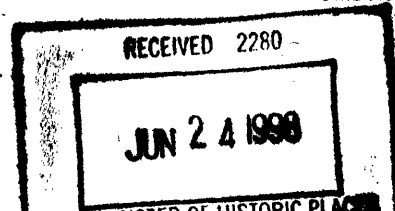


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



974

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on the back of this form. 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 Stockade

other names/site number Building 3010

2. Location

street & number Lyman Road not for publication N/A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 1996, 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.)

[Signature]
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

8/24/98
Date of Action

ENC 2

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

Period of Significance
1918-1977

Significant Dates
1918, 1921, 1947

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
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

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	3	597860	2376340	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 January 1997
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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 Schofield Barracks Stockade
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 1913, 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.

The stockade building is located near the southeast corner of the base. The building was originally set off by itself, separated from the housing and administrative areas of the base by open space, stables, and warehouses. The stockade is now surrounded by buildings of varied functions.

Constructed in 1918, the building is a one-story structure in an L-shape plan. Exterior walls enclose the inner portion of the L, creating two exterior courtyards. The two sections of the building were 42 feet by 112 feet, and 42 feet by 96 feet. The exterior courtyard wall is 6 inches thick, 10 feet high, and has buttress reinforcements at 12-foot intervals. The building has a concrete foundation, concrete exterior walls and interior columns, and a low-slope concrete gable roof. A small guard watch tower, constructed of wood, sits at the top of the outer corner of the courtyards, and has concrete steps leading up from the ground level outside of the courtyard.

A 1946 floor plan shows the building contained offices, lavatories, a supply room, dispensary, chapel, dormitory areas for most of the prisoners, three general cells, four solitary confinement cells, and a "death cell," presumably for prisoners on death row. The open dormitory for 50 men with lavatory and a heater room occupied the entire southwest, shorter, section of the L, and the solitary confinement and death cells were located at the center of the L, and were surrounded by a 6-inch thick concrete interior wall. This plan is likely the same as, or very similar to, the original plan of 1918. Steel grills covered most or all windows. The doors to cells or cell areas were steel grills, and the door to the death cell was constructed of steel plates. The building had three skylights, all with steel grills. Original windows are wood six-over-six lite double hung, or six-lite single sash, possibly awning or hopper.

A 1954 renovation of the building provided several new exterior doors, some new lighting fixtures. New interior partitions were constructed, including one that divided the large open dormitory area into two areas for medium and minimum custody. A new watch tower was built which appears to be very similar in construction materials and shape to the original tower.

Renovations in 1956 were more extensive, but were confined to the east wing. The north end of the building was extended 24 feet, and window openings in the former exterior wall were filled-in or, in one case, made into a door opening. The addition walls were constructed of concrete masonry units. Windows in the new addition were the same as in the original portion of the building. Some interior partitions were demolished and new partitions constructed. The original cells were removed, and 16 new cells were constructed in the same area.

In 1989 the building was renovated for administration use by the Military Police. Some interior partitions were removed and new walls constructed. The only apparent renovations visible on the exterior were the construction of new stairs and landings, the replacement of some doors, and the removal of the security bars at some windows. Some windows were replaced, but were specified to match the existing windows. New finishes were installed at the interior of the building, including wall finishes and suspended ceilings. Although infrequently used, the confinement cells remain.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 2 Schofield Barracks Stockade
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and state

Statement of Significance

Schofield Barracks maintains historic significance in the areas of military history and architecture. 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 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 played a primary role in training troops for the Pacific Theater of Operations in WWII, and the Korean and Vietnam Conflicts. Schofield 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 much of which is set in Schofield's stockade, 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.

