

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet

and/or common CINCPAC Headquarters

**2. Location**

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Pearl Harbor Naval Base \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of

state Hawaii code 15 county Honolulu code 003

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name U.S. Navy

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Washington \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state D.C.

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. U.S. Navy

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Washington \_\_\_\_\_ state D.C.

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title \_\_\_\_\_ has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date \_\_\_\_\_  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Constructed in 1942, the headquarters building for the Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet was built on Makalapa Hill, across Kamehameha Highway from Halawa Gate, Pearl Harbor Naval Base. Originally, the white, reinforced-concrete structure had two stories above ground and a bombproof basement. By early 1945, an additional story had been built on top of the building. The upper stories were encircled by wide lanais, or verandas, which eliminated interior corridors. The basement contained communication equipment. A separate concrete wall parallels the rear wall of the building, providing protection to the ground floor against small-arms fire. This barrier has a narrow, Marine-guarded gateway that provides access to the structure. On the opposite, front side is a large covered entry way. The building stands 300 yards beyond the boundaries of the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, moved his office into the new building in August 1942. He sat in a corner behind a flat double desk. Other furniture in the corner room consisted of split bamboo chairs with flowered cushions. Window drapes matched the cushions. The windows provided views of Pearl Harbor and the Koolau Range. Maps of the Pacific Ocean area were tacked to the walls and a barometer was attached to a pipe behind the desk. On one wall Nimitz posted a sign that read

1. Is the proposal likely to succeed?
2. What might be the consequence of failure?
3. Is it in the realm of practicability of materials and supplies?

On the desk was a pen set, several ashtrays, a miniature machine gun, a metal bumblebee (the symbol of the Seabees), and a photograph of General Douglas MacArthur.

Today, the building continues to house the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, and his staff.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1942-1945 Builder/Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC), was suspended from command. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz became the new commander and arrived at Pearl Harbor Christmas Day 1941. Morale at Pearl Harbor had sunk to dismal depths, but Nimitz's arrival changed the situation. He restored confidence to the fleet. From 1942 until mid-December 1944 he commanded American land, sea, and air forces in the Central and North Pacific areas from his new headquarters at Pearl Harbor. From there he oversaw the Aleutians campaign, the successful Battle of Midway, the capture of Makin and Tarawa atolls in the Gilberts, the invasion of Kwajalein and Enewetak in the Marshalls, the seizure of Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas, the liberation of Guam, and the capture of Peleliu and Angaur in the Palaus. He was a superb leader of men and "had an immense capacity for work, an equal talent at obtaining the best work from others, an almost impeccable judgment of men, and a genius for making prompt, firm decisions."<sup>1</sup> The CINCPAC building commemorates Admiral Nimitz and his deeds.

### Background

Chester William Nimitz was born in Fredericksburg, Texas, in 1885. Following graduation from the United States Naval Academy, he served a tour in China and then was assigned to submarine duty at Pearl Harbor. During World War I, he was the chief of staff to the commander of the submarine division, Atlantic Fleet. Between the wars, he commanded a cruiser division, then a battleship division. Promoted to rear admiral in 1938, he became chief of the Bureau of

1. Samuel Eliot Morison. The Rising Sun in the Pacific, 1931-April 1942. History of United States Naval Operations in World War II, vol. 3 (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1948, reprint 1982), p. 256.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A	<u>0</u> <u>4</u>	<u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

### Verbal boundary description and justification

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erwin N. Thompson, Historian

organization Western Regional Office, NPS

date July 10, 1986

street & number 450 Golden Gate Ave

telephone 556-4165

city or town San Francisco

state California

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

### State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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Navigation the next year. At Pearl Harbor Nimitz assumed command of the Pacific Fleet, with the rank of admiral, on December 31, 1941, aboard submarine Grayling.

Just before Admiral Nimitz arrived at Pearl Harbor, the Japanese had captured Wake Island and morale at Pearl Harbor was at rock bottom. Nimitz displayed his leadership qualities by calling a staff meeting. He assured his demoralized officers that he had complete faith and confidence in them and that all of them would stay on the job. Morale immediately skyrocketed. Historians have described the admiral's character in admiring terms: gentle, courtley, ethical, endless patience, hard worker, efficient, never raised his voice, tactful, accessible, considerate, and the most beloved of fleet commanders.

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, ordered Admiral Nimitz as his first priority, to maintain communications with Australia, chiefly by protecting the Hawaii-Samoa line. Concern was felt that the Japanese would break into that line from the new bases in the nearby Gilbert Islands. Nimitz depatched fast carriers Enterprise and Yorktown to escort a brigade of U.S. Marines to American Samoa. The task force then carried out the first air strikes and bombardments on Japanese bases, in the Gilberts and the Marshalls.

In May 1942 Admiral Nimitz gained a second title, Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas (CINCPAC), when he assumed command of all Allied armed forces in the Pacific Ocean area except the land defenses of New Zealand and General Douglas MacArthur's command, the Southwest Pacific Area. In these dual roles, Nimitz exercised strategic and broad tactical directions of all American forces, naval or army, in the Pacific. About this time, Nimitz's intelligence people broke many of the Japanese codes. Analyzing this data, Nimitz determined that the enemy was preparing to invade Midway and the Aleutians. By skillfully handling his scanty resources, he assembled a task force centered on three fast aircraft carriers. On June 4, 1942, American aircraft sank four Japanese carriers in the Battle of Midway. The

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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Japanese navy never fully recovered and its expansion in the Pacific had been stopped. The American victory at Midway was the turning point of the Pacific war.

In 1943 Nimitz's forces defeated the enemy on Attu and forced the Japanese out of Kiska in the Aleutians. Shortly thereafter, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff directed Nimitz to begin planning to take Japan's Marshall Islands in January 1944. Before then, however, American army and marine forces freed Makin and Tarawa atolls in the British Gilbert Islands. In January 1944, Nimitz's forces invaded Kwajalein and Roi-Namur islands in the Marshalls, capturing the first Japanese territory in the Pacific war. Nimitz's Central Pacific drive was underway.

