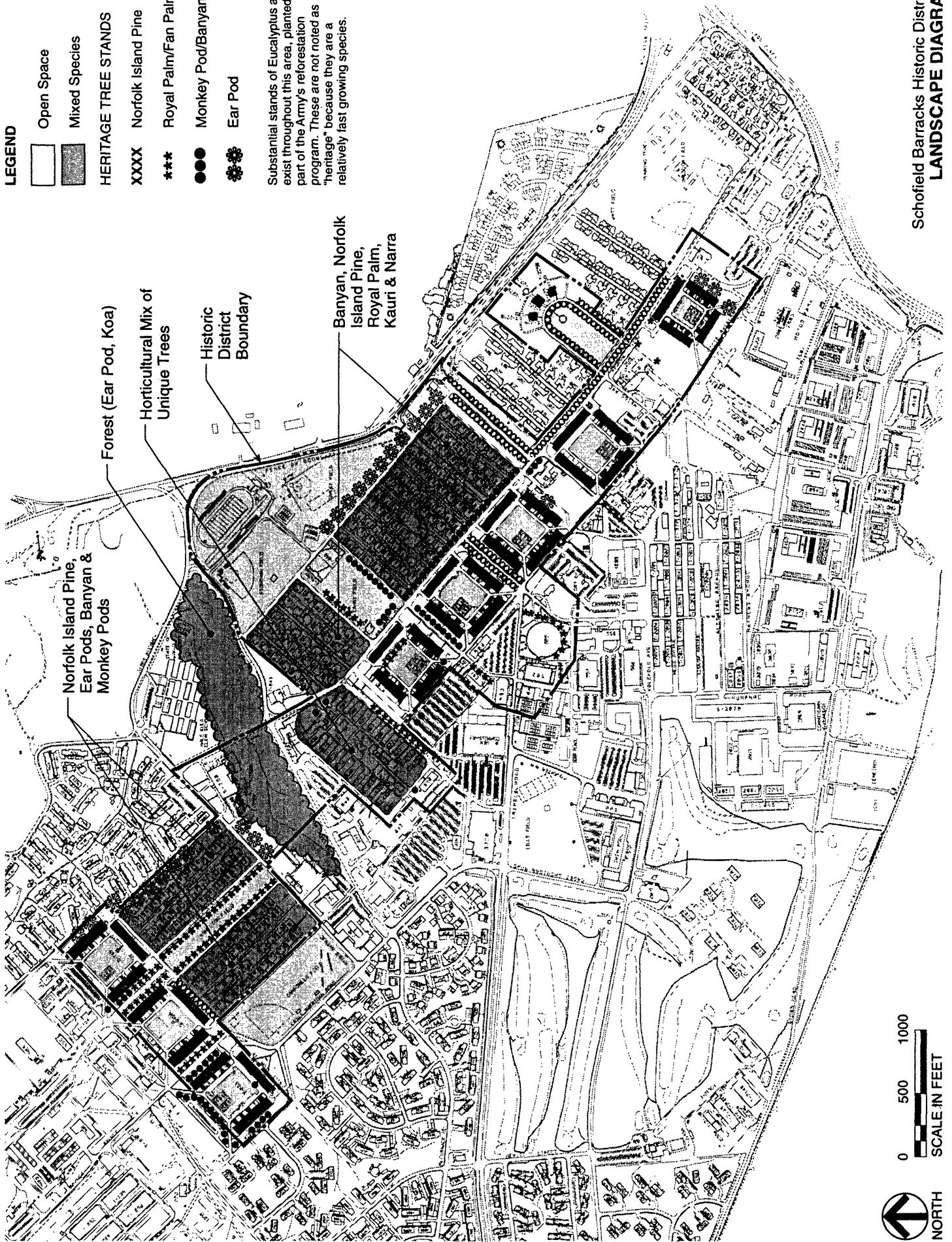
LEGEND

-  Open Space
-  Mixed Species

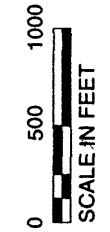
HERITAGE TREE STANDS

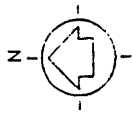
- XXXX** Norfolk Island Pine
- ***** Royal Palm/Fan Palm
- Monkey Pod/Banyan
-  Ear Pod

Substantial stands of Eucalyptus also exist throughout this area, planted as part of the Army's reforestation program. These are not noted as "heritage" because they are a relatively fast growing species.

