



PRESERVATION SEMINAR: IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Aloha! We will begin shortly.

Today we will be using the Chat function to receive your input. Please enter your name and location to check in.



PRESERVATION SEMINAR: IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Historic Hawai'i Foundation
National Park Service

Department of the Interior Office of Native Hawaiian Relations
27 January 2021

HISTORIC HAWAII'I FOUNDATION

A statewide non-profit advocacy organization, **Historic Hawai'i Foundation** encourages the preservation of historic buildings, sites, structures, objects and districts relating to the history of Hawai'i.

We help people save Hawai'i's historic places.

www.HistoricHawaii.org



The **National Park Service** preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.



The **Office of Native Hawaiian Relations** was established by Congress in January 2004 to carry out the Secretary of the Interior's responsibilities for Native Hawaiians and the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust.

The Office serves as the liaison with the Native Hawaiian community and coordinates with the Department and its bureaus on actions that affect Native Hawaiian resources, rights, and lands.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

Types of historic property designations

Property types that can be considered for historic designation

Qualifications and criteria for determining if a property is eligible

Process for submitting a nomination to list a property on the National/Hawai'i Register of Historic Places

Interaction

Chat Box: use the chat to ask a question at any time. We will address questions after the presentation is finished.

Interactive Polling: use your mouse to select your answer to multiple choice questions.

Knowledge Check 1

Please indicate your affiliation or primary interest in identifying historic properties.

Select all that apply.

- Native Hawaiian Organization
- Federal, State or Local Government
- Community or Preservation Organization
- Land Use Professional (planner, architect, landscape architect, engineer, construction)
- Public or Community Interest
- Property Owner/Manager or Developer
- Other



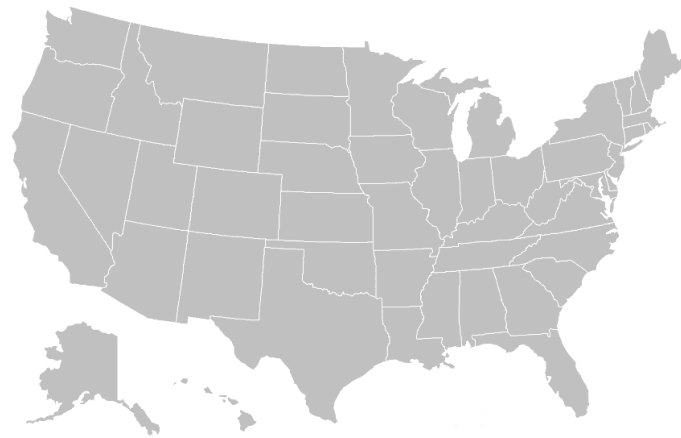
TYPES OF HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

Midway Bowl, Midway Historic District (left); Kaniakapupu, Nu'uauu, O'ahu (right). Photos by David Franzen

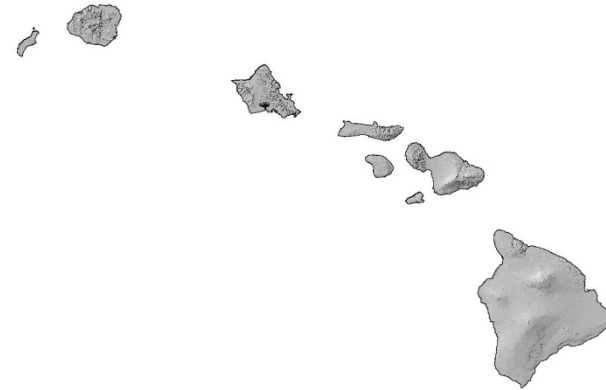
HISTORIC DESIGNATION TYPES



International



National



State



Local

WORLD HERITAGE SITE



- ❑ Designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- ❑ Outstanding Universal Value for the heritage of all the people of the world

Manu ʻā (masked boobies) and ʻiwa (great frigate birds) at rest on the upright structures at Mokumanamana, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.
Photo: Brad Kaʻaleleo Wong/OHA. Courtesy Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.