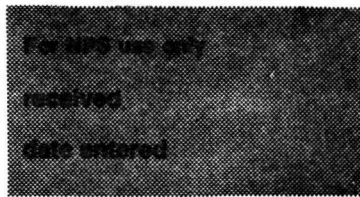
The year 1944 witnessed continuing successes: Enewetak Atoll, also in the Marshalls; Saipan and Tinian islands in the Northern Marianas, part of Japan's main defenses; the liberation of Guam; the capture of Peleliu and Angaur islands in the Palaus; the occupation of Ulithi Atoll and the Battle of the Philippine Sea which marked the conclusion of the Central Pacific drive.

In December 1944, Admiral Nimitz visited his forces in the Western Pacific and while on Guam selected a site (Nimitz Hill) for his advanced headquarters. A month later, he moved to Guam leaving the CINCPAC headquarters at Pearl Harbor to serve as a rear echelon headquarters.

Admiral Nimitz had enjoyed the Makalapa headquarters into which he had moved in August 1942 from the steamy submarine base. His routine at Makalapa was fairly simple. He arrived in his office from his nearby residence at 7:30 in the morning, his schnauzer, Makalapa, usually accompanying him. He began the day receiving reports from staff members. At 9:00 a.m., the morning staff conference began, either in Nimitz's office or in a nearby conference room. Always, the atmosphere was kept informal. Nimitz took a break at 10:00 a.m., often pistol shooting at a nearby range. He returned to his office for more desk work or a conference. Eleven a.m. was visiting time. Nimitz insisted that the commanders of all incoming

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Continuation sheet

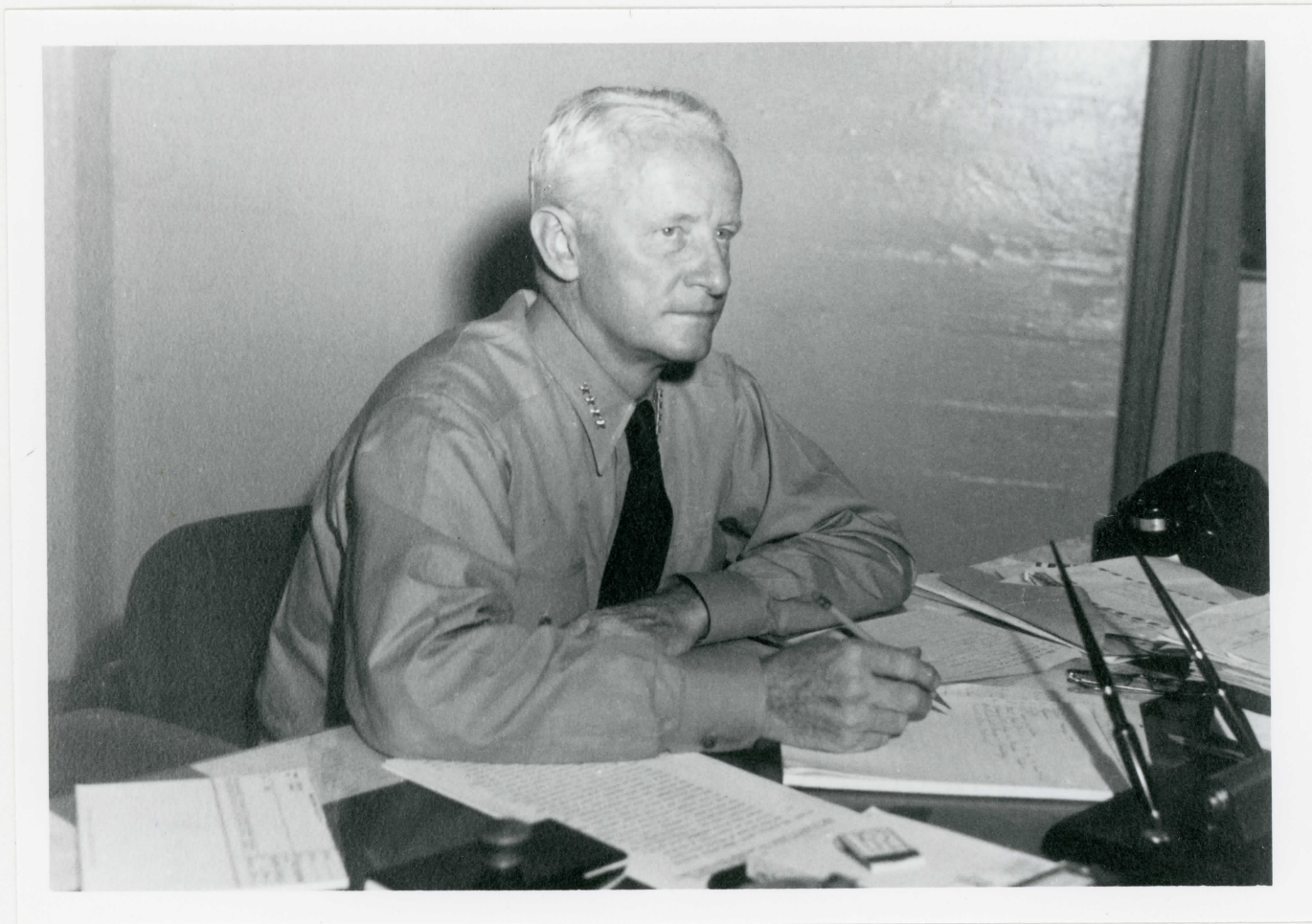
Item number 8

Page 4

naval vessels, from a humble barge to a magnificent battleship, call on him. The afternoons were unstructured and involved planning sessions, Nimitz's dropping in on his staff, or visiting naval or marine operations on Oahu. On quiet days, the admiral left the office at 4:00 or 4:30 p.m.

