1. Name of Property
Historic name: Naval Aviation Supply Depot Quonset Hut 33 at Waiawa Gulch, Pearl City, Hawaii

Other names/site number: Oahu Urban Garden, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

2. Location
Street & number: 955 Kamehameha Highway, Pearl City, HI 6782 (TMK9-7-023-003)
City or town: Pearl City State: Hawaii ZIP: 96782 County: Oahu - Manana Ahupua'a in Pearl City peninsula

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 ___ Structure ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:
[X] A. Structure is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
[ ] B. Property is associated with lives of persons significant in our past.
[X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or constructions or represents the work of 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 pre-history.
4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:
   ___ entered in the National Register
   ___ determined eligible for the National Register
   ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
   ___ removed from the National Register
   ___ other (explain: ___________________________

Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action

5. Classification
Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)
Private:        
Public – Local  x
Public – State  

Sections 1-6 page 2
**Name of Property**

Public – Federal [ ]

**Category of Property**
(Check only one box.)

- Building(s) [ ]
- District [ ]
- Site [ ]
- Structure [x]
- Object [ ]

---

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register [0]

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6. **Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/NAVAL FACILITY

---

Sections 1-6 page 3
Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
GOVERNMENT/STORAGE
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: QUONSET HUT

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Materials: (enter categories from instructions: foundation, walls, roof)

Foundation: CONCRETE
Walls: METAL
Roof: METAL

Summary Paragraph

The Quonset Hut 33 is a standard Stran-Steel Arched Rib SSAR-20 Utility metal structure. The prefabricated semi-cylindrical corrugated steel curved structure is bolted to a concrete foundation (See Continuation pages 4-5, Photo Figs. 4 and 5a, 4). The Quonset Hut 33 is approximately 98’ long by 20’ wide. The twenty-four gauge galvanized corrugated outer skin siding running horizontally to the ground is nailed in place. The ends or bulkheads of the structure contain a large two-leaf sliding metal door flanked by double industrial metal screened windows and a window above the door (see Continuation pages 2 and 5, Photo Fig. 2, and Fig.5b). There are no windows on the sides of the building. The interior wall has no covering or insulation. A contemporary photograph (Continuation page 4, Fig. 4) shows a Quonset Hut being built on a concrete foundation. During the recent Site Visit on June 3, 2016, the concrete foundation was not visible. The parallel rows of iron rib columns with gutters running the length of the building and tied rods connect each pair of columns for lateral support. The ribs are paired with 1” by 6” channels with six 1” by 6” channel purlins. (Navy Region Facility & Survey Report). (see Continuation page 4, Photo Fig. 4).
A. SETTING
The NASD structures were demolished to make way for a Home Depot store on Kamehameha Highway after 1990. The only structure that exists today in the Waiawa Gulch ahupu‘ua is Quonset Hut 33 formerly used as a galley storehouse at the center of the small housing encampment associated with enlisted African American men (Navy Region Facility & Survey Report). The integrity of setting and location are retained.

There have been no major changes in the steel arched rib frame with corrugated sheet metal since its construction period. The corrugated metal frame at the baseline has some deterioration of rust with holes that can be patched by a mechanic (provided by NAV/FAC) without affecting the structure’s integrity. The current physical environment and remains of the site reflect the period and association for which the site is significant. Additionally, the architectural and historical district of the facility is in its original location, which is in the Oahu Urban Garden Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources. In 1990, the site was evaluated by NASBP Central Core (Tuggle, 1997) and the Quonset Hut 33 met NRHP Criteria A and C based upon construction uniform production techniques that demonstrates significance was assembled by Navy Construction Battalions in WWII.

B. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
The physical and historical characteristics of Quonset Hut 33 has retained its integrity and defining features: cylinder arched shaped metal rib frame with corrugated metal sheet skin rectangular plane, oversized bulkhead sliding doors and two steel-frame industrial windows on each side were significant to World War II-era buildings. These temporary structures were not designed for long life. They were built with inexpensive materials, received hard use during the WWII years. The materials, workmanship and overall supporting structure have not been changed.