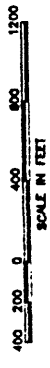


Schofield Barracks Historic District
LANDSCAPE DIAGRAM

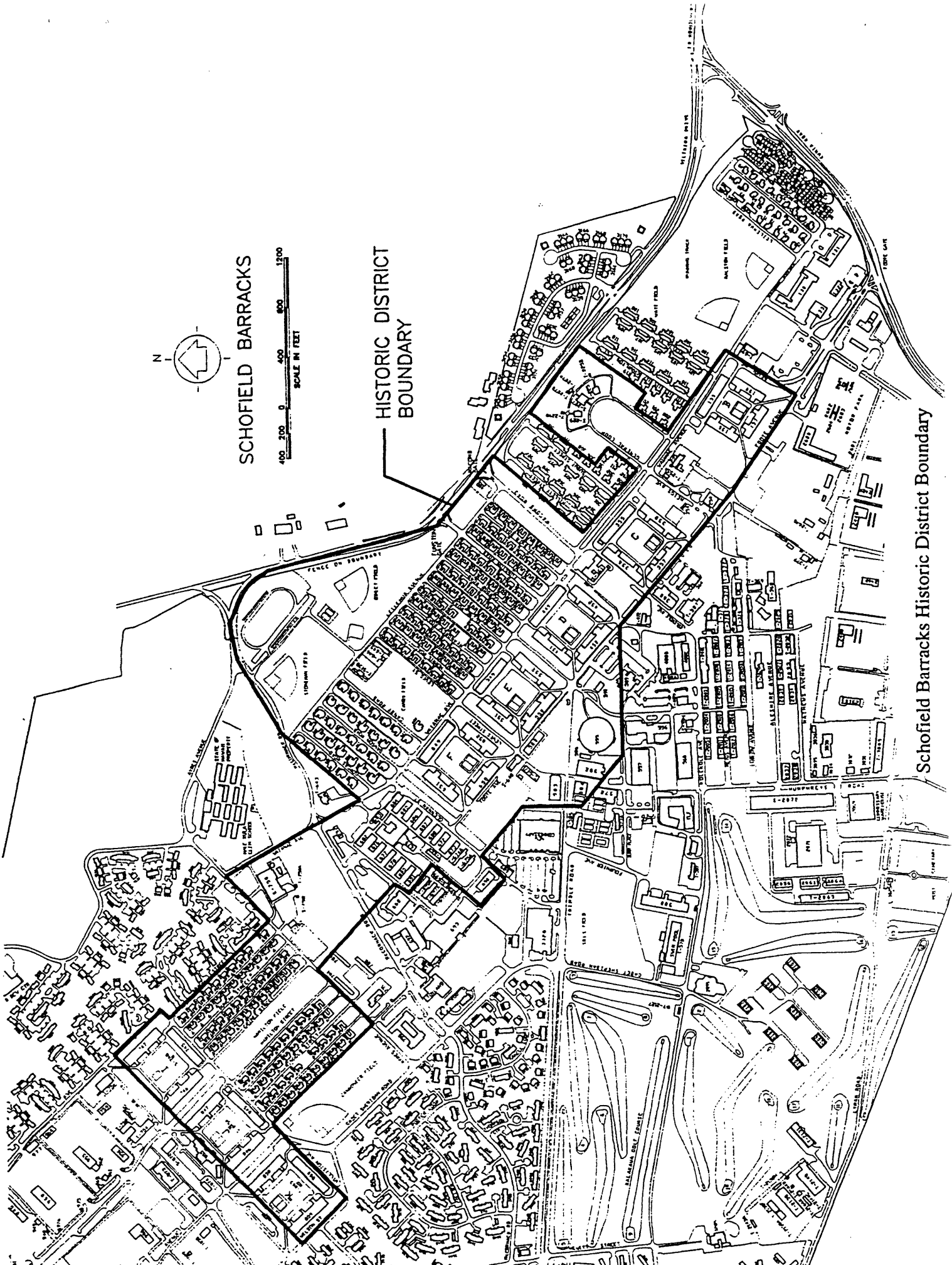




SCHOFIELD BARRACKS



HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNDARY



Schofield Barracks Historic District Boundary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000889

Date Listed: 7/31/98

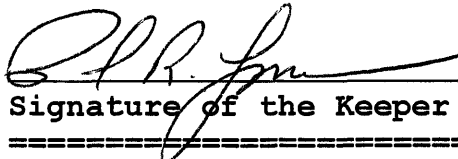
Schofield Barracks Historic District
Property Name

Honolulu
County

HI
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/31/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Period of Significance:

The Period of Significance is revised to begin in 1914, with the construction of the first permanent buildings at the installation. No evidence of extant earlier resources is provided, although the installation was first established in 1908. The end date is taken up to 1948 to include construction of the final Quad barracks component (Quad K), as documented in the narrative.