Before dinner, Nimitz took a long walk or played horseshoes or tennis. One of his characteristics on or off duty was his insistence on punctuality. If a visitor was expected at a certain time, he best not be late. If Nimitz was visiting the army commander, say at 7 p.m., the admiral would have his driver drive around a block a couple of times to be sure the car stopped at the general's door at precisely 7:00. Concerning generals, visitors to Nimitz's office were puzzled by General MacArthur's photograph on the desk. No warm feelings between the two men existed. Nimitz, while never making derogatory remarks about the general in public, confided to a friend that he kept the picture to remind him not to make Jovian pronouncements complete with thunderbolts.

Before he left for Guam, Admiral Nimitz was promoted to a new rank, Admiral of the Fleet, in December 1944. At his new headquarters on Guam, he continued to oversee combat operations: naval operations concerning MacArthur's recapture of the Philippines, the capture of Iwo Jima, and the conquest of Okinawa, the "last battle." On September 2, 1945, Japan's surrender was received aboard Nimitz's flagship, USS Missouri. The admiral witnessed the surrender for the United States of America (General MacArthur signed as the supreme commander of Allied powers). Following the war, Nimitz served as chief of operations, U.S. Navy. He retired in 1947 and died in 1966, a national hero.



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at his desk at CINCPAC headquarters,  
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

NH 85045  
Naval History Division  
Department of the Navy

August 1944



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz holding a press conference at his CINCPAC headquarters, November 24, 1942. Captain L. J. Wiltse, Assistant Chief of Staff, shown.

USN 40044  
Naval History Division  
Department of the Navy



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Revised in cooperation with Hawaii Dept. of Transportation  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1952. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial photographs  
taken 1978. Limited field check 1982. Map edited 1983

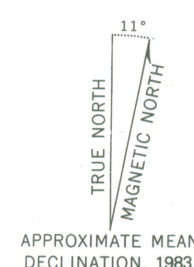
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS/NOAA charts 4109 (1965),  
4132 (1966), and 4133 (1967)

This information is not intended for navigational purposes

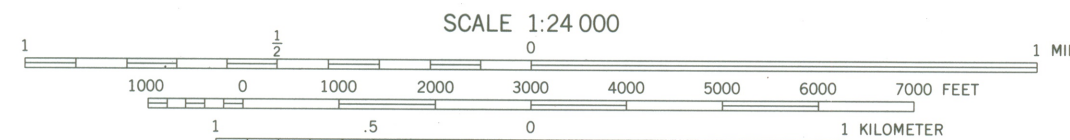
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Hawaii coordinate system,  
zone 3 (transverse Mercator) Clarke spheroid 1866. Old Hawaiian Datum  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 4, shown  
in blue. International spheroid. To place on the predicted North  
American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 355 meters north and  
284 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map.



APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION, 1983



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET - DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDES IS APPROXIMATELY 1 FOOT

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII  
(FORMERLY PUULOA)  
N2115-W15754/7.5  
1983

H34(418)

MAR 8 1984

Mr. Susumu Ono  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Land & Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 621  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Ono:

I am pleased to inform you that the National Park Service is studying World War II CINCPAC Headquarters at Matalapa opposite Haleson Gate, U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, to determine its potential as a National Historic Landmark. We are studying this property as one of a number of places in the Pacific and the United States relating to World War II in the Pacific.

Through the National Historic Landmarks Program the Federal government recognizes sites of exceptional value in the Nation's history, architecture, archeology, and culture. Each Landmark receives a certificate of designation; owners may also apply for a bronze plaque. We enclose with this letter a copy of the regulations governing the program, including the criteria for evaluation.

The National Park Service has a three-step designation process for National Historic Landmarks: First, we undertake a study, including an on-site inspection, and then prepare a nomination. Second, the National Park System Advisory Board evaluates the nomination. Third, the Secretary of the Interior acts on the recommendations of the Board.

We will send you a copy of the completed nomination form as specified by law and regulation. You will have 60 days for written comment. We will then submit the nomination and comments to the Board and subsequently to the Secretary for his possible designation.

National Historic Landmark designation has several effects. Most of these derive from a landmark's automatic listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Landmarks are protected by the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effects of federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings on historic properties. The enclosure explains other effects of designation which may apply to the subject property.

Historian Erwin N. Thompson is preparing the study. If you have any questions concerning the study you may contact him at the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 755 Parfet Street, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado, 80225, (303)234-6103 or FTS:234-6103. If you have general questions regarding the National Historic Landmarks Program you may contact Ben Levy, History Division, National Park Service, (202)343-8164 or FTS:343-8164.

Sincerely,

Edwin C. Bearss  
City and County of Honolulu

~~787~~ Edwin C. Bearss  
96813

Edwin C. Bearss  
Chief Historian

Enclosure

IDENTICAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THOSE PEOPLE LISTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

cc: WRO (8000)  
Mulhern (8000)  
Pepin-Donat (8000)  
001 Reading File  
400 Reading File  
-418 WAR IN THE PACIFIC (NHL Pending)

BLevy:sd:03-02-84  
Disc No. 8, Item No. 15

[A] War

Mr. Susumu Ono "Mr. Ono"  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Land & Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 621  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

[A] War

Honorable Eileen R. Anderson "Mayor Anderson"  
Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu  
Honolulu Hale  
530 S. King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813



Historian Erwin N. Thompson is preparing the study. If you have any questions concerning the study you may contact him at the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 755 Parfet Street, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado, 80225, (303)234-6103 or FTS:234-6103. If you have general questions regarding the National Historic Landmarks Program you may contact Ben Levy, History Division, National Park Service, (202)343-8164 or FTS:343-8164.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jerry L. Peeper