NATIONAL HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS



USS Arizona Memorial, O'ahu. Photo by David Franzen

- ❑ National Parks, Memorials and Trails (designated by Congress)
- ❑ National Monuments (designated by President or by Congress)
- ❑ **National Historic Landmarks** (designated by the Secretary of the Interior and the Advisory Board NHL Committee)
 - **Possess exceptional value or quality** in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States
- ❑ **National Register of Historic Places** (designated by the Keeper of the National Register)
 - Official list of the Nation's historic places

STATE OF HAWAI‘I HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS



Linekona School, Honolulu, O‘ahu. Photo by David Franzen

- ❑ Hawai‘i State Monuments (designated by the Hawai‘i State Legislature)
- ❑ Hawai‘i State Parks (designated by the Board of Land and Natural Resources with Approval by the Governor)
- ❑ **Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places** (designated by the Hawai‘i Historic Places Review Board)
- ❑ Significant Historic Property/Eligible Historic Property (determined by the State Historic Preservation Division)
- ❑ Historic Property 50 Years or Older (definition in statute)

COUNTY HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS



Ka'ahumanu Church, Wailuku Historic District, Maui. Photo by HHF.

- ❑ County Parks (designated by County Council)
- ❑ County Special Design Districts (designated by County Council)
- ❑ County Historic Districts (designated by County Council on advice of local preservation commission)
 - Kaua'i Historic Preservation Review Commission
 - Maui Cultural Resources Commission
 - Hawai'i Cultural Resources Commission

Knowledge Check 2

A property may only have one type of historic designation.

True or False?

Knowledge Check 2

Answer

A property may only have one type of historic designation.

FALSE

A property may be recognized through more than one type of historic designation program and for more than one type of historic significance.



Two historic homes of different styles and eras, O'ahu. Photos by David Franzen

DEFINITIONS AND PROPERTY TYPES

WHAT IS A HISTORIC PROPERTY?

National Criteria

National Register of Historic Places

36 CFR Part 60
and Part 800.16

**Buildings, Structures, Sites,
Objects and Districts that
meet the eligibility criteria**
for listing on the National
Register of Historic Places,
including those which any
Native Hawaiian organization
might attach religious and
cultural significance.

WHAT IS A HISTORIC PROPERTY?

State of Hawai'i Criteria

HRS 6E: Historic Property

“Historic property” means any building, structure, object, district, area, or site, including heiau and underwater site, which is over fifty years old.

HAR Title 13: Significant Historic Property

“Significant historic property” means any historic property that meets the criteria for listing on the Hawai'i register of historic places.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects **significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture.**

The National Register is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

NPS instituted criteria for identifying significant historic properties (see 36 CFR 60).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Supporting Principles

- ❑ The **spirit and direction** of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage.
- ❑ The **historical and cultural foundations** of the Nation should be preserved as a **living part of our community** life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.
- ❑ The preservation of this **irreplaceable heritage** is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of **cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits** will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans.

HAWAI‘I STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Supporting Principles

- ❑ The quality of **significance** in Hawaiian history, architecture, archaeology and culture, which is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of **State and local importance**;
- ❑ The **preservation enhances the environmental quality** of the state;
- ❑ The **social, cultural, educational, and recreational value** of the building, site, structure, district or object, when preserved, presented or interpreted contributes significantly to the **understanding and enjoyment of the history and culture** of Hawai‘i, the Pacific area, or the nation.

Historic Property Types



Buildings are intended to shelter some sort of human activity.
Examples include: a house, store, church, jail or other similar construction.



Structures are functional constructions meant to be used for purposes other than sheltering human activity.
Examples include: bridges, railroads and ships.

Historic Property Types



A **site** is the location of a significant event where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value.
Examples Include: battlefields, archaeological features, landscapes



Objects are usually artistic in nature, or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Examples include monuments, sculptures and fountains.

Historic Property Types



A **district** is a geographically-definable area, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history. Examples include: Kalaupapa NHL, Chinatown Historic District, Wailua NHL, Līhu'e Civic Center Historic District

(left to right) Lahaina Historic District, Maui; photo by HHF. Wailua NHL, Kaua'i; photo by HHF. Chinatown Historic District, O'ahu; photo by Thom Benedict.

