Naval Operating Base
Dutch Harbor
and
Fort Mears
Unalaska Island, Alaska
The Aleutian Islands have always been stepping stones between the Asian and North American continents. During World War II the islands were a battleground between Japanese and Allied forces. Pivotal to the defense of the chain were the military bases at Dutch Harbor-Unalaska, largest of the early Aleutian bases, key to the naval support of Russia via the "back door," and site of a Japanese bombing attack June 3 and 4, 1942.

The bases at Dutch Harbor-Unalaska had been abandoned and derelict by the 1980s when the Corps of Engineers were charged with the responsibility of removing debris left at former military bases in Alaska. At the same time, the National Park Service completed an inventory of significant World War II sites. On February 4, 1985 the Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears, U. S. Army was designated a National Historic Landmark. Earlier, in 1984, the twin forces of preservation and removal met to solve the seemingly overwhelming problem of preserving some component of the extensive historic site while ensuring the life safety of residents and visitors. After conferences with the State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service, the Corps of Engineers signed a Memorandum of Agreement to provide funding for an Historic American Buildings Survey project prior to demolition of substantial numbers of derelict buildings. The HABS project would achieve "preservation through documentation" of those sites and structures determined a hazard and to be removed.

The Alaska Regional Office of the National Park Service directed HABS field teams in November, 1984, and the summers of 1985 and 1986 in order to record the historic structures left from the military buildup at Dutch Harbor-Unalaska. Photographs,
architectural drawings, and written historical data were completed to preserve information about the landmark. The results of this work are presented, in part, here.

The project was greatly assisted by the community of Dutch Harbor-Unalaska. Residents Ray Hudson and Henry Swanson shared their information about the history of the area. The City of Unalaska, through city manager Nancy Gross, provided assistance from the use of city files to the simple but important things like the use of the blue print machine, the kind of help that only someone working in an isolated Alaska town can appreciate. Thanks also to the Uunalashka Corporation, owners of a majority of the buildings, who allowed access when needed. And a special thanks to Robert Mutch and the Unalaska public school for providing work space and use of the school's office. Many other individuals in the small towns of Unalaska and Dutch Harbor helped the field team. Thanks to them.

Thanks also to the Washington office of HABS/HAER, Robert Kapsch, Chief, with a special thanks to Kim Hoagland; Leslie Starr Hart, Chief of the Division of Cultural Resources, and her staff; State Historic Preservation Officer Judy Bittner and her staff, especially Paul Chattey; and the Corps of Engineers' Defense Environmental Restoration Program. Thanks also to "T."

The "clean-up" of Dutch Harbor has been completed. The majority of buildings have been removed. The Historic American Buildings Survey, Alaska Region transmitted to the Washington, D. C. Office of HABS the Dutch Harbor project drawings, photographs, and history for transmittal to the Library of Congress. The record is now available to researchers at the Library of Congress.

S. M. F.
R. L. S. S.
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NAVAL OPERATING BASE
DUTCH HARBOR
and
FORT MEARS
Unalaska Island, Alaska

Historic American Buildings Survey
Recording Project Report

Prepared by
McDermott, Faulkner

National Park Service
Alaska Region
Anchorage, 1987
Cover: Barracks, Margaret Bay Cantonment, November 1984.


All historic photographs courtesy National Archives, unless otherwise noted. All recent photographs by Jet Lowe, National Park Service, unless otherwise noted.

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HABS Recording Team:

Robert L. S. Spude, Project Supervisor
David E. Snow, Project Historical Architect

Sandra McDermott Faulkner, Historian
Erwin T. Thompson, Historian
John T. "Jet" Lowe, III, Photographer
John Burns, Architect
Robie Lang, Historian
Colt Denfield, Historian
Carey Feierabend, HABS Architect
Cliff Goodhart, HABS Architect
Brian Bartholomew, HABS Architect,
Alfonso Narvaez, HABS Architect
Ken Martin, HABS Architect
Beth Miller, Historian
Larry Hunter, HABS Architect
Lois Hull, Program Assistant
Rene Speare, Secretary
THE EVENT:

Historical Overview
Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor
and
Fort Mears
Unalaska Island, Alaska

by
Erwin N. Thompson
Harbor and the village of Unalaska, 1934.
When Soviet captains put in to Unalaska Island during World War II for repairs and fuel, they were repeating the activities of their forefathers who came to the rugged, storm-battered, and beautiful island 200 years earlier. Capt. Vitus Bering probably sighted Unalaska, the largest island in the Eastern Aleutians, in 1741, and its existence was firmly recorded in 1759. The island's excellent harbor quickly drew the attention of Russian pilots. The Aleuts, however, resisted the heavy-handed newcomers and, in 1762, destroyed a Russian merchant ship and her crew. The Russians retaliated and the fur trader, Capt. Stepan Glotov (Glotov the Destroyer), is credited with breaking the Aleuts' resistance. About 1765, Glotov established a permanent settlement at Iliuliuk in spacious Unalaska Bay.

In 1778, the British explorer, Capt. James Cook, visited Unalaska, thus giving it its place name "English Bay." Cook's arrival marked the beginning of Russian, British, Spanish, and American competition for domination in the North Pacific and its lucrative fur trade.

Russian influence continued to grow among the less than 2,000 Aleuts on the island as the eighteenth century drew to a close. In 1791, Grigori I. Shelikov from Kodiak founded the Unalaska Company. A company executive, Nikolai P. Rezanov, visited the settlement in 1805. He called it Sukiasia, or Harmony, and said its affairs were in good order. He noted the storehouses, barracks, smithy, locksmith's shop, and gardens. Rezanov is credited for importing spruce trees from Sitka and
planting them on Amakan Island in the bay. This Sitka Spruce Plantation continues to thrive. In 1824, a Russian Orthodox priest, Ivan Veniaminov, arrived on Unalaska. He was in charge of both the Fox and Pribilof Islands. The following year, the Church of the Holy Ascension of Christ was erected. Aleut converts painted its icons. A house for the bishop, erected in 1882 during the American period, also remains.  

Toward the end of the Russian period, P. A. Tikhmenev wrote a history of the Russian-American Company. He described Unalaska Bay as the best refuge for ships in this part of the country:

A company establishment, Port Iliuliuk, is located on a cape in Kapitanskaia Bay. The manager of the island lives there, as well as about 102 natives; Port Iliuliuk also has a church, employing seven men and four women. About 368 Aleuts live in a village called Imagia at the entrance to Kapitanskaia Bay. On the west shore of Unalashka Island, there are Aleutian villages at Makushin Bay near Cape Kovrzhoka [Kovrzhka] and at Kashigin [Kashega] Bay. There are about 60 inhabitants in the first village and about 110 in the second.  

Following the United States' purchase of Alaska in 1867, Unalaska, particularly Dutch Harbor on Amakanak Island, continued to be the most important port in the Aleutians. Gold seekers who attempted to reach the Klondike by way of the Yukon River came through the port, since Unimak Pass to the east of Unalaska was the first good passage west of the Alaskan mainland from the Pacific to the Bering Sea. They were closely followed by adventurers who
Dutch Harbor, 1898. Steamboats for Yukon River under construction.

Courtesy: Presbyterian Historical Society
pursued the dream of gold at Nome. In addition to provisioning miners, Unalaska serviced whaling and fishing vessels bound for the Bering Sea. It also was a distribution point for fox hunters in the Aleutians.