Associate

Director

Enclosure

IDENTICAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THOSE PEOPLE LISTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

cc: WRO (8000)

Pepin-Donat (8000)

E. N. Thompson, DSC-TWE-PIFS (2000)

001 Reading File

400 Reading File

418 WAR IN THE PACIFIC (NHL Pending)

BLevy:sd:03-01-84

Disc No. 7, Item No. 9

[A] War

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye "Senator Inouye"  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

[A] War

Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga "Senator Matsunaga"  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

[A] War

Honorable Daniel K. Akaka "Mr. Akaka"  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

[A] War

Honorable Cecil Heftel "Mr. Heftel"  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

JAN 22 1987

H34(418)

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the studies of the properties identified on the enclosed sheet for the purpose of nominating them for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks. We enclose copies of the study reports. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nominations during its next meeting at the time and place indicated on the enclosure. The Board will make its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days before the meeting of the Advisory Board to submit your views in writing if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nominations and your comments to the Advisory Board and then inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations that govern the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4), the effects of designation (Sec. 65.2), and specify how you may comment on a proposed designation (Sec. 65.5(d)(4-5)). Should you wish to comment, please send your comments to Mr. Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian, National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

~~FOI~~

William Penn Mott, Jr.  
Director

Enclosures

PROPERTIES STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

- (1) CINCPAC Headquarters (Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet), Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Honolulu County, Hawaii
- (2) Kaneohe Naval Air Station, vicinity of Kailua, Honolulu County, Hawaii
- (3) Palm Circle, 100 Area, Fort Shafter, Honolulu
- (4) Wheeler Field, Honolulu County, Hawaii

As a private owner of the properties identified above you may concur in or object to designation. Your comments may govern whether or not the properties will be designated. You can find guidance for your comments in Section 65.5(d)(4-5) of the enclosed regulations.

In commenting on the possible designation of the above indicated properties you can find guidance in Section 65.5(d)(4) of the enclosed regulations.

The above properties will be considered for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks by the National Park System Advisory Board at its meeting on April 9, 1987, beginning at 8:00 AM, at the Port of the Islands Resort in Marco, Florida. Should you wish to obtain information about the meeting, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Ben Levy at the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8164 or FTS-343-8164.

If you have questions about the study reports, you may contact Mr. Erwin Thompson at the National Park Service, Western Regional Office, P.O. Box 36063, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, 415-556-4165

IDENTICAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THOSE PEOPLE LISTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

cc: Regional Director (WRO)(8000) ATTENTION: M. Pepin-Donat

Bryan Harry, Pacific Area Director

190 Congressional Liaison

001 Mott

001 Reading File

400 Reading File

418 CINCPAC HEADQUARTERS (NHL Pending)

418 KANEOHE NAVAL AIR STATION (NHL Pending)

418 PALM CIRCLE (NHL Pending)

418 WHEELER FIELD (NHL Pending)

LFeller:sd:01-08-87

DISC NO. 20

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye "Senator Inouye"  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga "Senator Matsunaga"  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Patricia Saiki "Ms. Saiki"  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Daniel Akaka "Mr. Akaka"  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

JAN 22 1987

H34(418)

Honorable John Lehman  
Secretary of the Navy  
The Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20350

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the studies of the properties identified on the enclosed sheet for the purpose of nominating them for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks. We enclose copies of the study reports. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nominations during its next meeting at the time and place indicated on the enclosure. The Board will make its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days before the meeting of the Advisory Board to submit your views in writing if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nominations and your comments to the Advisory Board and then inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

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Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

FOR

William Penn Mott, Jr.  
Director

Enclosures

PROPERTIES STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

- (1) CINCPAC Headquarters (Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet), Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Honolulu County, Hawaii
- (2) Kaneohe Naval Air Station, vicinity of Kailua, Honolulu County, Hawaii
- (3) World War II-Era Military Facilities, Midway Islands

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cc: Dr. John Bernard Murphy  
Staff HPO  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
200 Stovall Street (Code 20Y)  
Alexandria, Virginia 22332-2300

Mr. F. S. Sterns, Director  
Installations & Facilities  
Navy-OASN (S&L)  
Room 406, Crystal Plaza 5  
Washington, DC 20360  
ATTENTION: Ms. Nancy Stehle

bcc: Regional Director (WRO)(8000) ATTENTION: M. Pepin-Donat  
Bryan Harry, Pacific Area Director

001 Mott

001 Reading File

400 Reading File

418 CINCPAC HEADQUARTERS (NHL Pending)

418 KANEOHE NAVAL AIR STATION (NHL Pending)

418 WORLD WAR II-ERA MILITARY FACILITIES (NHL Pending)

LFeller:sd:01-08-87

DISC NO. 20

H34(418)

JAN 27 1987

Honorable Frank Fasi  
Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu  
Honolulu Hale  
530 S. King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mayor Fasi:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the studies of the properties identified on the enclosed sheet for the purpose of nominating them for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks. We enclose copies of the study reports. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nominations during its next meeting at the time and place indicated on the enclosure. The Board will make its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days before the meeting of the Advisory Board to submit your views in writing if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nominations and your comments to the Advisory Board and then inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations that govern the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4), the effects of designation (Sec. 65.2), and specify how you may comment on a proposed designation (Sec. 65.5(d)(4-5)). Should you wish to comment, please send your comments to me at the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Sincerely,

**Edwin C. Bearss**

Edwin C. Bearss  
Chief Historian

Enclosures

PROPERTIES STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

- (1) CINCPAC Headquarters (Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet), Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Honolulu County, Hawaii
- (2) Kaneohe Naval Air Station, vicinity of Kailua, Honolulu County, Hawaii
- (3) Palm Circle, 100 Area, Fort Shafter, Honolulu
- (4) Wheeler Field, Honolulu County, Hawaii

As a private owner of the properties identified above you may concur in or object to designation. Your comments may govern whether or not the properties will be designated. You can find guidance for your comments in Section 65.5(d)(4-5) of the enclosed regulations.

