

**FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION,
Facilities No. 820-822, 824, 826-828, 840, 841, 844-846
(Fort Shafter Military Reservation, N.C.O Quarters Type No. 6)
(Facilities No. 274, 275, 277-279, 281, 283-286)
Rice Street and Herian Place
Fort Shafter Military Reservation
Honolulu County
Hawaii**

HABS No. HI-287-C

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Oakland, California 94607**

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

**FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, FACILITIES No. 820-822, 824, 826-828,
840, 841, 844-846**

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Location: Fort Shafter Military Reservation
Honolulu County, Hawaii

USGS 7.5 minute series topographic map
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates:
1) 04.616071.2361417; 2) 04.616107.2361340
3) 04.616051.2361260 4) 04.615879.2361157
5) 04.615866.2361213 6) 04.615877.2361285

Present Owner: United States Army

Present Occupant: United States Army

Present Use: Vacant family housing units

Significance: This residential neighborhood was part of the U.S. Army's build up of troops and expansion of facilities in Hawai'i prior to and in the early years of World War II (WWII). It also retains significance based on its association with the importance of Fort Shafter as a historical installation.

Fort Shafter is significant as Hawai'i's first U.S. military post and as a U.S. Army headquarters in Hawai'i. The post was established just after Hawai'i became a territory of the U.S. in 1900. In 1921, Fort Shafter became the headquarters of the Hawaiian Department, and since then it has served as the Senior Army headquarters in Hawai'i. During WWII, Fort Shafter was the site of logistical planning for many significant U.S. military battles and operations in the Pacific.

Historian: Katharine Slocumb
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Date: May 2011

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PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Physical History:

1. Date of Erection:

Housing was built along Rice Street and Herian Place in 1941, and was used as officers' quarters until July 2010. Rice Street and Rice Manor were named for Brigadier General John Hodgen Rice.

John Hodgen Rice was born on 6 January 1870 in St. Louis, Missouri. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1893. He married Mary Love Angell on 7 November 1903, and had two children, John Angell Rice and Robert Torrey Rice.

He achieved the rank of Captain in the Ordnance Department in at Washington DC in 1903, and was promoted to Major of the Ordnance Department in 1907. He served as Chief of Carriage Division from 1908 to 1912, and then as Chief Ordnance Officer in San Antonio Arsenal until 1915, when he returned to Washington DC. Promotion to Colonel in January 1918 was followed by promotion to Brigadier-General in the National Army in February 1918. He then served as Chief of Engineering Division, office of Chief Ordnance Officer in the American Expeditionary Forces in WWI in France, was appointed Commander of Legion of Honor in 1919, and was responsible for the procurement and supply of all ordnance to the U.S. forces in France. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his efforts in WWI.

John Hodgen Rice died on 8 January 1940, in Pelham Manor, New York, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

2. Architect:

The buildings were designed by the Construction Quartermaster of the Hawaiian Department. Architectural plans for the houses were typically drawn by "Stout", "McFarland", "Field", were typically checked by "Van Oort", and were prepared under the direction of T.R.J. Hickey, Captain of the Quartermaster Corps.

Jozef B. A. Van Oort was the chief architect at Hickam Army Air Field under Captain John A. Hunt, who became Construction Quartermaster on July 18, 1938. The following day, the War Department announced that Army construction in Hawai'i would from that date be placed directly under the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, and under the supervision of a Construction Quartermaster in Hawai'i reporting directly to the Quartermaster General.

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3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses:

The housing has been continuously owned and occupied by the U.S. Army since establishment as the first military post in Hawai'i in 1905. The Rice Manor housing area was originally constructed for non-commissioned officers and was continually used as Army officer housing until July 2010 when the last housing unit was vacated.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: unknown

5. Original plans and construction: Original plans were produced in 1941 by the U.S. Quartermaster Corps, Hawaiian Department.

6. Alterations and additions: the original interior walls separating the service porch and store room from the kitchen were removed, as was the jogged wall separating the two duplex units from each other. A single straight wall was constructed to divide the units, leaving one larger room on each side which now serves as the kitchen with an eat-in area for the dining table. It is unknown when this portion of the building was altered.

Additionally, a laundry area and storage room was added onto the back of each duplex structure. A wood wall was constructed from the middle of the back side of the building, extending 10'-0" from the edge of the concrete landing at the back door. This connects to and separates a storage room on each side that runs parallel to the back of the house units. Each storage closet is 11'-9" long and 4'-6" wide, with a concrete slab, wood stud walls with ¼"x7" vertical wood siding boards, and wood shed-shaped roof with composite shingle roofing. It is unknown when this addition was constructed.

B. Historical Context

When the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States in 1898, military defense of the new territory was immediately provided. The earliest troops stayed in a temporary camp in Kapi'olani Park, called Camp McKinley. Former Hawaiian monarchy lands became property of the United States government as part of the annexation of the Territory of Hawai'i. Two major tracts were assigned to the War Department, the Kahauiki and Wai'anae-uka *ahupua'a*, in 1899. The *ahupua'a* was a traditional Hawaiian land division running from the mountain ridge line to the sea. The Kahauiki *ahupua'a* was closer to Honolulu and Pearl Harbor than the latter, and Kahauiki had more water than the lands on the central plains of O'ahu at Wai'anae-uka. For these reasons a board of Army officers in 1903 recommended establishment of the principal infantry post for the islands at Kahauiki, and the area later to be known as Fort Shafter became the first military post of the Army in Hawai'i.

Prior to the Army taking possession of it, the land that became Fort Shafter had been used for a dairy, with grazing land at the upper portions, and feed grown at lower areas, with part of the Shafter Flats section of the base made up of the Damon (Kalikikapu) and Weli fish ponds.

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Construction started in 1905 at what was first called Kahauiki Military Reservation. Fort Shafter was Hawai'i's first permanent United States military installation. It was given the name Fort Shafter in 1907, in honor of Major General William R. Shafter (1835-1906). General Shafter had distinguished himself in the Civil War and in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and was commanding general of the headquarters for Hawai'i, then in California, until 1901 (Meeken, 1974: 3).

The earliest construction, in the 1905-1909 period, at Fort Shafter was on high ground in two areas. The bids were opened June 12, 1905, and the contract for the housing was awarded to Burrell Construction Company of New York. The first area constructed was around Palm Circle, including officers' quarters and battalion barracks, as well as support facilities on and near Funston Road. The second group was the post hospital buildings across King Street, in the area now occupied by the Fort Shafter interchange of the Moanalua freeway. Captain Williamson of the Quartermaster Corps was credited with the layout of the installation.