Additionally, the physical development of the permanent post typifies early Army base planning. 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 stockade building is a significant element of Schofield Barracks as one of the early permanent structures at the post, and for the essential role it has played. The first permanent structures at Schofield were completed in 1914. The stockade was one of the last buildings completed before construction halted at the beginning of World War I. Although the building has undergone some renovations, most of these have been on the interior of the building, and the structure retains its historic exterior appearance. The confinement cells and exterior courtyards remain, and continue to convey the original purpose of the facility. The building was used for its original purpose up until recently, and its new use as a Military Police station is compatible.

The stockade is significant as a necessary function at the base - a post with thousands of servicemen working and housed tightly together will inevitably require confinement facilities. The notoriety it gained from both its sordid portrayal in the James Jones novel and due to the notorious escapes, attempted breakouts, and executions has added to the dramatic history of the building.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3 Schofield Barracks Stockade
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and state

Statement of Significance (continued)

Historical Background

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

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. 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 (Figure 29). 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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4 Schofield Barracks Stockade
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and state

Statement of Significance (continued)

Construction of the permanent post began in 1913. Among the first permanent buildings at Schofield, completed in 1914, were two large masonry barracks buildings. 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 additional barracks, 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.

In the interim between the World Wars, the 1916 construction plan was carried out. Additional buildings were constructed during this period, including the barracks, officers' housing, 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.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5 Schofield Barracks Stockade
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and state

Statement of Significance (continued)

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. 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.

THE STOCKADE

The building was constructed in 1918, presumably by the 3rd Engineers Battalion, who constructed most of the early building at the post. The building was opened on January 17, 1921, "for confinement of the following classes of prisoners: General, serving sentence of more than three months; convicted of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude; those whose character or conduct may be such that regimental commanders may deem it advisable" (Addleman, 1939: 36). In 1920 a swimming pool was constructed just southwest of the stockade; the pool was demolished about 1977. In 1922 the building was redesignated the "Disciplinary Barracks."

During World War II, the stockade housed as many as 450 prisoners in confinement during the peak of military personnel (Honolulu Star Bulletin, 1948). Guards' barracks and dining facilities were built on the south and west sides of the stockade. Only a former dining hall remains, which are two connected Quonset structures on the west side.

The stockade was the scene of several escapes, some resulting in deaths. In December of 1946, six prisoners escaped, five of whom were recaptured. One of the five was Garlon Mickles, who had been convicted of rape while in Guam, and was sentenced to death. He was hanged in 1947 at Execution Gulch, 200 yards south of the Schofield Stockade (Honolulu Star Bulletin, 1947). He was the third and last person executed at Schofield, and was the last person in Hawaii to die by capital punishment. Two other army privates were executed in 1945 at Schofield by a firing squad after being convicted of the murder of two Maui residents.

Also in 1947 thirty prisoners attempted a dramatic prison break. An officer of the guard and three enlisted men were taken hostage. Guards surrounded the stockade, and as the prisoners attempted to run out, the guards fired bullets and tear gas. One prisoner was killed, and the rest were captured and returned to the stockade.

In 1948 the stockade was temporarily closed, and all prisoners were moved to the guardhouse in Quad E. The stockade was later reopened, possibly due the increase in military personnel in Hawaii during the Korean War. Two prisoners escaped in 1955, and again two more in 1957. A 1960 newspaper article described the stockade as a "model prison," and listed luxuries available to the 39 prisoners as a library, movies, and television, as well as having 32 men assigned to work at the stockade, including a doctor, chaplain, social worker, and psychiatrist.

As many as one hundred prisoners were held at the stockade during the Vietnam years, transferred there from Long Vihn. The stockade was again closed in 1977, and in 1989 was converted to administrative space for the Military Police.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 6 Schofield Barracks Stockade
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and state

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United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9.10 Page 7 Schofield Barracks Stockade
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and state

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U.S. Army, Directorate of Public Works

various Maps of Schofield Barracks and drawings of post buildings, including original and renovation drawings of Stockade, at Engineering Department, Building 113, Wheeler AAF, and Building 273, Schofield Barracks.