In commenting on the possible designation of the above indicated properties you can find guidance in Section 65.5(d)(4) of the enclosed regulations.

The above properties will be considered for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks by the National Park System Advisory Board at its meeting on April 9, 1987, beginning at 8:00 AM, at the Port of the Islands Resort in Marco, Florida. Should you wish to obtain information about the meeting, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Ben Levy at the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8164 or FTS-343-8164.

If you have questions about the study reports, you may contact Mr. Erwin Thompson at the National Park Service, Western Regional Office, P.O. Box 36063, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, 415-556-4165

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Frank Fasi "Mayor Fasi"  
Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu  
Honolulu Hale  
530 S. King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

[A] Hawaii

Mr. Susumu Ono "Mr. Ono"  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Land and Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 621  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

IDENTICAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THOSE PEOPLE LISTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

cc: Regional Director (WRO)(8000) ATTENTION: M. Pepin-Donat

Bryan Harry, Pacific Area Director

001 Reading File

400 Reading File

418 CINCPAC HEADQUARTERS (NHL Pending)

418 KANEOHE NAVAL AIR STATION (NHL Pending)

418 PALM CIRCLE (NHL Pending)

418 WHEELER FIELD (NHL Pending)

LFeller:sd:01-08-87

DISC NO. 20



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

11000<sup>IN REPLY REFER TO</sup>  
Ser 441C1/7U393233  
31 March 1987

Mr. Edwin C. Bearss  
Chief Historian  
National Park Service  
History Division (418)  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, DC 20013-7127

APR 2 1987

Dear Mr. Bearss:

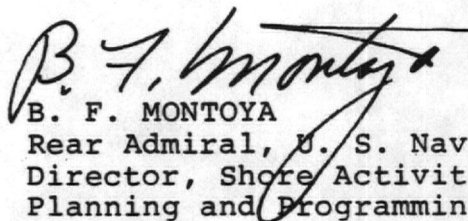
This letter is in response to a recent letter from Mr. William Penn Mott, Director, National Park Service, regarding the nomination of several Department of the Navy properties for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks. The properties in question are:

- (1) CINCPAC Headquarters (Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet)
- (2) World War II Era Military Facilities, Midway Islands
- (3) Kaneohe Naval Air Station, vicinity of Kailua, Honolulu County, Hawaii

Our comments regarding these properties have been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the third paragraph of Mr. Mott's letter, and are forwarded by enclosures (1) and (2).

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to review these studies and trust our comments will be helpful when the nominations are considered.

Sincerely,

  
B. F. MONTOYA  
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy  
Director, Shore Activities  
Planning and Programming  
Division

16 March 1987

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U. S. PACIFIC FLEET COMMENTS ON CINCPAC HEADQUARTERS AND ON WORLD WAR II-ERA MILITARY FACILITIES, MIDWAY ISLANDS

1. The following comments are provided concerning Reference (a) National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Headquarters, Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet, (b) National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Midway Island, Sand Island, and (c) "How to Complete National Register Forms" National Register of Historic Places, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, 1977; pp.12-13

*Make correct ions*

2. The form should be revised to correct the confusion concerning the historic and "common" or current names of the building. In item one of the form, the command name should be "CINCPACFLT Headquarters Building," since this is the name by which it is known today. The "historic name" in item one should be the name of the building at the time that it achieved its historic significance (i.e., 1942-1944) which, the form seems to indicate, was "CINCPAC Headquarters." In items seven and eight, Admiral Nimitz is referred to as both "CINCPAC" and "CINCPOA," and the text also indicates that the abbreviation for "Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet," which today is "CINCPACFLT" was, during WWII, "CINCPAC." Documentary sources of the time should indicate whether, during WWII, the building was referred to as "CINCPAC," "CINCPACFLT" and/or "CINCPOA" Headquarters. It should also be noted that the name on the original plans was "Makalapa Administration Building."

*Yes*

3. Item seven of reference (a) should be revised to include a thorough description of the building, as outlined in reference (c). The original structure consisted of three above ground stories, not two as stated in item seven, and there is a sub-basement below the basement. Additionally, item seven should clearly distinguish between the WWII elements of the structure and those that have been added more recently. Among the later elements are the separate concrete wall with its gate and guard house, which were built in 1985, and the porte cochere, added in 1971, as well as external staircases, a transformer station, numerous exterior ducts and a small wooden frame addition. Photographs and plans of the building during WWII should also be added to the form.

*Yes*

4. Item seven of reference (b) should be revised to include detailed descriptions of the various elements of the historic property in accordance with the study reports. A bar scale should be added to the map of the property. Additionally, an area map showing both Midway Islands, should be added to the form as should photographs of the structures in their current and (if possible) original condition.

Enclosure (1)

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, KANEOHE BAY REVIEW COMMENTS ON U. S.  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE NATIONAL REGISTER  
OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM FOR  
NAVAL AIR STATION, KANEOHE BAY OF 17 JUNE 1986

## 1. Name

a. Correct "historic" name to read "Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay".  
Revise name in all other places where it appears in the nomination form.

b. Correct "common" name to read "Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay"  
which is the current common name of the Air Station.

## 2. Location

a. Insert address as follows: Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay,  
Hawaii 96863-5001

b. Suggest correct description of "vicinity of Kailua" to read "vicinity  
of Kailua and Kaneohe". The Station is located on a peninsula bordered on the  
east by Kailua Bay/Kailua town, on the north by the Pacific Ocean, on the west  
and southwest by Kaneohe Bay/Kaneohe town and on the south by Aikahi Park, a  
community that straddles the border of Kaneohe and Kailua. However, none of  
these towns are independent, incorporated entities. The entire island of Oahu  
is the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii.