C. ASSOCIATION
In 1943, the encampment housed an indeterminate number of enlisted men. Quonset huts were used by the Navy to serve many functions over the years, including galleys, barracks, dispensaries, latrines, hospitals, bakeries, and reserve training centers (See Continuation page 6, Fig. 6 Navy Banner News). The Quonset Hut 33 was formerly used as a galley storehouse in the segregated encampment (Manana Barracks) for African American sailors who were assigned as stevedores as laborers at various naval supply areas associated with Pearl Harbor Department of Navy 3-24.
8. **Statement of Significance** (Statement of Significance of Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.))

**Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)**

**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.)

- **A.** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- **B.** Removed from its original location
- **C.** A birthplace or grave
- **D.** A cemetery
- **E.** A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- **F.** A commemorative property
- **G.** Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Applicable National Register Criteria**  
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)
E. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

G. 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.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

H. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
I. Removed from its original location
J. A birthplace or grave
K. A cemetery
L. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
M. A commemorative property
N. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic heritage: African American

Period of Significance
1943-1945

Significant Dates
1943 – Construction period
The Quonset Hut 33 structure in the Oahu Urban Garden Center was associated with the Manana Barracks area in the Waiawa Gulch, where African Americans military personnel were assigned to live and work in the Naval Aviation Supply Depot (NASD) Public Works Center. Originally, there were about 100 structures and the Quonset Hut 33 is the only remaining one that qualifies to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at a national and local level of significance. Under Criteria A, the structure represents the Jim Crow Era for Americans of African ancestry, a harsh reminder of the fragility of their constitutional civil rights that have significance to the broader patterns of history. Under Criteria C, the Quonset Hut 33 (Stran-Steel Arched) cylinder shaped metal framed structure physical distinctive characteristics has integrity and represent a significant and distinguishable period (WWII) built specifically to house African Americans (Navy Banner News 1943).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT FOR QUONSET HUT SIGNIFICANCE

The historical context of Quonset Hut 33 is the only structure that remains out of 100 facilities in its original location. The structure’s design, setting and materials nominated under Criteria A for its significance because of the association with enlisted African American men during World War II who served in non-combat units and relegated to service duties. The structure is in the Oahu Urban Garden Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, is within the framework of American history that provides a background for understanding the experience of African Americans during WWII. The structure was used as a Galley Storehouse at the center of the housing encampment. Historians writing about American history have omitted much of the historical contributions about Americans of African descent participation in the WWII efforts. This omission represents America’s “memory of
forgetting,” historical inequality, are not part of the mainstream story. An example is the Naval Survey Report entitled “Historic Context Report and Historic Preservation Repair Plan” has no mention that Black men lived in the Quonset huts during WWII in the Waiawa Gulch. Thus, perpetuating the invisible service of these men.

HISTORICAL CONTENT AND SIGNIFICANCE

In 1943, due to the nation’s wartime emergency need for workers and military enlisted men, the National War Labor Board and Department of Navy had to rethink its exclusionary and discriminatory race policies and longstanding social traditions of racial discrimination and segregation. For that reason, Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox, submitted plans in January 1942 for African Americans to serve outside of the steward branch. On April 7, 1942, Chief of Navy Operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark, approved Knox’s plan and the first 15 predominantly Black construction battalions were commissioned to serve in WWII Pacific Theater. Later, it was recommended that these Seabees battalions be called “Cargo Handling Group.” This was done to differentiate the White and Black construction battalions. (Decommissioned U.S. Naval Administration Commandant, 14th Naval District Report).