Knowledge Check 3

Hanapēpē Salt Pans is a location on Kauaʻi that is used to make salt following traditional and customary practices.

Hanapēpē Salt Pans, Kauaʻi. Photo by NPS.



Knowledge Check 3



Is the property a:

A. Building

B. Structure

C. Site

D. Object

E. District

F. None of the Above

Knowledge Check 3

Hanapēpē Salt Pans is a property on Kauaʻi that is used to make salt following traditional and customary practices.

The property is a:

C. Site

Hanapēpē Salt Pans is a SITE.





Honolulu Memorial, National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, O'ahu (left); Hawai'i Theatre, O'ahu (right). Photos by David Franzen

SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY

Criterion A: Historical Events & Patterns

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.



Lekeleke Burial Ground on Hawai'i Island is significant for events associated with the battle of Kuamo'o. Photo ONHR.

Criterion B: Important Person



Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.



Washington Place, Honolulu, O'ahu. Photo by HHF.
Association with Queen Lili'uokalani

Criterion C: Architecture, Landscape Design, Engineering & Construction

Properties may be eligible if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or

that represent the work of a master; or

that possess high artistic values; or

that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.



Bishop Museum's Hawaiian Hall is significant as an example of late 19th-century museum design and construction. Photo HHF.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



Pōkāneloa and the Loa'a stone on Kaho'olawe are significant for information about Native Hawaiian life and customs. Photo courtesy ONHR.

Criterion E: (Hawai‘i State Register Only)

A property or place may be eligible for listing on the State Register if it has:

important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property; or

due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group’s history and cultural identity.



Kīlauea Crater, Hawai‘i Island was, and is, the permanent home of the Polynesian volcano goddess Pele.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Period of Significance is the span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.



- In association with historic or prehistoric persons or events
- In association with design or construction period(s)
- Beginning and end dates

Knowledge Check 4



Maj. & Mrs. Edward Boyd bought the land in 1869, designing an elaborate estate where King David Kalākaua and his sister, Lili‘uokalani, often came to visit.

Lili‘uokalani composed “Aloha ‘Oe” after an 1878 visit.

Sugar baron William G. Irwin purchased the land in 1893, starting a coffee mill there that still exists.

C. Brewer owned the estate in the 1920s and the 1930s, using it as a retreat.

Since 1941, there have been a variety of additional owners and uses.

Knowledge Check 4

The property is potentially eligible
for which areas of significance?
(Check all that apply)

- A. Historic Events
- B. Historic People
- C. Design and Construction
- D. Information Potential
- E. None of these



Knowledge Check 4

The property is potentially eligible in all four areas of significance:

A. Historic Events

B. Historic People

C. Design and Construction

D. Information Potential

Queen's Retreat, O'ahu. Photos courtesy Trust for Public Land.



SITE 50-80-15-2107 BOYD/IRWIN ESTATE SITE
FEATURE 4a, THE QUEEN'S BATH

This bathtub, constructed of boulders and lined with smooth concrete, was built for Princess Lili'uokalani's use when she stayed with the Boyds in the 1870s. It is large (2.50 m long and 1.50 m wide) and deep (1.25 m), and was provided with two steps to make entry easier. Piped spring water was supplied by Aiono Ditch (Site 15-2113), and drained through a hole in the west wall.

HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Setting **MATERIALS**
LOCATION
Workmanship **design**
Feeling **Association**

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey significance.

The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance.

To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects.

HISTORIC INTEGRITY



'Iolani Palace c.1880s



'Iolani Palace 1984

WHAT ABOUT CULTURAL LANDSCAPES?



Kalaupapa Settlement National Historic Landmark, Molokai. Photo by NPS.

WHAT IS A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE?

- They are places that human beings have created in the natural world.
- They are intertwined patterns of features and characteristics, both natural and constructed.
- They are special places that retain expressions of human manipulation of and adaptation to the land and the environment



Pu'ukoholā National Historic Site, Hawai'i Island. Photo by NPS.

WHAT IS A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE?

Types of Cultural Landscapes

- Historic designed landscapes,
- Historic vernacular landscapes,
- Historic sites, and
- Ethnographic landscapes.



Main Drive in National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific. Photo by Peter Gill | UK Creative



Residence at Kalaupapa National Historical Park. Photo by NPS



Kaloko Honokōhau National Historical Park. Photo by NPS



Honouliuli National Memorial. Photo by NPS

WHAT ABOUT CULTURAL LANDSCAPES?

- Eligibility of Cultural Landscapes for National Register listing is evaluated using the **National Register Criteria for Evaluation** and NR guidance.
- Nominations of NR eligible Cultural Landscapes are processed in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 60.



Tinian Landing Beaches, Ushi Point & North Fields, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

WHAT ABOUT TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES?

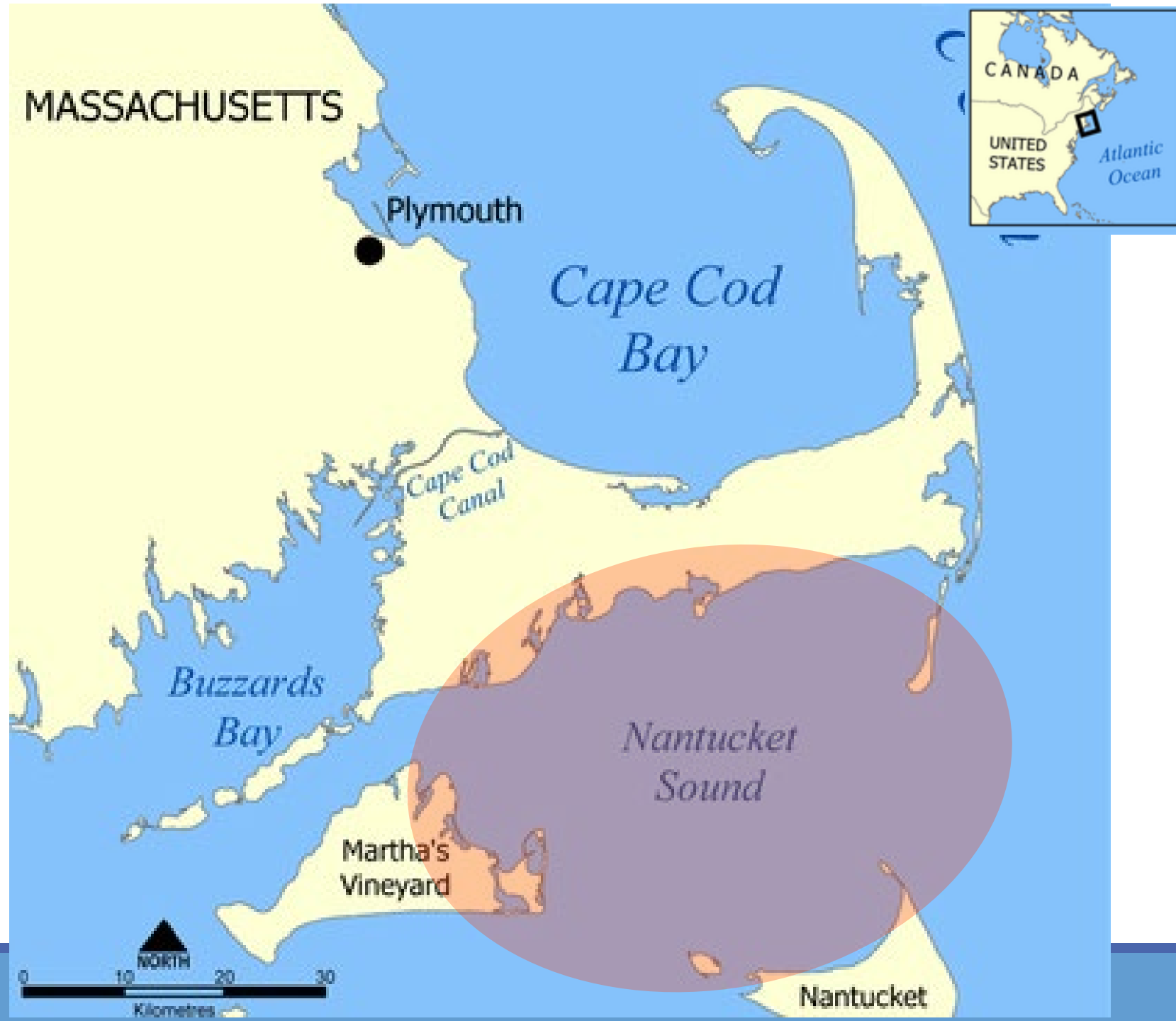