U.S. Army Museum Hawaii

various Historic photographs of Schofield. Fort DeRussy, Hawaii.

van Hoften, Ellen

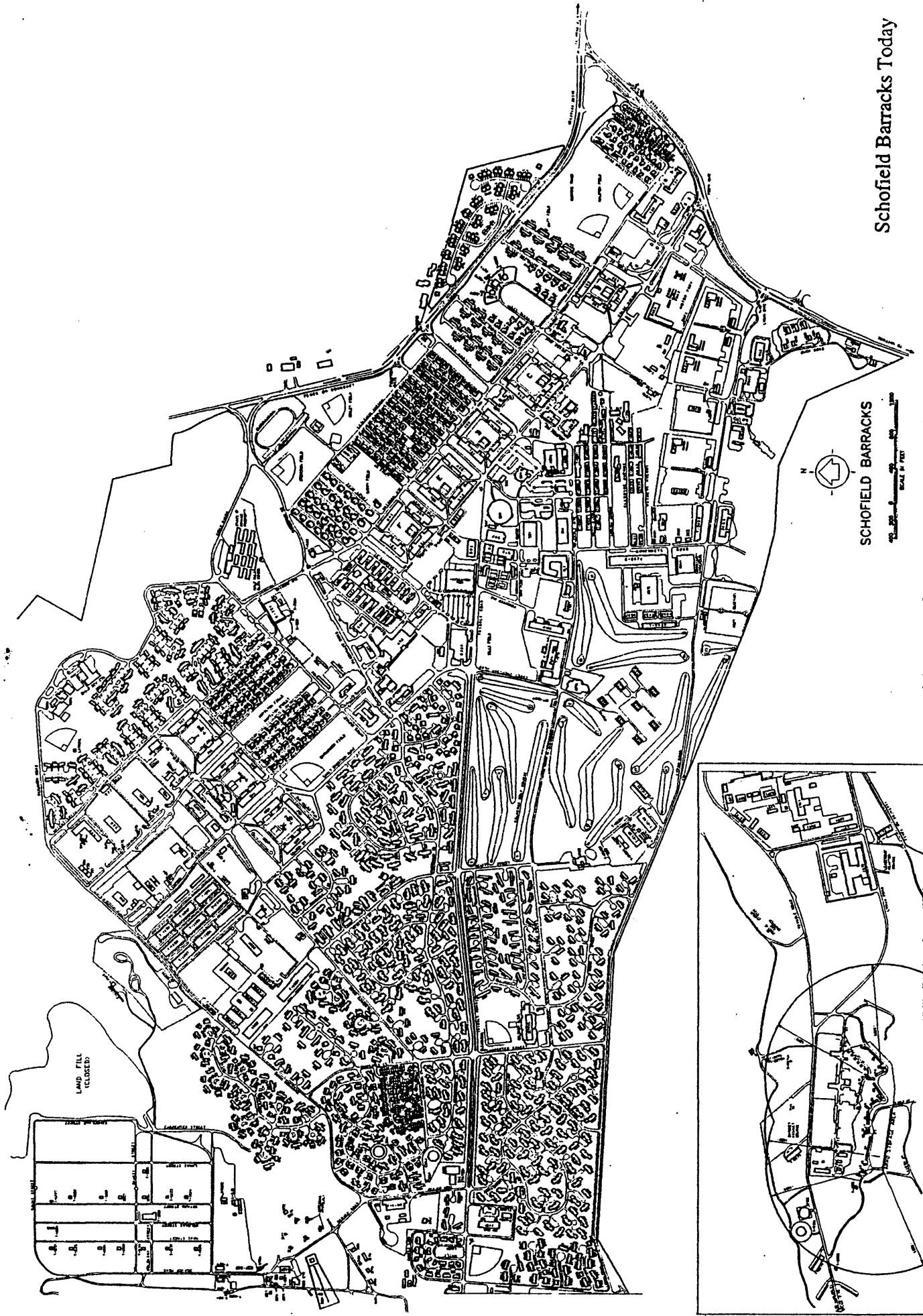
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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes the stockade structure and exterior wall, and all land occupied by this structure.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original structure and all additions that contribute to the property's significance.

