

FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION,
N.C.O. HOUSING AREA
(Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Rice Manor Housing Area)
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HALS No. HI-9

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Oakland, California

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HALS No. HI-9

Location: Fort Shafter Military Reservation
City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

USGS 7.5 minute topographic map, Honolulu Quadrangle

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

(Refer to Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4)

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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii's first U.S. military post and as a U.S. Army headquarters in Hawaii. The post was established just after Hawaii 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 Hawaii. During WWII, Fort Shafter was the site of logistical planning for many significant U.S. military battles and operations in the Pacific.

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PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of Establishment

The Rice Manor housing area was constructed for non-commissioned officers (NCO) between 1941 and 1943 on about 7 acres at the far – and at the time undeveloped – east side of Fort Shafter, beyond the golf course and cantonment area (Figure 5). Design drawings indicate that all aspects of the neighborhood were consciously designed together from 1940-41. Many design characteristics of the layout reflected the City Beautiful movement, while the houses were built as defense housing from standard plans used at other Army installations on O‘ahu.

By February 1942, the two initial roads were named Rice Street and Herian Place, although it is unknown if the name “Rice Manor” was used by that time. The street and neighborhood were named after Brigadier-General John Hodgen Rice who was born in 1870 in Missouri and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1893. He had an accomplished Army career and served as Chief Ordnance Officer in the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I in France. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his efforts in the war. Attempts to identify the namesake of Herian Place have been unsuccessful.

2. Designer

The NCO housing area was designed by the Construction Quartermaster of the Hawaiian Department. The earliest available drawings, dated November 12, 1940, were prepared under the direction of T.R.J. Hickey, Captain of the Quartermaster Corps. The layout plan, contour map, and road plan and profile drawings were drawn by J.P.C. and checked by F.R.H. The grading and sidewalks plan and channel relocation were designed by F.R.H. Designs of the various site utility layouts is attributed to F.R.H. and drawn by E.L.P, and checked by F.R.H. and R.J. Architectural plans for the houses were typically drawn by Stout, McFarland, or Field, and were typically checked by Van Oort. No landscape drawings (planting or irrigation) were located.

The latest available plot plan, utility plans, and architectural drawings dated August 30, 1941, which included a proposed future phase, were also drawn by Stout and McFarland but were prepared under the direction of a Major of the Quartermaster Corps (name illegible).

3. Builder, Contractor, Laborers, Suppliers: Unknown

4. Original and Subsequent Owners, Occupants

Fort Shafter has been continuously owned and occupied by the U.S. Army since establishment of 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.

5. Periods of Development

a. Original Plans and Construction

Based on available records, the design of the NCO housing area likely began in 1940. Constructing Quartermaster, Hawaiian Department, Hickam Field, drawings dated November 11, 1940 depict a small neighborhood of 13 double unit buildings (Type No. 6) and three single unit buildings (Type No. 7) oriented along an L-shaped roadway (later Rice Street and Herian Place) on a narrow, gently sloped plateau between two relatively shallow stream beds. (See Figure 6). The neighborhood encompassed about 7 acres and was sited to be accessed from the cantonment area of Fort Shafter via an extension of what would later be known as Hase Drive.

In addition to site layout, grading, roads, and architectural plans, the 1940 drawings included plans for water distribution and a pump house, sewer lines, a bridge across Kahauiki Stream (noted on a drawing as "existing dry stream") and a proposed channel relocation (straightening) just upstream from the bridge. Plans called for 26-foot-wide paved roads with raised concrete curbs, and four-foot-wide concrete sidewalks set back four feet from each side of the roads. Sidewalks also extended from the street to the front entry of each building. Three spur drives were planned to extend from the main road to three nine-car garages located behind the houses.

Constructing Quartermaster, Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafter, drawings dated August 30, 1941 are very similar to the 1940 plans, although they show a "future expansion" of 18 additional buildings along an extension loop road (Figure 7). These plans proposed an initial phase of development to include seventeen double unit and three single unit buildings along the 1940s L-shaped road layout, with a slight extension of the eastern end of Herian Place. The service drives and parking areas on the 1941 plan varied somewhat from the 1940 plan, but they are identified as "future" and "not in this contract."

Based on a comparison of the 1940 and 1941 plans to a 1950 Master Plan¹ and existing site conditions, the NCO neighborhood was constructed largely in accordance with the 1940/1941 plans, except that the service drives and carports were not built and a total of sixteen double unit buildings and three single units were built. The buildings were initially numbered in the 200-series (270-285), consistent with the 1940 and 1941

¹ Fort Shafter, Master Plan- Basic Information Map, General Recreation Plan; Office of the Post Engineer, dated Feb. 15, 1950, Dwg No. M-2002-12A.

drawings. The current 800-series numbers may have been assigned in the 1960s when the neighboring housing area (also 800-series) was added. Notes and line weights on the 1941 plans indicate that five double units (No. 283/826, 285/827, 287/828, 288/846, 286/845) and one single unit (281/825) were built in a follow-on contract to the other units. However, the Army facilities database attributes a 1943 year-built date to all of the homes. Rice Street and Herian Place were so named by 1942, although it is unknown for whom “Herian” was named.² No original planting plans were located for the neighborhood, however the size and location of large canopy trees on a 1959 aerial photo (Figure 8) suggests that the existing monkeypod street trees along Rice Street and Herian Place were planted shortly after construction and that the residential yards were predominantly planted as open lawns.

b. Changes and Additions

By 1950, there was new development surrounding the neighborhood. The golf course had been expanded and the seventh green and eighth tee were just north of Buildings (now) 844, 845 and 846. Rice Street had been extended northward to serve some barracks and a recreation building. South of the Kahauiki Stream, Hase Drive was paved and extended east, providing access to new NCO and officers’ quarters and terminating at the relocated rifle range (formerly north of Rice Manor).³

Within Rice Manor itself, there were narrow, unpaved service roads behind the units that fronted Herian Place. It is unknown whether these service roads, which intersected at the west end of Herian, were part of the initial development or added later. Also, there was a row of four tennis courts behind Buildings 802, 803 and 804.

By 1963⁴, two-story multi-plex housing units were constructed north and west of Rice Manor replacing the tennis courts and barracks, as well as east of Rice Manor across a new road, Parks Road (Figure 9). Aerial photos from the 1960s do not indicate obvious changes to the housing area itself, aside from larger street tree canopies. A 1974 plan⁵ labeled a “children’s playground” in the open space behind Buildings 822 and 823, next to the stream. The current 800-series building numbers were in use by 1974. The designation series may have been in use as early as the 1960s as part of the adjacent housing development nomenclature. An undated, post-1983 map⁶ no longer identified the children’s playground. It does, however, show that the NCO quarters between Hase Drive and Parks Road had been removed, and the land was used as a “picnic area and playground.” The pump station (S-905), built as part of the Rice Manor housing,

² According to David Hilkert, Command historian, U.S. Army, Pacific, the street name appears on the Fort Shafter General Plan of February 12, 1942. Personal correspondence, August 26, 2010.