The first troops to occupy the buildings, the 2nd Battalion, 20th Infantry, arrived in 1907 (Meeken 1974: 4). Company 1, 3rd Battalion of Engineers were stationed at Fort Shafter in early 1913; they later became the Division Engineer for the Hawaiian Division, and then the 24th Infantry Division. The 2nd Infantry moved from Schofield Barracks to Fort Shafter in 1913, and was the major occupant of Fort Shafter for the next seven years, although personnel attached to the hospital and ordnance depot, as well as other groups, such as Army Engineers and Signal Corps, were also stationed at Fort Shafter. Signal Corps units first arrived at Fort Shafter in 1913, and a military telegraph system was completed.

Streetcars ran from Honolulu along King Street; the route originally ended at Fort Shafter, and was eventually extended to Pearl Harbor. The streetcars ran until 1933, when the current post bus route was established. A railroad line ran from the Middle Street gate, across Shafter Flats, and down Pu'uloa Road; eventually a causeway was constructed to carry the main line of the railroad across the bay, and the Shafter Flats line became a branch line serving the Damon land, the Ordnance Depot, and the Kalihi industrial area.

Additional infantry troops arrived at Fort Shafter in 1914, requiring the construction of a regimental post cantonment. These buildings were located along Wisser Road, and included barracks, houses, and support facilities. These buildings have since been completely demolished. In 1917 the Hawai'i Ordnance Depot transferred from Fort Kamehameha to Fort Shafter, and the original buildings for the Hawaiian Ordnance Depot were constructed between 1917-18 on the east side of the reservation. Many of these buildings still remain.

During World War I all regular Army Field artillery and infantry regiments were transferred to the mainland United States, leaving between December 1917 and August 1918. To replace the troops one battalion of the 1st Hawaiian Regiment of the Hawai'i National Guard was stationed at Fort Shafter in June 1918. A regimental officer's school was established July 1918 at Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks. Food gardens were planted on the post. The National Guard regiments were demobilized in 1919, leaving the Post vacant except for the 9th Signal Service Company.

In June 1921, the Headquarters of the Hawaiian Department moved to Fort Shafter from the Alexander Young Hotel in Honolulu. Since then Fort Shafter has been the base of the senior Army headquarters in Hawai'i (Meeken 1974: 6). The headquarters organizations occupied the Palm Circle area, gradually converting the original troop facilities into administrative space.

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From 1921 through World War II Fort Shafter was also the anti-aircraft artillery post. The Hawaiian Coast Artillery District was located at Fort Shafter from June 1921 through October 1929.

Only a few structures were built at Fort Shafter in the 1920s and 1930s. In October 1940 the Signal Corps moved to Fort Shafter from Fort Armstrong. The Ordnance Depot area on the south side of King Street adjacent to Fort Shafter was transferred to Fort Shafter, and then designated the Signal Corps area. The area included six magazine buildings built in 1923. This area was expanded for the Signal Corps, with a cantonment area, and administration and warehouse buildings constructed.

Various artillery groups were also tenants at Fort Shafter from 1921 through World War II. On December 16, 1941 the construction and real estate activities, repairs, and utilities activities of the Quartermaster Corps were transferred to the Corps of Engineers. The O'ahu component became the Honolulu Engineer District. World War II saw a tremendous increase in building activity at Fort Shafter, in every area where there was space. Buildings were also expanded and remodeled during this period. During this building boom, the functional area boundaries of the separate parts of Fort Shafter were apparently loosened.

Only a few casualties occurred at the post in the December 7, 1941 attack, from U.S. Navy anti-aircraft shells rather than Japanese planes. Palm Circle was strafed during the 7 December 1941 attack, and the maid's room of Quarters 4 has a bullet hole attributed to the attack (Meeken 1974: 13). General Delos Emmons and Lieutenant General Robert Richardson commanded the Hawaiian Department from Palm Circle during World War II, and as the war progressed across the Pacific, the scope of the command increased.

The Hawaiian Anti-aircraft Command was formed at Fort Shafter in March 1942, and was redesignated the Anti-aircraft Artillery Command (Hawaiian) in December 1943. Also, the Headquarters 53rd Artillery Brigade (AA) was formed on post in July 1941.

During World War II General Richardson's duties expanded, and his need for support staff increased, when he became commanding general of the U.S. Army Forces in the Central Pacific Area (USAFICPA) in August 1943, and then again in 1944 when he assumed command of the U.S. Army Forces Pacific Ocean Areas (USAFPOA), consisting of both central and south Pacific troops. "From 1943 to 1945, Richardson's command carried out logistical planning for the invasion of the Gilberts, Marshalls, Marianas, Guam, Palau, and Okinawa" (Thompson 1986). To provide space for the expanding administration of General Richardson, a complex of three structures was built in the northeast section of Palm Circle. These buildings, T-100, T-101, and T-102, were constructed at Palm Circle in 1944. Additional administration buildings were constructed behind the Officers' houses and adjacent to Building T-103 during WWII.

The Damon (Kalikikapu) and Weli fish ponds were filled in 1945 with fill from the dredging of Kap•lama Basin. This expanded the boundaries in the Shafter Flats; the later construction of Middle Street and its subsequent expansion into H-1 have also altered the boundaries of the installation.

After World War II no regiment was stationed at Fort Shafter. The hospital moved off-post to its new buildings in 1948. The Ordnance and Signal Depots were oriented to the support of Schofield Barracks. From 1955-1974 besides the headquarters and support units, the main activities at Fort Shafter were "the electronic maintenance and calibration continuing in the old

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Signal Corps Area, and a large motor pool operation in Shafter Flats supporting a tri-service cargo mission on island” (Meeken 1974: 9). A major reorganization took place in 1974, which resulted in the elimination of the theater-level Army headquarters (U.S. Army Pacific) and the relocation of the Hawaiian-level Army Headquarters (U.S. Army Support Command Hawai‘i) from Schofield Barracks to Fort Shafter. Many other tenant changes also occurred at this date.