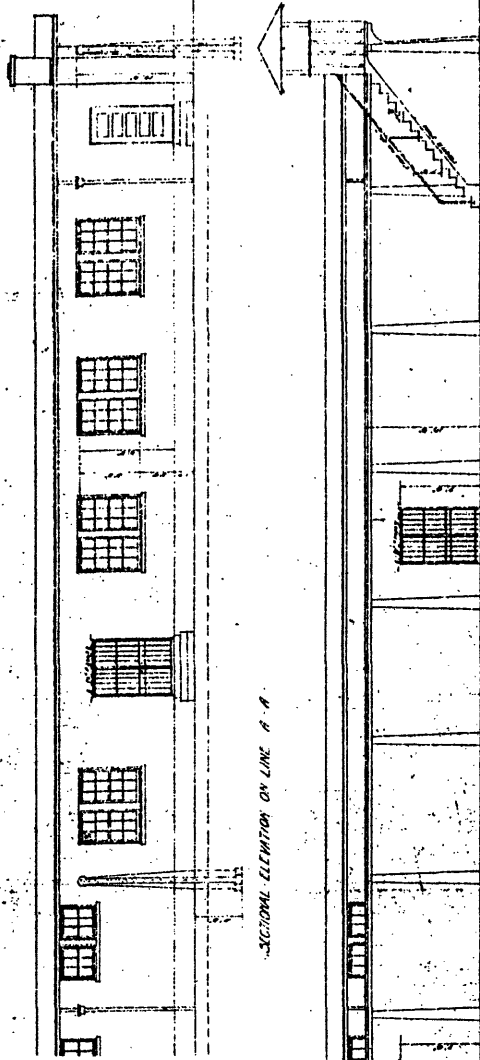


Schofield Barracks Today

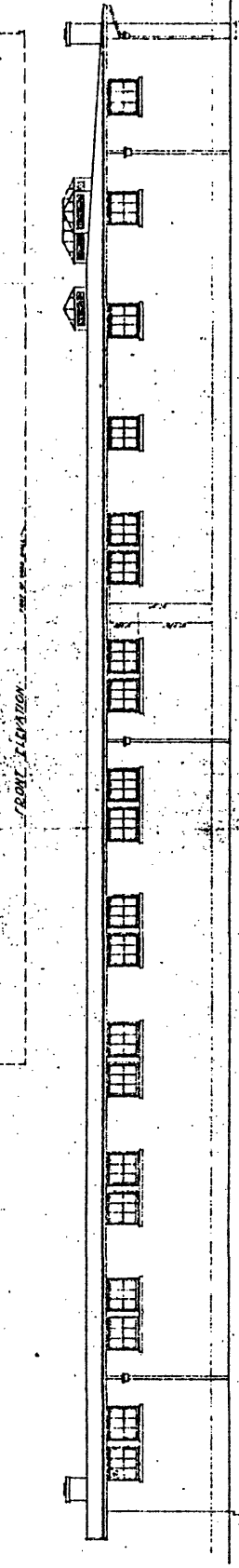
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

LAND FILL
(CLOSED)