³ Fort Shafter, Master Plan- Basic Information Map, General Recreation Plan; Office of the Post Engineer, dated Feb. 15, 1950, Dwg No. M-2002-12A.

⁴ USGS aerial photo, EKM-2CC-204, January 12, 1963.

⁵ Fort Shafter Military Reservation, General Site Plan, Revised to December 1974.

⁶ Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Site Map, Dwg No J.20.2.2, Directorate of Facilities Engineering, U.S. Army Support Command, Hawai‘i.

remained. In the 1990s, a new child development center was constructed on this former picnic area, and Hase Drive terminated at the Rice Street bridge. (Refer to Figures 2 and 4).

The immediate surroundings of the Rice Manor neighborhood have changed considerably over the 70 years since the housing area was initiated. However, within the 1940s Rice Manor neighborhood, very little of the physical fabric has changed in 70 years and the housing area retains its historic character and considerable historic integrity.

B. Historical Context⁷

Early Post Development

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 in Waikīkī, 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*,⁸ in 1899. 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.

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 1901.⁹

The earliest construction, in the 1905-09 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

⁷ This historical context narrative draws heavily from previous historical studies and documents prepared for the U.S. Army, primarily the Fort Shafter ICRMP (2000) and Cultural Resources Investigations (2000).

⁸ The *ahupua'a* was a traditional Hawaiian land division running from the mountain ridge line to the sea.

⁹ Colonel S.R. Meeken, *A History of Fort Shafter 1898-1974* (Hawai'i: Office of the Deputy Installation Commander, Fort Shafter Area, HQ, USASCH, 1974), 4.

the Quartermaster Corps was credited with the layout of the installation by Jared Smith, who said he grew the first trees for its landscaping.¹⁰

The first troops to occupy the buildings, the 2nd Battalion, 20th Infantry, arrived in 1907.¹¹ They were later transferred to Fort Douglas, Utah in 1911.¹² 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴

Additional infantry troops arrived at Fort Shafter in 1914, requiring the construction of a regimental post cantonment. The new post cantonment was located along Wisser Road, and included barracks, houses, and support facilities. These buildings have since been demolished. In 1917, the Hawaiian 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 Hawaiian National Guard was stationed at Fort Shafter in June 1918. A regimental officers' 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

¹⁰ Editorial, *Reminiscence of a Kamaaina* (Hawai'i: Honolulu Advertiser, 2 September 1942), 3.

¹¹ Meeken, 4.

¹² Author unknown, *Honolulu Bids Farewell Aloha to Pioneers of Fort Shafter* (Hawai'i: Commercial Advertiser, 7 October 1911), 9.

¹³ C.G. Ballentyne, *Letter to Secretary of War, USA, from Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. requesting permission to lay tracks within Kahauiki Military Reservation* (Hawai'i: COE Real Estate Officer, Fort Shafter, 1908), 1.

¹⁴ Meeken, 10.

Army headquarters in Hawai‘i.¹⁵ The headquarters organizations occupied the Palm Circle area, gradually converting the original troop facilities into administrative space. From 1921 through WWII, 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. An area on the south side of King Street that was part of the Ordnance Depot 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.

World War II to Present

Various artillery groups were also tenants at Fort Shafter from 1921 through WWII. 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, however these casualties resulted from U.S. Navy anti-aircraft shells rather than Japanese planes. Palm Circle was strafed during the December 7th attack, and the maid's room of Quarters 4 has a bullet hole attributed to the attack.¹⁶ General Delos Emmons and Lieutenant General Robert Richardson commanded the Hawaiian Department from Palm Circle during WWII, 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 was formed on post in July 1941.

During WWII, 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. This complex, known as the "pineapple Pentagon," was the nerve center of Army logistical planning for the battles in the Pacific theater during the closing years of WWII. Other new buildings were constructed at Fort

¹⁵ Meeken, 6.

¹⁶ Meeken, 13.

Shafter in the buildup prior to and during WWII although the base did not see the immense expansion that occurred on other Hawai'i Army bases. In addition to permanent NCO housing constructed along Rice Street and Herian Place just south of the golf course (Rice Manor), underground bomb-proof structures and anti-aircraft sites were constructed.

The Damon (Kalikikapu) and Weli fish ponds were filled in 1945 from the dredging of Kapālama 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 WWII, 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 1955-74, besides the headquarters and support units, the main activities at Fort Shafter were "the electronic maintenance and calibration continuing in the old Signal Corps Area, and a large motor pool operation in Shafter Flats supporting a tri-service cargo mission on island."¹⁷ 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 Hawaii) from Schofield Barracks to Palm Circle at Fort Shafter. Many other tenant changes also occurred at this date.

After Tripler Hospital moved to its new hillside site 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.

¹⁷ Meeken, 9.

PART II: PHYSICAL INFORMATION

A. Landscape Character and Description Summary

Rice Manor is a small, quiet neighborhood within a much larger military reservation landscape. This historic NCO housing area was consciously designed from the beginning and features several important design principles. The relatively informal layout reflects site geography with design concepts similar to Garden City and City Beautiful movements. Elements of these movements include the road layout responding to the site, lack of driveways to the street, spaciousness between houses, and large lawns and street trees creating a park-like streetscape. The consistent architectural style and scale of the houses contribute to the neighborhood's intimate character.

The features of the original design remain very much intact and are generally in good condition. These include the neighborhood size and boundaries; the number and location of buildings; grading and topography; road layout and the linear streetscape along it, consisting of planting strip, walkways, open front yards and uniformly-spaced street trees. The buildings have been minimally modified, but are no longer used as houses, are currently vacant, and recent neglect has led to some deterioration. (Refer to Figures 2, 3, and 4).

B. Character-defining Features

The Rice Manor historic landscape is composed of a number of character-defining features that individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as it has evolved over time. Physically, there have been relatively few changes within the Rice Manor housing area since the end of its development period in the mid 1940s. The cultural landscape is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. Its use as a residential neighborhood for officers was continuous since its construction until July 2010 at which time the last units were vacated. The neighborhood's physical surroundings and contextual relationship to its surroundings have changed more considerably over time.

1. Natural Features

a. Topography and Drainage

The neighborhood descends gently from an elevation of 170 feet at the east end of Herian Place to 130 feet behind Buildings 800 and 802 for an overall slope of about 4 percent. The natural terrain was terraced slightly to create level building pads, which resulted in low (2-4 feet high) embankments between most adjacent buildings and in the front yards of Buildings 826-828. The embankment along the front of Building 826 contributes to the definition of the outdoor courtyard created by the arrangement of Buildings 824, 825, and 826. Steps were designed into a few front walkways to accommodate grade differences. There is a 6-foot high embankment at the east end of the neighborhood as a result of the finished grade of Parks Road.