The Signal Corps barracks complex in the southwest section of Fort Shafter was largely cleared about 1960. It remained largely undeveloped, except for a basketball court, until the Army Reserve complex construction was started recently. After Tripler Hospital moved to its new hillside farther west in 1948, and after the Moanalua Freeway was cut through a portion of the old site in 1958-60, the remaining hospital area was redeveloped with enlisted housing. Generally, new construction at Fort Shafter since World War II has been on the site of previous structures, because most buildable areas were used during those war years. Some of the 1960s additional housing areas developed in the northeast portion of Fort Shafter are an exception, as well as some of the buildings on the filled fishponds.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: the duplex house units are a modest Ranch-style, with moderately-sloped hipped roofs, large wood windows, and simple metal railings. The exposed texture of the exterior concrete brick walls add to the informal character.
2. Condition of fabric: the buildings are in good condition, with little evidence of structural damage in the roof structures and floor foundations. There are some cracks and collision damage evident at the exterior concrete brick walls, but this is not typical at all buildings. Recent neglect has led to some rusting of metal railings and some deterioration of wood trim elements.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: The duplex units are mirror images, symmetrical around a center line. The overall buildings are generally rectangular in plan, with overall dimensions of 72'-4" wide by 30'-4" deep. The front entry porch area is recessed 6'-10" in from the outer front wall. The top of the sill plate is 9'-0" above the finished floor level, and the overall roof height is approximately 15'-0".
2. Foundations: a poured concrete footing, 8" x 1'-8" in size, supports a grouted concrete block wall 12" thick. This extends approximately 2 feet above the ground surface, and then reduces to 8" in thickness, where the extending ledge supports the 2x6 floor joists. The floor joists rest on a 2x4 sill plate, which is located on top of the ledge produced by the reduction in exterior wall thickness. The sill plate is bolted to the concrete block wall with ½" x 8" anchor bolts. The joists are also

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supported by 4x6 girders, which in turn are supported by 4x4 posts on 18"x18"x8" concrete piers. Joists are doubled under parallel partitions. Two foundation vents are located on each exterior wall.

3. Walls: Exterior walls are constructed of 8"x11 3/4" x 3 5/8" concrete blocks, which are grouted where interior walls intersect the exterior wall. Interior walls are constructed of 2x3 studs.
4. Structural systems, framing: The top of the exterior walls have a reinforced 8"x12" concrete lintel beam, on top of which is a 2x4 wood sill plate. At the two building end protrusions, there is a 6x10 wood beam rather than the concrete lintel beam. The roof structure consists of 2x4 ceiling joists and rafters paced at 2'-0" on center. A 1x6 collar beam connects rafters.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: The front entry has a covered entry porch leading to each unit. There are typically two steps, with a 6:12 rise to run, leading up to a concrete slab porch, which is 12'-0" long by 6'-10" deep. A single 6"x6" wood post at the front corner supports the roof above. This post has a decorative detail of two scored reveals near the top of the post. A simple metal railing spans the front of each entry porch. The rail has two horizontal bars, each 1-1/4" wide by 1/2" thick, and two vertical posts, each 3/4" by 3/4". The railing is attached to the house wall and to the center of the wood post. The front foundation wall typically extends out to the end of the first step.

The back door leading out of the kitchen has a small concrete landing. The number of steps leading to the landing varies with the terrain surrounding each house. A metal railing made of 1-1/2" diameter metal pipe encloses the platform and follows the steps, with a curved transition from the handrail along the stairs to the vertical post into the first step.

6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: each unit of the duplex has two exterior doors: the front entry door, and a door leading out the back side of the house from the original service porch (now kitchen). The front entry door is 3'-0" wide by 7'-8" high. It is 1- 3/4 " thick, constructed of Douglas Fir v-joint T&G boards over a cell core. The door was originally natural finish and had a small peephole viewer. What appears to be the original door hardware is typically still present, and is a simple art deco style escutcheon and knob. The front entry also has a screen door, which has one lower wood panel and a screen in the upper portion with two intermediate horizontal batten supports. This door has a small simple door knob on the outside, and lever and thumb lock on the inside. The doorway has a simple thin wood frame in opening in the concrete brick.

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The original door leading from the original service porch (now kitchen) to the rear landing was a 3'-0" x 7'-0" screen door with a wood panel in the lower portion and a screen in the upper portion. This door remains in some of the houses, typically with a plywood panel over the screen portion to prevent unwanted entry, or has been replaced by a flush wood door.

- b. Windows: Original windows were wood double-hung, each sash having two lites with one horizontal muntin at the center of the sash. Windows were typically double, or paired, but there was a triple window at the back side of the living room and a single window at the bathroom. The two bedrooms each have two double windows located right up to the outer corner of the room.

Windows have 3'-0" wide sashes and are 5'-6" high in the living room, 4'-6" high in the bedroom, and 3'-6" high in the bathroom. The window at the kitchen has 3'-6" wide sashes and is 5'-0" high. The window head is 7'-0" above the finished floor. The windows each originally had a wood-framed bronze screen. The service porches had a 3'-6" wide by 2'-6" tall screened opening. All of the original wood windows have been replaced with jalousie windows.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: the roof is a wood-framed gable roof with small louvered vents at the end of the ridge at the back side of the house. The roofing is composition shingle over 1x6 wood sheathing.
- b. Cornice, eaves: the eaves are open, exposing the wood sheathing and the rafter ends, which are clipped. The rafter ends are covered by a 3/4" by 3- 3/8" fascia board.

C. Description of Interior

- 1. Floor plans: The duplex houses each have two units that are mirror images of each other. Each unit is entered from the front directly into the living room; this room extends from the front of the house to the back. On one side of the living room are two bedrooms, with a "Jack and Jill" bathroom, which can be entered from either bedroom. The bathroom has a sink, toilet, small bathtub, and linen closet. Each of the two bedrooms has a small closet with shelf and rod. On the other side of the living room is the kitchen. There was originally also a storeroom and service porch off the kitchen, but these interior walls have been removed, creating one larger kitchen with no auxiliary rooms. The kitchen originally had built-in counter with sink, cupboard, and breakfast nook. All original built-in cabinets and furniture in the kitchen have been removed and replaced with modern cabinets and fixtures.