AREA	NO. OF BUILDINGS	NO. OF PARKING SPACES	NO. OF TREES
AREA 1	10	50	20
AREA 2	15	75	30
AREA 3	20	100	40
AREA 4	25	125	50
AREA 5	30	150	60
AREA 6	35	175	70
AREA 7	40	200	80
AREA 8	45	225	90
AREA 9	50	250	100
AREA 10	55	275	110
AREA 11	60	300	120
AREA 12	65	325	130
AREA 13	70	350	140
AREA 14	75	375	150
AREA 15	80	400	160
AREA 16	85	425	170
AREA 17	90	450	180
AREA 18	95	475	190
AREA 19	100	500	200
AREA 20	105	525	210
AREA 21	110	550	220
AREA 22	115	575	230
AREA 23	120	600	240
AREA 24	125	625	250
AREA 25	130	650	260
AREA 26	135	675	270
AREA 27	140	700	280
AREA 28	145	725	290
AREA 29	150	750	300
AREA 30	155	775	310
AREA 31	160	800	320
AREA 32	165	825	330
AREA 33	170	850	340
AREA 34	175	875	350
AREA 35	180	900	360
AREA 36	185	925	370
AREA 37	190	950	380
AREA 38	195	975	390
AREA 39	200	1000	400
AREA 40	205	1025	410
AREA 41	210	1050	420
AREA 42	215	1075	430
AREA 43	220	1100	440
AREA 44	225	1125	450
AREA 45	230	1150	460
AREA 46	235	1175	470
AREA 47	240	1200	480
AREA 48	245	1225	490
AREA 49	250	1250	500
AREA 50	255	1275	510
AREA 51	260	1300	520
AREA 52	265	1325	530
AREA 53	270	1350	540
AREA 54	275	1375	550
AREA 55	280	1400	560
AREA 56	285	1425	570
AREA 57	290	1450	580
AREA 58	295	1475	590
AREA 59	300	1500	600
AREA 60	305	1525	610
AREA 61	310	1550	620
AREA 62	315	1575	630
AREA 63	320	1600	640
AREA 64	325	1625	650
AREA 65	330	1650	660
AREA 66	335	1675	670
AREA 67	340	1700	680
AREA 68	345	1725	690
AREA 69	350	1750	700
AREA 70	355	1775	710
AREA 71	360	1800	720
AREA 72	365	1825	730
AREA 73	370	1850	740
AREA 74	375	1875	750
AREA 75	380	1900	760
AREA 76	385	1925	770
AREA 77	390	1950	780
AREA 78	395	1975	790
AREA 79	400	2000	800
AREA 80	405	2025	810
AREA 81	410	2050	820
AREA 82	415	2075	830
AREA 83	420	2100	840
AREA 84	425	2125	850
AREA 85	430	2150	860
AREA 86	435	2175	870
AREA 87	440	2200	880
AREA 88	445	2225	890
AREA 89	450	2250	900
AREA 90	455	2275	910
AREA 91	460	2300	920
AREA 92	465	2325	930
AREA 93	470	2350	940
AREA 94	475	2375	950
AREA 95	480	2400	960
AREA 96	485	2425	970
AREA 97	490	2450	980
AREA 98	495	2475	990
AREA 99	500	2500	1000

