



Fort Kamehameha

Fort Kamehameha was the oldest military area of what became Hickam Air Force Base. Its five coastal batteries were built between 1911 and 1920 as part of the defense of Pearl Harbor and Oahu. The Fort Kamehameha district also includes the original Officer's Row of houses built in 1916 and the Fort Kamehameha Chapel built in 1940.



Zero Crash Site

On 7 December 1941, one of the attacking aircraft, a Japanese Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 21 "Zero" was struck by ground fire and crashed at Fort Kamehameha. The aircraft was one of the first Japanese "Zeros" to fall into American hands during the onset of World War II.

Hawaii Air National Guard (HIANG)



Formed in 1946, the Hawaii Air National Guard (HIANG) continues to protect the Hawaiian Islands and provide humanitarian assistance for disaster relief. Since 1947 the HIANG has been located on Hickam and since 1956 the HIANG held the responsibility for the air defense of the Hawaiian Islands.



HICKAM HISTORICAL SIGNAGE TOUR



In 2007 the 15th Airlift Wing (later the 15 Wing) installed nine signs at historic locations throughout Hickam. Each sign details the history of each location and of the base as a whole throughout its history from the early years to the 7 December 1941 attacks and World War II to today.

HICKAM FIELD 1935-1948

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE 1948-2010

JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM 2010-TODAY



Base Operations

Completed in February of 1938, the Base Operations building was one of the earliest permanent buildings at Hickam Field. Each year it continues to welcome hundreds of distinguished visitors to Hickam.



Memorial Circle

Located within the Memorial Circle is the original 75-foot tall flagpole erected at Hickam Field on 18 October 1938. The American Flag flew from the flagpole during the 7 December 1941 attacks. The actual flag is currently preserved and displayed in the PACAF Headquarters "Courtyard of Heroes."

Freedom Tower

Completed in 1938, the Water Tower was one of the first structures visible at Hickam Field. It is 171-feet tall and encloses a 500,000-gallon water tank that is no longer in use. The Water Tower was renamed Freedom Tower at Hickam's 50th anniversary celebration in 1985.



15th Medical Group

When the Japanese attacked on 7 December 1941, Hickam Field's new 40 bed Station Hospital had only been open a few weeks. The handful of medical personnel treated hundreds of wounded following that attack. In 1997, the 15th Medical Group dedicated the building as the "Schick Clinic" in honor of Army Air Corps 1st Lt. (Dr.) William R. Schick, the first Army Air Corps doctor killed in World War II after he died from injuries sustained when the B-17 he was on landed at Hickam during the attacks.



PACAF Headquarters

When completed in September of 1940, Hickam's "Big Barracks" could house 3,200 troops making it the world's largest single military barracks at the time. The Big Barracks was also a main target during the 7 December 1941 attacks. Today, pockmarks and shell holes from that attack still mark the building. The former barracks currently houses the Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) Headquarters and has done so since 1957.



Battery Hawkins

Battery Hawkins, the smallest of Fort Kamehameha's five batteries, is the most easily viewed. Built in the 1910s, it was part of a defense system for Pearl Harbor and Oahu. Although the guns are gone, the concrete structure remains.