The neighborhood was intentionally graded to achieve overland storm runoff toward the streets and toward the perimeter. Curbing was an integral part of the street design, likely to facilitate a positive drainage through the area by directing runoff to a drain inlet near the bridge and stream. Runoff is still directed toward the stream to the south or toward narrow, concrete drainage swales along the north side of Rice Loop and behind Buildings 800-803. These off-site swales were not part of the original Rice Manor design and were likely added in the 1960s as part of the neighboring housing project. The only concrete drainage swale added within the neighborhood is on the east side of Building 826.

b. Vegetation

The simple landscape setting of Rice Manor is the unifying element throughout the neighborhood. The historic plantings that define this park-like setting are the large, open lawns and the mature monkeypod street trees.¹⁸ Beyond that, the plantings of the housing area have probably evolved informally over time as residents personalized their yards with smaller trees (in side and back yards) and foundation plants. An exception may be the six coconut palms lining the sidewalk in the courtyard between Buildings 824 and 826.

The Rice Manor homes are set back far enough from the primary streets (Rice Street and Herian Place) to provide for grassed front yards, which visually and physically blend to form a central open space through the neighborhood. This space is dominated by the evenly-spaced monkeypod trees whose broad canopies create a sense of enclosure within the space. The monkeypod trees are generally spaced about 38 feet apart, are approximately 30 feet tall with 30-foot canopies, and have trunk diameters close to two feet. There appears to be one missing monkeypod tree in front of Building 804, and there is one existing but dead or dying tree between 842 and 844. No trees were historically planted in front of 828.

The generous side and back yards are also open lawns areas, some with scattered tree plantings including coconut palms, Cook pine, plumeria, African tulip tree, shower, mango, banyan, and brassaia. Foundation plantings around the dwellings are sparse and vary greatly, but are typically a mixture of tropical shrubs informally planted and lacking maintenance. Hedges (usually hibiscus or kulu'i) have been added in some side and rear yards for screening and physical separation or delineation of yard spaces.

¹⁸ While no planting plan records were found for Rice Manor, 1950s aerial photos and existing conditions indicate that monkeypod trees and open lawns were part of original development.

Short list of prominent plants:

Common Name	Botanical Name
Trees and Palms	
African Tulip Tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>
Banyan	<i>Ficus spp.</i>
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Cook Pine	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>
Monkeypod	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Plumeria	<i>Plumeria spp.</i>
Shower Tree	<i>Cassia spp.</i>
Shrubs	
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Fragrant dracaena	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>
Kulu'i	<i>Nototrichium sandwicense</i>
Mock orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Ti	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>
Lawn	
Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>

c. Water

The south fork of Kahauiki Stream (partially realigned per 1941 plans) continues to define the southern boundary of the Rice Manor neighborhood. A shallower drainage channel that originally existed along the area's northern boundary was graded out, likely as part of the 1960s housing project.

2. Spatial Organization and Land Patterns

The Rice Manor housing area retains the quiet residential setting that the layout was designed to foster. It is an intact neighborhood with an intimate character, largely due to the preservation of the spatial structure established by the circulation pattern, emphasized by the houses' consistent setback from and parallel alignment to the roads. Other attributes that contribute to its intimate character are the consistent architectural style and scale, open lawn areas, and the mature street trees. The original design concept that proposed shared parking and carport areas behind the quarters was reflective of the City Beautiful movement, and although never implemented, the lack of driveways and carport on the street contributes to the open park-like streetscape. It should be noted, however, that when the housing units were inhabited, resident parking was along both sides of Herian Street, which created a cluttered look that detracted from the park-like character.

A few houses were intentionally arranged to vary from the typical 25-30-foot street setback, 20-25-foot side yard spacing, and street orientation, which created small courtyard-like spaces. The courtyard formed by Buildings 824-826 is the most formal and internal-focused. The deeper

setback of Building 802 and the angled orientation of 820 and 821 also form large front-yard spaces.

The boundaries of the neighborhood are now defined by off-site physical elements that were added after initial development, such as the golf course, Rice Loop, the 1960s two-story housing units, and Parks Road. The stream channel along the south edge is the only extant boundary feature.

3. Circulation

The strong original street pattern, materials, and widths still exist within Rice Manor. Rice Street and Herian Place continue to define the spatial structure of the neighborhood. They retain their historic scale and pavement width (about 26 feet), and remain lined with original concrete curbs and sidewalks, although the designed 5-inch curb height has been diminished to between 1 and 3 inches by the cumulative addition of paving layers. The lack of individual driveways along these main streets is a distinctive character-defining feature of neighborhood, and one relatively unique to military housing areas on O‘ahu.

While the physical character of Rice Street within the neighborhood has been retained, its extension to serve as the only vehicular access to the adjacent 1960s housing project greatly increased the amount of traffic through historic Rice Manor.

The Rice Street bridge across Kahauiki Stream is an important original circulation feature associated with Rice Manor, although it is not within the boundaries of the neighborhood for HALS documentation. The 1940/1941 construction drawings for the NCO neighborhood included detailed plans, elevations and details for the reinforced concrete bridge and abutment and wing walls. The bridge, Facility 801, is assigned a 1936 year-built date in the Army database, indicating that an earlier bridge may have existed in this location prior to the 1940s construction.

The rear service loop (Rice Drive and Rice Loop) has 10-12-foot wide asphaltic concrete pavement with flush, grassed edges. It is unclear when the service roads were built, however it is interesting that the curvilinear Rice Drive alignment appears to follow the original edge of stream, prior to straightening as part of the NCO development.

The sidewalks in Rice Manor were an integral part of the original neighborhood layout and streetscape design. A distinctive streetscape pattern is created by the narrow grass strip and concrete walkways lining the main roads, as well as the sidewalks extending from the street to the center of each building.

4. Views and Vistas

As a result of the single, central streetscape and the buildings' orientation toward it, the views and vistas in the housing area are primarily internally focused. The prominent tree-lined streets and wide grassy front yards create striking axial views down Rice Street and Herian Place.

Originally, there were views outward from the quarters' back yards across the vegetated, undeveloped surroundings toward the ridges of the Ko'olau Mountains. Overtime, the foreground of these views has changed. Until the new housing was built in the early 1960s, all units on north side of Herian Place had views across the golf course. Now, only units 844, 845 and 846 retain these views. Views to the south include the tall grass and scrub vegetation of the stream bank and the low, vegetated ridgeline beyond. The new childcare center dominates the view from the back of Buildings 820-822.

5. Water

A domestic water distribution system and pump station (Building S-905, located on Hase Drive, south of bridge) were part of the original Rice Manor design. With the exception of the three original fire hydrants, the water system is underground and not a visible element within the landscape.