In July 1943, fifteen predominantly African American construction battalions Seabees arrived at the 14th Naval District. According to the declassified report by Naval Administration Commandant Report, these enlisted men created additional problems for General Delos Emmons and Admiral William Furlong because of the Navy’s segregated accommodations. To resolve this housing situation, the Navy leased additional land west of NASD supply storage area for the Manana Barracks camp. Because the Quonset hut structures were lightweight prefabricated design, they were easy to assemble, and a team of ten Seabees could build a twenty-foot hut in one day.

While deployed at Pearl Harbor, these men performed their assignments efficiently, but their commanders imposed racism and discrimination resulting in imbroglios for the Navy. In the Manana camp a riot occurred the same year Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, was Commander of the 14th District. One incident involved a Black stevedore who was alleged to be identified in a lineup, and accused of rape but was on duty at the time the alleged crime took place. The incident was witnessed by Thomas David Parham, Jr., Chaplain at the Manana Barracks (Parham 2010:114). After the riot, the Navy fenced off Manana encampment with barbed wire and placed armed guards with carbines at the gate to keep the sailors from escaping (ibid.: 113-114). During the work day, each morning these men were loaded onto cattle cars and transported to the piers at Pearl Harbor, the end of the day they returned to encampment. In 1943, the Manana encampment and the Honouliuli Internment Camp sites were built exclusively for enlisted African American men and internment of Japanese Americans. The Quonset Hut structure is a physical symbol (similar to Honouliuli) of prejudice and discrimination, a historical footprint that embodies facets of World War II. Despite the amelioration of the nation’s historical inequality, not part of the mainstream story, these enlisted men performed their services with pride and valor for freedom of their country. The accomplishments of African Americans Seabees in the Pacific Theater operations earned the gratitude of all Allied fighting men who served with them. Their deeds were unparalleled in the history of wartime construction.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF SIGNIFICANCE ABOUT PERSONS WHO LIVED IN THE MANANA BARRACK

James Benton Parsons enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve in May 1942. He served as a Musician MUS1 and directed the U.S. Navy B-1 Fleet Band. In May 1944, the band was transferred to the Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, where he was stationed at Manana Barracks, the largest post if African American servicemen in the world.

In May 1944, U.S Navy B-1 arrived at Manana Barracks, the largest posting of African-American seamen in the world. B-1, a 45-piece regimental band led by James Benton Parsons, MUS1, was composed of the first blacks to serve in the modern Navy at rank higher than messman.[2] They had been a favorite of Commander O.O. Kessing at the Navy preflight training school at Chapel Hill, NC, where B-1 was originally stationed and which Kessing helped organize and then commanded. In Hawaii B-1 performed frequently at military functions for Admiral William F. Halsey. The only regimental Navy band on the islands, they also played for daily flag raisings, for visiting dignitaries, and regimental reviews, as well as for ships embarking for Pacific combat, for wounded troops in hospitals and on hospital ships, and for ships returning from battle. They also played for football and baseball games, wrestling and boxing matches, parades, bond rallies, and concerts, sometimes with a portion of the show featuring one of the two swing bands formed from B-1 in Hawaii.

The two swing bands from B-1, the Moon glowers and the Manana Meteors, were kept busy playing smokers, parties, and USO clubs. They also often competed at Battles of the Band competitions staged at military bases throughout the islands. The 17-piece band stationed at Barbers Point Naval Station and fronted by Harry "Pee Wee" Jackson of Cleveland, Ohio, was believed by some to be the top swing band in Hawaii, where other notable bands included the Airbase Aces from the Honolulu Air Station; the Skyhawk’s from the Ammunition Depot at Lualei; the Blackhaws from the Naval Receiving Barracks at Aiea; the Modernaires from Schofield Barracks; and the Jungleers, led by Reuben Reeves, from the Army Jungle Training Center. Arguably the most popular band was the Navy orchestra led by Ray Anthony, who had played trumpet for Glenn Miller and then Jimmy Dorsey before enlisting in 1942. Anthony’s orchestra was the resident band for eight months in 1945 at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, which had been taken over by the Navy for R&R, and where enlisted men on leave slept free in "cot-crowded luxury suites."