3. Classification. No comment

4. Owner of Property. Correct "name" of owner is the United States Marine  
Corps, Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii 96863-5001

5. Location of Legal Description. Correct "location of legal description" is  
Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii  
96860-7300.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys. Why is this section left blank?

## 7. Description

a. The row of hangars today number five not four as stated in the NPS's  
(NPS) narrative. The location map attached to the NPS nomination shows the  
existence of five hangars; albeit the fifth hangar is situated at an angle to  
the other four hangars rather than along the same row as the others. Today,  
the Hangars 1 through 5 are numbered 101 through 105, respectively.

b. Subsequent to its bombing and burning, Hangar 1 was completely burned  
down to its skeletal steel framework. The narrative does not emphasize this  
point enough, saying only that it was bombed, set on fire, and subsequently

repaired. A more correct statement would be that it was entirely rebuilt rather than repaired. This correction is justified on the basis of information in our blueprint files and in official after-action reports delivered by the then-Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Station Kaneohe Bay (See enclosures (2) and (3)). Furthermore, the photographs in enclosure (4) show the empty shell of Hangar 1 after the bombing/blaze.

c. The former Naval Air Station (not a "base") is now a U.S. Marine Corps Air Station in which fighter planes and other aircraft are presently stationed. Fixed-wing jets, propeller aircraft, and helicopters currently use Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Kaneohe Bay. The current loading of aircraft at the Station include about 100 fixed-wing jets and helicopters. The fixed-wing jets include F-4 fighter aircraft and TA-4F fighter aircraft and TA-4F attack trainers. The helicopters include heavy (CH-53), medium (CH-46), and light (UH-1) aircraft. Hangar 101 specifically is occupied by twenty-four CH-46 helicopters, not fighter planes. The function of the hangar today is to house, maintain, and repair these aircraft. Two Medium Helicopter Squadrons of the Marine Air Group (MAG)-24 of the 1st Marine Amphibious Brigade occupy Hangar 101. Each squadron is equipped with twelve helicopters for a total of twenty-four in the Hangar.

d. Although the type of aircraft and maintenance activities are different from the seaplanes housed in the original hangar, the basic function of the rebuilt hangar remains the same as the original pre-fire 1941 structure. The NPS narrative indicates that the hangar has been further "updated in recent years". This statement should be clarified to reflect the fact that numerous modifications of the post-fire rebuilt hangar have occurred between the 1950's and the present. These modifications are documented in our blueprint file and have involved periodic rehabilitation of doors, windows, roof, and other structural elements to mitigate the normal wear and tear effects which occur on any functioning building.

e. We note that although the NPS narrative indicates the physical appearance of the hangar to be "altered", their narrative lacks a written statement and floor plan or sketch summarizing the nature of the modifications and their documented or approximated dates. Per reference (c), such a statement/sketch plan is required for this part of the nomination form when numerous alterations have occurred to a historic structure. In addition, reference (c) states that if any of these alterations are non-conforming intrusions on the integrity of this historic district, they should be listed in this section and keyed in with a sketch map. Without this information, we cannot evaluate the comparative historic effects of future renovations.

## 8. Significance

a. References (b) and (c) state that a nomination for a property less than fifty years old is not acceptable without a summary statement in this section on why it is of such "exceptional importance" as to be exempted from the "fifty-year" criterion. Such a summary statement is missing from the NPS nomination as currently written.

b. The opening paragraph in this section is generally correct, except for the timing of the attacks. According to the NPS narrative, the Station was

attacked at about 7:48 a.m., a time verified in later testimony given by the Station Commanding Officer, Commander Harold Martin (see enclosure (3)). His initial report (enclosure (2)) put the time somewhere at about 7:50 a.m. However, per both enclosure (2) and (3), the Station Commander's reports differ from that of the NPS narrative as to when the second attack occurred. The Commander says the second attack occurred approximately twenty-five minutes after the first one (i.e., 8:15 a.m.), while the NPS narrative estimated the time to be 8:55 a.m. The NPS should check its information and reassess the validity of the source in relation to our original eyewitness source documents.

c. The statistics on the number of seaplanes and numbers/type of personnel affected by the attacks should also be rechecked and revised:

(1) The Station Commanding Officer in enclosure (3) reported that twenty-four PBV Catalinas were destroyed and nine which had been damaged were later restored. His initial report (enclosure (2)) had indicated that all thirty-three aboard had been destroyed. The NPS narrative says that twenty-seven were destroyed and six damaged. We believe that the Station Commanding Officer's report in enclosure (3) is correct.

(2) The Station Commanding Officer further reported per enclosure (2), that the casualties were seventeen dead sailors and one civilian. Later figures showed the dead to be eighteen sailors and one civilian. The NPS narrative sets the totals at fifteen sailors and two civilians.

d. The opening paragraph of the NPS's statement of significance repeats an earlier statement that Hangar No. 1 was "set on fire". As indicated in our earlier comments, it is misleading to mention the fire without mentioning that the hangar was consequently burned down to its structural steel framework. In addition to clarifying this point, the NPS should further clarify what aspect of this event is considered most significant--the fact that the hangar burned down or the fact that it was completely rebuilt and continues to function more or less along the lines of its original purpose? If the latter is the case, how, if any, of the present architectural styles or elements of the rebuilt, modernized hangar contribute to the feeling of time and place in the proposed historic district? How does the district today convey a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness in light of the fact that the original bombed building and seaplanes have been removed? Are the existing helicopter squadrons to be considered as "intrusions" on the integrity of the district or is the quality of "integrity" in the district a factor independent of the type of aircraft or functions currently housed in Hangar 101 and environs?

e. Another aspect of significance that is missing from the narrative is a description of qualities which distinguish the district from its surroundings--both the immediate surroundings and Statewide--how was the bombing and its consequences at Naval Air Station Kaneohe Bay distinctive and significant in contrast to the parallel experiences at "the other Army and Navy airfields" mentioned in the NPS narrative who also "suffered dreadful losses on that December Sunday"?

f. There are several errors in the "Background" section of the NPS statement of significance which need to be corrected:

(1) The report on number and type of casualties needs corrections as stated in Item 8.c. above.