6. Buildings and Structures

The Rice Manor units were constructed as WWII-era defense housing, and they have the same design as others constructed about the same time at other Army installations on O'ahu. The houses were completed by 1943 although some may have been finished as early as 1941. There are 3 single-family homes and 16 buildings with duplex units, all of which are a modest Ranch style. They all share the characteristics of being of single story concrete brick construction with moderately-sloped hipped roofs and large wood windows. Each unit has a covered entry porch with original metal railings, accessed by a sidewalk from the street. The duplex units share an entry walk. Other than small storage enclosure additions at the back and some interior modernization, the buildings appear basically unaltered. More building-specific information is available in the NCO Quarters (Rice Manor) HABS documents, HABS No. HI-287-C and 287-D.

The housing units' consistent architectural design, modest scale, linear orientation and uniform front setback contribute considerably to the character of the Rice Manor neighborhood landscape, and particularly the central streetscapes. A few houses were intentionally arranged to vary from the typical street setback and street orientation, which created small courtyard-like spaces. Building 802 is deeply setback between Buildings 800 and 803. In the middle of the Herian Place block, two duplex buildings (824 and 826) are oriented perpendicular to the street to face each other and a single family home (825) has a deep setback between them to form a semi-private entry courtyard accessed by a single walkway from the street. At the sweeping curve of the Rice Street/Herian Place intersection, the siting of Buildings 820 and 821 perpendicular to the road created a triangular courtyard space.

7. Small-scale Elements

The extent of original small scale elements associated with neighborhood is unknown. The three fire hydrants are original. Metal clothesline poles still exist in the back yards of many units. These may date from the construction period, based on documentation of other military neighborhoods in the 1940s. In any event they are compatible with the historic character.

Some elements detract from the historic character of neighborhood, such as modern streetlights, cluster mailbox units, red brick planters near some house foundations, wooden utility poles along the service roads, and considerable chain link fencing – both on the neighborhood perimeter as well as in individual back yards.

8. Archaeological Sites

There are no known archaeological sites within the Rice Manor housing area. A cultural resources evaluation of historic properties was carried out at Fort Shafter in 1995-96 to aid preparation of an historic preservation plan and to update the archaeological inventory and evaluation conducted for the Army in 1977. The new and previously identified sites investigated are located primarily on the periphery of the currently developed areas of Fort Shafter and primarily along the edges of the interior valley and tops of the undeveloped ridges. The survey focused on unused or undeveloped areas that had a high potential for historic properties. Residential yards and other groomed grounds such as the golf course were avoided.¹⁹

¹⁹ Tomonari-Tuggle et al. Fort Shafter: Cultural Resource Investigations at Hawai'i's First U.S. Military Post U.S. Engineers. November 2000: Executive Summary and p.52.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Drawings and Plans

Fort Shafter, Constructing Quartermaster Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafter. Original construction drawings (including layout plans, utility plans, building plans, elevations, details, plumbing and lighting plans) dated August 30, 1941. U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF.

Fort Shafter, Constructing Quartermaster Hawaiian Department, Hickam Field. Original architectural, layout and utility drawings dated November 12, 1940. U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF.

Fort Shafter, Map of Fort Shafter Showing Street Lighting System, Office Post Quartermaster, dated December 1937. U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF.

Fort Shafter, Map of Fort Shafter Showing Buildings and Roads, Office Post Quartermaster, dated December 1937. U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF.

Fort Shafter, Master Plan- Basic Information Map, General Recreation Plan; Office of the Post Engineer, Dwg. No. M-2002-12A, dated Feb 15, 1950. U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF.

Fort Shafter and Fort Ruger Military Reservations, Hawai'i, Exterior Painting of Buildings and Structures, Directorate of Facilities Engineering, US Army Support Command, Hawai'i, Dwg. No. 1-E-2380, dated February 1974. U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF.

Fort Shafter Military Reservation, General Site Plan, Revised to December 1974. U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF.

Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Site Map, Directorate of Facilities Engineering, US Army Support Command, Hawai'i, Dwg. No. J.20.2.2, (No plan date, but drawn on ZV-FE Form 83-133 dated 1 Oct 83). U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF.

B. Historic Views and Photographs

USGS. Aerial photograph, January 30, 1959. GS-VXJ59, Flight Line No. 082; ID: 2572.

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.

U.S. Army Museum of Hawai'i. Oblique aerial photograph, April 13, 1938. O-661-917-C-18. USAMH #5141.

C. Bibliography

- Ballentyne, C.G. Letter to Secretary of War, USA, from Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. requesting permission to lay tracks within Kahauiki Military Reservation. 1908. Typed copy at COE Real Estate Office, Fort Shafter.
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- Honolulu Advertiser. Reminiscence of a Kamaaina. September 2, 1942: Ed. page, c. 3.
- Mason Architects Inc. and Belt Collins Hawai'i. *Historic Context Study of Historic Military Family Housing in Hawai'i*. Prepared for Commander, Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pearl Harbor, Hawai'i. August 2003.
- Meeken, Colonel S.R. *A History of Fort Shafter 1898-1974*. Office of the Deputy Installation Commander, Fort Shafter Area, HQ, USASCH. Second Printing. 1974. Located at Fort Shafter Base Library, Reserve Shelves.
- Tomonari-Tuggle et al. *Fort Shafter: Cultural Resource Investigations at Hawai'i's First U.S. Military Post U.S. Engineers*. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, Hawai'i. International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu. November 2000.
- 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 Museum Hawai'i. Historical photographs of Fort Shafter. Various dates.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Department. Maps and files relating to Fort Shafter and Hawai'i arsenal Military Reservations. Various dates.
- U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works. Maps of Fort Shafter and drawings of buildings on Post. Located at Wheeler AAF. Various dates.
- 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

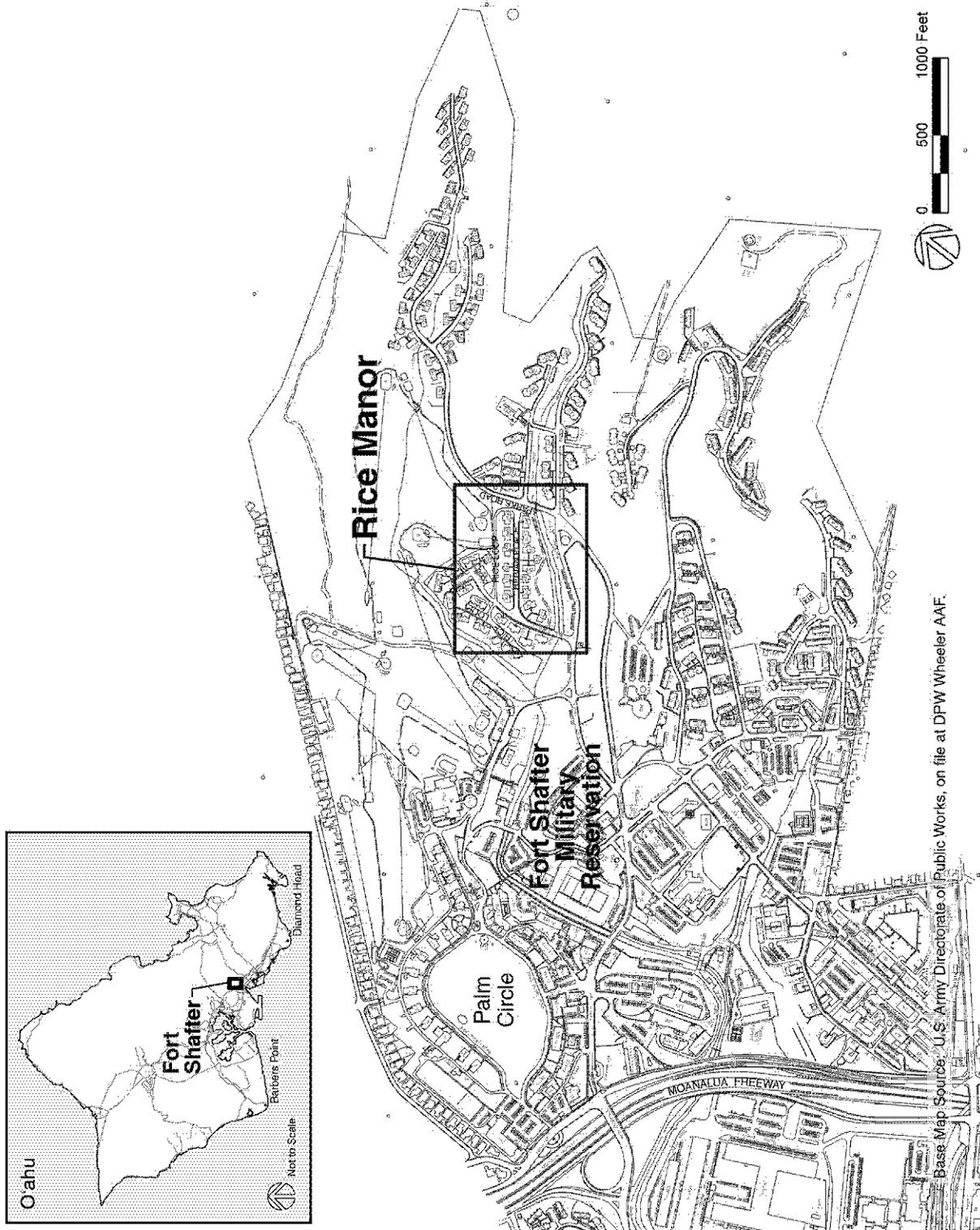
This HALS documentation was undertaken in accordance with a programmatic agreement related to the privatization of family housing at U.S. Army Garrison (2004), and in association with a child development center construction project. The report was researched and written by Wendie McAllaster, Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners Inc., 733 Bishop Street, 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.

A HABS documentation was prepared concurrently for the NCO Quarters (Rice Manor) by Mason Architects Inc. and Franzen Photography.

The HALS and HABS 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.

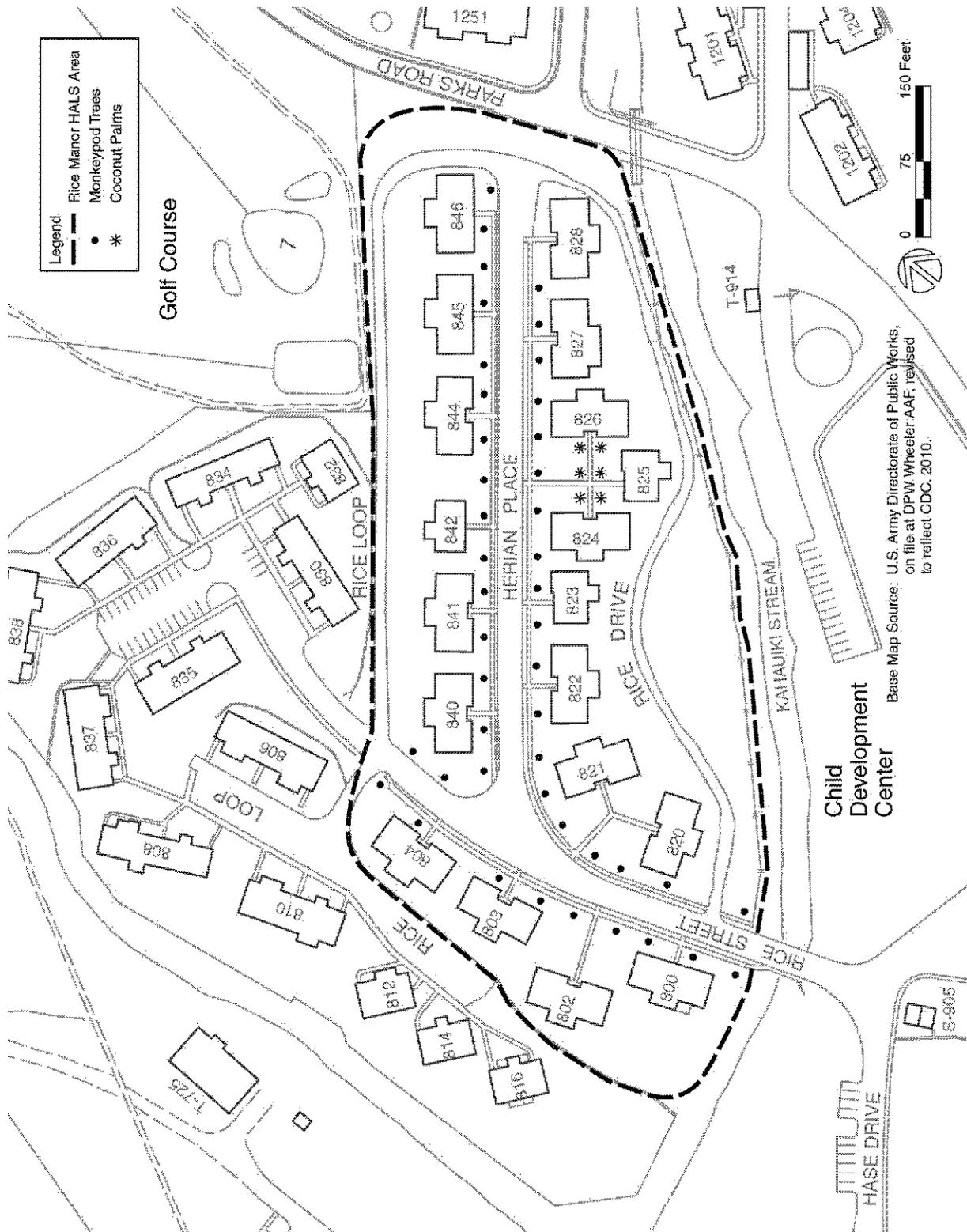
FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, N.C.O. HOUSING AREA
(Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Rice Manor Housing Area)
HALS No. HI-9 (Page 18)

Figure 1: Location Map



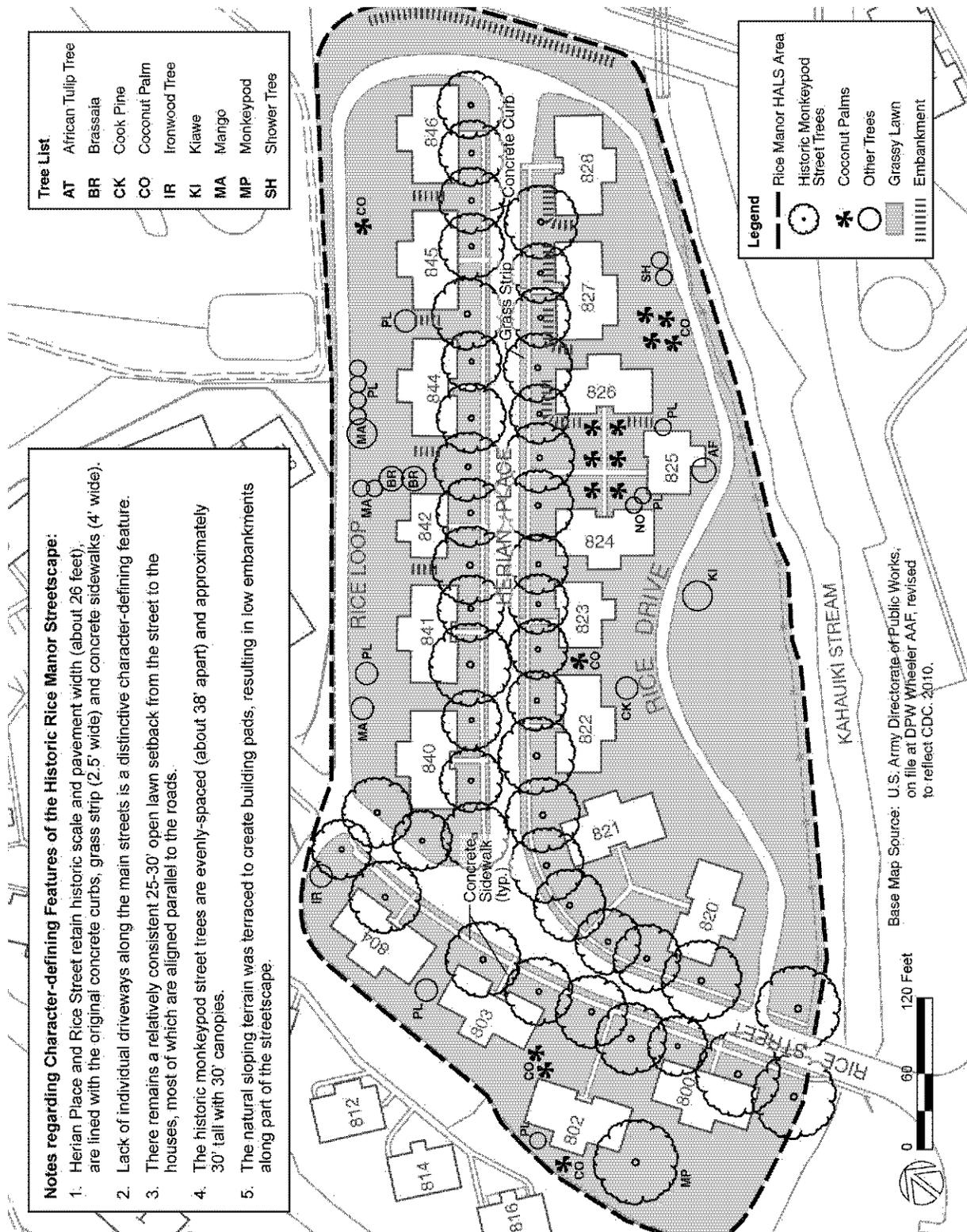
FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, N.C.O. HOUSING AREA
 (Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Rice Manor Housing Area)
 HALS No. HI-9 (Page 19)

Figure 2: Rice Manor Site Plan



Base Map Source: U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works,
 on file at DPW Wheeler AAF, revised
 to reflect CDC, 2010.

