

State Inventory of Historic Places Attribute Definitions

This document describes the attributes in the State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) and to delineate which fields are required by the person or group requesting a SIHP number from the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). The SIHP is maintained by the SHPD GIS Specialist and is updated biweekly.

SIHP Number

The number assigned to the historic property. Example: "50-80-14-07968". "50" = State Number, "80"= Island Number, "14"= USGS Quad Number, "07968" = unique site number. Number is requested by the consultant and assigned by the SHPD GIS Specialist. (Not required by requestor)

SIHP Last 5 digits

The last 5 digits of the SIHP number. This will help with querying and sorting the data to find the next consecutive site number to be assigned. Example: "07968" from above. (Not required by requestor)

Previous SIHP Number

This is the SIHP number as it was recorded in its original format (pre-2009 Access database or post-2009 Excel spreadsheet). In both formats the SIHP number was recorded in various ways over time by different recorders. (Not required by requestor)

Temp ID

The ID given to the site by the original institution or consultant that recorded the site. Example: the Temp ID for site 50-80-14-07968 is "T-006". Other options are "TS-6", "CSH-6", "DPW-006", etc. (Required, if applicable)

Prior Site Number

This is the number given to the site before the SIHP existed. Most of the times it is a Bishop Museum number and will look like this: "50-Oa-G1-23". These numbers were developed in the 1960s to assign new site numbers in a more uniform fashion. Before that time, the site number was just "Site 235" as assigned by the person doing the study. For example, McAllister assigned many sites in the 1930s using his own system. (Not required by requestor, unless applicable)

Library Number/Reference

This is the number assigned to the report as it exists in the SHPD library. Example: "H-1234". H is for Hawai'i, O for O'ahu, M for Mau'i, Mo for Moloka'i, K for Kaua'i, Ka- Kaho'olawe, etc. If no reference number exists then the name of the researchers and date of the report are required. Example: "Thrum 1903"; "Robins & Spear 2007", "McElroy et al. 2016", etc. (Not required by requestor, most times the report hasn't been finalized yet.)

Type of Report

The kind of report the site is identified in. Example: AIS, AMP, BTP, Preservation Plan, RLS, etc. (Required)

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Previous Studies

Cite the previous studies completed in the project area. (Required)

Date Assigned

The date the site was assigned the SIHP number. Example: 10/17/2016. (Not required by requestor)

Resource Name

Generic or specific name of the resource being given a SIHP number. Example: "Agricultural Terrace", "Wai'anae Sugar Company Complex", "Iolani Palace", "The Judd House", etc. (Required)

Site Description

Free form entry: general description of overall site, construction materials, style, general formal/functional categories represented. Include significance discussion if unique to site and how the site boundary was derived. Example: "Terrace complex consisting of 12 features, all L-shaped retaining walls for dryland agricultural purposes in the precontract period. Eligible to NRHP with significance under Criteria A and C. Boundary was derived by extent of all features, by TMK, by project area limits, by GPS, etc." (Required)

Boundary Comment

Describe how the site's boundary was derived.

Consultant/Firm

This is the organization doing the research or writing the report. Example: CSH, Pacific Legacy, SCS, Keala Pono, BPBM, etc. (Required)

TMK

The full TMK(s) that the historic property is on. Example: "(1) 1-5-009:012" (Required)

Island

The mokuuni the historic property is on. Example: O'ahu, Hawai'i, Mau'i, etc. (Required)

District

The moku the historic property is on. Example: Wai'anae, Kona, Ko'olauloa, etc. (Required)

Ahupua'a

The ahupua'a the historic property is on. Example: Waikiki, Nanakuli, O'io, Ka'u, etc. (Required)

Address

The street address of the historic property. Example: "23-1234 King Street." (Required for architecture, and if applicable to any other branch.)

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City,County,ZIP

The City, County, and ZIP of the historic property. Example: "Wai'anae, Honolulu County, 96792"
(Required for architecture, and if applicable to any other branch.)

Formal Site Type/Category of Property

Standard site type as defined by the [National Register of Historic Places](#) (retrieved 3/3/2017):

- Building
- Structure
- Object
- Site
- District

Definition of each formal site type below, see NRHP website (hyperlink above) for examples.

BUILDING: A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Buildings eligible for the National Register must include all of their basic structural elements. Parts of buildings, such as interiors, facades, or wings, are not eligible independent of the rest of the existing building. The whole building must be considered, and its significant features must be identified.

If a building has lost any of its basic structural elements, it is usually considered a "ruin" and is categorized as a site.

STRUCTURE: The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Structures nominated to the National Register must include all of the extant basic structural elements. Parts of structures can not be considered eligible if the whole structure remains. For example, a truss bridge is composed of the metal or wooden truss, the abutments, and supporting piers, all of which, if extant, must be included when considering the property for eligibility.