(2) There appears to be a typographical error when referring to the Medal of Honor winner as Lieutenant John W. Vinn, USN. His real last name is Finn, not Vinn--as confirmed by our sources--the U.S. Congress, Medal of Honor Recipients 1863-1978, 96th Congress, First Session 1978 and recent interviews with Mr. Finn as reported in the Hawaii Marine, December 2, 1981 and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, November 10, 1981.

g. The concluding paragraph of the significance section discusses the U.S. Army coastal fortifications--Battery French and Battery Pennsylvania--that were built on the Station following the Japanese attack. Yet, these batteries are not included in the boundaries of the proposed historic district. The NPS should clarify why they were mentioned but not included within the boundaries of the proposed historic district. These batteries--especially Battery Pennsylvania--were remarkable feats of engineering, truly distinctive of the period. Construction of Battery Pennsylvania involved the building of a massive gun emplacement into the heart of Ulupau Crater on Station. Seven stories deep, made of reinforced concrete, its huge platform held a turret of three 14-inch guns taken from the battleship USS ARIZONA, sunk during the attack on Pearl Harbor. The guns were barged around the island and winched up the sheer cliff to the top of the Crater. The Arizona was a Pennsylvania class ship, hence, the battery name Pennsylvania. By 1945, when this coastal defense fortification was finished, the war was almost over and such batteries became obsolete. Although the guns themselves were scrapped, the fortification itself remains intact and restricted public access for historic tours through the structure are frequently arranged. In contrast, tours of the NPS proposed historic district including Hangar 101 and environs are almost never allowed or requested. A recent tour group was the Kaneohe Klippers, an organization comprised of Navy and/or Marine Corps personnel who were stationed at the Naval Air Station prior to its closure in 1949. If the nomination of the Hangar and environs is accepted and arouses additional public interest in viewing the area, such nomination may stimulate increased demand for tours which would be extremely difficult to accommodate in the vicinity of a functioning Hangar with working aircraft--for public safety and national security reasons.

9. Major Bibliographical References. This section should be revised to include the additional references (original sources) discussed in the review comments and attached enclosures (2), (3), and (4).

10. and 11. No Comment.

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification. Should not this certification statement mention that the nomination is for National Landmark/National Historic Register status rather than just the latter?



# United States Department of the Interior

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MAY 8 1987

Memorandum

To: The Secretary

Through: ~~Director~~ Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Bryan Becco  
MAY

From: Acting Director, National Park Service MAY 8 1987

Subject Summary: Designations of Properties as National Historic Landmarks -- Request for Secretarial Action

DISCUSSION: At a meeting on April 9, 1987, the National Park System Advisory Board recommended designation of the following properties as National Historic Landmarks:

### A. INDIVIDUAL SITES

- ( 1 ) Windover Archeological Site, Brevard County, Florida
- ( 2 ) Russian-American Building #29, Sitka, Alaska
- ( 3 ) Dubuque County Jail, Dubuque, Iowa
- ( 4 ) Leland Stanford House, Sacramento, California
- ( 5 ) New York Yacht Club Building, New York City, New York

### B. ARCHITECTURE IN THE PARKS THEME STUDY

- ( 1 ) The Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, Yosemite National Park
- ( 2 ) Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park
- ( 3 ) Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park
- ( 4 ) LeConte Memorial Lodge, Yosemite National Park
- ( 5 ) El Tovar, Grand Canyon National Park
- ( 6 ) Mary Jane Colter Buildings (Hopi House, The Lookout, Hermit's Rest, and The Desert View Watchtower), Grand Canyon National Park
- ( 7 ) Grand Canyon Depot, Grand Canyon National Park
- ( 8 ) Great Northern Railway Buildings (Many Glacier Hotel, Two Medicine Store, and Sperry and Granite Park Chalets), Glacier National Park
- ( 9 ) Lake McDonald Lodge, Glacier National Park
- (10) Parsons Memorial Lodge, Yosemite National Park
- (11) Paradise Inn, Mount Rainier National Park
- (12) Rangers' Club, Yosemite National Park
- (13) Mesa Verde Administrative District, Mesa Verde National Park
- (14) Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins, Bryce Canyon National Park
- (15) The Ahwahnee, Yosemite National Park
- (16) Grand Canyon Power House, Grand Canyon National Park
- (17) Longmire Buildings (Administration Building, Community Building, and Service Station), Mount Rainier National Park
- (18) Grand Canyon Lodge, Grand Canyon National Park
- (19) Grand Canyon Park Operations Building, Grand Canyon National Park
- (20) Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums, Yellowstone National Park

- (21) Yakima Park Stockade Group, Mount Rainier National Park
- (22) Crater Lake Superintendent's Residence, Crater Lake National Park
- (23) Bandelier CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument
- (24) Oregon Caves Chateau, Oregon Caves National Monument
- (25) Northeast Entrance Station, Yellowstone National Park
- (26) National Park Service Region III Headquarters Building, Santa Fe,  
New Mexico
- (27) Tumacacori Museum, Tumacacori National Monument
- (28) Painted Desert Inn, Petrified Forest National Park
- (29) Aquatic Park, Golden Gate National Recreation Area
- (30) Gateway Arch, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

C. WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC THEME STUDY, PART II

ALASKA SITE

- ( 1) Cape Field at Fort Glenn (Umnak Airport), Umnak Island, Aleutian  
Islands