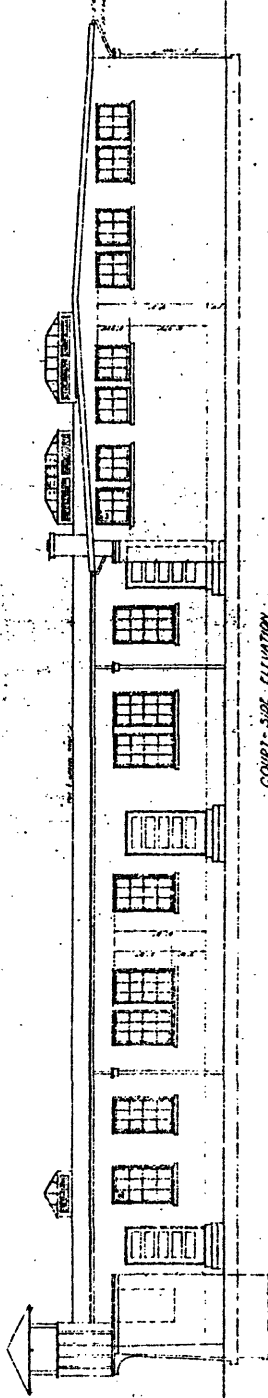


SECTIONAL ELEVATION ON LINE A-A

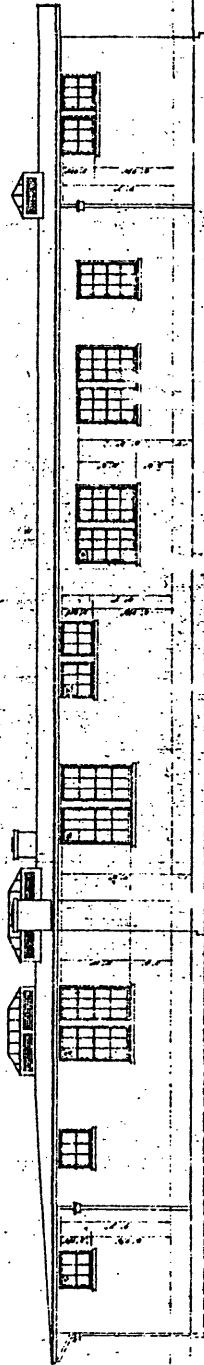


FRONT ELEVATION

REAR ELEVATION

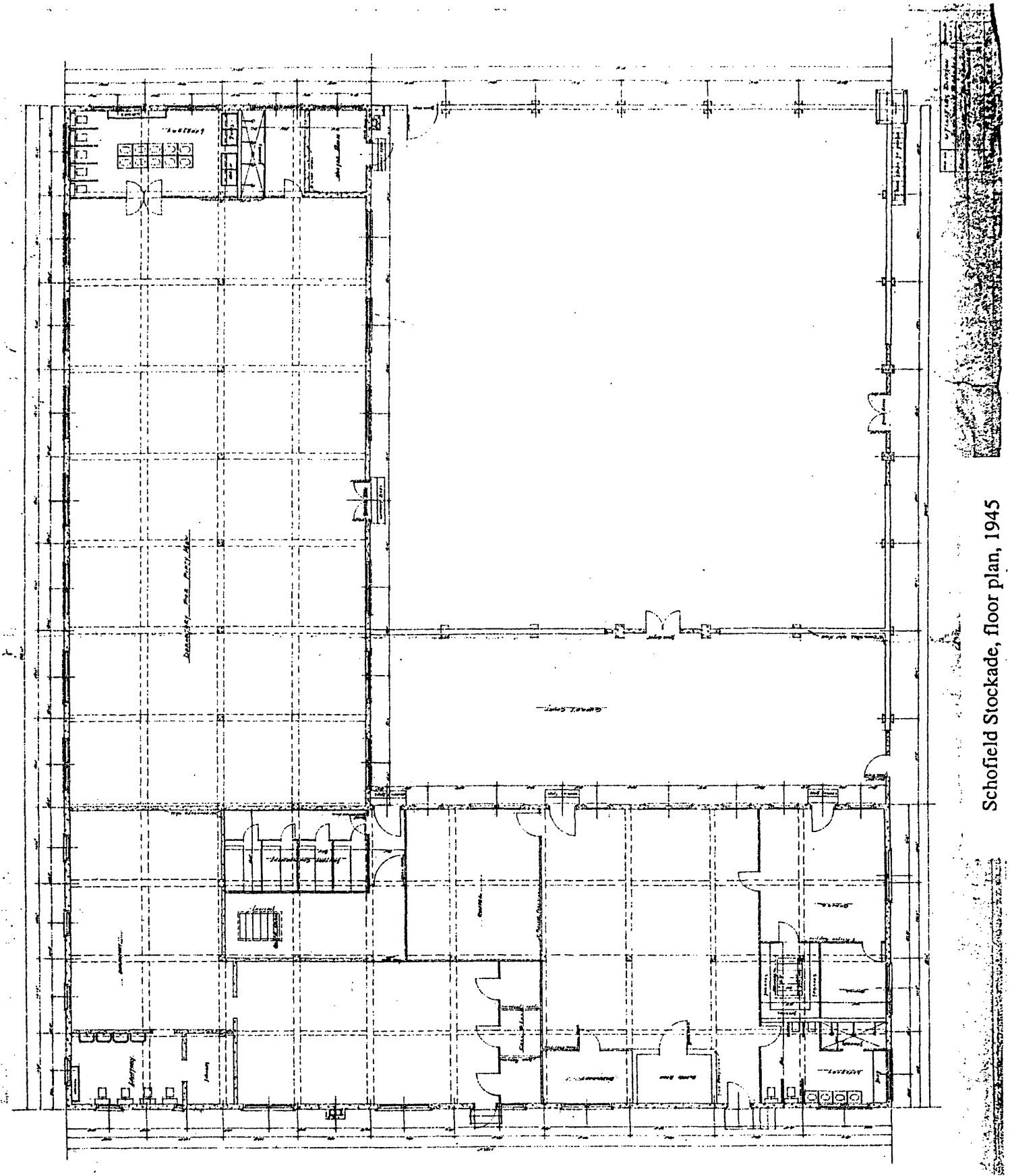


COURT SIDE ELEVATION

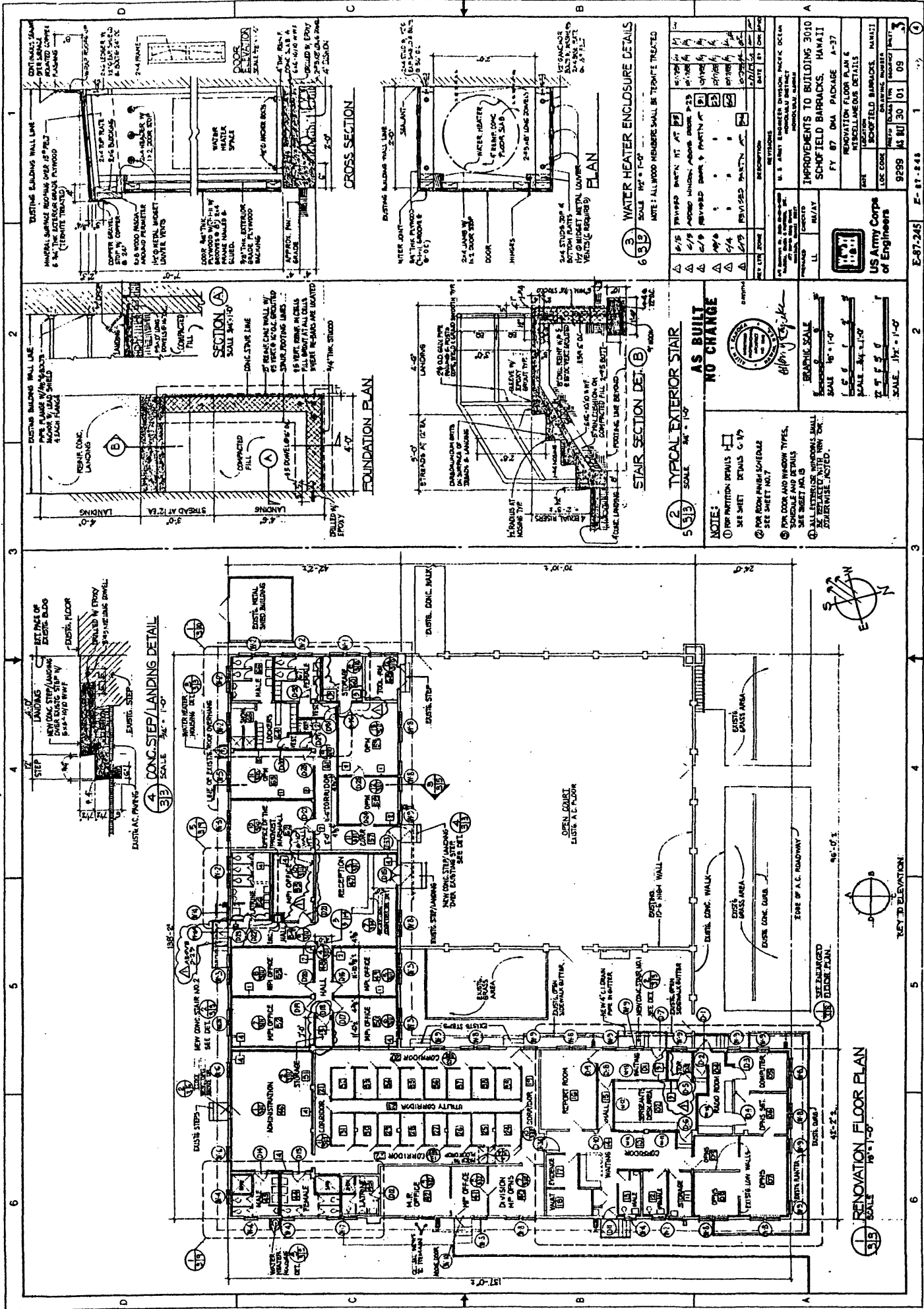


SIDE ELEVATION

DATE	14.3.15	CONTRACTOR	W. H. B. & SONS
NO.	3	PROJECT	PRISON STUCKAUL
BY		DESIGNED BY	MR. H. W. B. & SONS
CHECKED BY		SCALE	AS SHOWN
ELEVATIONS			



Schofield Stockade, floor plan, 1945



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	10/1/88	ISSUED FOR PERMITS
2	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS
3	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS
4	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS
5	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS
6	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS
7	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS
8	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS
9	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS
10	10/1/88	REVISED PER PERMITS

3 WATER HEATER ENCLOSURE DETAILS