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2. Flooring: The houses originally had wood flooring in the living room, bedrooms, and storeroom. The flooring in the kitchen, bathroom and service porch was linoleum. Current flooring is vinyl tile, sheet vinyl, or carpet. It is unknown if the original flooring remains under the current flooring.
3. Walls and Ceiling Finish: the original wall finish on was 5/8" plaster over the concrete tile and concrete door and window headers, or over the wood studs at the interior walls. All rooms had a wood baseboard 5/8" thick by 4-1/2" high, with a rounded top edge, and a small base shoe the same material as the flooring in that room. Ceilings are originally 1/2" thick insulation board, with a decorative 1-1/2" picture molding at the top of the wall in the living room and bedrooms. Where renovations have occurred on the interior, typically at the kitchens, the wall and ceiling finishes are generally now gypsum board.
4. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: interior doors are wood framed with wood casing that is 3/4" x 3-1/2" with rounded edges. The doors are painted wood single panel, with 5-1/2" wide top and side stiles and rails, and 10-1/2" wide bottom rail. The doors are 1-3/8" thick with 3/8" thick panels.
 - b. Windows: the interior window casing is 3/4" x 3-1/2" wood with rounded edges on the top and side casing. The wood sill is 1-1/4" thick, and the apron is 3/4" x 3-1/2".
6. Decorative features and trim: the living room and bedrooms have a decorative wood picture molding at the top of the walls. Windows and doors have casings of 3/4"x3-1/2" wood with rounded outer edges.
7. Hardware: door hardware is typically a classic-shaped metal knob of brass, with a rectangular backplate with beveled edge and a lever lock key hole. The window hardware was not recorded in any of the historic documents available, and all of the original window hardware has been removed. Remaining wood framed screens have pull-pin type locks at the sides to secure the frame.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Lighting: Although new lighting typically seems to have been installed in the same location as original lighting, the only noted likely original fixtures are at the entry porch ceilings. This fixture is a ceiling-mounted fixture with a metal plate-shaped base with a smaller cylindrical bowl-shaped glass shade of patterned glass. These fixtures are also located at the rear laundry/storage room addition, and may have been relocated there from the original portion of

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the house. New lighting includes ceiling fan lights, ceiling -mounted lights, and other various fixtures. Original wiring was visible in the attic.

- b. Plumbing: original plumbing consisted of cold water, hot water, and waste lines run underneath the floor in the crawl space, and vent lines run in the attic. The cold water line enters the building from the front side near the middle of the building, and the waste line goes out of the rear side at the middle of the building. The water line goes directly to the kitchen areas, and branches off from there to access the bathrooms and the hose bib at the outer side walls of each building. Steel pipe plumbing was visible in the attic, and copper and steel pipe plumbing was visible in the floor crawl space. All original interior plumbing fixtures have been replaced with modern fixtures.
9. Original furnishings: the kitchens originally had built-in cabinets, including a sink with ceramic tile counter and backsplash, and wood cabinets below on either side; a “cooler” which was a built-in cabinet with shelves and a screened vent at the top and bottom, and a cabinet with lower and upper doors and a maple-top counter. These cabinets have all been removed.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation: Rice Manor is a small, quiet neighborhood on a hillside above Kahauiki stream and an adjacent golf course. The neighborhood is near the back of the Fort Shafter Military reservation, and is accessed by driving thru the installation. The major road through the neighborhood is a gently-curving tree-lined street.
2. Historic landscape design: the relatively informal layout reflects site geography and Garden City concepts, with no driveways, spacious yards, large lawns, and uniformly-spaced large monkeypod street trees. Personalized plantings are typically found along the front of the house and entry sidewalks. See HALS HI-9 for further landscape design information.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: the original construction drawings are on file at the U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works plan file at Wheeler Army Air Field, Hawai‘i. These include neighborhood layout plans, utility plans, and building plans, elevations, details, and plumbing and lighting plans. The drawings are titled “N.C.O. Quarters Type No. 6, Fort Shafter T.H.”
- B. Historic views: no historic views of the neighborhood were located. Several historical aerial views of the installation were located that show the houses. These include:
USGS. Aerial photograph, January 30, 1959. GS-VXJ59, Flight Line No. 082; ID: 2572

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USDA. Aerial photograph, January 12, 1963. EKM-2CC-204, 19630112; Flight Line No. 048, ID: 4450

USGS. Aerial photograph, February 6, 1968. GS-VXJ-S, 19680206; Flight Line No. 021

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Tomonari-Tuggle et al. *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu*. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, Hawai'i. International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu. July 2000.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Department
various Maps and files relating to Fort Shafter and Hawai'i Arsenal Military Reservations.

U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works
various Maps of Fort Shafter and drawings of buildings on post. Located at Wheeler AAF.

United States Army Forces Middle Pacific (USARMP)
1945 History of Engineer Section, 7 December 1941 - 2 September 1945. Also titled "Historical Review, Corps of Engineers, by Lt. General R.C. Richardson." On microfilm S01837 at UH library.

1947 History of Army Port and Service Command. Copy at Hawai'i State Library.

U.S. Army Museum Hawai'i
various Historical photographs of Fort Shafter.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for Palm Circle, 100 Area, Fort Shafter*. Prepared by Erwin N. Thompson. June 13, 1986.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION:

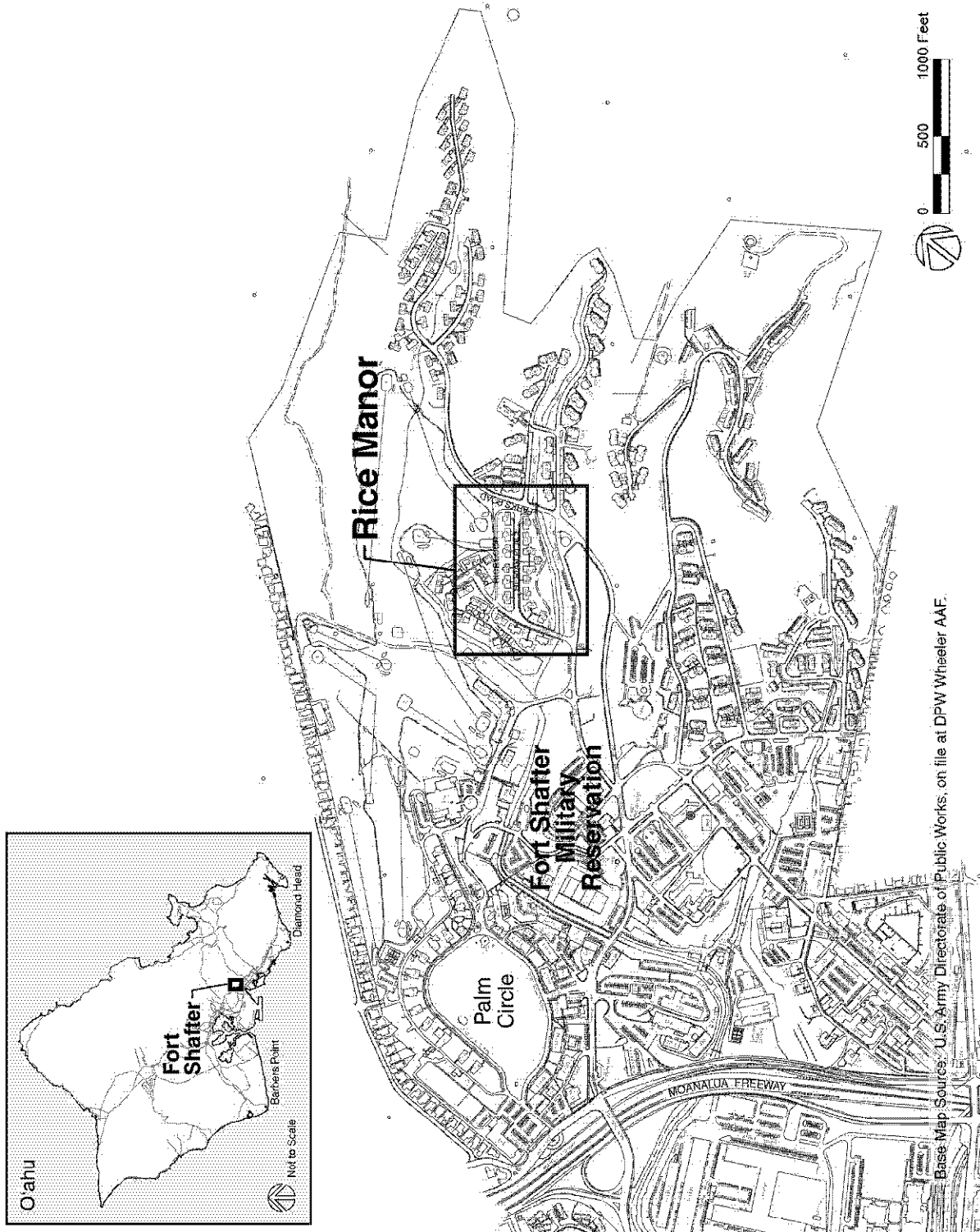
This HABS documentation was undertaken in 2010 in accordance with a programmatic agreement related to the privatization of family housing at U.S. Army Garrison (2004), and in association with a child development center construction project. The report was researched and written by Katie Slocumb, Mason Architects Inc., 119 Merchant Street Suite 501, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 in May 2011. The large-format photographs were taken on July 14, 2010, by David Franzen of Franzen Photography, Kailua, Hawai'i.

**FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, Facilities No. 820-822, 824,
826-828, 840, 841, 844-846
(Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Quarters Type No. 6)
(Facilities No. 274, 275, 277-279, 281, 283-286)
HABS No. HI-287-C (Page 13)**

HALS documentation was prepared concurrently for the Rice Manor neighborhood by Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners Inc. and Franzen Photography.

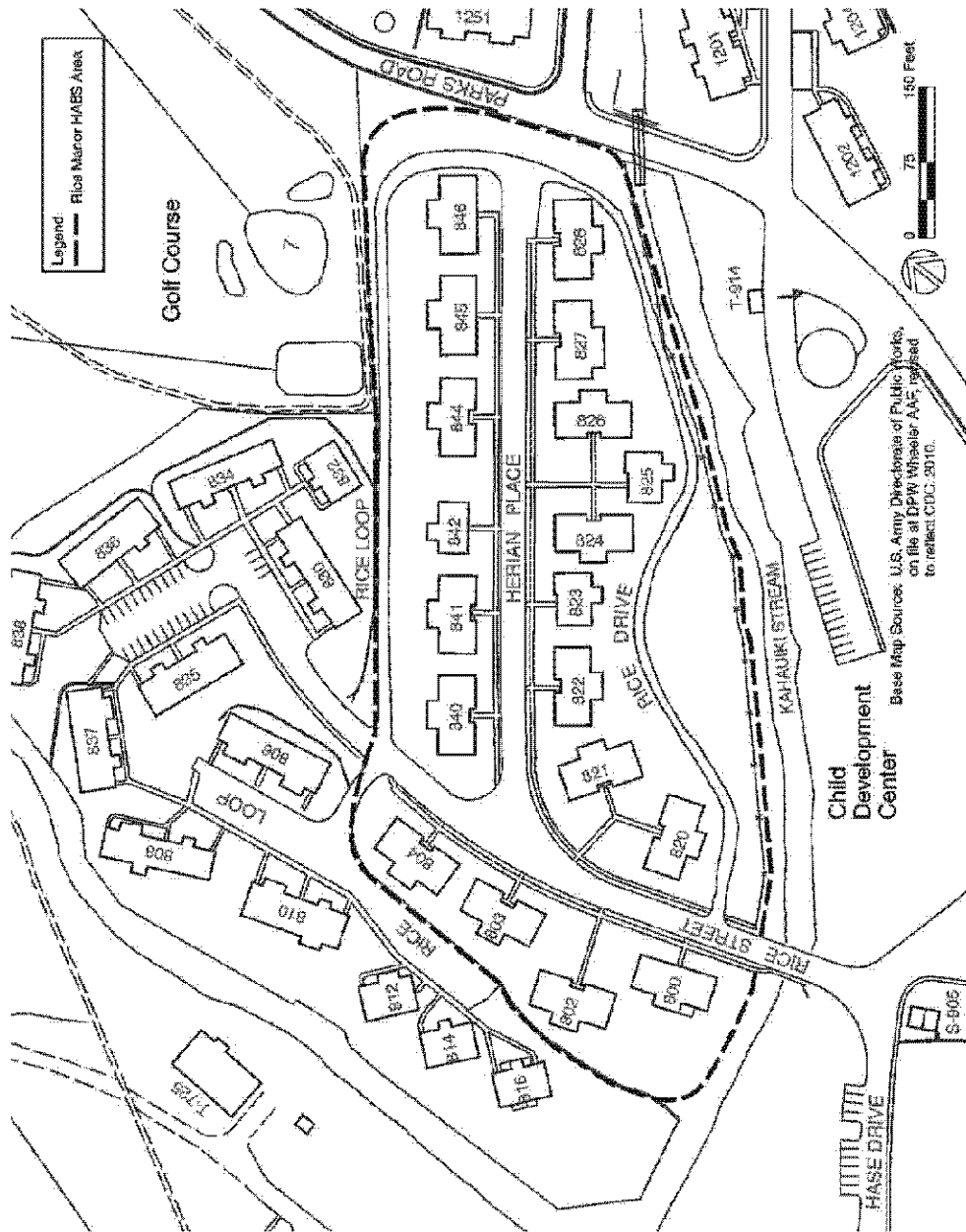
The HABS and HALS were prepared under contract with Cultural Surveys Hawai'i Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i, for the Department of the Army, U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu, Fort Shafter, Hawai'i.