HAWAII SITES

- ( 2) Wheeler Field, Honolulu County
- ( 3) Kaneohe Naval Air Station, vicinity of Kailua, Honolulu County
- ( 4) CINCPAC Headquarters (Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet),  
Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Honolulu County
- ( 5) Palm Circle, 100 Area, Fort Shafter, Honolulu

OTHER PACIFIC SITES

- ( 6) Blunts Point Battery, American Samoa's Defenses, Matautu Ridge, Tutuila  
Island
- ( 7) World War II Facilities at Midway

In accordance with National Historic Landmarks Program regulations, the Board reviewed the studies nominating these properties for Landmark status, and found that the properties meet National Historic Landmarks Program criteria. The Board therefore voted to recommend that they be designated as National Historic Landmarks. None of the parties required to be notified of Landmark nomination proposals objects to these nominations, except that the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer did not concur in the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins nomination. He took this action because many of the non-deluxe cabins that were designed and built in association with that Lodge have been removed, raising questions about the integrity of the lodge complex. The Board members discussed this issue, and voted nonetheless for Landmark designation of the Lodge and Deluxe Cabins.

I recommend that you approve the Board's recommendations and designate as National Historic Landmarks all the properties listed above.

Approve Donald Paul Hodel

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Date MAY 28 1987

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by: Laura Feller

ext.: 343-8167

cc: ES (8)      FW (2)      040 Berklacy  
 040 Clevenger      418 Levy  
418 Feller      418 Milner  
 418 Bearss      001 Mott  
 001 Reading File      400 Reading File  
 418 DESIGNATIONS (NHL General)  
 418 COPY SHOULD GO IN EACH OF THE NHL FILES LISTED ABOVE  
 LFeller:04-27-87:JHCharleton:sd:05-01-87 (2)

H34(418)

**AUG 2 | 1987**

Honorable Frank Fasi  
Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu  
Honolulu Hale  
530 S. King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mayor Fasi:

I am pleased to inform you that the properties identified on the enclosed sheet have been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior has designated them National Historic Landmarks.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are pleased to include these properties on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

/s/ Barry Mackintosh

for

Edwin C. Bearss  
Chief Historian

Enclosure

The Secretary of the Interior recently designated the following properties National Historic Landmarks:

Wheeler Field, Honolulu County, Hawaii  
Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, vicinity of Kailua and Kaneohe,  
Hawaii  
CINCPAC Headquarters (CINCPACFLT Headquarters Building), Pearl Harbor  
Naval Base, Hawaii  
Palm Circle, 100 Area, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii

Certificates attesting to the national significance of the properties and the Secretary's designation of them as National Historic Landmarks will be sent to you, as the owner of the properties. You are also eligible to receive bronze plaques to commemorate their designation. Copies of the application form are enclosed. If you wish to request the plaques, please complete the forms in triplicate for each property and return two copies to the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. You may retain the third copies for your records. Each certificate and plaque will bear the name of each property as it appears above. If you have questions about the certificates or plaques, please contact Jim Charleton at the above address, or by telephone (202)343-8165 or FTS: 343-8165.

Owners of Landmarks receive certificates of designation, and, upon application, will also be awarded bronze plaques. We are notifying the owners of the designations and providing the appropriate forms.

IDENTICAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THOSE PEOPLE LISTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

cc: Regional Director (WRO) (8000) Attn: M. Pepin-Donat  
Bryan Harry, Pacific Area Director  
001 Reading File  
400 Reading File  
418-CINCPAC HEADQUARTERS (NHL)  
418-KANEOHE NAVAL AIR STATION (NHL)  
418-PALM CIRCLE (NHL)  
418-WHEELER FIELD (NHL)  
LFeller:pt:6/12/87

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Frank Fasi "Mayor Fasi"  
Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu  
Honolulu Hale  
530 S. King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

[A] Hawaii

Mr. William W. Paty "Mr. Paty"  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Land and Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 621  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

H34(418)

AUG 27 1987

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am pleased to inform you that the properties identified on the enclosed sheet have been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior has designated them National Historic Landmarks.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

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We are pleased to include these properties on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

For William Penn Mott, Jr.  
Director

Enclosure

The Secretary of the Interior recently designated the following properties National Historic Landmarks:

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Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, vicinity of Kailua and Kaneohe,  
Hawaii

CINCPAC Headquarters (CINCPACFLT Headquarters Building), Pearl Harbor  
Naval Base, Hawaii

Palm Circle, 100 Area, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii

Certificates attesting to the national significance of the properties and the Secretary's designation of them as National Historic Landmarks will be sent to you, as the owner of the properties. You are also eligible to receive bronze plaques to commemorate their designation. Copies of the application form are enclosed. If you wish to request the plaques, please complete the forms in triplicate for each property and return two copies to the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. You may retain the third copies for your records. Each certificate and plaque will bear the name of each property as it appears above. If you have questions about the certificates or plaques, please contact Jim Charleton at the above address, or by telephone (202)343-8165 or FTS: 343-8165.

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IDENTICAL LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THOSE PEOPLE LISTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

cc: Regional Director (WRO) (8000) Attn: M. Pepin-Donat  
Bryan Harry, Pacific Area Director  
190-Congressional Liaison  
001 Reading File  
400 Reading File  
418-CINCPAC HEADQUARTERS (NHL)  
418-KANEOHE NAVAL AIR STATION (NHL)  
418-PALM CIRCLE (NHL)  
418-WHEELER FIELD (NHL)  
LFeller:pt:6/12/87

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye "Senator Inouye"  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Spark M. Matsunaga "Senator Matsunaga"  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Patricia Saiki "Ms. Saiki"  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

[A] Hawaii

Honorable Daniel Akaka "Mr. Akaka"  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515