Nantucket Sound TCP, Nantucket, Massachusetts - integral to Wampanoags' folklife traditions, practices, cosmology, religion, material culture, foodways, mentoring, and narratives
Photo by NPS.

WHAT IS A TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY?

A TCP is a physical place - site, district, structure, building, or object - that is:

- rooted in a traditional community's history; and
- important in maintaining the community's ongoing identity.



What is a Traditional Cultural Community?

A **traditional cultural community** is one that has beliefs, customs, and practices that have continued over time, been passed down through the generations, are shared, and help to define the traditions of the community to the present day.



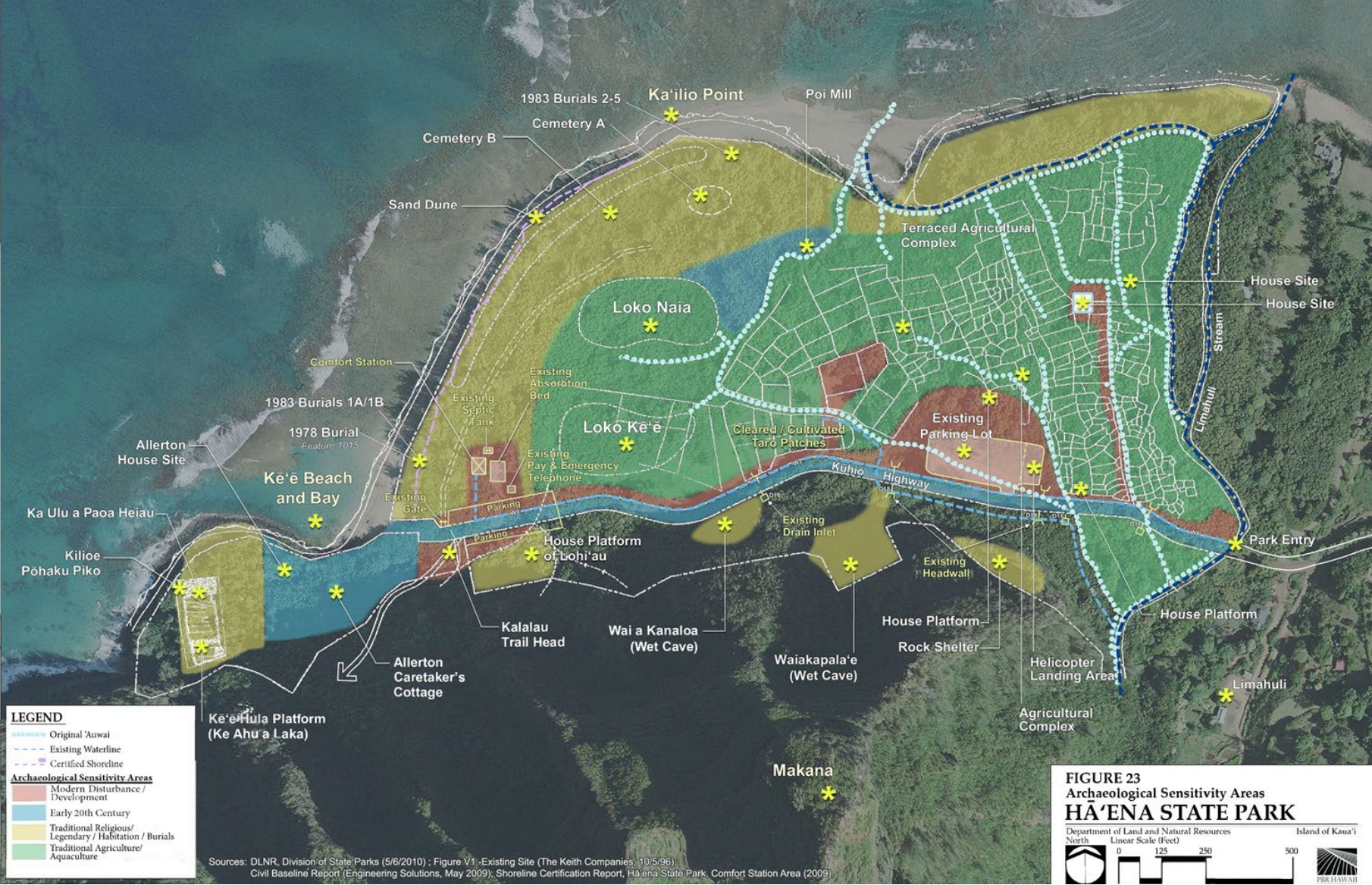
Makahiki ceremony at Honokōhau Beach, Hawai'i Island.
Photo by Kai Markell, courtesy Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