Figure 3: Rice Manor Historic Streetscape Plan

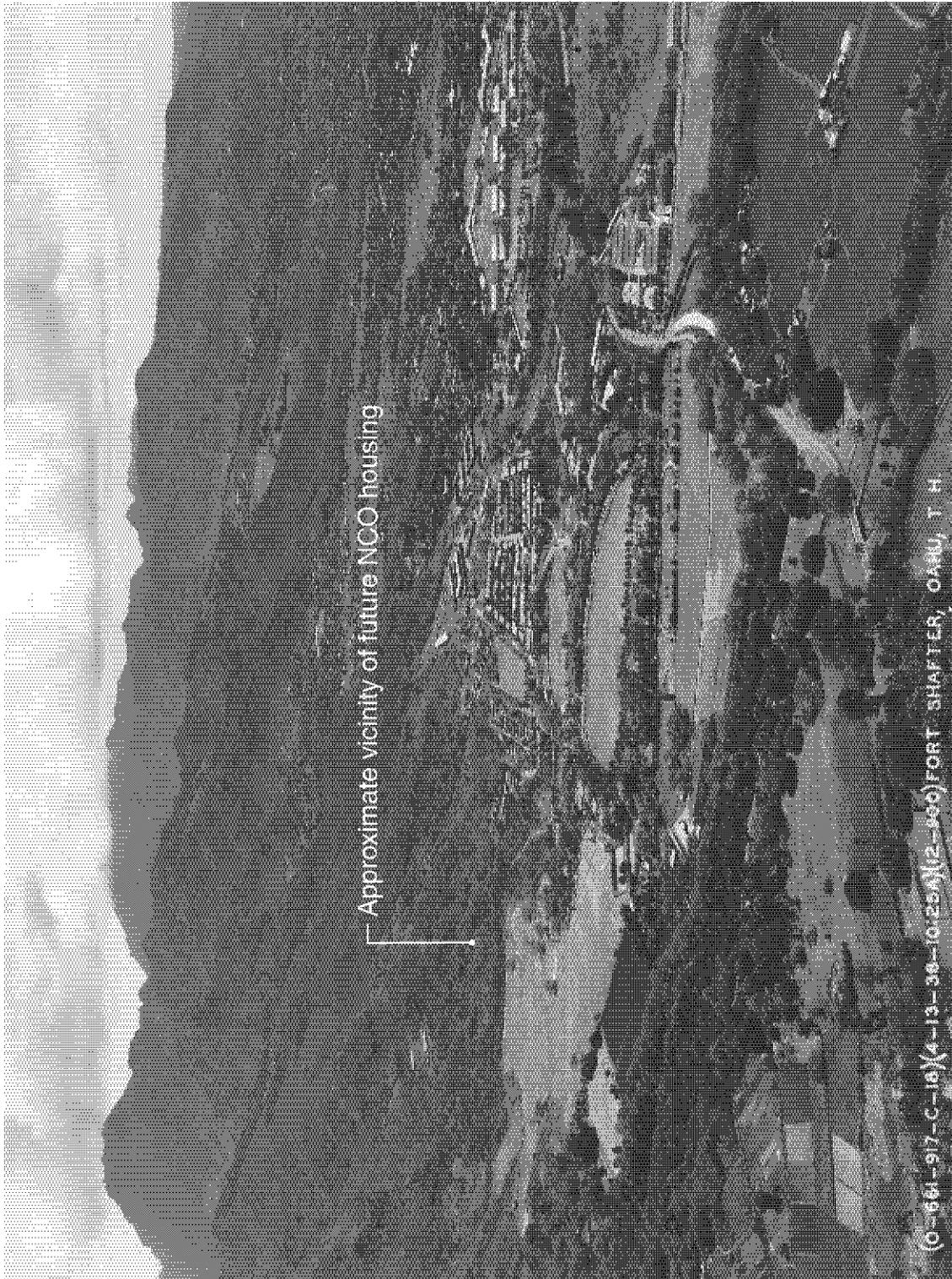


FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, N.C.O. HOUSING AREA
(Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Rice Manor Housing Area)
HALS No. HI-9 (Page 21)

Figure 4: 2008 USGS Aerial Photograph



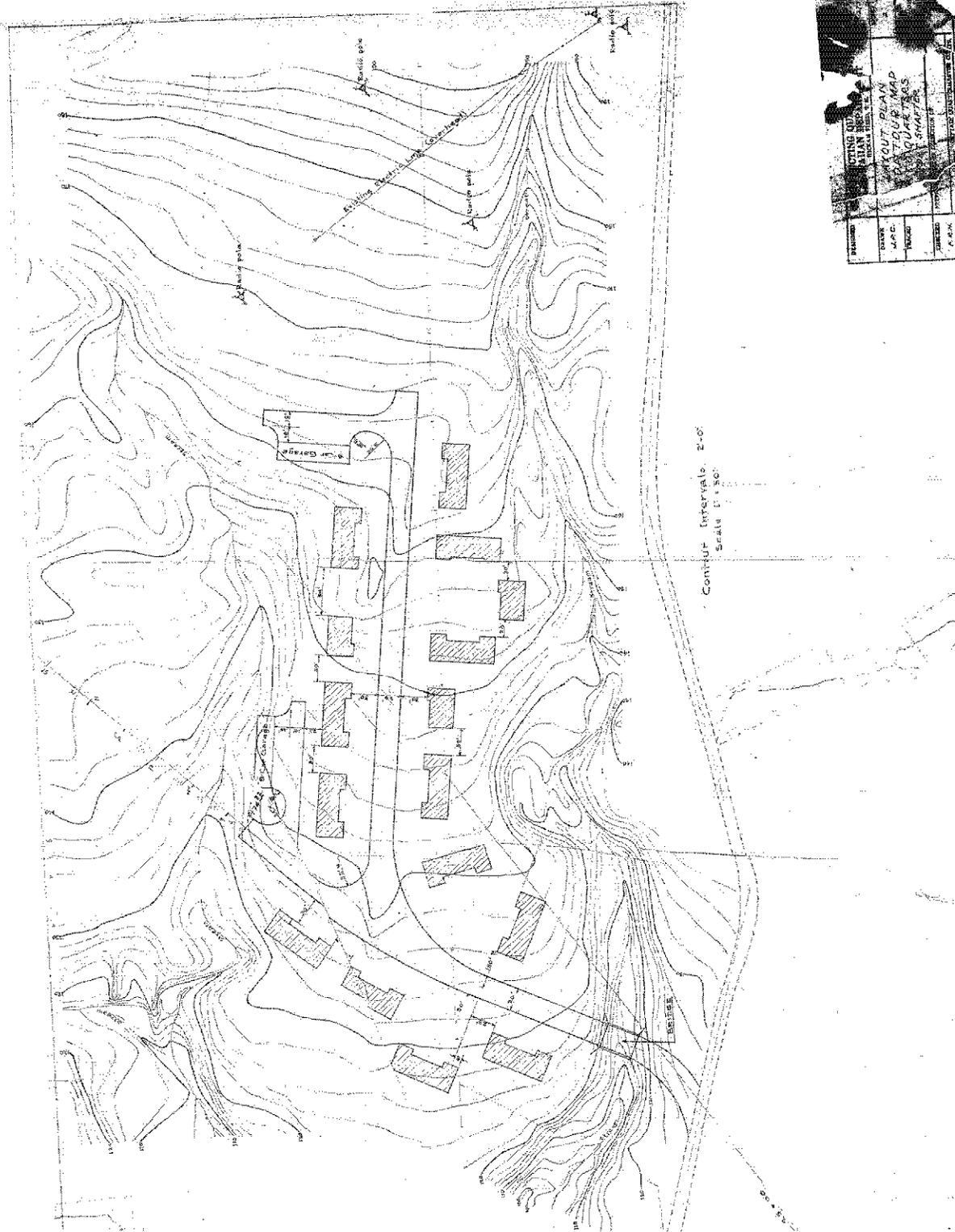
Figure 5: 1938 Oblique Aerial Photograph, looking east across Fort Shafter.
(Source: U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF)



FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, N.C.O. HOUSING AREA
(Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Rice Manor Housing Area)
HALS No. HI-9 (Page 23)

Figure 6: Rice Manor Layout Plan, November 1940

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



FORT SHAFTER MILITARY RESERVATION, N.C.O. HOUSING AREA
 (Fort Shafter Military Reservation, Rice Manor Housing Area)
 HALS No. HI-9 (Page 24)

Figure 7: Rice Manor Grading and Plot Plan, August 1941
 (Source: U.S. Army Directorate of Public Works, on file at DPW Wheeler AAF)

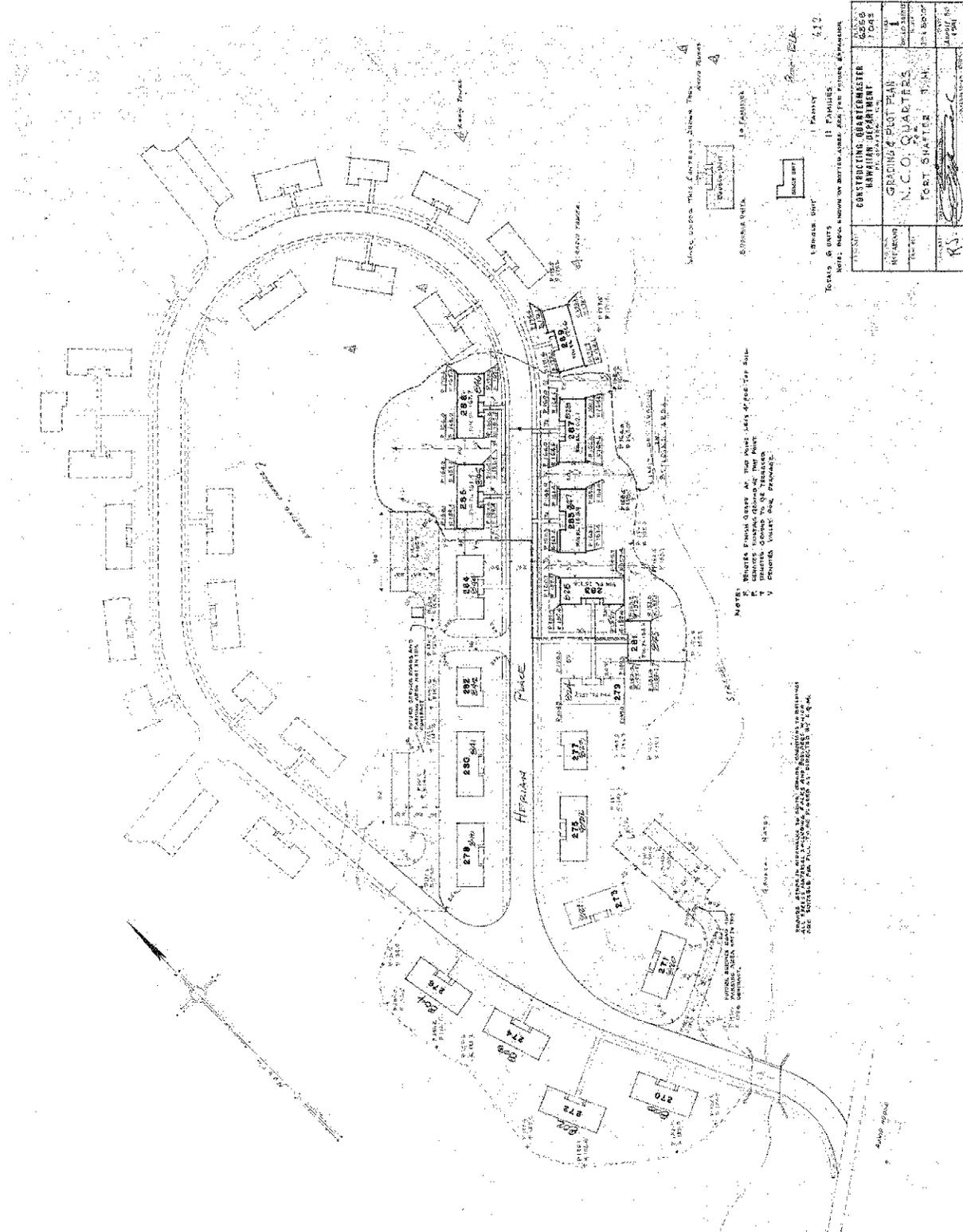


Figure 8: 1959 Aerial Photograph

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

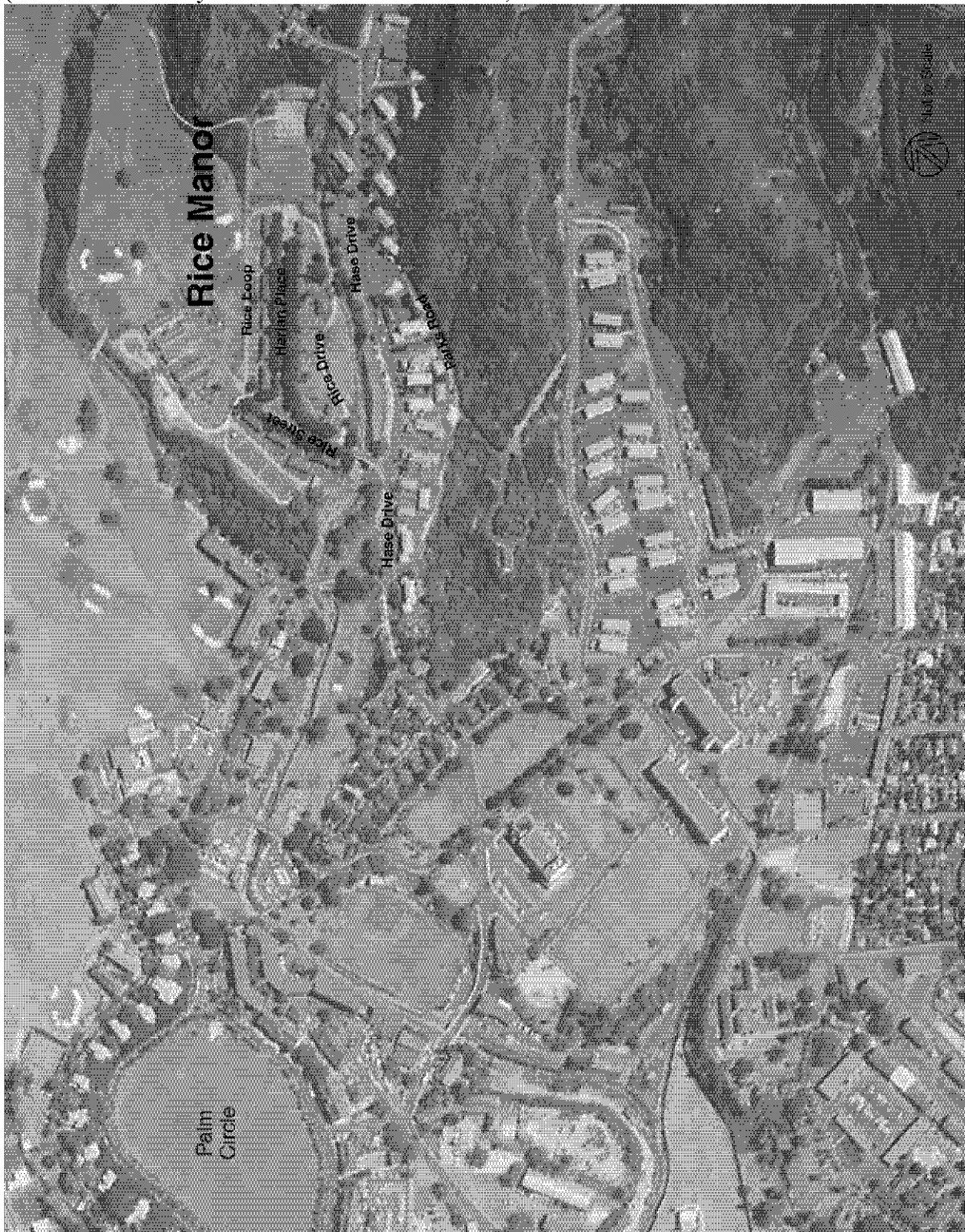


Figure 9: 1968 Aerial Photograph

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