[Period of Significance: 1914-1948]

This information was confirmed with the Army FPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 16 Schofield Barracks Historic District
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and State

Additional Documentation

Photographs 3-47, 49-55, 57-63, 66-72
Schofield Barracks Historic District
Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Hawaii
Katharine S. Bouthillier
October 1996
Spencer Mason Architects
1050 Smith Street
Honolulu, HI 96817

Views:

Photograph 3 - Building 361
Photograph 4 - Building 361
Photograph 5 - Buildings 157, 158
Photograph 6 - Building 155
Photograph 7 - Building 155
Photograph 8 - Building 155
Photograph 9 - Building 356
Photograph 10 - Building 355
Photograph 11 - Building 357
Photograph 12 - Building 355
Photograph 13 - Buildings 449, 451
Photograph 14 - Buildings 450, 452
Photograph 15 - Building 450
Photograph 16 - Building 449
Photograph 17 - Building 549
Photograph 18 - Building 552
Photograph 19 - Building 651
Photograph 20 - Building 649
Photograph 21 - Building 650
Photograph 22 - Building 649
Photograph 23 - Building 747
Photograph 24 - Building 745
Photograph 25 - Building 747
Photograph 26 - Buildings 746, 745
Photograph 27 - Buildings 845, 847
Photograph 28 - Building 846
Photograph 29 - Building 845
Photograph 30 - Building 845
Photograph 31 - Building 859
Photograph 32 - Building 859
Photograph 33 - Building 860
Photograph 34 - Building 860
Photograph 35 - Building 227
Photograph 36 - Building 835

Photograph 37 - Building 844
Photograph 38 - Building 735
Photograph 39 - Building 802
Photograph 40 - Building 810
Photograph 41 - Building 713
Photograph 42 - Building 728
Photograph 43 - Building 601
Photograph 44 - Buildings 684-87
Photograph 45 - Building 683
Photograph 46 - Building 682
Photograph 47 - Building 678
Photograph 49 - Building 692
Photograph 50 - Building 692
Photograph 51 - Building 258
Photograph 52 - Building 258
Photograph 53 - Building 583
Photograph 54 - Building 555
Photograph 55 - Building 555
Photograph 57 - Building 582
Photograph 58 - Building 584
Photograph 59 - Building 590
Photograph 60 - Building 590
Photograph 61 - Building 690
Photograph 62 - Building 690
Photograph 63 - Building 750
Photograph 66 - Sundial
Photograph 67 - Fountain
Photograph 68 - Schofield Plaque
Photograph 69 - 11th Art. Plaque
Photograph 70 - Landscaping
Photograph 71 - Landscaping
Photograph 72 - Landscaping

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 17 Schofield Barracks Historic District
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and State

Additional Documentation (continued)

Photograph 1

Photographer: unknown

Date: 1938-39

Original negative location unknown; copy negative at US Army Museum Hawaii, Fort DeRussy, Hawaii,
#2095

Aerial view of Schofield from the east

Photograph 2

Photographer: 11th Air Photo Section

Date: 1935

Original negative location unknown; copy negative at Tropic Lightning Museum, Schofield Barracks,
Hawaii

Aerial view of Schofield from the northeast

Photograph 48

Photographer: unknown

Date: 1930-1940

Original negative location unknown; photo in Photo Album #96, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu,
Hawaii

Aerial view of hospital from the northeast

Photograph 56

Photographer: 11th Air Photo Section

Date: 1923

Original negative location unknown; copy negative at Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu, Hawaii

Aerial view of Boxing Bowl from the northeast

Photograph 64

Photographer: unknown

Date: 1931

Original negative location unknown; copy negative at US Army Museum Hawaii, Fort DeRussy, Hawaii

View of Funston Gate from the northeast

Photograph 65

Photographer: 11th Air Photo Section

Date: 1936

Original negative location unknown; copy negative at Tropic Lightning Museum, Schofield Barracks,
Hawaii

Aerial view of Stoneman Field from the northeast