 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"
 NOTE: ALL WOOD MEMBERS SHALL BE TERNITE TREATED

2 TYPICAL EXTERIOR STAIR
 SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"
AS BUILT NO CHANGE

NOTES:
 1. FOR PARTITION DETAILS SEE SHEET 6-17
 2. FOR ROOM FINISH SCHEDULES SEE SHEET NO. 7
 3. FOR DOOR AND WINDOW TYPES, SCHEDULES AND DETAILS SEE SHEET NO. 8
 4. ALL EXTERIOR WINDOWS SHALL BE REPLACED WITH NEW ONE OTHERWISE INSTALLED.

<p>U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, PACIFIC OCEAN DISTRICT HONOLULU DISTRICT HONOLULU, HAWAII</p> <p>RENOVATION FLOOR PLAN SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII FY 87 OMA PACKAGE A-37 REBELLION DETAILS</p> <p>US Army Corps of Engineers</p>	<p>PROJECT NO. 9289 DRAWING NUMBER 01 DATE 09/83</p>
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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: 98000974

Date Listed: 8/24/98

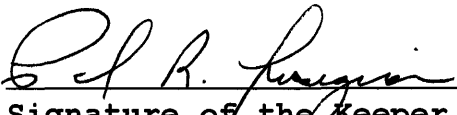
Schofield Barracks Stockade
Property Name

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

8/24/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Period of Significance:

The Period of Significance is revised to end in 1948, terminating at the brief hiatus in stockade use following World War II. The documentation does not justify exceptional significance sufficient to extend the period to the 1970s. [Period of Significance: 1918-1948]

Significance:

Architecture is added as an area of significance under Criterion C.

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 8

Schofield Barracks Stockade
name of property

County of Honolulu, Hawaii
county and state

Additional Documentation

Photographs:

Schofield Barracks Stockade
Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Hawaii
Katharine S. Bouthillier
October 1996
Negatives at: Spencer Mason Architects, 1050 Smith St., Honolulu HI 96817

Photo #1: East and north sides, looking southwest

Photo #2: North elevation at outer wall of courtyards, looking southeast

Photo #3: Inside of courtyards from guard tower at northwest corner of building, looking southeast

Photo #4: Interior at cells