What about Traditional Cultural Properties?

- TCPs are recognized **in consultation with the traditional community** to whom they are significant;
- Eligibility of TCPs for NR listing is evaluated using the **National Register Criteria for Evaluation** and NR guidance.
- Nominations of NR-eligible TCPs are processed in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 60.



Ahupua'a of Hā'ena , Moku of Halele'a, Island of Kaua'i





NOMINATING AND LISTING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _____

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: _____

City or town: _____ State: _____ County: _____

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 ___ 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 ___ 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 ___ local

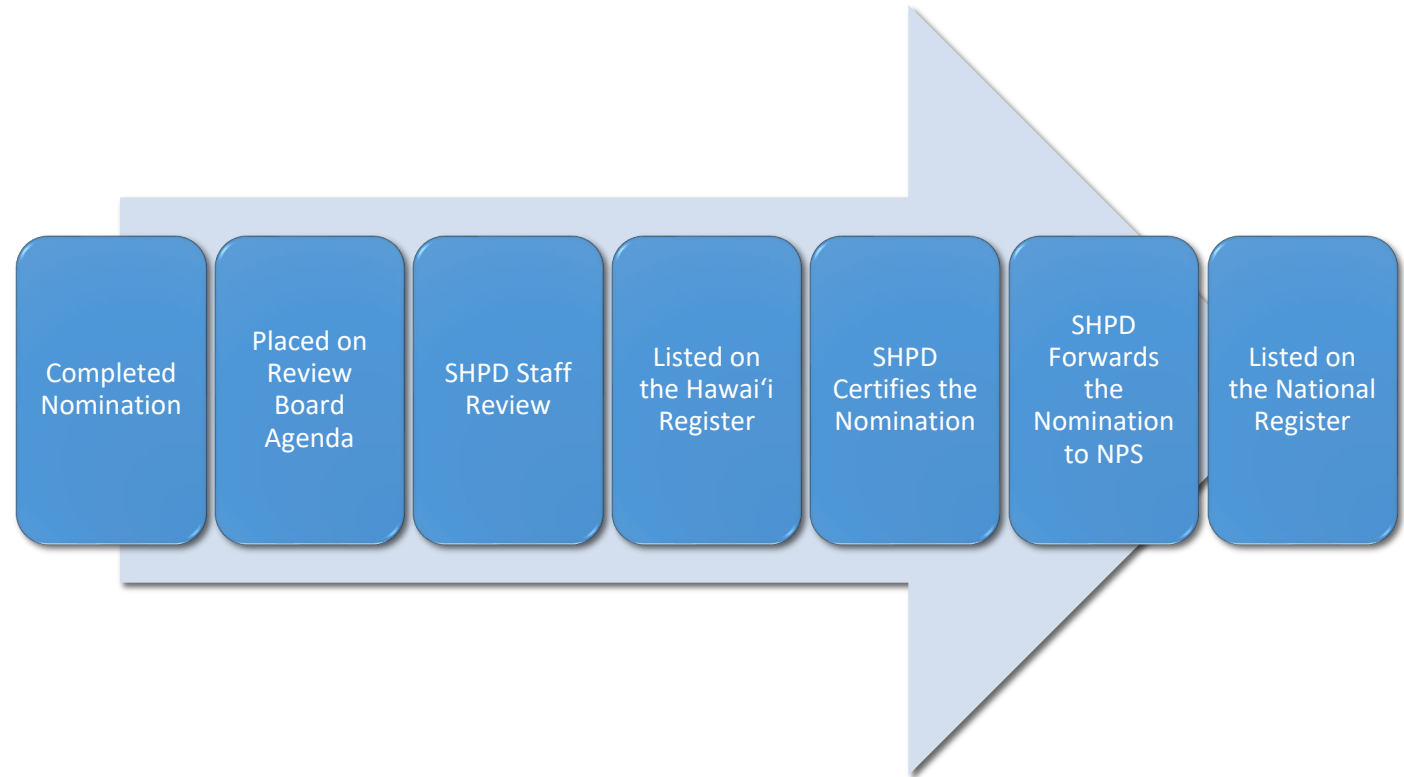
Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:		_____ Date
_____ 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

