NPS Form 10-900a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ___

==========

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 16000029 Date Listed: 02/23/2016

Ward, George R., House	Honolulu	HI
Property Name	County	State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 2/23/16

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification:
The total Number of Resources should read: *8 (eight)*.

Significance:
The Areas of Significance should be amended to add: *Community Planning and Development*.
[While Social History may be an appropriate area of significance in association with the creation of the civilian bomb shelter, the house's significance as a reflection of the patterns of suburban development are perhaps best covered under the themes of Community Development and Planning. In this particular case the property's intact character, including outbuildings and full lot size, allow it to convey aspects of early twentieth century local community development that are rapidly disappearing in the increasingly dense Monoa Valley.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the Hawaii SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

29

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
JAN 08 2016
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: George R. Ward House
Other names/site number: Seymour House
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 2438 Ferdinand Ave
City or town: Honolulu State: Hawaii County: Honolulu
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

1.4.16

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

DSHPO, State of Hawaii

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

2/23/2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [X]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4		buildings
1		sites
		structures
3		objects
7		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling_
DOMESTIC/single dwelling_
DOMESTIC/secondary structure_
DOMESTIC/secondary structure_

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling_
DOMESTIC/secondary structure_
DOMESTIC/secondary structure_
DOMESTIC/secondary structure_

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow
OTHER/No Style
OTHER/Stone Pond

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation:	CONCRETE
walls:	WOOD/weatherboard
	BRICK
	STONE/Basalt
	CONCRETE
roof:	ASPHALT/shingle (house and servants)
	CONCRETE (bomb shelter)
	Asphalt/rolled (garage)
other:	Chimney: BRICK

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The George R. Ward house is located at 2438 Ferdinand Avenue on the west side of Manoa valley in Honolulu, on Oahu, Hawaii. Manoa valley is home to numerous historic homes, and many are found along Ferdinand Avenue. The sloping lot measures 23,600 sq. ft. and encompasses the entire space between Ferdinand Avenue and Sonoma Street. There are four buildings on the property including the main house, a former servants' quarters, a garage, and a bomb shelter. There is also a carp pond with a decorative waterfall. The main house is an eclectic style that incorporates several styles and forms. The house's overall form is truest to a bungalow, or even a later ranch style house, but its decorative elements are more in line with colonial revival and English cottage styles. The house faces Ferdinand Avenue, and has a sweeping view of Honolulu with Diamond Head and the ocean in the distance. The former servants' quarters are located behind and slightly west of the main house, and are designed in a similar style. The garage is located at the southeastern corner of the lot, on Ferdinand Avenue, and is complementarily styled to the main house. Concrete stairs and paths lead from the garage to the house. The bomb shelter is located just behind the servants' quarters, and is built into the hill behind the house so that, aside from its entry door, it appears to be only a basalt retaining wall. The carp pond is located behind the house, at the northeast corner, with the waterfall above it to the northeast. The house and its associated buildings and objects have been well maintained, are in good condition, and retain much of their integrity.

Narrative Description

The main house is one story, approximately H-shaped in plan with shorter wings on the western side and longer wings on the eastern side, and is 3,319 sq. ft. It has an asphalt shingle roof, wood and brick walls, and a concrete foundation with some open grillwork panels. The wood walls are weatherboard designed to appear as shingles. The house has a complex gable roof covered with asphalt composition shingles, as well as flat roof sections above the front porch and a rear section that was originally a back porch. Six gable ends are arranged in the following manner: two face Ferdinand Avenue at the bottom of the H-shape, two face Sonoma Street at the top of the H-shape, one faces east, and one faces west at the ends of the center bar of the H-shape. The relatively steep pitch of the gables is a common element of English Cottage or Tudor style, and the asymmetrical layout is common in both English Cottage/Tudor style as well as in Bungalows. The front gables have molded racings with cornice returns, consistent with Colonial Revival style. Louvered vents are located at each of the gables.

The window at the eastern gable front is plate glass, with decorative shutters on either side. There is an octagonal bay window at the western gable that has a plate glass central lite with jalousie windows flanking it and decorative shutters in turn flanking the jalousies. The remainder of the windows in the house are jalousie-type. The original windows in the house appear to have been double hung, and all existing windows are replacements. Several additional windows on the southwest side of the house also have decorative shutters, which are part of the original design.

The main entrance to the house is a set of sliding glass doors centered in a recessed open front porch. The porch is reached by two concrete stairs, has a scored concrete floor, four front columns, a tongue and groove ceiling, and a metal awning that extends the full width of the porch. The sliding glass entry doors are not original to the house. There are two additional back entrances to the house; one is a second set of sliding glass doors, virtually identical to those in the front that opens between the back yard and the family room; the other is a flush wood door that opens between the back yard and a small mudroom off the kitchen.