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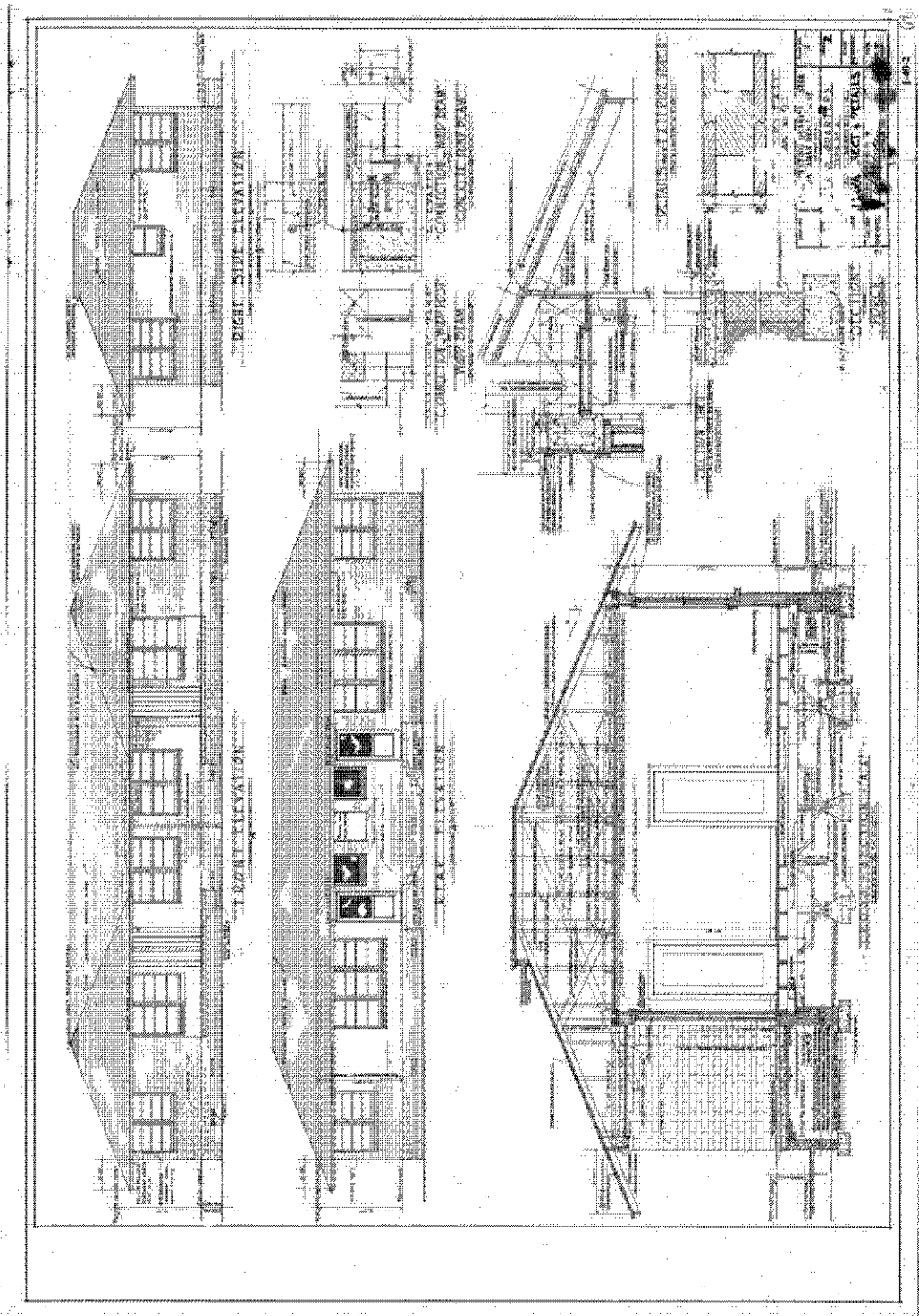
Location Map

FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, Facilities No. 820-822, 824,
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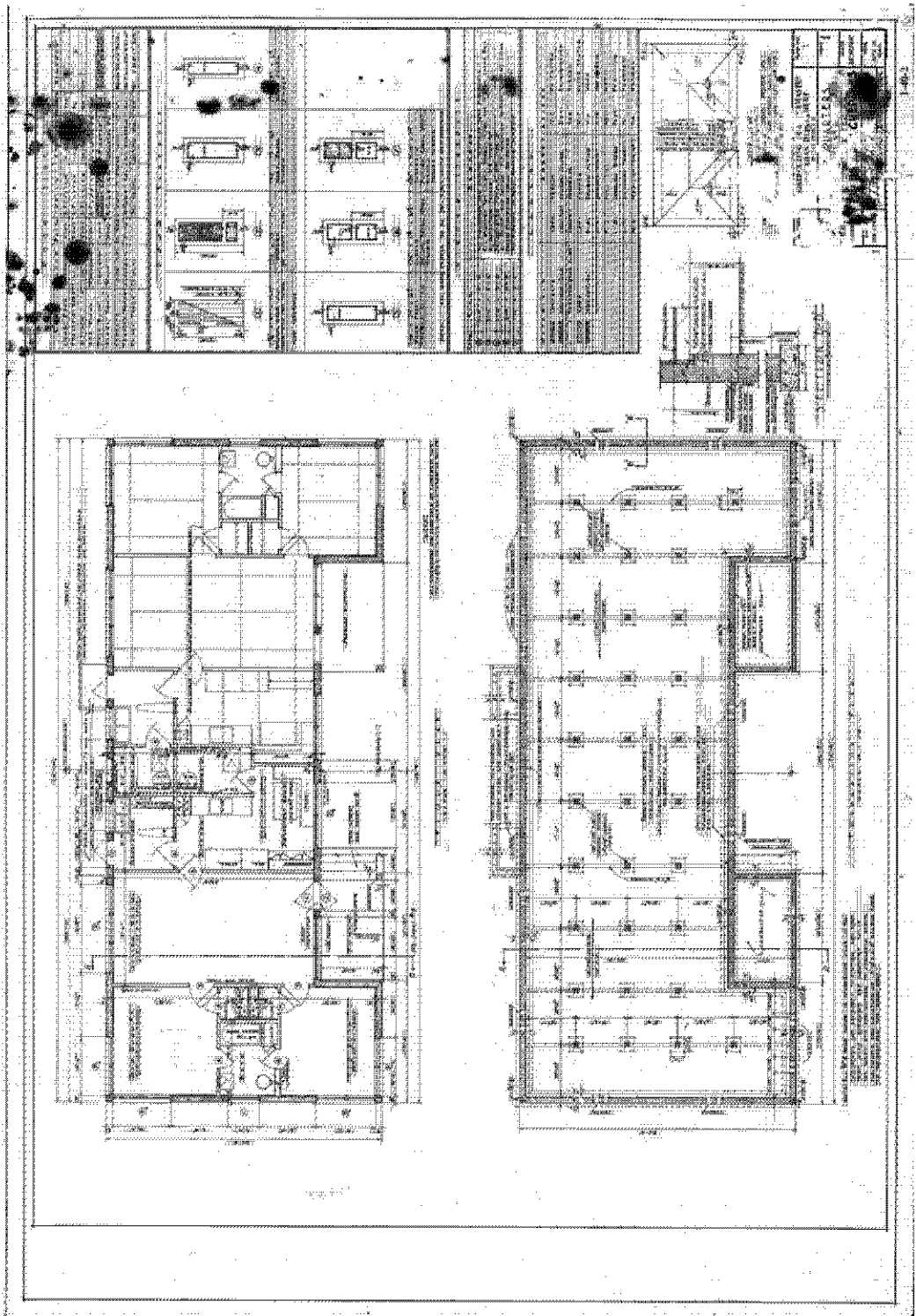
Rice Manor Site Plan