If a structure has lost its historic configuration or pattern of organization through deterioration or demolition, it is usually considered a "ruin" and is categorized as a site.

OBJECT: The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Small objects not designed for a specific location are normally not eligible. Such works include transportable sculpture, furniture, and other decorative arts that, unlike a fixed outdoor sculpture, do not possess association with a specific place.

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Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, roles, or character. Objects relocated to a museum are inappropriate for listing in the National Register.

SITE: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

A site can possess associative significance or information potential or both, and can be significant under any or all of the four criteria. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event or pattern of events and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at the time of the events. However, when the location of a prehistoric or historic event cannot be conclusively determined because no other cultural materials were present or survive, documentation must be carefully evaluated to determine whether the traditionally recognized or identified site is accurate.

A site may be a natural landmark strongly associated with significant prehistoric or historic events or patterns of events, if the significance of the natural feature is well documented through scholarly research. Generally, though, the National Register excludes from the definition of "site" natural waterways or bodies of water that served as determinants in the location of communities or were significant in the locality's subsequent economic development. While they may have been "avenues of exploration," the features most appropriate to document this significance are the properties built in association with the waterways.

DISTRICT: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Concentration, Linkage, & Continuity of Features

A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. For example, a district can reflect one principal activity, such as a mill or a ranch, or it can encompass several interrelated activities, such as an area that includes industrial, residential, or commercial buildings, sites, structures, or objects. A district can also be a grouping of archeological sites related primarily by their common components; these types of districts often will not visually represent a specific historic environment.

Significance

A district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity. It must be important for historical, architectural, archeological, engineering, or cultural values. Therefore, districts that are significant will usually meet the last portion of Criterion C plus Criterion A, Criterion B, other portions of Criterion C, or Criterion D.

Types of Features

A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It may even be considered eligible if all of the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of the components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole.

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A district can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district. The number of noncontributing properties a district can contain yet still convey its sense of time and place and historical development depends on how these properties affect the district's integrity. In archeological districts, the primary factor to be considered is the effect of any disturbances on the information potential of the district as a whole.

Geographical Boundaries

A district must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished from surrounding properties by changes such as density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects, or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations. It is seldom defined, however, by the limits of current parcels of ownership, management, or planning boundaries. The boundaries must be based upon a shared relationship among the properties constituting the district.

Discontiguous Districts

A district is usually a single geographic area of contiguous historic properties; however, a district can also be composed of two or more definable significant areas separated by nonsignificant areas. A discontiguous district is most appropriate where:

- Elements are spatially discrete;
- Space between the elements is not related to the significance of the district; and
- Visual continuity is not a factor in the significance.

In addition, a canal can be treated as a discontiguous district when the system consists of man-made sections of canal interspersed with sections of river navigation. For scattered archeological properties, a discontiguous district is appropriate when the deposits are related to each other through cultural affiliation, period of use, or site type.

It is not appropriate to use the discontiguous district format to include an isolated resource or small group of resources which were once connected to the district, but have since been separated either through demolition or new construction. For example, do not use the discontiguous district format to nominate individual buildings of a downtown commercial district that have become isolated through demolition.

Site Function or Use

The function of the site as it was used in antiquity. (Required)

Example of Hawaiian archaeological functions from Hommon 1971 (Table T 20):

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF HAWAIIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

1. Exploitation Sites
 - a. Agricultural: Wet taro paddy system, wet taro paddy, dry field system, dry field, garden area- circular rock piles, enclosures/exclosures.
 - b. Fishing Sites: Lookout posts, fishponds, canoe house, canoe mooring holes, bait cups, pounding areas.
 - c. Domesticated Animal Sites: Enclosures, exclosures.
 - d. Natural Resource Exploitation Sites: Salt manufacturing area, quarry, wells, and water catchments.

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2. Habitation/Work Area Sites
 - a. Dwelling/Work area: surface, cave, or rock shelter.
 - b. Midden Deposit.
3. Walls
 - a. Kuleana/Property boundaries
 - b. Windbreak
4. Religious Sites
 - a. Heiau
 - b. Ko'a (shrine)
 - c. Puuhonua (place of refuge)
 - d. Burial site: Cave, ground cave (subsurface structure)
5. Art
 - a. Petroglyph Area: Petroglyph (Cave or Exposed)
 - b. Pictograph Area: Pictograph (Cave or Exposed)
 - c. Sculpture
6. Trails
 - a. A type, B type, AB type, C type, D type
7. Recreational Sites
 - a. Holua Slide: Ditch type, Platform type.
 - b. Konane Board

Example of site functions from the [Hawaiian Archaeology](#) website:

Agriculture – irrigated (lo`i)

Agriculture – field clearance (stone pile, mound, modified outcrop)

Agriculture – intense mechanized (i.e. sugar)

Agriculture – generic

Animal pen

Art, symbolism

Aquaculture

Bird capture

Burial

Building foundations

Boundary - ahupua`a

Boundary – houselot or garden

Boundary – kuleana

Boundary – paddock, ranching

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Boundary – generic
Ceremonial
Communication
Cupboard – storage
Dam
Dump – historic
Fishing grounds (ko`a) – submerged
Fishing/lookout station (shoreline)
Foundation
Habitation – generic
Habitation – permanent
Habitation – temporary
Heiau – ceremonial complex
Hunting blind
Marker
Military – encampment
Military – gun emplacement
Military – storage
Oven
Quarry
Ranch infrastructure
Refuse
Recreation
Resource procurement
Shelter
Shipping – interisland
Shrine – ceremonial structure
Storage
Tool production

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Transportation

Unknown

Wreck (ship, plane, etc., submerged)

Number of Features

The number of features recorded that comprise the site. Example: 12. (Required)

Year Built

The year the historic property was built. Example: 1898. (Required for architecture sites)

Site Period/Period of Significance

The period of when the site was constructed, functioned, or associated with what makes it significant under the NRHP criteria. (Required)

Example: Indeterminate, Precontact, Early Precontact, Late Precontact, Late Precontact/early historic, 19th century, 19th/20th century, Early/middle 20th century, Continuous (Precontact through 20th century).

Condition

Condition of the site when it was recorded. Example: Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, Demolished. (Required)

- Excellent: no alterations, no erosion, no disturbance.
- Good: no alterations, minor erosion or natural wear, no disturbance.
- Fair: minor alterations, minor erosion or wear, minor disturbance.
- Poor: altered, disturbed or affected by severe natural processes.
- Demolished: property has been destroyed and no longer exists.

Integrity

Does the site have integrity to represent its eligibility criteria exemplified by its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association? Example: Yes, No. (Required for architecture and archaeology properties).

National Register [definition](#):

“Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity.

The steps in assessing integrity are:

- Define the **essential physical features** that must be present for a property to represent its significance.
- Determine whether the **essential physical features are visible** enough to convey their significance.
- Determine whether the property needs to be **compared with similar properties**. And,
- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, **which aspects of integrity** are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

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Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the **identity** for which it is significant.”

Eligibility

Status of the site’s eligibility for the NRHP. Example: Eligible, not eligible, eligible as a contributing resource, recommended eligible, recommended not eligible, to be determined, etc. (Required, if applicable)

Criteria of Significance

Eligibility criteria for the [NRHP](#). Example: A, B, C, D, or E. (Required)

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or

C. That 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; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

E. Has an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group or the state due to association 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 (similar traditional cultural significance for NRHP). ([SIHP Archaeology Site Form Instructions](#), retrieved 3/3/2017)

District/Multiple Property

Is the site part of a district or a multiple property site? Example: Yes, No. (Required, if applicable)

Burial Relocated?

Was the burial relocated. Example: Yes, No. (Required, if applicable)

Burial Relocation UTM Easting

UTM easting for burial relocation. Example: 678123.456 (Required, if applicable)

Burial Relocation UTM Northing

UTM northing for burial relocation. Example: 2345678.103 (Required, if applicable)

USGS Quad Name/No.

USGS quad name and number that the historic property is in. Example: “Honolulu, 14” (Required)

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UTM Datum/Zone

UTM datum and zone the UTM coordinates reference. Example: NAD83 UTM Zone 4N, WGS84 5N, Old Hawaiian Datum, etc. (Required)

UTM Easting

UTM easting for the historic property. Example: 678123.456 (Required)

UTM Northing

UTM northing for the historic property. Example: 2345678.103 (Required)

GPS Point Location Description

Description of where the GPS point was taken in relation to the property. Example: "At the S end of feature 1", "Center of the site", "Outside the front door", "Middle of the driveway", etc. (Required)

Comments

Any comments on the historic property. (Not required)

Preservation Status

Status of how the property was recommended to be treated. (Required)

Choices from [Hawaiian Archaeology](#) website:

- Preservation recommended in AIS/BTP
- Preservation with data recovery recommended in AIS
- Data recovery recommended in AIS
- No further work or action recommended in AIS
- Preserved following burial registration process
- Discovered during construction (with or without monitoring), preserved or partially preserved
- Listed by SHPD staff, based on report by owner/interested party, preserved

Date Last Visited

Date the site was last visited and condition assessed. (Required)

Restricted to Public Access

Is the site restricted to public access? Yes or No. (Required)

Location of Report or Survey

Where the report or survey (paper or digital) is located. Example: "SHPD Library", "Desk", "DocuShare", "T:Architecture/Projects/HistoricHomes/Project23/", etc. (Required)

In GIS?

Is the historic property represented in the GIS? Example: Yes, No. (Not required)

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Legacy SIHP Source

If the SIHP existed before, what format was it in? Example: pre-2009 Access database, post-2009 Excel spreadsheet, personal files, etc. (Not required)