The house is made up of four bedrooms, three bathrooms, a kitchen, pantry, dining room, living room and family room. The bedrooms and bathrooms are located along the east side of the H-shape of the house, the kitchen, pantry and dining room are located along the west, while the living room and family room make up the central bar of the H-shape. This appears to follow the original plan, with the exception of additions to two of the bedrooms, and enclosure of the rear lanai to create the family room.

The front doors open into the living room, which is the full original width and length of the center of the house's H-shape. The room has a barrel vaulted ceiling, plaster walls and narrow plank Ohia hardwood floors. A set of glass-paneled pocket doors separate the living room from the family room, and at either side of the room are sets of two stairs that lead to the dining room on one side, and the bedroom hallway on the other. The family room was created from a former back porch, and still uses the original Virginia pavers as the floor. The walls are a mix of plaster and painted brick, and a fireplace was added to the northwest wall when the room was enclosed. At each side of the room, a set of stairs leads either to the mudroom or to the bedroom hallway. The dining room is located in the southwest corner of the house, and is reached via a doorway from the living room. A second doorway leads from the dining room to the pantry and kitchen. The room has fir hardwood flooring, plastered walls, and decorative moldings. There are two historic sconces located on either side of the bay window on the south wall of the dining room. In the northwest corner of the house are the kitchen, pantry and mudroom. All of these appear to have been modified ca. the 1950s, and the mudroom appears to have been added when the back porch was enclosed. The bedrooms open off of a long hallway that extends much of the length of the east side of the house. The master bedroom is located on the southernmost end of the hallway and has an attached dressing room and bathroom. The next two bedrooms share a Jack and Jill bathroom between them. The fourth bedroom is located at the northernmost end of the hallway, and has an adjacent bathroom.

The main alterations to this house were 1939 additions which extended the master bedroom and added the fourth bedroom. At some point, ca. the 1950s, the rear porch was enclosed and the

mudroom added and at an unknown date, the windows were replaced. Additionally, the kitchen was renovated ca. the 1950s-1960s. The master bedroom retains its original bathtub and tiles, while the secondary bathrooms retain original tiles and some original fixtures. The dining room has historic light fixtures that were moved to the house from an older home in Ohio.

The servants' quarters are rectangular in plan, have a cross gable roof covered in asphalt composite shingles, wood walls and concrete foundation. The exterior wood walls of this small house have the same type of shingle pattern as the main house. This house has windows only on the front (south) and east sides, and all but one are the original four-over-four, double-hung windows. The northernmost window on the east side of the house has been replaced with jalousies. There is one screened opening at the back of the house, and one large latticed opening at the west side of the house. The interior of the house is one L-shaped room, and a bathroom. The walls and ceiling are board and batten, and the floors are vinyl asbestos tile. At the west side of the house is a separate space which is used for storage. It has a separate entry from the outside, concrete floor and a lattice covered window. There is also a door into this space from the living quarters, and it may have been a service porch at one time.
Alterations to the servants' quarters are mainly a wall that has been removed between the original two rooms of the dwelling as well as the replacement of the bathroom window with jalousies.

The garage is a small rectangular building with a low pitched gable roof. It has battered stone walls built into the slope of the hill, and a wood front wall. The floor is also concrete. The roof is covered with asphalt composite shingles. The original swinging garage doors have been replaced with a large single overhead door. The interior has raised wood storage units which allow the hood of a car to fit beneath them. The garage holds two vehicles, and in the concrete floor at each parking space is an open space to the ground beneath, allowing leaks from the vehicles' engines to drip into this space, rather than stain the concrete.

The bomb shelter is located behind (to the north) of the servants' quarters and is integrated with the rear retaining wall of the property. The wall is constructed of basalt, but the portion which houses the shelter is made of concrete with basalt stone applied to the exterior. The shelter is about 4' 8" x 11' 4" feet at the interior, with a ceiling height of about 6' 2" and has exterior walls that are about 18" thick. There is a concrete floor with a name and date incised near the door, reading "R. Sevier Feb 5th 1942." The door itself is painted steel, and is inset into a concrete entryway.

The pond is located at the northeast corner of the house. It is made of basalt stone, and is generally oval in shape. It has a small waterfall which enters the pond at the northeast side after running down part of the hillside at the rear of the house.
Concrete stairs lead from the garage, along the eastern edge of the property before turning ninety degrees toward the west near the southwest corner of the main house and becoming a path that

extends parallel to the house. The path becomes stairs at another ninety degree turn toward the north, and leads to the entry porch of the main house.

There are also two large stone Japanese lanterns on the property. One has a single tier, and located at the center portion of the front yard, on the southwest side of the yard. The second is much taller, five tiered, and is located next to the pond at the rear of the house.