After the war, Parsons used the GI-Bill to earn his M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1946, followed by a J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School in 1949.
John Coltrane enlisted in the Navy on August 6, 1945. He was trained as an apprentice seaman at Sampson Naval Training Station in upstate New York before he was shipped to Pearl Harbor, where he was stationed at Manana Barracks, the largest posting of African American servicemen in the world. At Pearl Harbor, his musical talent got transferred from construction detail to the Navy Band. Later, became the leader of “Melody Masters.”

Coltrane played in the Navy B-1 Fleet Band directed by James Benton Parson 45-piece regimental band at Manana in October 1945.

From 1959 to 1964, the Pacific Fleet Band operated from a building at Supply Base Pearl Harbor, just inside the Halawa Gate. In 1964, the band moved across the street just inside the CINCPACFLT Gate, sharing a building with Fleet Imaging. The band moved to the Pearl Harbor Naval Station Band building at Bishop Point near Hickam Harbor when the Unit Band 03 closed in 1966. Finally, in 1967 the band moved to its current facility, Building 277, located at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station Marine Barracks Compound.
Name of Property
Swing Combo Bands

Manana Barracks Black Navy Fleet Band Marching in downtown Honolulu WWII
In 1944, LCDR Edward Swain Hope, volunteered for naval service. After passing his physical, Hope was sworn in as a lieutenant. Following his training at Camp Endicott in Davisville, R.I. Hope was assigned to Manana Barracks at Pearl Harbor, as Public Works Officer, in the position of Navy Chaplain. Manana Barracks primarily housed black sailors who served as stevedores on the Navy docks.

Joseph Conklin LaNier enlisted in the Navy at age 17. His father signed the paper on February 2, 1944. He received his training at Camp Shoemaker before being shipped to Hawaii. He was assigned to Manana Barracks. His duty was working in the laundry room where he met local girls (Mary, Nancy & Sadie). He tried to date Mary but she rejected him. After that his liberty was spent in downtown Honolulu red-light district.

In January 1945, he was transferred to the 23rd Construction Battalion referred to as the Seabees (CBs) to load and unload cargo and deliver it to supply dumps or directly to the Marines. Construction Battalions workers built roads, airfields, bridges, and ports as needed by the Navy. After the War, LaNier used the GI Bill to get a Pharmacy Degree from Xavier University.
James Stephen Zapp nicknamed "Zipper" enlisted in the United States Navy in 1942. He was a Boatswain Mate Second Class (BM2) in the US Navy and was stationed in Hawaii at Pearl Harbor. There, he started playing baseball for the Aiea Naval Barracks team—first the all-black team and then joined the barracks’ integrated team. He also played third base at Manana Barracks in Hawaii. One day we were playing and the manager for the white team was watching us play. I was playing third base at the time. Coach Edgar Jones (a former running-back in the NFL) was impressed with Zipper’s performance on the field transferred Zapp to his white team, making him and first baseman Andy Ashford the only two black players to join the integrated line-up. Zapp’s team won back-to-back titles in 1943 and 1944 while stationed in Hawaii.
Manana Barracks Black Baseball Team

Manana Barracks Black Baseball Team

Manana Barracks Field
PASSING IN REVIEW—Pictured above is a scene in a recent review of colored naval personnel at Mamans Barracks, Subordinate Command of the Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The review was for Vice Admiral John H. Towers, USN, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas and members of his staff. Three battalions of the Carg Handling Group have paraded for Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Vice Admiral W. L. Calhoun and Admiral Towers. High praise has been accorded the work of these men. (Official U. S. Navy Photograph.)
Manana

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT AT MANANA A SUCCESS

REMEDIAL AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The Educational Department of Manana is one of the station’s mainfolds. Remedial training for men who have not had the opportunity to learn in civilian life is stressed and includes reading, writing and arithmetic. This phase of the training is under the direction of Lt. L. H. Morse who was in charge of the remedial school at Great Lakes. He is only assisted by well qualified men who have had special training in this field.