The Form is Filled Out: Now What?



Completed Nomination

Nominator Submits to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD)

A completed nomination form includes all the sections and additional documents discussed

Submission of a nomination form starts the process

A nomination may be submitted by anyone: property owner, local preservation commission or government, other interested party

Property owner notification and opportunity to comment is required. Owner consent is not required for the State Register but is required for the National Register. It is desirable for both.

SHPD Staff Review

State Historic Preservation Division Review

Staff reviews for completeness and sufficiency of information

SHPD has **30 Days** to comment on the nomination

SHPD places the complete nomination on a Hawai'i Historic Places Review Board Agenda **90 Days** in advance

Placed on
Review
Board
Agenda

Nomination on the Agenda

Once the nomination is placed on the agenda:

- County Historic Preservation/Cultural Resources Commissions and associated Mayor have **60 Days** to review and comment on the nomination
- Owners are notified **45 Days** before the HHPRB meeting, and have **30 Days** to provide comments
- Nominations are provided to the HHPRB Members **30 Days** prior to the meeting for review
- Final agendas are published **6 Calendar Days** prior to the meeting

Listed on
the Hawai'i
Register

Listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places

The Hawai'i Historic Places Review Board:

- Holds a public hearing to review the nomination, then:
 - Approves nominations for listing on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places;
 - Requests modifications to nominations; or
 - Rejects nomination

If the Review Board approves the nomination, it is listed on the State Register of Historic Places and the process is complete

Review Board may recommend nominations for the National Register

SHPD
Forwards
the
Nomination
to NPS

National Register Nominations Forwarded to National Park Service

For nominations recommended for the National Register, SHPO forwards nominations that are complete and conform to National Park Service (NPS) standards to the Keeper of the National Register

Property owner consent and consent of the Mayor of Certified Local Governments are required for National Register listing

Nominations will be listed on the National Register within **45 Days** of submittal to NPS

If nomination is rejected, NPS will provide detailed reasoning

Listed on
the
National
Register

Listed on the National Register

The nomination has been listed on both the Hawai'i and National Registers of Historic Places!



Audience Questions and Discussion

www.NPS.gov

- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>
- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/how-to-list-a-property.htm>
- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm>

www.DLNR.HAWAII.gov

- Hawai'i Register of Historic Places: <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd/home/state-register/>

www.HISTORICHAWAII.org

- Historic Hawai'i Foundation Guide to Nominating Residences to the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places: <https://historichawaii.org/resource-center-2/register-guide/>
- Hawai'i Properties Listed on the State Register: <https://historichawaii.org/>
- Facts & Myths About Historic Designation: <https://historichawaii.org/resource-center-2/facts/>

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2021 SEMINARS

March 24, 2021

**Standards & Guidelines
for the Treatment of Historic Properties**

May 2021

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
& Hawai'i Burial Protection Statutes**

MAHALO FOR
SUPPORTING THE
PROGRAMS AND
ACTIVITIES OF
HISTORIC HAWAI‘I
FOUNDATION

E-NEWSLETTER SIGN-UP

<https://historichawaii.org/newsletter-signup/>

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