Overall, the home and associated buildings retain a good level of all aspects of integrity. The house, servants' quarters, bomb shelter and garage have never been moved, and retain integrity of location. The neighborhood has changed little over the years, and changes to neighboring houses are primarily not visible, allowing the house to retain integrity of setting – the main change here is the view from the main house over Honolulu to Diamond Head has changed with the city, but the sweeping view itself has not changed. The main house's original design has been somewhat altered, with the extension of the master bedroom, rear bedroom addition and enclosure of the rear patio, but the overall look of the house has changed little since a photograph was published of it shortly after construction, so it retains a great deal of its integrity of design. The materials of the house have changed very little, mainly in changes to jalousie from original windows, but original or historic windows remain on the primary facades, and much of the integrity of materials remains. The house's workmanship is still visible in elements such as the trim in the dining room, the ohia flooring and vaulted ceiling in the living room. The servant's quarters remain intact with the exception of the removal of one wall at the interior, and retain a great deal of integrity of design. The bomb shelter is unchanged, used for storage currently, and retains all of its design, materials and workmanship integrity. The garage is primarily the same, with the exception of the changed garage door, and door surround – open, the garage appears as it would have historically, it retains most of its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The house has remained a family residence, though the servants' quarters have been converted to an office, the integrity of feeling – that of a comfortable family home - has been retained. The integrity of association of a financially secure family residence in a quiet, comfortable neighborhood remains. The bomb shelter's integrity of feeling and association are retained – the sudden loss of safety that came to Hawaii and the United States with the December 7 attack, and the possibility that a family might need to escape an unexpected attack are conveyed in the somewhat hidden nature of the sturdy shelter just behind the home, as well as in the inscription on its floor. The pond at the back of the house also retains all of its aspects of integrity, it has not been moved, little has changed around it, save for the bedroom wing of the house moving a bit closer with the 1939 extension. It has changed only slightly from its original design, and the stone it was constructed with remains, showing the workmanship involved to create the pond and waterfall. It continues to evoke a feeling and association with a rainforest setting, and a well-manicured garden.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

1923-1942

Significant Dates

1923

1942

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Hart Wood

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Ward House and its associated structures are significant at the local level under Criterion A for their association with the development of Manoa Valley, a prominent Honolulu suburb, and under Criterion C because the house, servants' quarters and garage were designed by prominent Honolulu architect Hart Wood. The home retains much of its integrity, as both it, and its neighborhood have seen few changes in its ninety-plus years of existence. An especially important aspect of the property is that the lot has never been subdivided, as many others located between Ferdinand and Sonoma Streets have been. The house was constructed in 1923, and Manoa Valley remained a quiet, nearly rural, suburb with agriculture remaining in the lower

valley until the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941, and the U.S. entry into World War II. The construction of the bomb shelter in 1942 corresponds to the end of the period of significance, for it was during the war, and the post-war period that the lower portion of the valley was developed, to become a more modern, purely residential, suburb.
The bomb shelter is additionally significant at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the island and state's response to the December 7, 1941 attack.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The George R. Ward house is significant in the area of social history for its association with the development of Manoa Valley, and its transition from primarily agricultural use to a residential suburb. The area was Hawaii's first major housing subdivision, and was home to some of Honolulu's most fashionable houses when it was developed. It has continued to be a popular place to live for well over 100 years.

Manoa is located in the Waikiki ahupuaʻa, and during pre-contact times, supported a large Hawaiian population in its wide valley. The name "Manoa" itself means "wide" or "vast," and either pertained to the valley floor, or the sizable population it was able to support. Chiefs and later, kings built retreats on the cool slopes of the valley, while the valley floor was used for the production of taro. Taro cultivation was first done by the native Hawaiians who lived in the valley, and was subsequently taken up by Chinese who had moved off of the sugar plantations at the end of their labor contracts. Later in the 19th century, other types of agriculture found a home in the valley, with land dedicated to cattle ranching and dairy farming, and growing crops new to the islands such as pineapple and coffee. At the extreme end of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, parts of the valley began to be developed for residential purposes, though Japanese farmers, who had also moved into the valley upon completion of their plantation employment contracts, continued the valley's tradition of agricultural production.

By the late 1800s, after the Great Mahele of 1848 granted land ownership to commoners and foreigners, Manoa began to be seen as a promising location for residential use. By 1886, Lower Manoa's Sea View tract had been developed, and by 1899, the Manoa Heights tract was in place near the present-day Manoa Triangle Park. One of the most successful of these early developments was College Hills, which, in conjunction with the extension of Honolulu's streetcars into the valley, drove even greater residential development in the valley, which lasted into the middle of the twentieth century.

In 1899, Oahu College (now Punahou School), located at the mouth of the valley, devised a plan to raise funds through the development of part of their land holdings in Manoa, that was at the time in use for dairy farming. Punahou prepared the land for subdivision, with dirt roads, and a water supply. A planned extension of Honolulu's streetcar line into the valley helped to drive demand for these lots, with 113 sold by 1901, when the streetcar began its extended route. This first subdivision in the valley was known as College Hills, and was primarily geared toward

well-off residents who bought lots of 10,000 - 20,000 square feet, and built large houses with separate servants' quarters. The College Hills subdivision's early success drove development in other parts of the valley, leading to more and more subdivisions in the valley, with seven new subdivisions complete or underway by 1903. Adding to the allure of Manoa Valley was the establishment of the new Manoa campus of the College of Hawaii (now University of Hawaii) in 1912, bringing a need for even more housing for students, staff and faculty of the campus. By 1930 Manoa Valley was home to some 5,000 people, compared with approximately 250 in 1836. Despite the exponential population growth, a good portion of the valley remained in agriculture until World War II. During the war, and the post-war years, more of the central former agricultural lands were converted to house Honolulu's growing population, and agriculture was pushed out of the valley.

In general, houses in Manoa in the late 19th and early 20th century subdivisions were comfortable middle to upper-class homes, and, often featured separate maid's quarters, sometimes combined with garages/carriage houses, and sometimes with separate automobile garages, that were frequently built into the slope of the valley walls.
The Ward house, as well as many other houses along Ferdinand Street and in west Manoa, was a part of the later phase of the early development in the valley, underway during the 1920s. A number of the houses in this area were designed by prominent Hawaii architects of the time, including Hart Wood.

Development in Manoa continued until the middle of the 20th century, when most of the valley's land had completed the transition from agriculture to residential use, and there were few areas that remained to develop.

The house is also significant in the area of architecture as a design of Hart Wood. Wood was one of the major architectural designers who practiced during the Hawaiian Region period. He was arguably its most fervent promoter during his practice in Hawaii from 1919 until his death in 1957. The house he designed for the Ward family fits in Wood's early period, when he was exploring forms, materials and spatial relationships to address his goal for architecture true to Hawaii. While its eclectic forms are traditional and do not break new ground, the house is exceptional for its siting, which reflects Wood's sensitivity to the importance of landscape. His use of Japanese lantern forms as prominent elements in that landscape presages the use of Asian forms in his works immediately following this one, including such landmark structures as the C. M. Cooke Residence (1924), Gumps (1927), the First Chinese Church of Christ (1929), and the Alexander & Baldwin Building (1929). He also designed the Pew Residence in this style in 1931 and even his late Board of Water Supply Administration Building (designed in 1950, completed in 1957) incorporates Asian forms within its otherwise Mid-Century Modernist form.

In addition to the siting and landscape the house was notable for its plan, which incorporates very large front and back lanai and the integration of those spaces with the Living Room, reflecting Wood's recognition of the lanai as one of the defining elements of Hawaiian Regionalism.

The bomb shelter is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the island and State's response to the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941. The shelter is a surviving example of a civilian personal shelter, of permanent construction built shortly after the attack. It conforms closely to designs for a "family group bomb shelter" published in the Honolulu Advertiser on December 18, 1941, with the main difference that the Ward House shelter is not built below ground, but into the hill, allowing access through a door, rather than down a flight of stairs. Many of the shelter designs published were intended to be built by a home- or business-owner, to minimize the need for skilled contractors who would be needed in the war effort. It is likely this is the case in this bomb shelter, with Randolph Sevier taking credit for its construction via his signature in the concrete floor of the entrance. Most of the shelter designs published in the paper called for either unreinforced earthen or wooden construction, and the circumstances of this Manoa neighborhood, and this Manoa residence in particular provided a combination not common in the rest of Honolulu, with well-to-do residents able to acquire the materials to construct substantial shelters, and topography that allowed shelters to be built on the property, yet out of the way within the hillside. Based on newspaper photographs, many civilian shelters that were constructed, even large ones for the public, were of wood frame construction covered with earth, or were made up of trenches, rather than concrete, making this shelter fairly unique as a home shelter.

The house was owned in succession by several relatively prominent families in Honolulu, first by George R. Ward. Ward was listed as an accountant with the California Packing Corporation in the 1923-1924 Polk-Husted City Directory of Honolulu, just before the house was constructed. Further information about Ward could not be found.

The house was purchased by Randolph Sevier who owned the house through World War II, and who also constructed the bomb shelter in the back. Sevier worked for both Matson transportation and Castle and Cooke, becoming vice president at Castle and Cooke in 1944, and ultimately becoming president of Matson Transportation in 1950. Sevier sold the house in 1948 to Edward H. Rhodes and his wife Reita.

Rhodes was the general manager of Hawaii's S. H. Kress Stores, and lived in the house from 1948. The S.H. Kress organization took over the home's ownership in 1952, and in 1977, it was purchased by Geoffrey and Emmy Seymour. The Seymours have been a prominent couple in the city, with Geoffrey serving as vice president of First Hawaiian Bank, as well as an investment advisor, and Emmy national vice-president of the Garden Club Association of America, as well as president of Lyon Arboretum and national chair of the Center for Plant Conservation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Engineers, U.S. District. "Bomb Shelter Plans Prepared." *Honolulu Advertiser*, December 18, 1941: 5.

Honolulu Advertiser. "Bomb Shelter Plan No. 5." December 16, 1941: 6.

----- "Bomb Shelter Plan No. 6." December 17, 1941: 2.

----- "Citizens May Construct Own Raid Shelters." December 13, 1941: 3.

----- "Here Are First Plans for Air Raid Shelters." December 15, 1941: 6.

----- "Home Owners Must Build Own Shelters." December 19, 1941: 9.

----- "Select Site and Begin Bomb Shelter at Once." December 23, 1941: 7.

Manoa Valley Residents. *Manoa: the story of a valley*. Honolulu: Mutual Publishing, 1994.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _.5418_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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

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

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 4Q Easting: 622142 Northing: 2356780

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

The property is bounded by Ferdinand Street on the southeast side of the property, Sonoma Street to the northwest, and the residential properties at the other two sides of the lot. It conforms to TMK 2-9-008-030

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the main house, servants quarters, bomb shelter and garage, as well as the large lawn and landscaping features surrounding the house.

11. Form Prepared By

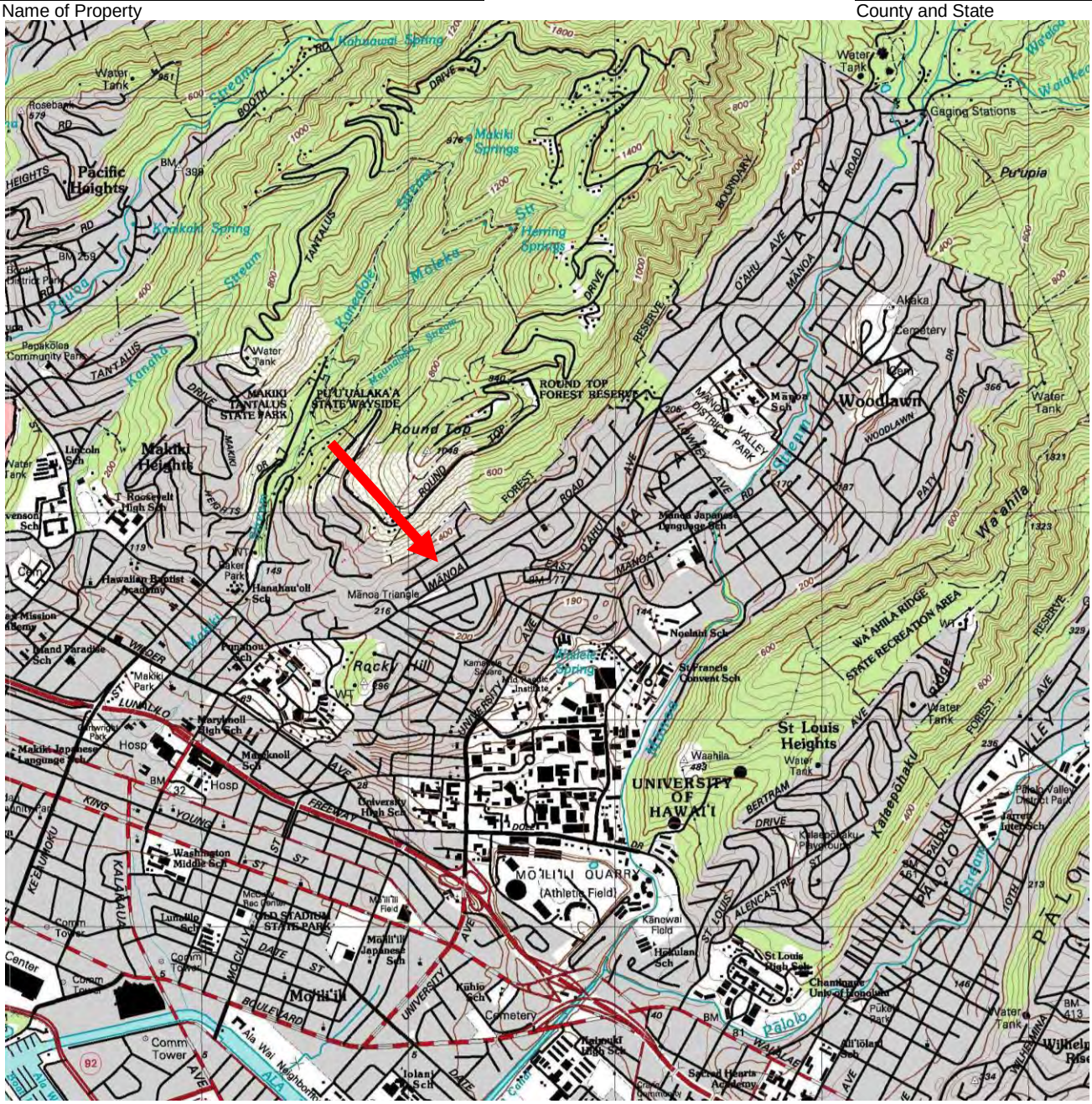
name/title: _Lesleigh Jones Architectural Historian/Glenn Mason Historic Architect___
organization: _Mason Architects_____
street & number: 119 Merchant Street_____
city or town: Honolulu_____ state: HI_____ zip code: 96813_____
e-mail_lj@masonarch.com_____
telephone:_808-536-0556_____
date:_8 December 2014_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

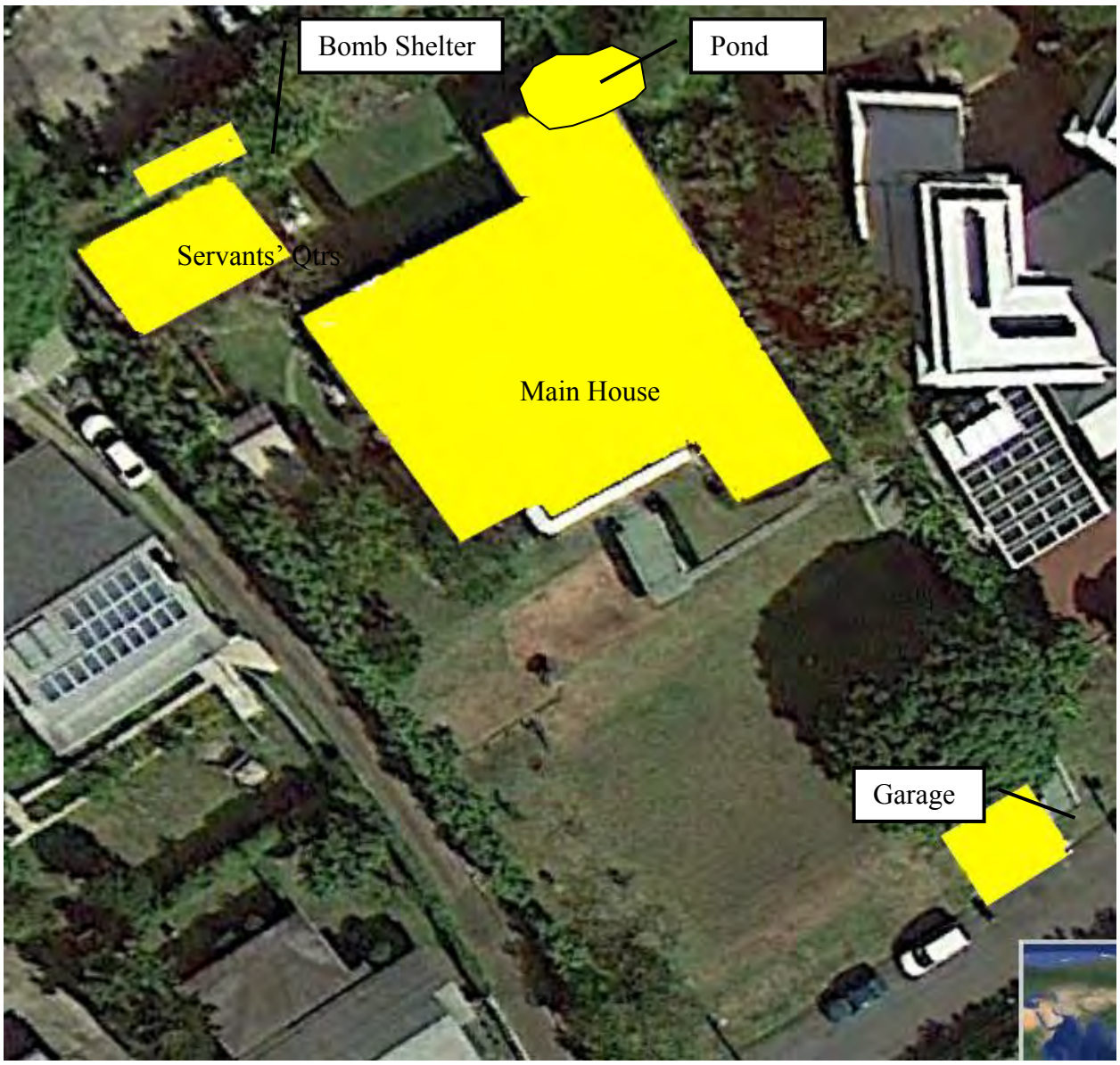
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

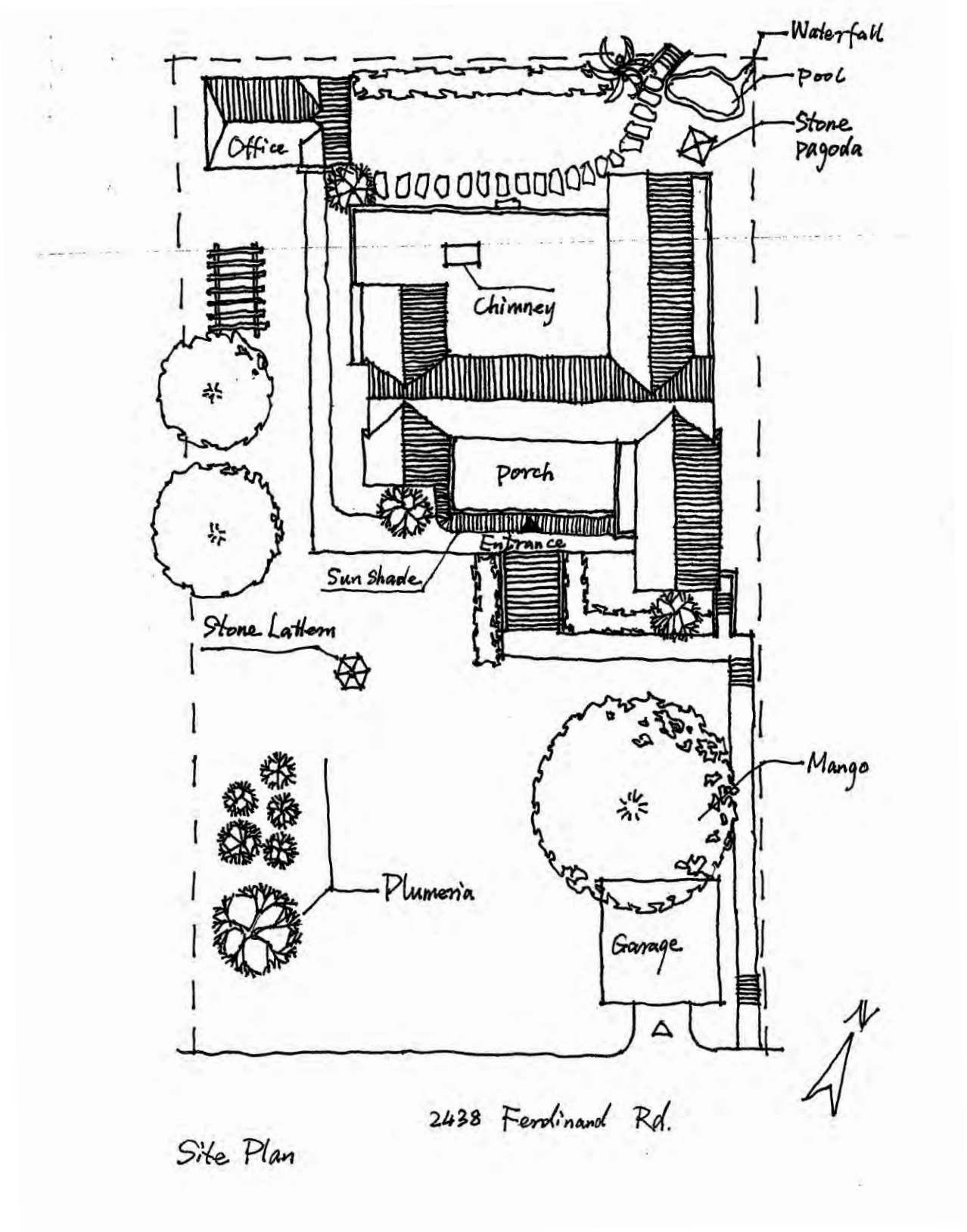
George R. Ward House — Honolulu, Hawaii
Name of Property — County and State



7.5 minute series USGS map showing Ward House location (indicated by arrow)

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.




Waterfall
Pool
Stone pagoda
Office
Chimney
Porch
Entrance
Sun Shade
Stone Lattern
Mango
Plumeria
Garage
2438 Ferdinand Rd.
Site Plan

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: George R. Ward House

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Lesleigh Jones

Date Photographed: 23 September 2014

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

1 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0001. Main house southwest façade, showing front yard, camera facing north.

2 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0003. Main house northeast façade, showing roofline and chimney, camera facing southwest.

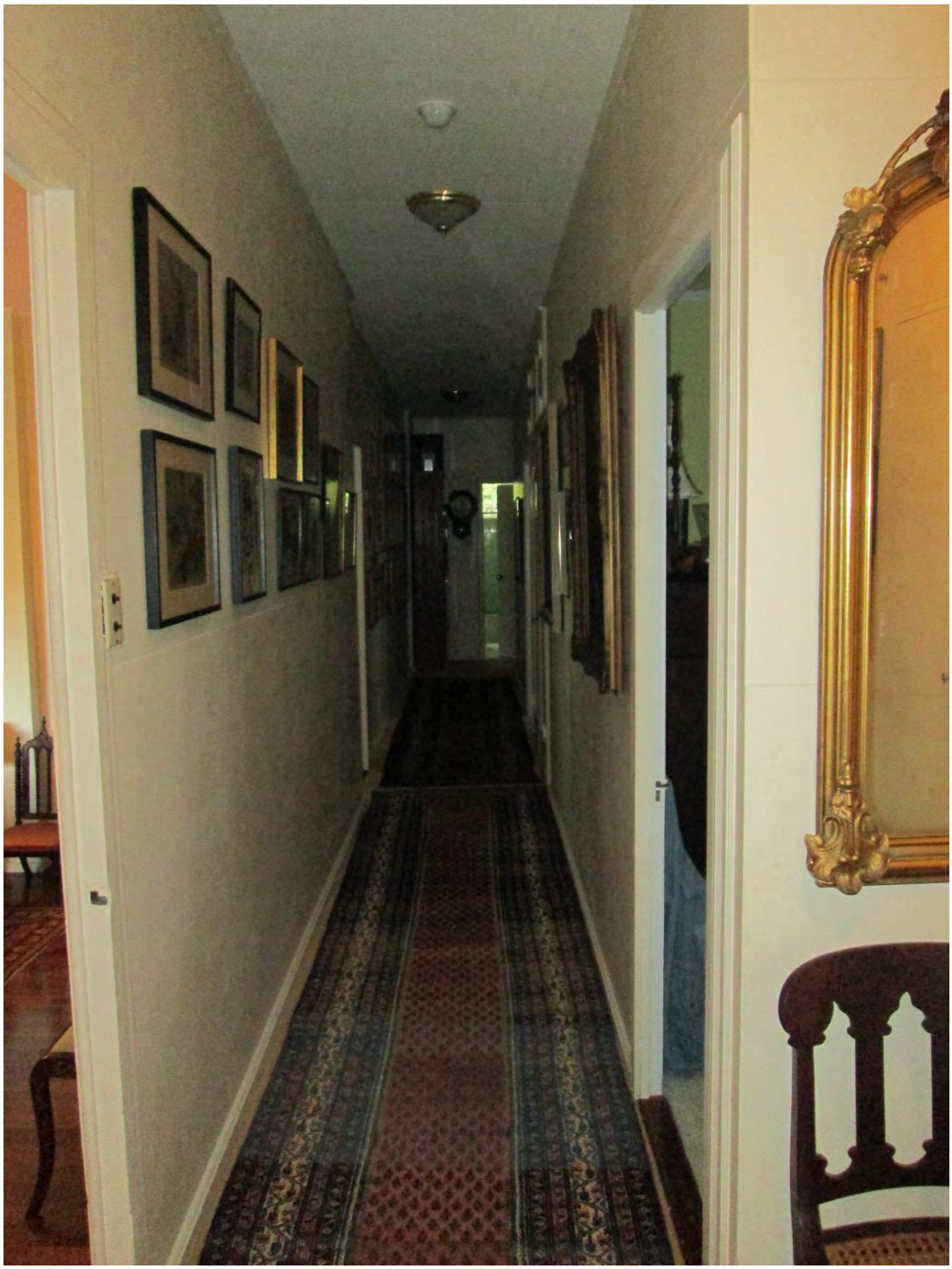
3 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0002. Main house west-northwest elevation, camera facing northeast.

4 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0004. Main house east-northeast elevation, camera facing south.

5 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0005. Main house living room, showing vaulted ceiling, camera facing southeast.

6 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0006. Main house, view from living room into family room (enclosed lanai) showing pocket doors and Virginia pavers, camera facing north-northwest.

7 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0007. Main house, view of hallway with bedroom door openings, camera facing north-northwest.



8 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0008. Main house, view of master bedroom dressing room and closets, view facing east.

9 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_0009. Main house, view of master bathroom original tile and tub, view facing northeast.

10 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_00010. Servants' quarters southeast façade, camera facing northwest.

11 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_00011. Interior of servants' quarters showing door to utility space and screened opening, camera facing northwest.

12 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_00012. Entrance to bomb shelter, camera facing east northeast.

13 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_00013. Inscription on floor of bomb shelter, camera facing north.

14 of 14: Hawaii_Honolulu_Ward House_00011. Façade and interior of garage, camera facing northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

RESERVED
FEB
15TH
1942

2438
EWS 13
KAIMUKI TOYOTA
TOYOTA
PRIUS