Another phase that is stressed is Leadership training for petty officers. There is a constant demand for petty officers both off and on this station. The constant demand from other stations for our petty officers shows the quality of the training. This part of the program is under the direction of Lt. Blasfield, the Educational Officer, who was formerly with New York State Teacher’s College of Albany. New York.

The program is such that in Leadership training for petty officers. The staff is on call and on the first day of the program the petty officer was given a program of training that was sound and made the petty officer a useful member of the team.

BOSS! The following men are connected with the educational program: Left to right—Hicks, John (V); the, who has a BS degree from A&M College of Florida and work for 4 years; Robison, George W. (E); the, who has an AS degree in teaching; Blasfield, Charles D. (P); the, with an AS degree from Johnson C. Smith University, of North Carolina who has had 3 years of teaching experience; Tucker, Thomas E. (C); the, and Gerald L. Ruttle, (E), have had some college teaching and 10 months remedial training at Great Lakes. All these men handle the remedial classes. Below: A class in session.

OFFICERS

L. E. Hildreth (R), Educational Director and
Lt. (G) J. C. Morace.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

This department was under the direction of Lt. Gittler at the time of the picture but, in new under Lt. Gary. Men from the station are doing a great many different jobs about the station. Among the various areas for men with different qualifications come as they are routed to the specialized (C) “classification” who have an ingenious system of classifying cards showing the various qualified men. A few jobs here and there in the various areas are done by the men who are not skilled.

The desk bookcase combination is shown being assembled by its maker, Carlson, Mowle, and House, the man in charge of bookcases.

HOBBY SHOP

The hobby shop, also under the Educational Department, is under the supervision of E. L. House, (C), formerly Industrial Arts Teacher. This is a busy place and some of the various items made there include jewel boxes, ash trays, picture frames, photo albums, rings, bracelets, watch bands, rugs, a combination bookcase and desk, a usable wagon and a host of other items. One of the most novel items ever to come out of the shop was a foot locker. This was a miniature affair which had sliding doors inside that would produce in front of the man-user of a wheel barrow to which a wheel was attached. Handles were slid out the other end in the name manner and the owner could turn up his

The program is given just before the evening movie.

* * *

JOHN B. ROBERTS, COX. IN CHARGE OF HOBBY SHOP AND ITS DEPARTMENT. COX. HAS HAD TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE WORK, A TEACHING CERTIFICATE FOR PRIMARY GRADES, AND HAS HAD THREE YEARS OF TEACHING EXPERIENCE IN CIVILIAN LIFE.
TRANSPORTATION

The transportation problems of our station are handled by Lt. (jg) Wootle and his assistants. His force is on the job the clock round, sending groups of men to all parts of the island. The men are carried in various types of rolling stock, but the huge passenger trailers are commonly used for large groups. Ordinarily around 700 men are carried on the way to work, but on one day last week, it was 150. It is not hard to get 150 men in one when work is over, but when all the men are going to work. The Department is quite proud of their record since they handle an average of 1,100 passengers a day.

DOCTORS GUARD MANANA HEALTH

Left to right: Dr. Willson, Working, Fraser and Thompson.

The medical department at Manana Barracks is headed by Dr. Willson, Working, Fraser and Thompson. Dr. Willson is stationed in the general medical work by Dr. Working, Fraser and Thompson. These young medical officers are responsible for the health of the men on the station.

EVANS TALENTED ARTIST

Willie Powell, Warren Office, UNI, whose home is in San Diego, Calif., is a veteran of 37 years in the Navy having served in World War I. He has been in the China Sea with the Yangtze River Patrol, served aboard an Army transport that landed troops in the African invasion, and was later in some of the bombardments of Japan in the South Pacific. He has also served aboard the Cruiser Cincinnati as CCS during 1943 for six months. His enemy officers admired the Cannoli at the time was Captain D. J. Kellum. Mr. Powell came to Manama from Treasure Island. His decorations include: European Theater, Victory Medal from World War I, Good Conduct, American Theater, and Asiatic Pacific. The Powells have one son, Ralph, who is a Corporal in the Army in Europe.

VETERAN NAVY MAN

Manama personnel are rather proud of the man who graces the scene of quiet peace and serenity. This veteran, a man of peace, martial, and yet a gentle spirit, is known throughout the station by his cheerful and jovial manner. The men of Manana are proud of their veteran, who has spent a lifetime in the service of his country.

MANANA MASCOTS

The molds of the gods featuring scenes of naval prestige by Spiritually Painted by C. Thomas and T. E. Oliver, Jr., of Manama. The molders have been working hard to keep up with the demand for these souvenirs.

Section 7 page 19
Admirals' Inspections Find Manana Barracks Ship Shape

Admirals' Inspections Find Manana Barracks Ship Shape

Admiral Halsey reviewing the work of Manana Barracks under the supervision of Rear Admiral E. A. Rhoades, Commodore of the 7th Cruising Force. The inspection was conducted on a sunny day, and the Barracks were found to be in excellent condition. Admiral Halsey expressed his satisfaction with the work done by the sailors of Manana Barracks.

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NEW MESS HALL FOR MANANA MEN

In keeping with its accelerated program of working longer hours to produce coal and store supplies to the fighting men, the Naval Supply Depot's Manana Barracks has established recently, for the use of its men, a splendid new mess hall. Located in Building 460, and completely staffed with a hundred-men crew of its own, one of the new mess hall's most important functions is in dining valuable time for men who would otherwise have to return to their own stables for chow. It is designed to feed 1,500 men in a seventy-five hour day, six of 1,500 and earn $500. The food (good food if so, too) is prepared for and served to Manana personnel.

Outside view of new mess hall.

Inside view of the dining hall, which seats 500.

General view of the galley.

Fresh Wynn, 31c, is shown here preparing food in the big stone buggies, it is his job to get the food to the serving line on time.

Much of the work required in the preparation of food is handled by this mixer, used for making soups, mixing unfortunate, fruit salads, etc. Operating it are, left to right, Calvin Jordan, 23c, Edward Abreu, 31c, and Alphonse Whitney, 31c.

Vic ends in the kitchen, chop are White Smith, 31c, and David McClain, 23c. This is the beginning of the delicious chow the men had on their trips at mealtime.
In addition to the forgoing data and information about African American enlisted military personnel in the Navy, the following was noted:

The Impact of African Americans in the Navy Music Department and Navy Athletic Program

The U.S. B-1 Band and the integration of the Navy began on May 27, 1942 with 44 young Black men. Prior to their enlistment Blacks had served only as stewards and mess attendants. The establishment of the B-1 Band marked the first significant move toward integration in the Navy.

During WWII, more than 200 players from baseball Black (Negro) League served in the military alone. Addition, there were basketball players, football players, and boxing teams. Jim Zapp joined a segregated military team while stationed at Pearl Harbor. Later, he played in an integrated white team at Aiea Barracks. It’s interesting to note that through the military music department and sports programs paved the way for the integration in our society.

First Negro officers of the US Naval Reserve arrived in Pearl Harbor to serve in the Fourteenth Naval District were Ensign Jesse W. Arbor, USNR and Seaman First Class James Gustus.

In March, 1944, it was decided that Black cooks and bakers would be given new construction duty when Whites were not available.

Torpedo men, third Class Isaiah Murray signals the cranesman to hoist away while Seaman First Class Edward S. Burchell readies the cradle on the platform. Gunner's Mate Second Class Robert L. Wells and Seaman First Class Carlton R. Brown control the swing of the torpedo while Seaman First Class Stanley A. Vivens operates the crane.
GENERAL BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION

The location of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot covered the entire area of the Waiawa Gulch during WWII in response to the need for additional storage and housing facilities following the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941. The Waiawa bridge was a significant transportation intersection for the Navy’s decision to build the NASD in Pearl City. The Public Works Center where the majority of African American military personnel were assigned was located near Waiawa and Manana Barracks Encampment adjacent to Pearl Harbor. The Quonset Hut 33 has significance and integrity because it was designed for temporary facility to meet the WWII needs within a segregated military. More importantly, this particular structure is located on a site that was designated for American men of African ancestry to live in segregated housing. The historical context is based on societal and institutional racial intolerance and Jim Crow laws and practices during WWII at Pearl Harbor. The landmark (Quonset Hut) as vestige revitalized, will foster interest in a place in history that few know about. This structure represents a visible history for telling about an American story that is part of a larger narrative about the Jim Crow Era that sanctioned the subjugation of blacks that white men brought from the racial caste system in the South. It will serve as a teaching tool to actively teach young people about a piece of history that happened in their backyards similar to Honolulu, the Japanese internment camp on Oahu which in 2015, President Obama designated as a national monument. Today, in a global world, our Hawaiian Africana youth in particular, and all young people should not be without historical cultural assets learning about underrepresented stories that serve as anchors in reviving our sense of community and our nation.

Ernest Golden, was 19 years old when he arrived in Hawaii as a civilian Department of Defense worker in February 1943, (he is 96 years old and lives in Laie, Hawaii) is a living testament, witness, observed history first-hand the Navy’s discriminatory practices and lived in segregated housing. As a community of stakeholders, it’s of utmost important that this cultural space be preserved for future generations to understand the past of each other’s cultural heritage. This Place Matters (Quonset Hut 33), ‘History Happen Here,’ the intangible cultural heritage is connected to past living conditions in the local community during WWII at Pearl Harbor. Concomitant with the tangible elements of the structure, there are profitable intangible gains in social capital that enhance pride and mutual respects for cultural diversity in the community.

The parcel of land in ahupu’ua Waiawa Gulch was given to the State of Hawaii in a land swap in the 1990s from the Department of Navy. There were dozens of Quonset huts on the site at the time. The site is used as a community education program in Oahu Urban Garden Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources
8. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


18. Franzen, David, *Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Quonset Hut Type 2* – HABS No. HI-279E. Photographs, September 6, 1995.


   [http://worldhistoryconnected.press.illinois.edu/cgi-bin/printpage.cgi](http://worldhistoryconnected.press.illinois.edu/cgi-bin/printpage.cgi).


30. National Archives WWII Diaries & Other Operational Records & Histories compiled ca 01/01/1942 to ca 06/01/46 declassified Record #38 Roll: 2102.


34. NSD Pearl Harbor Letter P16-1/NT4-9, A-1/ND14 (130983AA), From Commander, NYPearl, To ComFourteen. Subject: Naval Barracks, Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor Establishment, Ref. (a) CO RecSta Pearl Memorandum to Commander NYPearl dated 15, January 1944 explaining the Commanding Officer’s duty in regards to enlisted men’s barracks of colored men of the CB battalions and the colored men of the Base companies, establishment of a movie theater for all the colored people in the Aiea Naval Barracks. Memorandum dated January 7, 1944.

40. U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Carrier Moorings V1, V2, V3, V4 – HAER NO. HI 95.
42. U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Enlisted Men’s Barracks, HABS No. HI-553.
44. The Messenger, Pearl Harbor Newspaper, 1944.

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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 #
[ ] recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

[ ] State Historic Preservation Office

[ ] Other State agency
9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 29

Quonset Hut 33 – Oahu Urban Garden Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: 
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

2. Latitude:  Longitude: 
3. Latitude:  Longitude: 
4. Latitude:  Longitude: 

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927  or  [ ] NAD 1983
2. Zone:  Easting:  Northing:
3. Zone:  Easting:  Northing:
4. Zone:  Easting:  Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Quonset Hut 33 area in the Oahu Urban Garden, University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources – approximately one-half acre (nomination)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The justification for the boundary is a visual estimate that encompasses the rubbish area surrounding the structure site.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Deloris Guttmann, Historian/President
organization: African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawaii
street & number: 1311 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 203, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
city or town: Honolulu state: Hawaii zip code:96814
e-mail: aadcch@aadcch.org
telephone: 808-597-1341
date: June 5,2018

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. See Continuation Pages

Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. See Continuation Pages

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Quonset Hut 33 – Oahu Urban Garden Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources, Hawaii.

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log  See Continuation Pages

Name of Property: Oahu Urban Garden Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources, Hawaii

City or Vicinity: Waiawa Gulch ahupu‘ua in Pearl City, Hawaii

County: Oahu  State: Hawaii

Photographers: Carroll Cox, Jeffrey Dodge, David Franzen, Deloris Guttman


Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: See Continuation Pages.

1 of ___.

No Owner Information Section
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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Problems with the form?

Please contact Jeff Joeckel
Jeff_joeckel@nps.gov
202-354-2225
Fig. 1 Quonset Hut in the Urban Garden, University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture (inside view)
Fig. 2 - Quonset Hut in the Oahu Urban Garden, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources (outside view).
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page ____

Page 3

Fig. 3 Quonset Hut 33 in Oahu Urban Garden Center front view).
Fig. 4 - Navy men assembling a Quonset Hut - Bottom: Manana Storage Area of Quonset Hut
Fig. 5a – Quonset Hut being assembled in the Waiawa Gulch consist of buildings in a semi-urban Industrial setting.

Fig. 5b – Quonset Hut 33 back view in Oahu Urban Garden – Photo by Carroll Cox
Fig. 6 – Quonset Huts photo from the Navy Banner News 1943.
Fig. 7 - Pearl Harbor Naval Supply Center, African American stevedore laborer in Waiawa Gulch

Fig. 7a – 1320 Construction Battalion on Oahu

Fig. 7b – Construction Battalion laborers
Fig. 8 – Google Map View of Oahu Urban Garden Center – Photo by Sara Collins
Fig. 9 - Map of Naval Aviation Supply Depot Area
Fig. 10 - Oahu Urban Garden Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa College of Tropical Agriculture Plat Map
Fig. 11 – USGS Map
Fig. 12 – Waiawa Naval Bridge and the Oahu Urban Garden Center, Aerial View
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7    Page ____

Fig. 13 – Quonset Hut 33 Inside window view Oahu Urban Garden Center – Photo by Carroll Cox
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS
HABS No. HI-553
(Page 15)

Fig. 3: Partial 1957 Area Map
(Pearl Harbor Region Master Shore Station Development Plan, CINPAC COMPLEX, 1957)

Fig. 14 - Navy Public Work Center
Fig. 15 – Naval Aviation Depot Personnel Camp
City Has New Housing for Supply Men

New civilian housing has been opened in the Pearl Harbor area. The new housing is located in the hills beyond Pearl City within fifteen minutes riding time of the Navy Yard. The men will be furnished by the War Department, and will be

Fig. 16 – Navy Banner Newspaper Article February 1943
New Housing For Supply Men

Another new civilian housing area has been opened in the Pearl Harbor vicinity.

Called the Wiawa Civilian Men's Dormitories, the new housing is located in the hills beyond Pearl City, within fifteen minutes riding distance of the Navy Yard.

The area will be operated by the Naval Supply Depot, and will be open to all men working for NSD, with preference given to these employees who work closest to the dormitories.

All NSD workers now living in CHA III are eligible for quarters in the new housing. At present.
Figure 18 – Navy Banner Newspaper Photo 1943
Fig. 19 – Waiawa Gulch Map
Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Page 20

Fig. 20 – African American Construction Battalion – Navy Banner Newspaper 1943