Steamship Conemaugh, 1898, on San Francisco to Unalaska run.
Courtesy: Presbyterian Historical Society
Naval Radio Station, Dutch Harbor, 1929.
The U.S. Navy first became interested in Dutch Harbor at Amaknak Island in 1902, when a presidential executive order set aside 23 acres for use as a coaling station. This scheme was never realized and the Navy did not come to Amaknak until 1911, when it established a radio communication station. Personnel were first housed in a frame building; but a handsome brick structure—the only brick structure in all the Aleutians—became the permanent quarters well before World War II. The Navy established an aerology station at Dutch Harbor in July 1939. In October 1940, a naval medical detachment and a detachment of the Marine Defense Force (four officers and 101 enlisted) arrived, occupying the new 125-man Marine barracks. By early 1941, the Marines were reduced to a strength of forty-six personnel with the mission of providing guard for the naval installations. Armament consisted of machine guns and four 155mm guns on Panama mounts. Across Iliuliuk Bay, in Unalaska village, the U. S. Coast Guard maintained a station consisting of a sixty-man bunkhouse, administration building, small seaplane hangar, and shops.5

Back in 1922, the United States and Japan reached an agreement wherein Japan promised not to construct defenses in its newly-acquired mandate of Micronesia, and the United States agreed not to fortify the Aleutians or any Pacific Islands west of Hawaii.

During the 1930s, however, Japan embarked on a policy of expansion in eastern Asia by invading Manchuria, then a part of China. In 1935, she
New recreation hall under construction, 30 October 1942.
closed Micronesia to outsiders and it was generally believed that the islands were being fortified. Although, the 1922 agreement expired in 1936, the United States did not look to its Pacific defenses beyond Hawaii until 1938. That year, Congress directed the U.S. Navy to appoint a board of officers to investigate the need for additional bases in the Pacific. The board, chaired by Rear Admiral A.J. Hepburn, recommended the establishment of seaplane and submarine bases at Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Midway, and Wake; and patrol plane bases at Sitka and Oahu. In 1939, Congress approved the recommendations.6

A civilian contractor, Siems Drake Puget Sound, began construction of the naval facilities at Dutch Harbor in July 1940.7 Inasmuch as the U.S. Army had the assigned mission of providing for the defense of naval installations, the decision was made that the Navy's contractor would construct the army facilities as well. At first, it was thought that Amaknak Island, only 4.3 miles in length, did not possess sufficient level land for both bases, but a reconsideration resulted in the army base being erected at Margaret Bay south of Dutch Harbor.

At Dutch Harbor, the Naval Section Base was commissioned in January 1941, and the Naval Air station that September. The first army troops arrived on Amaknak on May 8, 1941. Until their barracks were completed, these soldiers lived in the Marine Barracks, most of the original Marine detachment leaving Unalaska at this time. The troops noted the village of Unalaska on the main island, saying it had a population of 50 whites and 250 Aleuts. There was also a bawdy house having a population of one madam and five girls.8 On
Raising the colors for the first time at the commissioning of Naval Air Station Dutch Harbor, 1 September 1941.
September 10, 1941, the army post was named Fort Mears in honor of Col. Frederick J. Mears, who had been instrumental in surveying and building The Alaska Railroad earlier in the century.
Headquarters Area, Dutch Harbor, 23 March 1942. Powerhouse and airfield under construction beyond USS Northwestern at dock.
DUTCH HARBOR, U.S. NAVY

In 1940, the Northern Commercial Company owned 127 acres at Dutch Harbor where it had a dock, oil tanks, and a water system. The remainder of Amaknak was public domain. The Navy purchased the company's interests for $78,973. The Navy's contractor, Siems Drake Puget Sound, took over an old steamer, the 3,000-ton S.S. Northwestern, that had beached adjacent to the dock during a storm, and modified it to serve as a barracks for civilian construction workers.9 Work on the naval facilities began in July of that year and continued through 1944. In January 1941, a Naval Section Base was commissioned, followed by the Naval Air Station on September 1.

Two concrete seaplane ramps, one north of the Dutch Harbor dock and the other across the island on Unalaska Bay, and a concrete parking area were completed. A 5,000-foot water runway for PBY patrol planes (Catalinas) was marked off in Iliuliuk Bay. Other early structures at the naval air station included a semipermanent, steel-frame, Kodiak-type hangar (now gone), repair shop, and ammunition storage. Housing, administrative, fueling, and recreational facilities, all of frame construction, were erected at Dutch Harbor. A second pier, at the foot of Mt. Ballyhoo in Dutch Harbor, was completed in March 1942. In May 1942, the Navy approved construction of a small runway near the seaplane hangar for the emergency use of fighters--so small that arresting and catapult gear, similar to an aircraft carrier's, was installed.10 When the Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor in June 1942, work was underway on carving a gravel runway, 500 feet by 4,358 feet, along the south
foot of Mount Ballyhoo. The first plane landing occurred on July 3, 1942. This runway, subject to severe crosswinds, continues to serve commercial aircraft. Also, constructed were several aircraft revetments along the north side of the new runway and a permanent, blast-pen-type hangar, 115 feet by 310 feet, the latter completed in late summer, 1943.

Summer of 1942 saw the beginning of work on an antisubmarine net and boom depot, marine railroad and shops, aerology building, air operations building, fire station, and several warehouses. The original construction scheme called for the building of a number of cottages for naval family housing. Although the cottages were built, the coming of war prohibited families from coming to Unalaska and the houses served as officers' quarters.

Naval facilities continued to expand until January 1, 1943, when the Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base was commissioned. Its components were the air station, submarine base, Marine Barracks, radio station, section base, fueling depot on nearby Akutan Island, and other naval shore activities. The 250-ton marine railroad, a 3,000-ton floating dry dock, floating dry dock, ammunition storage facilities, and ship repair shops also served the fleet. A huge bombproof structure housed the main powerplant.

By the time the naval base was completed in 1944, additional facilities included seventeen office buildings, a 200-bed hospital, net depot, and a facility for provisioning fleet units. A total of seven docks were in operation: Dutch Harbor dock, 50 feet by 500 feet, purchased in 1940; advance
base depot dock, 58 feet by 575 feet; Ballyhoo dock, 60 feet by 900 feet, built in 1942; fuel oil dock, 50 feet by 500 feet; YP dock, 60 feet by 240 feet; submarine base dock; and several small boat and finger piers. Housing, messing, and recreation facilities were completed for 281 officers and 5,444 enlisted men. The total estimated cost for Naval Operating Base, Dutch Harbor was $44 million.\textsuperscript{13}

In the fall of 1942, the first of several naval construction battalions (Seabees) arrived at Unalaska to take over gradually all construction work at both Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears from the civilian contractor. The records of one of these, the 21st Naval Construction Battalion, between October 1942 and December 1943 give an indication of the varied tasks assigned:

Building five concrete fuel oil tanks  
Assembling submarine nets  
Building power plant for submarine batteries  
Constructing five miles of road  
Building two wooden and one concrete hangars  
Constructing four gun emplacements and a concrete command post on Hill 400  
Constructing a 500-man cantonment on Hog Island  
Building 15 ammunition storage magazines at Dutch Harbor  
Building the marine railroad and a small boat harbor  
Working on concrete blast-pen hangars  
Building 8 magazines on Amaknak for the Army  
Constructing wood-frame theater for Army, 56 by 1450 feet  
Constructing a tunnel at Rocky Point\textsuperscript{14}
Russian ships in Unalaska Bay, August 1945.
An unusual accomplishment of the Seabees was the salvage of the *Northwestern*. The Japanese bombed the barracks ship and set it on fire in 1942. The burned hulk lay on the beach at Dutch Harbor serving no useful purpose. The Seabees set to and made her seaworthy. The Navy had the vessel towed to Seattle where she was cut up, yielding 2,7000 tons of scrap steel. (Today, the bow of a sunken ship sticks up from the water at the head of Captains Bay. Many residents of Unalaska believe this to be the *Northwestern*.)¹⁵

When Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union got into full swing, Soviet ships traveling from Siberian ports to the United States sailed through Unimak Pass east of Dutch Harbor. Eastbound ships were required to enter the harbor where they picked up recognition signals and were boarded and interviewed. They also received fuel (coal and oil) and underwent any necessary repairs. By the fall of 1942, this traffic had become so heavy that the U.S. Navy decided to build a fueling station on nearby Akutan Island. An abandoned whaling station was selected and Soviet ships were using the new facility in November, although much construction lay ahead. Oil tanks were erected, coal yards constructed, and the pier rehabilitated. U.S. Naval Fueling Station Akutan remained in operation until April 1945, when it was decommissioned and Soviet ships again put into Dutch Harbor.¹⁶

Throughout the war, the Navy operated the ferry that ran between Amaknak Island and Unalaska. The area containing the ferry slip on Amaknak was known as Agnes Beach. A Seabee construction report listed the several facilities built there: two pile bent piers, 16 by 80 feet; three float piers, 16 by 60 feet; a barge dock, 30 by 50 feet; four quonset
Officers of a Russian submarine, 24 October 1942.
huts; barge and ferry slips, 35 by 100 feet; and two warehouses. Today, a modern steel bridge spans the channel. 1

As World War II drew to a close, activity decreased at Dutch Harbor. The submarine facility was decommissioned in May 1945, and the air station was reduced to a naval air facility in June. The last naval personnel left Dutch Harbor in 1947, and the naval operating base was decommissioned at that time.

U.S. Navy turning American vessels over to the Soviets, June 1945.
FORT MMEARS, U.S. ARMY

Because Siems Drake Puget Sound had already begun construction of naval facilities on Amaknak Island, the Navy let a contract to the firm in January 1941 to construct the army defense installations which consisted of principally an infantry garrison and coastal artillery positions. The garrison complex at Margaret Bay was mobilization type in design. This consisted of wood frame buildings closely spaced, the barracks having two stories and the administrative, recreational, warehouse, and mess structures being one story. During World War II, this type of construction, designed for large cantonments in rear areas, was found at army posts throughout the United States. Mobilization type was probably chosen for Fort Mears because the small amount of land available had to provide quarters for 393 officers and 9,729 enlisted men. The cost was originally estimated at $12 million.\(^\text{18}\)

The initial army garrison arrived on Amaknak on May 8, 1941, and occupied the Marine Barracks at Dutch Harbor. Twelve days later, Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Command with headquarters at San Francisco, arrived at Unalaska on a tour of inspection. A week later, the troops moved into their new quarters, the installation then known simply as "U.S. Army Troops," Unalaska. Although the United States was at peace, the troops received their first alert on July 4, 1941, when it seemed that the Russian front was about to collapse and Germany would be in a position to march through Siberia. The army garrison by that time had grown to 225 officers and 5,200 enlisted men.\(^\text{19}\)
Along with the infantry garrison, coastal and antiaircraft batteries were established at Unalaska. On Amaknak, coastal defenses were established at Ulakta Head (Eagles' Nest) at the north end of the island and at Hill 400 (Bunker Hill or Little South America) at the south end. The installations at Ulakta Head were eventually named Fort Schwatka. They consisted of a battery of two 8-inch coastal guns supported by three artillery fire control stations; a battery of two 90mm antiaircraft boat (and antiaircraft) guns; a 3-inch antiaircraft battery; an underground plotting-spotting-switchboard building; and ten concrete or steel ammunition magazines. A combination harbor entrance control post defense command post was also constructed (HECP-HDCP); it was jointly operated by the Army and the Navy. On Hill 400 a battery of four 155mm guns were emplaced on Panama mounts. Nearby were a two-story, concrete artillery fire control station, a wood frame fire control station, and nine steel magazines of various sizes.20

At Summer Bay (Humpy Cove), eventually named Fort Brumback, on Unalaska Island, a battery of four 155mm guns on Panama mounts were emplaced, together with twelve steel magazines, a two-story concrete fire control station, and a second coastal defense installation on Unalaska, Fort Leonard, was erected at Eider Point on the west side of Unalaska Bay.

It consisted of a battery of two 6-inch guns with three fire control stations, a radar set, and eight magazines; and a 90mm gun battery having a fire control station, magazine, and 60-inch searchlight.21
On tiny Hog Island, west of Amaknak, a 3-inch antiaircraft gun battery was mounted to protect a naval radio range station already installed there. Other 3-inch batteries were installed at several locations in the vicinity of Unalaska Bay. A difficult construction project was the building of an aircraft warning station at Cape Winslow. Although less than fifteen miles from Dutch Harbor, the cape could be reached only by sea. Begun in the spring of 1942, the station was not completed until that fall, well after the Japanese air raids. Its facilities included a small dock, 1,200-foot tramway, 2.5 miles of road, housing and utilities for fifty men, and the radar installation. Much later, in 1944, another aircraft warning station was built on Tigalda Island, sixty miles east of Unalaska. It, too, had a garrison of fifty men.22

While construction of coastal and antiaircraft defenses was underway, the Army turned its attention to land defense. The most likely overland approach to Unalaska Bay was from the east where an enemy force could land along Beaver Inlet, cross low passes in the mountains, then drop down Unalaska Valley. To guard against a surprise landing in the east, three infantry outposts were constructed in the vicinity of Beaver Inlet in January 1942: Fishermans Point at English Bay, Agamgik Bay, and Ugadaga. Another potential approach was through Makushin Bay southwest of Unalaska Bay. Here the infantry established an outpost in Mukushin Village. In April, every individual at Fort Mears was ordered to construct a slit trench. Also, the Army had two-foot-thick, concrete pillboxes installed at every road junction, a few of which remain.
Progress on Command Hill, 27 June 1942.
Following the Japanese raids in June 1942, the tempo of construction increased. The belief was prevalent that Japan would invade Unalaska before winter. Work began on a tactical road net running around Unalaska Bay from Morris Cove to Eider Point, with lateral roads linking up Summer Run, Unalaska Valley, and Pyramid Valley. To further the land defenses, the Iron Ring was established. It consisted of a semicircle of infantry positions along the ridges and peaks from Captains Bay to Summer Bay. The line passed through Pyramid Peak, Lookout Mountain, Sugarloaf Mountain, Raven Peak, Razorback, Ghost Ridge, Gateway Peak, Mount Coxcomb, and the low hills above Summer Bay. At Ugadaga Bay, the infantry outpost was reinforced with three batteries of 105mm field pieces and an antiaircraft battery of 20mm guns. A battery of 75mm guns was placed in Raven Pass, and another one at the west end of the runway at Dutch Harbor.

Fort Schwatka received a battery of two 155mm guns in addition to its other weapons. Several additional 3-inch antiaircraft gun batteries were installed, including sites on Artillery Hill and on the southern edge of Fort Mears. The peak of army construction came in June 1942, when there was a total of 1,655 contract employees and troop laborers involved. Fort Mears reached its peak strength on October 20, 1942, with 9,976 officers and men on its morning report.

Well before that date, it had become evident that Amaknak Island was not large enough for both Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears. The Army had filled the last available space at Mears with a complex of quonset huts south of the frame buildings. The coast artillery had moved into a permanent garrison in the saddle between Ulakta Head and Mount
Bulldup in Unalaska Valley, protecting back door to Dutch Harbor, 1942.
of quonset huts had been completed east of the village on June 1, 1942. Still, Amaknak was near the bursting point. Finally, on August 11, 1942, the Army decided to turn Fort Mears over to the Navy and the latter agreed to have its Seabees construct new facilities for the Army on Unalaska. Construction took time, and the last of the army personnel did not leave Amaknak until March 1944. The new Fort Mears post headquarters was constructed on Valley View, a plateau 200 feet up Unalaska Ridge on the south side of Unalaska Valley. It consisted of two 2-story buildings for administration and command post operations, officers' quarters and mess, enlisted mess and cabanas for enlisted housing, and, on the edge of the plateau, a two-story quarters for the commanding general.

Pyramid Valley was chosen for a 500-bed army hospital, a dock, and housing for two infantry companies. In June 1943, when Fort Mears' strength was declining because of action farther west in the Aleutians, Pyramid Valley was abandoned except for the hospital. At Captains Bay, an army dock, warehouses, sheds and storage areas were completed in June 1943. The new dock was 760 feet in length and could handle two 5-fold ships simultaneously. This facility reflected Unalaska's new role as a supply base for installations farther west. By the time American troops invaded Attu on May 1943, Fort Mears' troop strength had declined to 6,600 personnel, of whom only one battalion was infantry.

In preparation for the invasion of Kiska in August 1943, a training area was established in a bowl 750 feet above the floor of Unalaska Valley and a switchback road was built to it. That summer, 1,000 casualties were trained there in techniques to
combat Aleutian terrain and climate. They formed a composite regiment that served as a floating reserve during the invasion. After the conclusion of the Aleutian Campaign, the camp was abandoned. Another school was established at Fort Mears in May 1944. Called the North Pacific Combat School, it gave instructions to infantry troops stationed in Alaska in amphibious, mountain, and muskeg combat techniques. Meanwhile, Fort Mears' troop strength continued to decline. The last figures available showed a garrison strength of 178 officers and 3,146 enlisted men on June 15, 1944.

From the records of the 51st Naval Construction Battalion, a general picture of the variety of construction the Seabees carried out for the Army from February 1943 to January 1944 emerges. The lists that follow are not complete.

Captains Bay Area

- barge dock, 30 by 40 feet
- dock and approach, 50 by 185 feet
- 2 transit sheds, 80.5 by 224 feet, concrete floors
- 3 cold storage plants, 20 by 160 feet
- 9 warehouses
- 250-man mess hall
- 56 cabanas
- power house
- commanding officer's quarters
- utilities
Short Cut Hill and Captains Bay Road Area

3 warehouses
magazine
Seabee Camp

Eider Point, Army Garrison No. 9

Magazine for plotting, switchboard, and power plant for gun battery
camouflage
quarters
access tunnel, 6 by 7.5 feet
6 magazines
power plant
2 searchlight shelters
2 concrete plugs for 90mm guns
dock

Pyramid Valley Hospital Area

dental building, 20 by 40 feet
morgue
2 surgery buildings
2 warehouses
patients' mess
12 wards, 20 by 80 feet
4 additional wards
45 cabanas
3 nurses' quarters (12 army nurses had arrived in Unalaska on September 29, 1941).
Ulakta Head-Mount Ballyhoo

2 warehouses, 20 by 60 feet administration building, 25 by 80 feet
16 quonsets
2 mess halls
2 8-inch gun emplacements
reinforced-concrete magazine, 87 by 104 feet
underground Harbor Defense Command Post-Harbor Entrance Control Post (HDCP-HECP) SCR 582 radar, 33 by 50 feet
steel harbor-defense radio station
observation tower, 10 feet
3 magazines
frame signal station 18 by 23 feet
2 searchlight shelters
frame battery commander's station

Erskine Point

6 quonsets
3 elephant, steel (searchlight?) shelters
frame and concrete harbor defense command post (HDCP)
radar

Cape Winslow

2 quonsets
4 elephant, steel shelters
harbor entrance command post (HECP)

Ugadaga Bay

2 quonsets
2 elephant, steel searchlight shelters
Humpy Cove/Fort Brumback/Army Garrison No. 6

2 elephant, steel magazines, 10 by 30 feet
4 155 mm gun mounts
battery commander's station
plotting room
8 magazines, multiplate, 26 by 30 feet
9 elephant, steel magazines, 10 by 10 feet
power plant

Second Priest Rock

3 quonsets
4 elephant, steel shelters Makushin Bay, Army Garrison No. 18 fill at dock

Hill 400, Army Garrison No. 8

frame dispensary, 35 by 100
2 quonset latrines, 16 by 36 feet
combination warehouse and recreation hall,
26 by 80
multiplate magazine, 26 by 30
tunnel, 8 by 8 by 35 feet
2 frame buildings, 20 by 60 feet

Chernofski Harbor, Unalaska. In 1941, the farthest west site in Alaska at which fighter aircraft were stationed was Kodiak Island. Dutch Harbor was 600 miles farther west, beyond the range of the fighters. The Army sent Capt. Benjamin B. Talley to Unalaska in September 1941 to scout a suitable location for an airfield. At Dutch Harbor he rented a fishing boat and visited Umnak Island, five miles west of Unalaska Island. Talley reported that Otter Point at the east end of Umnak was suited for an airfield. Engineer troops landed
AATC rifle target practice, Mt. Ballyhoo, 25 August 1943.
at Umnak in January 1942 to begin the construction of Fort Glenn and its two airfields, Cape and Berry. Because Otter Point possessed no bay or harbor suitable for the docking of ships, Chernofski Harbor near the west end of Unalaska was chosen to be Umnak's Harbor. At that time, the harbor had no facilities; supplies were unloaded from ships to barges and ferried to Otter Point. Eventually, Chernofski boasted a main pier, 72 by 402 feet, three barge docks, and a repair dock. At Otter Point, three barge docks and a tanker discharge facility were constructed. The existence of Fort Glenn was kept a secret, and when Japanese planes roared over Unalaska in June 1942, American fighters rose to meet them.28

By the summer of 1944, the war had moved far from Unalaska. Dutch Harbor continued to monitor Soviet ships and to dispatch air and sea patrols in the North Pacific. For Fort Mears, however, its original missions had been fulfilled. No longer was there a threat of an enemy attack. In August, the post was placed in a housekeeping status.29 On October 8, 1952, the Corps of Engineers announced that it had for disposal 232 surplus army-type buildings and 447.6 acres of fee-owned land on the Fort Mears Military Reservation.30
Track meet in headquarters area, 4 September 1944.
Chief Petty Officers' party, 1 October 1943.
Commanding Officers, Fort Mears

Col. E. C. Robertson. Oct. 9, 1943-Nov. 29, 1943
Col. Verne C. Shell. Apr. 18, 1944-Apr. 30, 1944
Col. A. L. Parmalee. May 1, 1944-?31

Nurses quarters, 8 December 1943.
4 JUNE 1942

ALEUTIAN CAMPAIGN MOVEMENTS 4 JUNE 1942

THE JAPANESE ZERO

JAPANESE ATTACK

At 8:30 A.M. on 4 June 1942, four Japanese bombers dropped fourteen bombs on the Hospital and Barracks, Fort Meade, destroying two barracks and three Quonset huts and damaging several other buildings. Two F105s were killed and as many were injured. A second flight passed harmlessly over Dutch Harbor but a third struck a大树, killing two men and destroying the crows of the Naval Radio Station Building. At 8:45 P.M. on 4 June, four Zero aircraft of the Japanese air group destroyed Dutch Harbor, destroying four new steel oil tanks, each containing thousands of barrels of fuel. The E.J. northeast of Dutch Harbor, and a hospital, an airplane hanger and the town of the U.S. hospital in Unalaska Island. A second flight caused no damage. A third attacked the naval station on the southern slope of Mount Ballyhoi, hitting a power sub-employment and killing four men. Over the course of two days the Japanese lost one fighter, one float plane, and five bombers. Although the naval airship itself was not apparently damaged, American aircraft losses amounted to two fighters, two bombers, and four flying boats; American casualties totaled 43.
THE JAPANESE ATTACKS, JUNE 3 AND 4, 1942

In the spring of 1942, the Japanese Imperial Navy prepared for a major strike against Midway with the goals of capturing that atoll and destroying the balance of the American Pacific Fleet. The plans called for a strike against the Aleutian Islands primarily as a diversionary action, but also the Aleutians would be an anchor in Japan's advanced line—a great arc reaching from the Aleutians, passing through Midway, and extending to New Guinea in the south. In addition, control of the Aleutians would prohibit the United States from establishing a bombing shuttle route to Siberia should the Soviet Union enter the Pacific War.  

The Japanese operations plan was issued on May 5, 1942. Vice Admiral Boshiro Hosogaya commanded the Northern Area Force with its vessels ranging from aircraft carriers to troop transports. Three task forces were assigned to the Northern Area Force:

Attu Occupation Force under Rear Admiral Sentaro Omori. One light cruiser, four destroyers, and two transports with 1,200 army troops. Mission: First, to occupy Adak temporarily, then to occupy Attu.

Kiska Occupation Force under Capt. Takeji Ono. One light cruiser, two destroyers, and one transport with 1,250 naval troops. Mission: To occupy Kiska.

Second Mobile Force under Rear Admiral Kakuji Kakuta. Two light carriers, Ryujo and Junyo, two heavy cruisers, one seaplane tender, and four destroyers. Mission: To strike Unalaska.
PBY being pulled up ramp, 11 November 1942.
from the air, then, to support the temporary occupation of Adak (which the Japanese erroneously believed the Americans had defended).

At the end of May, Japanese submarines reported sightings of American warships at Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, and southeast of Kodiak. All was set.33

Unknown to the Japanese, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's intelligence units at Pearl Harbor had broken major Japanese codes and had ferreted out the details of the coming attack. On May 17, 1942, Unalaska received word that the Japanese would attack the Aleutians sometime between June 1 and 10. American forces in the North Pacific included Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald's North Pacific Force (formerly, Task Force 8) composed of two heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, and four destroyers. (Theobald and his ships took position south of Kodiak, far from the action and out of contact with his other forces because of the need for radio silence.) Also, under Theobald were Task Group 8.2, Surface Reconnaissance Force, which consisted of small vessels including five U.S. Coast Guard cutters; Task Group 8.4, nine destroyers of which at least five were in Makushin Bay, Unalaska; and Task Group 8.5, six submarines. The seaplane tender Gillis was stationed at Dutch Harbor as were two old destroyers, Talbot and King, submarine S-27, Coast Guard cutter Onondaga, and two army transports, President Fillmore and Morlen. Under Capt. Leslie E. Gehres, USN, eight radar-equipped PBY (Catalinas) patrol planes operated out of Dutch Harbor. Daily search flights began on May 26. The Army Air Force had reinforced its two secret bases, Fort Randall at Cold Bay (six medium bombers and sixteen fighters) and Fort Glenn on Umnak (one heavy bomber, six medium bombers, and
Margaret Bay Cantonment, Fort Mears, following Japanese attack.
3 June 1942.
seventeen fighters). Additional army and navy aircraft were stationed at Kodiak and Anchorage. Ground forces included 6,000 army troops at Fort Mears and 639 sailors and Marines at Dutch Harbor. On June 2, a naval patrol plane spotted a Japanese fleet 400 miles south of Kiska.34

At 2:43 a.m., June 3, 1942, Admiral Kakuta's Second Mobile Force stood 180 miles southwest of Unalaska. Despite a heavy fog and nasty seas, Ryujo launched eleven bombers and six fighters, and Junyo launched fifteen bombers and thirteen fighters. One of Ryujo's bombers crashed into the sea and all of Junyo's aircraft were forced to return to the carrier, unable to locate Unalaska because of the weather. At 5:40 a.m., seaplane tender Gillis' radar detected the approaching Japanese planes. Immediately, all vessels at Dutch Harbor weighed anchors and stood out, but were still in Unalaska Bay when the first enemy planes arrived. Five minutes later, the Japanese, finding an opening in the clouds, began bombing and strafing Fort Mears and Dutch Harbor. At 5:50 a.m., four Japanese bombers dropped fourteen bombs on Fort Mears, destroying two barracks and three quonset huts and damaging several other buildings, including the hospital. About 25 men were killed and an equal number wounded. A second flight of bombers caused no damage, but a third flight of three aircraft damaged the naval radio station and demolished a quonset, killing a sailor and an army truck driver. Meanwhile, the Japanese fighters strafed likely targets, including a PBY on the water. The American ships joined the shore batteries in delivering antiaircraft fire and resulting in knocking down one enemy plane and damaging another. Alerted, P-40 fighters from Fort Randall rushed to Unalaska, only to arrive ten minutes after the last
Marines on alert between attacks, 3 June 1942.
USS Northwestern and Siemens Drake warehouse burning.
Bomb damage at Dutch Harbor.
Japanese had left. Faulty radio communications with Fort Glenn forbade that base from learning of the attack until too late.

The Japanese planes spotted five American destroyers in Makushin Bay and, at 9:00 a.m., Admiral Kakuta launched a second strike. Fog, however, protected the ships and the weather forced most of the planes to return to their carriers. Also, the Japanese cruisers launched their four seaplanes. The P-40s at Fort Glenn did discover these planes and attacked, destroying two. Again, fog concealed the Umnak field. Although the Japanese now knew the Americans had an airfield somewhere near Dutch Harbor, they did not discover it until the next day.

Meanwhile, navy patrol planes and army bombers searched the waters for the Japanese ships without much success. In the south, Admiral Nimitz was fully prepared to meet the Imperial Fleet off Midway on the morrow. At Unalaska the raid was over. The damage it caused was minimal. As a diversionary tactic it was a failure. The Japanese lack of success stemmed, in part, from Aleutian weather, a condition that would affect both nations in the months ahead. During the night of June 3 and 4, Admiral Kakuta steamed through the stormy sea toward Adak to allow his planes to support the landing on that island.35

June 4, 1942: During the stormy night of June 3 and 4, Admiral Kakuta led his carriers toward Adak. The heavy seas increased to the point that he decided to give up on Adak and to turn back to deliver a second raid on Unalaska. (Later, the Attu Occupation Force also cancelled its strike on Adak.) At 5:40 p.m. on June 4, American radar at
USS Northwestern and Siems Drake warehouse showing damage.
Unalaska picked up the approaching planes. At 6:00 p.m., ten Japanese fighters and eleven dive-bombers struck at Dutch Harbor. The principal damage was the destruction of four new, steel oil tanks, each containing 6,666 barrels of fuel. The barracks ship Northwestern was set on fire. Other bombs hit a warehouse and a hangar. A second flight of three horizontal bombers roared over the naval base at 6:21, all their bombs hitting the water. Four minutes later, five aircraft pounded the naval magazine area on the south foot of Mount Ballyhoo. One bomb hit a 20mm gun emplacement, killing four sailors.

On their return flight to their carriers, Junyo's planes encountered P-40s over Umnak and sighted the new airfield below. In the two days, the Japanese lost one fighter, one float plane, and five light bombers. American aircraft losses amounted to two fighters, one medium bomber, one heavy bomber, and four flying boats. Total American ground casualties amounted to 43 killed (33 Army, 8 Navy, 1 Marine, and 1 civilian) and 50 wounded.36

While the raids were in progress, American bombers and patrol planes spotted and attacked the Japanese ships. Although the aircraft delivered a few near misses, no hits were made on the enemy vessels. No sooner had the carriers recovered their aircraft, when Kakuta received a signal from Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet, whose great navy was suffering a disastrous defeat off Midway, canceling the Aleutian operations and ordering Kakuta south to rendezvous with the crippled force. A short time later, Yamamoto changed his mind and ordered the Attu and Kiska landings to proceed. Kakuta's ships retired to a
Japan.

The Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor created near hysteria in Alaska and a loud uproar in the United States where citizens regarded it as comparable to Pearl Harbor. American honor was insulted and revenge was demanded. The Japanese occupation of Attu and Kiska resulted, a year later, in the only land battle of World War II on the North American continent. The air raids on Unalaska accomplished nothing for the Japanese, but they did increase American resolve to get on with the war. Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears continued to perform their wartime missions.
Near the end of World War II, the Aleuts were allowed to return to their island home. The homecoming brought dismay. Military personnel had occupied some of the buildings, property and possessions were damaged or missing, some structures had been razed, and new buildings occupied once-empty lots. Moreover, the military restricted Aleut movement and activities in large parts of the community until the last of the Navy left in 1947. As it has been noted, the Army declared its land and structures surplus in 1952. About that time, commercial fishermen discovered Unalaska as a base of operations for the processing of halibut, salmon, and king crab. Growth in the king crab industry, especially, was rapid. By 1979, the National Marine Fisheries Service placed Unalaska at the head of the list of fishing ports in terms of money made and poundage taken—$97 million.

The City of Unalaska, which includes all of Amaknak Island as well as the original community, is the most populated of all the communities in Southwest Alaska. The city has a mayor, city manager, fire chief, and police chief. Its permanent population is about 600 which triples at the height of the seafood processing season. While most of the population is Caucasian, the Aleuts are the principal landlords. In 1971, the United States granted the Aleuts lands and money under the Native land-claims settlement. At Unalaska, the Aleuts formed the Ounalashka Native Corporation (more than 260 stockholders) which holds title to nearly all the private land on the main island and nearly all of Amaknak and its former military structures. The
Panorama from gun position on Command Post Hill, Summer 1985.
City of Unalaska is the proprietor of the Navy's giant wartime power plant and is restoring that structure to its original function. The Navy's airstrip is now paved and the State of Alaska operates the airport which is served by both commercial and charter air companies (the wind still blows at right angles). A handsome bridge now joins Amaknak to the main community.

Many of the military structures of World War II have already disappeared. Others, particularly on Amaknak, have deteriorated beyond recovery. Some, however, have been rehabilitated. The Navy's air operations building and aerology building served, until recently, as airline terminals. Many of the Navy's officers' quarters, now owned by the Ounalashka Corporation, have been refurbished as residences. The submarine base has been converted into an industrial area for the fishing industry. A smart motel and a shopping center now flourish adjacent to the marine railway. The Army's pier at Chernofski is used for the storage of commercial crab pots. Yet the evidence of World War II is much present. Gun emplacements, command posts, pillboxes, tunnels, trenches, and magazines continue to dot the landscape as reminders of the world at war.

2. Tikhmenev, pp. 88-89. Both the church and the residence were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. Veniaminov went on to become the Archbishop of Kamchatka, the Kurile, and Aleutian Islands. Later, he was the Metropolitan of Moscow. Dmytryshyn and Crownhart-Vaughan, pp. 53 and 129.

3. Tikhmenev, pp. 405-06.


5. Alaska Department, U.S. Army, *Draft of Official History, Alaska Department, 1944*, 2 vols., Record Group 338, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD, hereinafter cited as WNRC. The location(s) of the Marines artillery is not known. These weapons were turned over to the Army in 1941.


9. The following construction history identified dates whenever possible. Naval records often summarized construction feats without giving specific dates as to what was built when.

10. A similar situation caused the Navy to install such gear at Sitka.

11. Mount Ballyhoo, 1,640 feet, which forms the north end of Amaknak, is said to have been named by the novelist Jack London. This has not been verified. U.S. Navy, "War Diary, U.S. Naval Operating Base, Dutch Harbor, Alaska," September 10, 1941-December 31, 1945, 5 vols., U.S. Navy History Center, Washington Navy Yard, D.C., 1:83.


14. 21st Naval Construction Battalion, Records, Unalaska, Office of Command Historian, Naval Construction Center, Port Hueneme, CA. The first construction regiment in Seabee history was formed at Dutch Harbor, in September 1942.


17. 51st Naval Construction Battalion, Report, February 1943-January 1944, Unalaska, Records, Office of Command Historian, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, CA.


20. All these features on Hill 400 remain. Even the wooden fire control station is extant.


23. In 1943, this plan was modified so that the road ended at Wolf Head at the north end of Captains Bay. From there to Eider Point no road was constructed. But a road was planned to run along Unalaska Bay from Eider Point to Makushin Valley.

24. The Army's coastal defense troops remained on Amaknak, principally at Ulatka Head and Hill 400.


27. 51st Naval Construction Battalion, Report, February 1943--January 1944.
28. Alaska Department, "History of Fort Glenn," Alaska Department, RG 338, WNRC.


36. The Japanese shot down one P-40 fighter, killing its pilot, Lt. J.J. Cape. The army airfield on Umnak was named for him. Capt. George W. Thornbrough, flying a B-26 bomber from Cold Bay, made two unsuccessful runs on the Japanese ships. His plane crashed near Fort Randall after the second run. His name was given to Fort Randall's airfield. On June 4, a flight of B-17 bombers, using radar, bombed a target that turned out to be the Pribilof Islands. Two days later, a flight of P-38 fighters mistakenly attacked a Soviet freighter near Unalaska. See Carter and Mueller, Combat Chronology, pp. 18-19. U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, The Campaigns of the Pacific War, vol. 73 (Naval Analysis Division, 1946), p. 89. Craven and Cates, Plans, 1:466-69. Office of Naval Intelligence, Aleutians Campaign, pp. 6-8.