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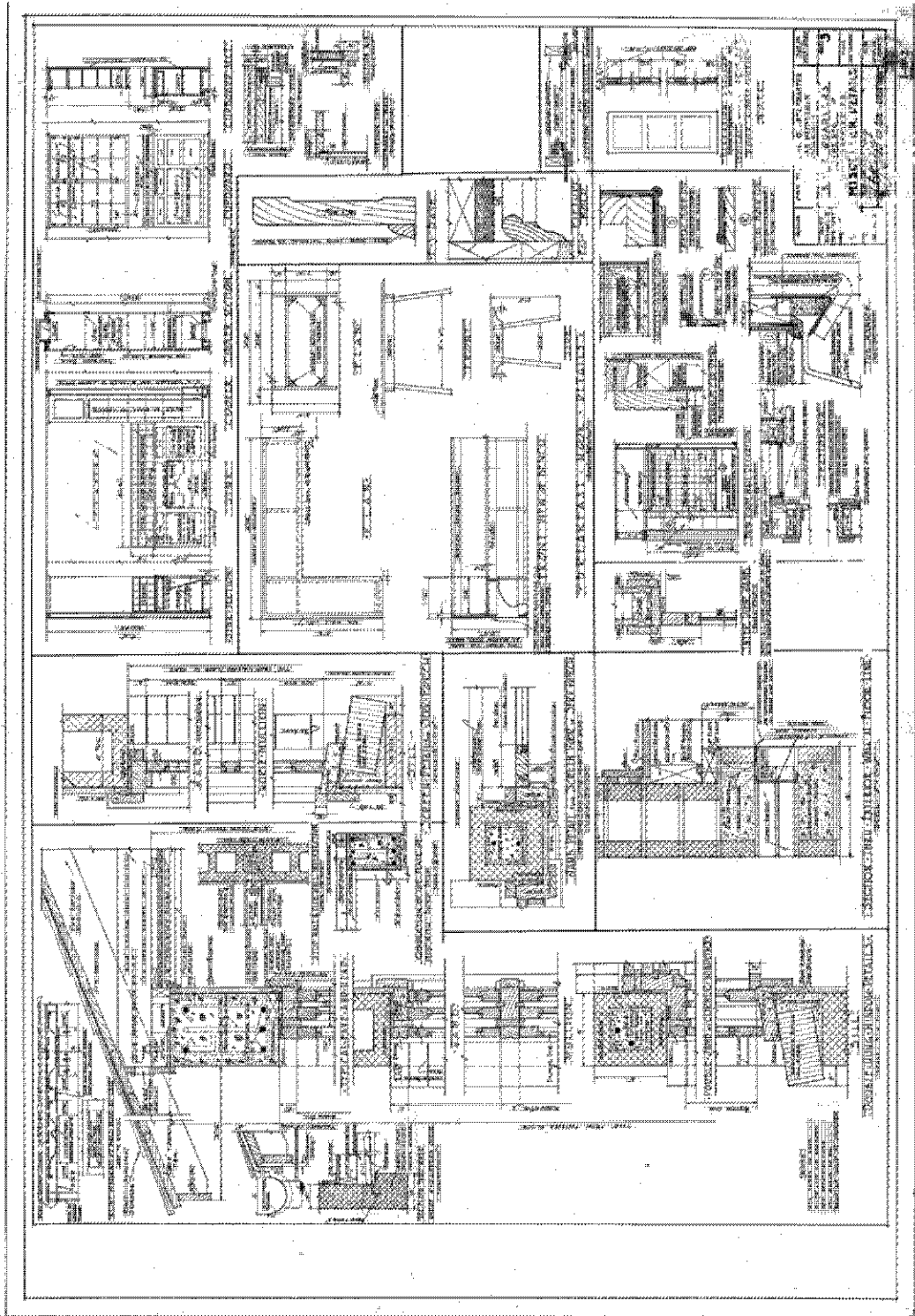
Type No. 6 elevation and section, dated August 30, 1941 (Historic drawing no. 6558-1045)
(reduced)

FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, Facilities No. 820-822, 824,
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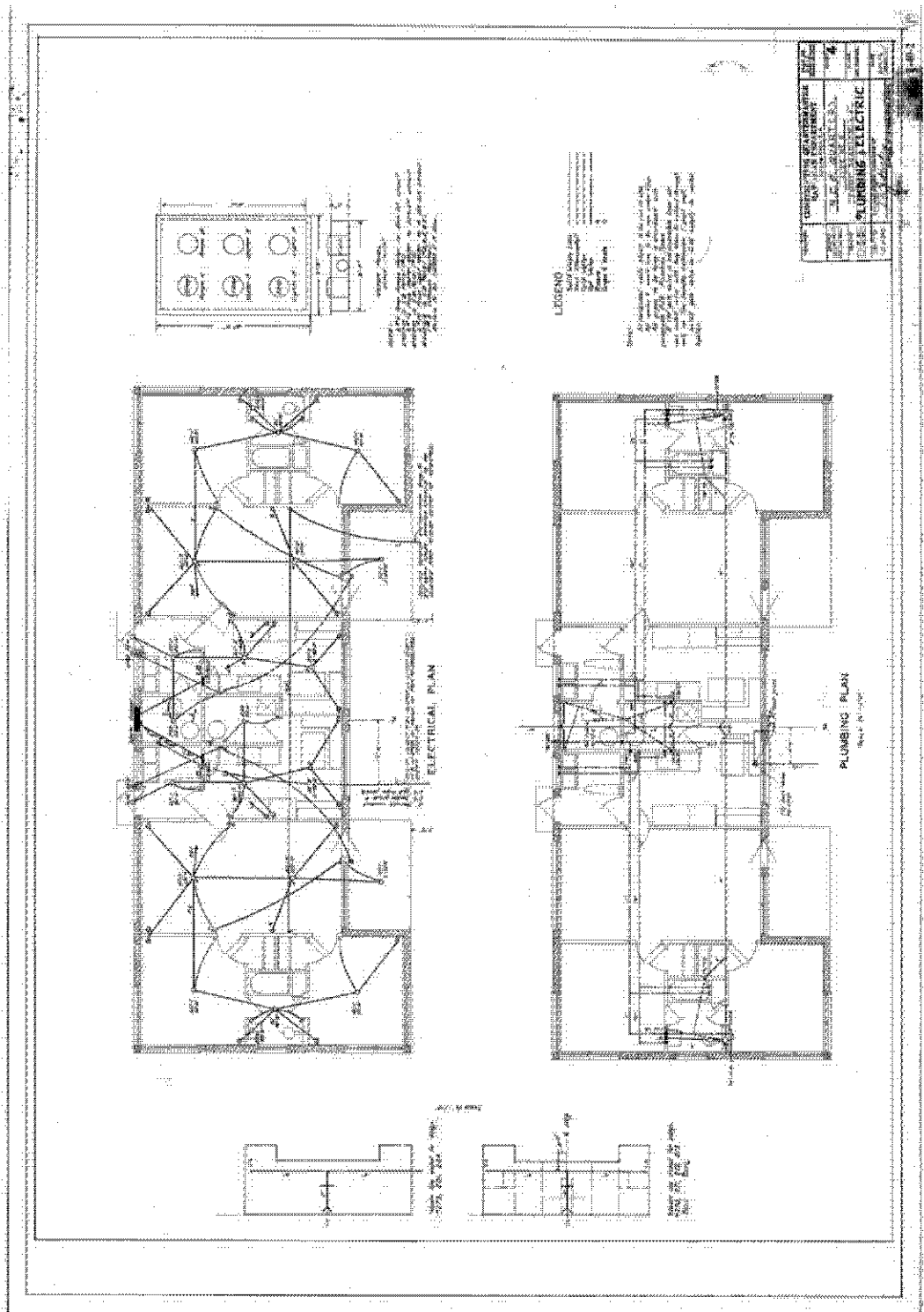
Type No. 6 floor plan, foundation plan, and schedules, (Historic drawing not numbered, dated August 30, 1941) (reduced)

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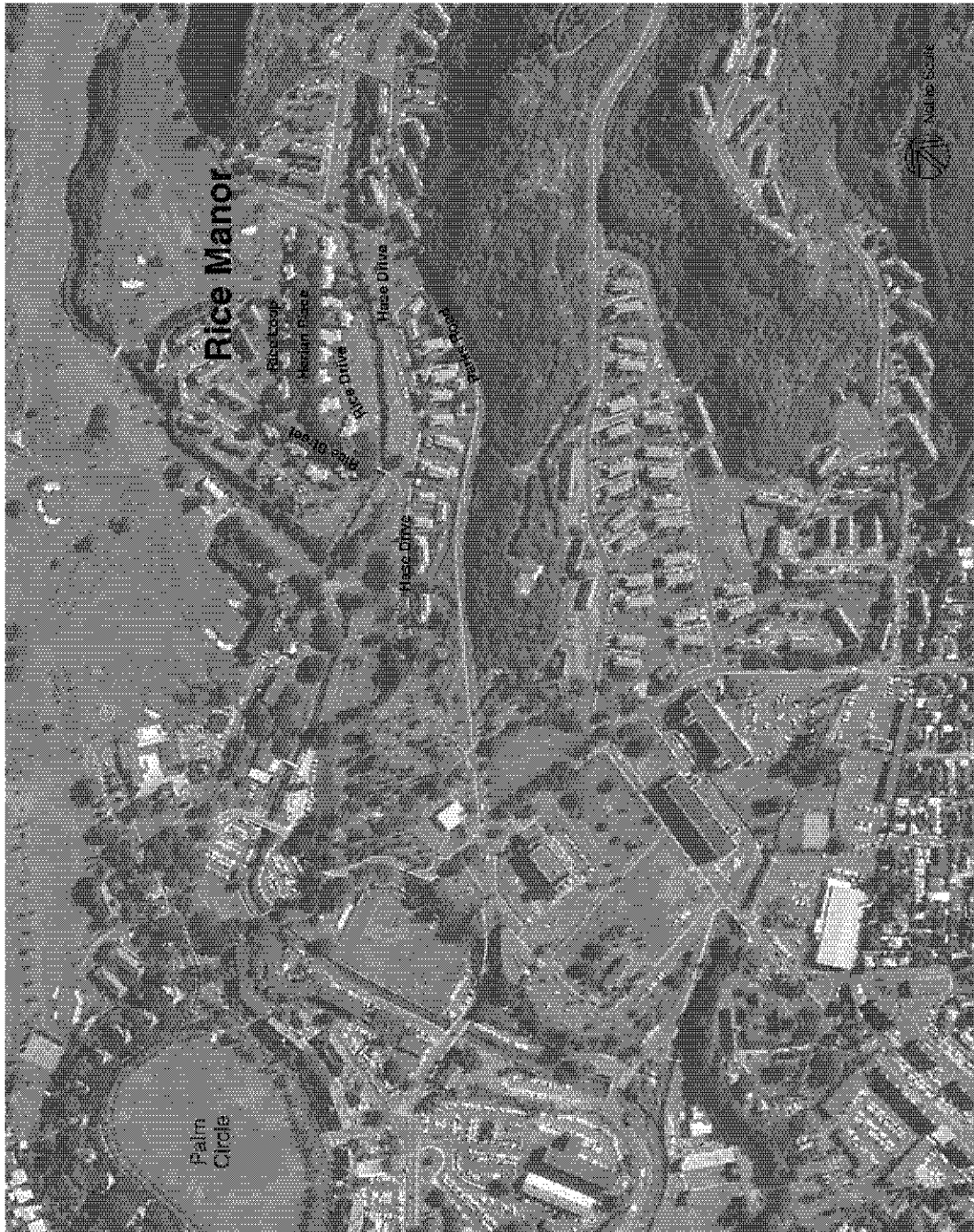
Type No. 6 details, (Historic drawing no. 6558-1046, dated August 30, 1941) (reduced)

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Type No. 6 plumbing and electrical plans, (Historic drawing no. 6558-1047, dated August 30, 1941 (reduced))

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1959 Aerial Photograph
(Source: U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF)