UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII TEACHERS COLLEGE, MIDDLE SCHOOL BUILDING
(University of Hawaii Laboratory School, Building 1)
(University of Hawaii High School, Building 1)
1776 University Avenue
Honolulu
Honolulu County
Hawaii

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
PACIFIC WEST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
333 Bush Street
San Francisco, CA 94104
Location: University Laboratory School
1776 University Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Lat/Long Coordinates:
21.298633, -157.822441

TMK: 2-8-015-001

Present Owner: State of Hawaii, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Present Use: Classrooms for University Laboratory School

Significance: The University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building is significant as part of the Teachers College, now known as the University Laboratory School, which helped shape early childhood education in Hawaii. The Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building was the only civilian building constructed on the University campus during World War II.

The University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building is a good example of Hawaiian architecture from this time period designed to address the Hawaiian climate. The wide overhanging eaves provide protection from the sun and rain. The numerous large windows provide natural ventilation and open the building to the grounds. These features identify the building with the Regional Hawaiian style of architecture.

Historian(s): Katharine Stephens
Mason Architects
119 Merchant Street, Suite 501
Honolulu, HI 96813

Date of Report: November 2015

Project Information: This report was produced by Mason Architects, Inc., under contract to the University of Hawaii, in anticipation of the proposed demolition of the building.

This report was researched and written by Katharine Stephens of Mason Architects, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii. Archival photographs were taken by David Franzen of Franzen Photography, Inc., Kailua, Hawaii.
Part I. Historical Information:

A. Physical History:

1. Date of construction: 1943

2. Architect: The architect for The University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building is unknown. However, Mark Potter was the architect for the nearby Castle Memorial Hall, constructed in 1941 as part of the Teachers College. The architectural materials and details for the University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building are similar to Castle Memorial Hall, thus it is possible that Potter was also responsible for the design of the University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building.

Mark Potter was a noted architect in Hawaii, and designed Bilger Hall and Castle Memorial Building on the UH campus. Potter (1895–1966) was born in London, England, raised in New Zealand, and came to Hawaii with his parents in 1914. His father, William, worked as a draftsman for Emory and Webb. In 1922, the younger Potter entered into an architectural partnership with William C. Furer and, in 1928, opened his own office in Honolulu. He is best known for his meticulously detailed residential designs, and his early residential work was typically designed in the Hawaiian Territorial Style, which typically included large openings for natural ventilation, wide eaves, broad lanai or porches, double-pitched hipped roofs, use of local materials, and a loose relationship between indoor and outdoor spaces.


4. Original plans and construction: No original plans were located for this classroom building.

5. Alterations and additions: A small addition 13’-6” wide by 15’-6” long was constructed on the west end of the building at an unknown date prior to 1970. This addition has a concrete block wall 4’-8” high on both the west side and a portion of the north side. The walls above that, the walls on the south and east side, as well as the roof, are plywood. The opening on the north side has a double door of plywood. The total building height is 8’-0”. The roof has rolled asphalt roofing, and no eave overhang.

In 1970, a 20’-0” by 30’-0” addition was constructed on the north side of the building. The room was located behind the north side of the front of the building, and a patio area was constructed between the addition and the existing building. A new door was added to the existing room at northwest corner of the front of the building to access the new addition. The addition was constructed with a concrete floor slab foundation, 1-1/2” x 3-1/2” wood stud walls with 1” x 6” vertical tongue-and-groove exterior siding, and composition shingles and shiplap sheathing on a wood-framed hipped roof. Doors are solid-core, flush-panel wood doors and an aluminum sliding door on the south side of the work room. Window openings, located at the top of the exterior walls, have wood louvers. The open patio has a concrete slab floor and built-in benches of concrete and wood.

General repairs executed in 1990 included replacement of screens, rafter repairs, repair or replacement of roof decking, replacement of damaged wood louvers, replacement of
damaged interior and exterior wood siding, repair of damaged windows, and replacement of damaged canec ceiling boards with gypsum board panels.

In 1990, new asphalt shingle roofing was installed on top of the existing asphalt shingle roofing. In addition, some damaged roofing sheathing, rafters, and fascia or frieze board were also replaced.

B. Historical Context

1. Honolulu and Territorial Normal Training School (1895-1930)

The University of Hawaii College of Education currently serves the University Laboratory School, a K-12 school, and the Curriculum Research and Development Group (CRDG), a research unit of the College of Education that develops new teaching materials and curricula for faculty and students. The school originally began as the Honolulu Normal Training School in 1895 at a separate site in Honolulu, where it specialized in teaching pre-school and elementary school students. In 1905, after Hawaii became a territory of the United States, the school was renamed the Territorial Normal Training School. In 1920, the school began offering education and psychology classes in an effort to train elementary school teachers. Also in 1920, the College of Hawaii was renamed the University of Hawaii.

In 1930, the Territorial Normal Training School moved to a 15-acre campus directly adjacent to the University of Hawaii campus, and merged with the University. This merger was a sign that the University was shifting from a focus of mainly agricultural research and training to a “bustling embryonic University.”¹ The first building on the Territorial Normal Training School site was constructed in 1930, and was named for Benjamin O. Wist, a principal of the school. Wist Hall was built from a master plan by the locally renowned architect C.W. Dickey.

2. Teachers College (1930-1959)

Due to the merger of the two schools in 1930, the Territorial Normal Training School was renamed the Teachers College. The addition of this school to the University curriculum provided professional teaching training to the University students. The University's enrollment almost doubled in the year that the Teacher's College was added. In 1936, the University Elementary School building was constructed (destroyed by fire in 2006) on the Teachers College campus. Castle Memorial Hall, which housed pre-elementary and elementary school classes, was built in 1941.

The school expanded further in the 1940s, with the University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School building constructed in 1943 for the specific use of teaching intermediate school students. This was the only building constructed on the University campus during WWII. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the entire campus was shut down and the instructional program at the Teachers College did not resume for two years.

months. Punahou School leased the Teachers College buildings after the Army occupied their campus, and remained there until 1945, when the University was able to reoccupy and resume classes. In 1948, the University of Hawaii Teachers College High School Building was constructed for high school students. Other buildings on the Teachers College campus include University High School 3, built in 1957; the Multipurpose Building, built in 1963; and Everly Hall, built in 1963. Everly Hall was named for Dr. Hubert V. Everly, Dean of the school in 1959, who lobbied to allow the Teachers College to accept all qualified applicants during his tenure. "One result was the opening of opportunity for more young people of Japanese ancestry. For them, teaching remained the shortest route to a profession and an escape from the plantation and the cannery."  

In 1951, the school was described as different from regular schools in three ways: the class sizes were small with children that were "representative of the population of the Territory;" the student teachers learned by teaching a group of children for a single semester, and permanent staff stayed with the same group of children for two years to "hold the entire pattern together and provide for correction of weaknesses;" and new methods of supervising and teaching were utilized. "The laboratory school situation provides opportunity for experimentation. This is always conducted under careful supervision and always with careful precautions that pupils do not suffer educationally. A good deal of pupil training is acquired through active participation and acceptance of responsibility."

3. College of Education and University Laboratory School (1959-present)

The Teachers College was renamed the College of Education in 1959, as it began to prepare school administrators and counselors. In 1966 the school the University Laboratory School of the College of Education was formed and became part of the newly formed Hawaii Curriculum Center, in order to develop curriculum programs and material for the schools of the state. In 1969 the Hawaii Curriculum Center was phased out and the University Laboratory School became part of the Curriculum Research and Development Group (CRDG). Today the College of Education serves as a K-12 laboratory and charter school with training for teachers, counselors and administrators.

Part II. Structural/Design Information

A. General Statement:

1. Character: This single-story hipped roofed wood building contains five large classrooms, two large storage rooms (which likely originally served as classrooms), six offices, a small room that may have originally been storage and which now serves as a classroom, and two restrooms. The floor plan is a U-shape, with two classrooms along the east side adjacent to the parking area; a classroom, the storage rooms, restrooms

3 Kamins, p. 71.
and offices on the south side of the building; and two classrooms accessed by a covered exterior lanai on the diagonal (45 degree) wing on the west side of the building. The building has large double-hung over hopper wood windows along one exterior wall of each room.

2. **Condition of Fabric:** The building is in fair condition. Some ceiling panels have fallen or were removed, likely due to roof leaks. Other remaining panels show staining from leaks. There is some termite damage at the roof structure and in the wood siding. The paint at some interior walls is in poor condition, and the paint at the exterior is in uniformly poor condition.

**B. Description:** Exterior and Structural

1. **Overall Dimensions:** The long portion of the building (east-west) is 204’-6” long by 40’-0” wide. The small projecting addition at the west end is 13’-6” by 15’-6”. The original portion of the building on the east end is 77’-9” long by 35’-0” wide. The addition extending off this is 20’-0” by 30’-0”. The diagonal leg on the west side of the building is 83’-0” long by 35’-0” wide.

2. **Foundations:** The main foundation is wood post on concrete block piers. Each 4”x4” post, spaced about 5’-0” apart, rests on two square concrete blocks and has a 1-1/2” x 3-1/2” diagonal brace on two sides extending up to the girder. At the west wing, the 4”x4” posts are alternated with 5-3/4” x 5-3/4” posts. The building is elevated from just above grade level to about 4’-0” above the variable grade. The foundation is screened by horizontal 3/4” x 2-1/2” battens spaced at about 3” apart.

   The foundation of the 1970 addition is a 4” thick concrete slab cantilevered from a foundation wall of concrete blocks on a poured concrete footing. The foundation of the addition on the west side of the building has a concrete slab foundation.

3. **Walls:** The original exterior walls are constructed of 1-1/2” x 3-1/2” wood studs with vertical flush-joint 1” x 6” wood tongue-and-groove (T&G) on the exterior. The exterior has a weathered and flaking painted finish. There are no trim boards at the corners and there is no water table. Visible beneath the peeling paint in some areas is a dark red stain, likely the original exterior finish.

4. **Structural system, framing:** The foundation posts support 4”x6” girders at 6’-0” on center (o.c). The floor joists are 2” x 5-3/4” at 14” o.c. The wood flooring on top of the joists is 3/4” x 3-1/2” tongue and groove boards. The walls consist of 1-1/2” x 3-1/2” studs on a 1-1/2” x 3-1/2” plate. The top of the wall has a plate of three 1-1/2” x 3-1/2” boards.

5. **Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:** The entries on the south and north sides are inset 4’-0” and are 11’-9” wide. The wood steps each have a concrete landing. Stair railings at the south side entries have 1-1/2” x 1-1/2” vertical pickets at 5” o.c. with 1-1/2” x 3-1/2” horizontals and 3-1/2” x 3-1/2” posts. The north side entry has handrails of three 1-1/2” x 3-1/2” horizontals with a 3-1/2” x 3-1/2” post. The southeast stairs have five steps, the southwest stairs have six steps, and the north stairs have three steps.
The diagonally oriented wing on the northwest side has an exterior walkway that is 83’-0" long and 9’-0" wide, with plywood flooring. The wood railing, which is 2’-11” high, has two horizontal 1-1/2” x 5-1/2” rails, a horizontal 1-1/2” x 5-1/2” handrail, intermediate posts of two 1-1/2” x 3-1/2"s nailed together, and eight 6” x 6” structural posts that support the roof. The ceiling height is 11’-11”. The wall has a 3” high wood base with a 1’ quarter-round. The wood steps at the northwest end of the walkway have a concrete landing.

6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: The exterior entries on the southeast, west, and north side entries with paired entry doors, which are each 3’-6” wide by 7’-0” high. These doors are flush wood doors. The paired entry doors on the west side entrance have glass vision panels which are 1’-6” wide by 2’-6” high. The double doors at the entrance at the middle of the south elevation have been replaced by a single door, and the opening filled with 1” x 6” T&G boards.

   The exterior doors at the original building are 3’-0” wide by 7’-0” high, and are all single flush wood doors, except for one five-panel wood door that leads into a small storage room near the west side central hallway entry. Exterior door casings are 3/4” x 2-1/2” flat trim.

   The 1970 addition has one 3’-0” by 6’-10” solid core flush wood door, and one 8’-0” by 6’-8” sliding glass door with an aluminum frame. Exterior door casings are 3/4” x 2-1/2”.

   All of the original exterior double-door openings, which includes the two entries on the south elevation, the double door on the west side at the end of the central hallway, and the now closed up north side entry, have transom openings above, with vertical ¾” x 1-1/2” wood battens at 6” o.c., and screens behind the verticals. The opening extends from the top of the door header to the ceiling. The single door leading into the small storage room near the west side central hallway entrance has a similar transom opening.

   It appears that all original door hardware was replaced with the installation of new doors, except for the original double 3’-6” x 7’-6” exterior doors at the west end of the central hallway, and the single five-panel 3’-0” x 6’-11” wood door leading to a small storage room accessed at the exterior walkway where the diagonal west wing intersects the east-west portion of the building. All three doors have simple brass doorknobs with beveled rectangular escutcheon plates and metal hinges. Replacement doors have simple metal knobs and metal hinges.

b. Windows and shutters: The original portion of the building has banks of double-hung wood windows over a hopper window below, with the exception of the small storage rooms, the men’s restroom, the two eastern-most offices, and the large storage room on the west side have double-hung windows with no hoppers, and the two classrooms on the east side of the building have wood louvers. The double-hung windows together with the hopper are 3’-6” wide by 7’-6” tall; the hopper windows alone are 1’-10” tall. The double-hung windows alone are 5’-10” high. The wood louvers are 3’-6” wide by 7’-6” tall, and replaced the original double-hung plus hopper
windows in these two classrooms. The west end of the building has three sets of horizontal wood louvers below openings with vertical ¾" x 1-1/2" boards at 6" o.c. The window casings are 3/4” x 3-1/2” wood trim.

There are jalousie windows with redwood slats on all three exterior sides of the 1970 addition. These windows are 1'-3" in height, with the sill at 9'-7" above the finished floor. The west wall of the addition has six jalousie windows totaling 19'-0" in width, and the north and south sides each have nine jalousie windows totaling 28'-0" in width per side. Window casings are 3/4” x 2-1/2” wood trim.

The north, east and west ends of the main hipped roof of the building, as well as the end of the diagonal west wing roof, have louvered gablet vents. Each vent has a triangular opening with horizontal wood louvers.

7. Roof:
   a. **Shape, truss, type, covering:** The building has a hipped roof over each of the four portions of the building. The highest roof is over the longitudinal east-west running portion of the building, and the other portions of the roof intersect with this roof. The roof structure is 2” x 6” clipped-end rafters at 24” o.c., with 2” x 6” vertical and diagonal bracing and 2” x 6” joists. There are also four 1” x 12” ties 24 inches apart at each end of each roof truss. The roof sheathing is 1” x 7-1/4” wide boards and the roofing is asphalt composition shingles.

   b. **Cornice, eaves:** The 3’-6” overhanging eaves have exposed 2” x 6” rafters on 2’-0” spacing. The fascia board is 1” x 4” wood trim.

C. Description of Interior.

1. **Floor plans:** The generally U-shaped floor plan is 220’-0” along its south side, 77’-9” along its east side, and 83’-0” long along its diagonal west side. The long southern portion has a central hallway that is accessed by the two south side entrances, as well as the north and west end entrances.

   The floor plan on the easternmost part of the building, which is 77’-9” long by 35’-0” wide, consists of two large classrooms, with a narrow storage room between them and a hallway extending north-south behind them. The hallway has a double door at each end. The 1970 classroom addition extends to the west from this wing.

   The long, southern portion of the building is 204’-6” by 40’-0”, and has a men’s room and a women’s room at the eastern end. The women’s room, which has two stalls and three sinks, is accessed from the interior hallway while the men’s room, which has one stall, one urinal and one sink, is accessed from the entry porch. The southern portion of this wing has one classroom and two larger storage rooms, while the northern portion has six offices. A lab room occupies the central part of the building between the north and south building entries; this may have originally been an open corridor. A small 13’-6” by 15’-6” addition protrudes from the west end of this wing and is accessed from the exterior by a double plywood door.
The 35'-0" by 83'-0" diagonal wing at the west side of the building has two large classrooms with two small storage rooms between them, and a triangular-shaped small lab room where the wing joins the long, southern portion of the building. The diagonal wing is accessed from a covered walkway that extends the length of the classrooms.

2. **Stairways:** There are no interior stairs; the building is on one level.

3. **Flooring:** The flooring in all classrooms is vinyl composition tile applied over the original wood floor. The flooring in the offices and the large storage room off of the central entry on the south side is carpet. The flooring in the restrooms is ceramic tile with a ceramic baseboard, except at the divider wall between the two restrooms where there is a wood baseboard. The flooring in the long storage room at the west end of the building and at the adjacent central hallway is 1" x 4" T&G flooring that extends east-west.

4. **Wall and ceiling finish:** The original interior wall finishes in the original portion of the building are a 6'-0" high wainscot of vertical 1" x 6" T&G, which has a 3/4" x 3-1/2" wood baseboard and ¾" x 1-1/2" horizontal top rail. Above the wainscot are 4' x 8' canec panels. The original ceiling finish is canec panels with a wood quarter round at the wall-ceiling intersection. Some canec panels have been replaced with gypsum board in the large storage rooms at the west side of the building. The ceiling height is 11'-9".

The original interior wall finishes and ceiling finish in the 1970 addition is gypsum board, with a ¾"x1" molding at the wall-ceiling intersection and a vinyl wall baseboard.

The partitions at the women's restroom surrounding the toilet stalls are built of 1" x 6" vertical T&G boards with 1-1/2" x 3-1/2" frames. The partitions are attached to the walls and are supported at the middle with a 1” diameter metal rod with a metal escutcheon foot.

5. **Openings**

a. **Doorways and doors:** Interior doors lead from each office to the adjacent hallway or classroom, from each classroom and storage room to the adjacent hallway, and between classrooms and adjacent storage rooms. Interior doors are 3'-0" wide by 7'-0" high, and are all flush wood hollow-core doors. Casings are ¾" x 1-1/2" flat wood trim.

b. **Windows:** The wall between each classroom and the adjacent interior hallway, and between the classrooms and the exterior hallway at the western diagonal wing, have openings along the top of the wall. Each opening is 3'-6" wide by 19" tall, and has vertical ¾" x 1-1/2" at 6" o.c. A 1-1/2" x 3-1/2" vertical divides each opening from the adjacent opening. These openings originally had screens, which have been removed at interior hallways, and some openings have been covered with plywood or other material.

The wall between the western-most large storage room and the adjacent interior hallway has two 10'-0" wide by 4'-0" tall openings with stainless steel countertops that project 4" into the hallway. The casing around each opening is a 3/4" x 3-1/2" at
the top and sides of the opening. The opening and transom above are now infilled with canec and plywood.

6. **Decorative features and trim:** The classroom in the middle of the southern wing, the large storage room on the west end, and the two classrooms in the diagonal west wing have built-in cabinets. The storage room at the west end has lower cabinets along most of the north wall, and some cabinets along the south exterior wall. These cabinets are constructed of plywood with flush doors, and have a stainless steel countertop. Base cabinets are 3'-1" high by 3'-0" deep. Along the south wall is a cabinet with a stainless steel countertop and double-sink.

The classrooms in the diagonal west wing have countertops along the three walls not adjacent to the entry walkway. These cabinets are plywood with laminate finishes, and undermount sinks. The cabinets are 3'-1" high 3'-0" deep, with a 10" high by 7-1/2" deep backsplash. The 1970 addition on the northeast side of the building has lower and upper cabinets along all walls.

7. **Hardware:** The original double-hung wood windows have a simple bronze handle pulls and sash locks. The hopper windows have a metal chain on one side and simple brass sash fastener at the top. Interior doors have contemporary chrome-plated knobs.

8. **Mechanical equipment:**
   a. **Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:** The two eastern classrooms, central classroom and the central large storage room have non-original window air conditioning units.
   b. **Lighting:** All classrooms, large storage rooms, the central hallway, and the restrooms have suspended strip fluorescent light fixtures. Offices have ceiling-mounted strip fluorescent fixtures. The interior hallway at the southeast entry has suspended track lighting.
   c. **Plumbing:** The classrooms in the diagonal west wing each have eight sinks in the built-in cabinets. The large storage room at the west side of the building has a sink in a cabinet along the south wall. The women's restroom has two toilets and three wall-mounted sinks, and the men's room has one toilet, one wall-mounted sink, and one urinal. There is one sink in the 1970 addition along the west wall, adjacent to the sliding glass door. The office on the north side of the building has a single wall-mounted sink.

D. **Site Layout:** The Teachers College campus retains much of its layout from the 1940s, although several new buildings have been added. The 15 acre campus is trapezoidal in shape, with Metcalf Street to the north, University Avenue to the east, Dole Street to the south, and a diagonal boundary along the west side. The main vehicular entry is along the north side. The campus is located directly across University Avenue from the main administration building of the University of Hawaii. The site slopes slightly from the north east side to the southwest. It is mostly grassy with large Monkeypod and Banyan trees; landscaping is generally limited to areas immediately next to the buildings.
The first building, Wist Hall, was constructed in 1930 (called Teachers College Building at that time) at the northeast corner of the site. Wist Hall is a two-story-stucco finish building in the Spanish Eclectic Revival Style. The original building is L-shaped in plan and is now attached to Everly Hall (built in 1963) to the north.

Behind Wist Hall to the southwest is the Teachers College Annex, now called Wist Annex. It was built shortly after Wist Hall and appears in a 1932 photograph of the campus. It is a single-story stucco-finish building with a hipped roof and wood roof structure.

The University Elementary School (which burned in 2006) was built in 1936 on the northwest corner of the campus. The building was a single-story wood structure with hipped roof. The building had an L-shaped plan with two shorter legs projecting perpendicularly and one shorter leg projecting diagonally from the east-west portion of the building. The area where this building was located is currently undeveloped.

University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building is located between Wist Hall and the former location of the Elementary School along Metcalf Street. The vehicular access road is between this building and Wist Hall.

The University of Hawaii Teachers College High School Building (see HABS No. HI-577-B), constructed in 1948, is located just south of the University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building. This building is single-story, with a wood structure, vertical T&G siding, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingle roofing. The construction details, materials, and styles are nearly identical to those of the University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building. The building is T-shaped in plan, with the main entry on the east side.

University High School Building 3, constructed in 1957, is located south of Wist Hall, along University Avenue. It is J-shaped in plan, and is a two-story concrete building with a hipped double-pitched roof with asphalt shingle roofing. It has a covered walkway at the first and second floors on one side or each portion of the building.

The multipurpose building, constructed in 1963, is located south of Building 3 along University Avenue. It is a two-story concrete building with jalousie windows and a covered walkway at the entry. It has a hipped roof structure with asphalt shingle roofing.

Castle Memorial Building, constructed in 1941, is located on the south-west portion of the site. This single-story wood structure is H-shaped in plan, and has vertical T&G siding, and a double-pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingle roofing. The construction details, materials, and styles are very similar to those of The University of Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building.

Several other smaller, more modern buildings have been constructed on the site between the historic buildings.
Part III. Sources of Information

A. Architectural drawings and Early Views:

No copies of the original construction drawings were located for Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building. The original drawings for the adjacent University of Hawaii Teachers College High School Building (HABS No. HI-577-B) are located at the University of Hawaii Facilities Management Office, and show the layout of the site in 1948.

Three sets of renovation drawings were located for Hawaii Teachers College Middle School Building; the electronic files are available from the University of Hawaii Facilities Management Office. The drawings include the 1970 addition on the northeast side (02-31-0992-2), a 1989 Reroofing project (UHM 90-002E-I), and a 1990 General Repairs project (UHM 91-004D).

One historic photograph of the building exterior was located; this is on page 84 of Building a Rainbow: A History of the Buildings and Grounds of the University of Hawai’i’s Mānoa Campus. The photo indicates that the building exterior is relatively unchanged.

B. Bibliography:

Curriculum Research & Development Group, Welcome to CRDG: About Us, (University of Hawai’i at Mānoa Curriculum Research & Development Group, from http://manoa.hawaii.edu/crdg/about/about-crdg/).


Heritage Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa Campus Heritage Report, (University of Hawaii School of Architecture, 2008).


Unknown, University High… Training Ground for New Teachers, (The Honolulu Advertiser, 12 May 1957).
Location Map

UH Laboratory Schools Campus