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BUILT IN 1945, THE AEROSYN OPERA-
TIONS BUILDING SERVED AS THE METEOR-
OLOGICAL STATION FOR THE SMALL AIR FV-
ILITY AND AS THE MAIN AIR TRAFFIC
TERMINAL. CONSTANT MONITORING OF UN-
CERTAIN WEATHER CONDITIONS WAS ESSEN-
TIAL TO THE SAFE OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT
IN THE ALAGIRAS ISLANDS. THE BUILDING
CONSISTS OF A TWO-STORY OCTAGONAL
FRAME, COME WITH TWO STAGE OF LIFE-
TIME CONSTRUCTION. IT HAS UNDERWENT
NO MAJOR STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS. THE
TERMINALIZED FLOOR IN THE LOBBY IS PLAN
WITH THE REGION OF THE MAIN AIR TRAF-
SPORT SERVICE. THE AEROSYN OPERA-
TIONS BUILDING HAS BEEN UTILIZED SINCE
1945 AS A TERMINAL FOR THE DUTCH HAN-
DEL COMMERCIAL AIRPORT.
The torpedo bomb sight & utility shop was built in 1942. The steel frame structure was equipped to provide facilities for loading onto aircraft, including a travelling overhead crane in the structure's central space. Bunker and storage of torpedo bomb sights, portable press, and optical devices also occupied the building. A lift for folding & moving machine was located in the tower. Two small one-story frame additions built before 1944 stand on the structure's south elevation. The torpedo bomb sight & utility shop deteriorated considerably since 1942, is currently used for storage by the city of Unalaska.
The torpedo assembly complex is comprised of two tunnels and two buildings located adjacent to the field and was utilized in the assembly and storage of torpedoes for use in air warfare. The complex is an example of torpedo assembly facilities which were widely constructed at American air stations in proximity to combat zones during World War II. In the site plan shown at left, the sequence of torpedo fabrication can be followed, beginning with the torpedo ship annex where the warheads were loaded with explosives. After being loaded, the warheads were joined with the torpedo bodies which were stored in the aviation supplies building. The completed torpedoes were then moved to the torpedo storage tunnel and stored on racks until deployed.

The torpedo shop annex is a reinforced concrete structure whose one-foot thick walls were designed to contain an explosion, should an accidental blast occur within the structure.
The Aviation Supplies Building, constructed in 1943 as part of the Torpedo Assembly Complex, consists of two levels: the bottom level, with its reinforced concrete floor, walls, and ceiling, functions as the Torpedo Assembly Workshop. The second level, whose walls and roof are of wood-frame construction, was used as a warehouse for supplies needed for the fabrication of the torpedoes after being loaded in the Torpedo Shop Area. The live war heads were joined with the bodies of the torpedoes which were stored in the Aviation Supplies Building. The completed torpedoes were then moved to the torpedo storage tunnel.
SOUTH ELEVATION

SECTION A-A

MATERIALS:
- ROOF: FIBERGLASS ROOFING ON SHEATHING ON 2'-6" PURLIN CRUSS SYSTEM
- WALL: 1/2" P.V.C. CELTICS ON 2'-6" STUDS
- FLOOR: 1'-6" CEDAR FLOORING ON S/T FLOORING ON 2'-6" JOISTS
- FOUNDATION: NOT DOCUMENTED.

The Air Operations Administration Building was built in 1943 to monitor and direct air traffic. It played an integral role in the operation of the naval air station at Dutch Harbor. The central cone is frame, and the walls are of lightweight construction. Minor alterations include the addition of two rooms to the north and east wings. After 1957, the building served as a terminal for the Dutch Harbor commercial airport until the opening of a new terminal in 1984.
Air Operations Administration Building, Airfield and Hangers.
PBYS on Airfield, 1942
Dutch Harbor Site Plan

AmaKnak Island, 1942

[Map of Dutch Harbor Site Plan with various labels and locations]
Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor with Margaret Bay Cantonment, Fort Mears at left. View to northwest 10 May 1942, which corresponds to site plan.
NAVAL OPERATING BASE
DUTCH HARBOR
and
FORT MEARS
Unalaska Island, Alaska

In response to Japan’s expansionist policy in eastern Asia during the thirties, the United States established a naval aviation shore facility at Dutch Harbor in 1942, encompassing all of Amaknak Island with the exception of 76.76 acres previously set aside as a naval radio station. Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor was commissioned in 1942 and comprised the naval air station, naval section base, Ilulissat submarine base, and a detachment of marines, and incorporated the naval radio station.

Fort Mears was established to defend the naval installation. Construction of garrison No. 1 at Mares tet Bay on Amaknak Island began in January 1941. When the initial army garrison arrived in May 1941, Fort Mears was known as “U.S. Army Troops, Unalaska.” In September 1944, Fort Mears was formally dedicated in honor of Col. Frederick Mears, an engineer instrumental in the construction of the Alaska Railroad. Troop strength at Fort Mears peaked at 10,000 personnel. As the number of troops increased, the army began transferring facilities and men to Unalaska Island, withdrawing from Amaknak and leaving that island to the navy in 1944, with the exception of the coastal defense batteries and joint command units.

In the spring of 1942, the Japanese Imperial Navy prepared to strike midway with the intention of destroying the American Pacific Fleet. The plans called for an attack against the Aleutians, both as a diversionary tactic and to prevent their use as a staging point for attacks on the Japanese mainland. On the 30th and 4th of June 1942, the Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor, killing 43 Americans, but not appreciably damaging the base. Japanese troops occupied Kiska and Attu, resulting one year later in the only land battle of World War II fought on North American soil. American invasion forces trained at Dutch Harbor as a diversion, the attack against the Aleutians was a failure—Japan’s disastrous defeat at Midway turned the tide of the war against Japan. In addition, the bombing of Dutch Harbor caused an uproar in the Lower 48 which strengthened American resolve to beat the Japanese and win the war.

The buildings at Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears, predominantly frame structures erected between 1941 and 1944, were built according to standard military construction plans. Utilitarian and functional, they display little concern for elements of style, reflecting the efficiency and speed with which they were erected. The Naval Operating Base was decommissioned and all personnel withdrawn in 1947. Fort Mears was declared surplus in 1952. Many of the buildings have been rehabs for civic, commercial, and residential use by civilians. The majority have been allowed to deteriorate and have been of no telltale in accordance with the defense environmental restoration program, conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Documentation of Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), a division of the National Park Service, in cooperation with the Alaska District, Corps of Engineers. The project was executed under the general direction of Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of HABS/HAER, and Roger Contor, Alaska Regional Director, National Park Service. Recording was carried out during the summer of 1985 by Robert Shipe, Project Director; Carey Feigl, Architectural Supervision; Brian D. Bartholomew, Cliff Goodhart, Lawrence Hunter, Kenneth Martin and Alfonso Narvaez, Architectural Technicians; Elizabeth Miller, Historian; John Lowe III, Photographer; and Dave Snow, Historical Architect.
THE BEER HALL IS A PHYSICAL EXAMPLE OF A STRUCTURE WITH A
RECREATIONAL USE, CONSTRUCTED TO FORTIFY MORALE,
AND REPRESENTS AN EFFORT TO PROVIDE REST AND RECREATION
FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL STATIONED ON THE ISO-
LATED BASINS OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. THE IN-
TERIOR OF THE BUILDING FEATURING AN ANCHOR AND NON-SLIP PAINTED ON THE
WALL OF THE BAR

MATERIALS NOTES: WOOD FRAME WITH WOOD SHINGLES ON WALL AND ROOF SUR-
FACES

FIELD NOTES AND MEASUREMENTS TAKEN BY JOHN A. BURKE AND ROBERT LANG, IN NOVEMBER, 1984
THE BUILDING, BUILT IN 1894 AND ORIGINALLY SERVED AS BARRACKS FOR MARINES, HOUSES. THE BUILDING WAS ORIGINALLY L-SHAPED IN PLAN. THE SOUTH WING WAS EXPANDED IN 1897 AND AT THE SAME TIME, A SMALL ADDITION PLACED ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDING. LATER, A NEW ENTRANCE TO THE BUILDING WAS ADDED TO A 2-STORY WING ADDED TO THE BUILDING. A BARRACKS ON THE FIRST FLOOR AND AN ADDITION FOR "ALUMNI SECURITY COMMAND." UPON COMPLETION, A SKYLIGHT OF WOOD PLANKS MADE THE FRAME STRUCTURE A UNIFIED APPEARANCE.

MATERIAL NOTES
ROOF/HULL: ENVELOPED IN 0.05 IN. GALVANIZED COLD ROLLED STEEL CONSTRUCTION CONSISTS OF PANELS CONNECTED BY TEA BONTS OF METAL RIBS. CONTINUOUS MONITOR ALONG ROOF HINGE.
FLOORING: TONGUE AND GROOVE ON 2 1/2" X 3 1/2" ANCHORS ON 3 1/2" X 3 1/2" BLOCKS.
FINISH: 6 1/2" X 8 1/2" WOOD PANELS.
Built in the fall of 1940, the Marine Barracks was the first building erected at Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor. The L-shaped frame structure, known as the Marine Barracks, Dutch Harbor, was operated as a semi-autonomous marine installation in cooperation with the naval base. The Marine Detachment gradually reduced in size as army and navy personnel transferred in May 1941. The Marine Barracks was converted to contract workers' use with a mess hall in the north wing, an open-air dormitory on the second floor, and the addition of three enclosed entrance porches on the east elevation. The structure served in that capacity until civilian contract personnel were transferred in October 1942, at which time the Buildings returned to its original use, a bakery was added to the north elevation in 1943. The Marine Barracks was renovated, and as much is slated for demolition in accordance with the Defense Environmental Restoration Program.
SECTION A-A
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

This frame warehouse was built in 1934. A portion of the second floor interior was remodeled in 1946 for use as a library. The building was raised in 1969 in accordance with the Defense Environmental Restoration Program conducted by the Corps of Engineers.

MATERIALS NOTES

WOOD:                    ROOF: 2 x 8" sheathing on 36" O.C. TONGUE & GROOVE
                       12" x 12" OSB. GUTTERS ON 36" O.C. TONGUE & GROOVE
                       8" x 8" RAFTER SASHES ON 36" O.C. TONGUE & GROOVE
                       8" x 8" RAFTERS ON 36" O.C. TONGUE & GROOVE

WALLS:                   12" x 12" OSB. GUTTERS ON 36" O.C. TONGUE & GROOVE
                       8" x 8" RAFTER SASHES ON 36" O.C. TONGUE & GROOVE
                       8" x 8" RAFTERS ON 36" O.C. TONGUE & GROOVE
                        36" O.C. TONGUE & GROOVE

EAST ELEVATION

SECTION A-A

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

0  10  20  25  30 FEET

0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10 METERS
THE CIVILIAN CONTRACTOR'S BARRACKS WAS ERECTED TO HOUSE THE EMPLOYEES OF WENNS GRACE PHASE SOUND. THE CONTRACTOR THAT UNDERTOOK NAVY AND ARMY CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE NAVAL AND ARMY BASES BETWEEN 1940 AND 1945. THE STRUCTURE PROVIDES A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF BARRACKS CONSTRUCTED FOR ENLISTED MEN ON NAVAL BASES THROUGHOUT THE US AND ITS TERRITORIES.

MATERIALS NOTES: WOOD FRAME WITH WOOD HORIZONTAL SIDING AND WOOD ROOF SHINGLES

FIELD NOTES AND MEASUREMENTS FOR THIS BUILDING WERE TAKEN BY DAVID SHOO AND ROBERT NOYES

03/04
1/25/2000

ON MICROFILM
NAVAL RADIO STATION

A 1912 EXECUTIVE ORDER SET ASIDE 78.73 ACRES OF LAND ON ANCHORAGE ISLAND IN KUCABKIN BAY TO SERVE AS A NAVAL WIRELESS STATION. THE SITE BECAME A NAVAL RADIO STATION IN 1930, AND WAS INCORPORATED INTO NAVAL OPERATING BASE DUTCH HARBOR IN 1942.

NAVAL RADIO STATION APARTMENT HOUSE


NAVAL RADIO STATION POWERHOUSE

BARRACKS
BUILT IN 1905, THIS BARRACKS IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MANY
SIMILAR UNITS CONSTRUCTED AT FORT NEREA. BARRACKS NO. 1, BARRACKS
BAY CANTONMENT, BOX-LIKE FRAME BLACKOUT SHUTTERS APPEAR ON EACH
WINDOW. THE PAVEMENT TO GROUND LEVEL, SANDING, A SHOWER ROOM
FOR LAUNDRY WAS ADDED TO THE FRONT PORCH IN 1913, AS ORDERED
BY A GENERAL, J. H. WATTS, COMMANDER, IN WINTER OF 1903.
NORMAND, FOLLOWING HIS INSPECTION TOUR IN MAY 1908.

ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"

SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"

BLACKOUT SHUTTERS CONSIST OF
A BOX-LIKE WOOD FRAME WITH
SIMPLEX GLASS INSIDE THE
UPPER TWO-THIRDS OF EACH
WINDOW. A SLIDING PANEL, SLID
IN UNDERNEATH, PREVENTING LIGHT
FROM ENTERING THE INTERIOR.
SURFACE OF EACH SHUTTER WAS
PAINTED BLACK.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 5'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 5'-0"
WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 5'/= 1'-0"

MATERIALS NOTES:

ROOF: Poured-in-place concrete slab on ground.
WALLS: Wood frame with 2x6 exterior, 1x4 interior sheathing.
FLOOR: 6"x6" concrete block and 4" poured concrete.
CEILING: 2x4" continuos concrete foundation walls with 2x4" vertical wood sheet. 

NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 5'/=1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 5'/=1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 5'/=1'-0"

SECTION A-A

SCALE: 5'/=1'-0"
Unalaska Bay and Mount Ballyhoo at right, 1939.
Ulakta Head, Mount Ballyhoo.

Battery Command Post.
The cliffs of Mount Ballyhoo.
Rocky Point Section Base, 1942
Unalaska Valley, Cabanas.

Demolished.
BUILT IN 1943, THE STOREAGE AT FORT WEAES GARRISON NUMBER TWO IS A COMPLEX OF FRAME STRUCTURES STANDING WITHIN THE PERIMETER OF A CIRCULAR FENCE TOPPED BY BARBED WIRE. THE SQUARE MICRO STORAGE TOWER IS COVERED IN MILLION MAJOR AND MINOR DOORS, AND FEATURES A WOOD DECK SET ON SIMPLE BRACKETS AT THE UPPER LEVEL. ABOVE, WINDOWS ON ALL FOUR WALLS PROVIDE A COMBINATION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE PERIMETER OF THE FENCE AS WELL AS THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE.

STORAGE TOWER

MATERIALS:
- ROOF: BITUMINOUS ROOFING ON 1/8" ON 1X4 STICKS
- WALLS: 5/8" THICK DIAGONALLY APPLIED SHEET ON 1X4 STICKS
- FLOORS: 1 1/4" T&B FLOORING ON 1X2 SUB FLOOR ON 2X6 JOISTS

STORAGE SITE PLAN (DRAWN 1/2 SCALE)
Pyramid Valley looking toward Hill 400 and Mount Ballyhoo.