

## **Historic Context Studies Topical Outline**

### **I. Introduction**

The Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART) funded Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape Survey (HHH) recordation as well as National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination forms to satisfy Stipulations V.C and VI.A through VI.C of the Programmatic Agreement (PA). In addition to HHH and NRHP documentation, HART also funded the preparation of Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) studies to meet the requirements of Stipulation II.A. Kumu Pono Associates (Maly and Maly) produced TCP management summaries and technical reports for all four section so of the Honolulu Rail Transit Project (HRTTP), which records traditions and *wahi pana* (storied places) in the 21 ahupua'a that the HRTTP traverses.

In addition to HHH recordation, NRHP nomination forms and TCP studies, required by Stipulation V.A., HART is currently funding Historic Context Studies (HCS) "related to relevant historic themes." Originally intended to inform recordation and documentation, a draft outline was prepared and circulated for review and comment by Consulting Parties (CP) in 2011. However, progress on the HCS was delayed until HART hired an architectural historian. Following a review by that member of the HART staff, the outline has been revised and a research design and methodology developed to better provide "an overview of pre-Contact and post-Contact history of the ahupua'a that the HRTTP traverses." It is being circulated once more to the CPs for review and comment.

While investigating themes including, but not limited to "Native Hawaiian History, Native Hawaiian Culture, Immigrant History, Plantation Culture, Architecture [and Engineering], Government, Agriculture, Transportation, and [the] Military, etc.," the HCS are of specific importance because they also provide a structure into which the HHH and NRHP documents that have already been produced may be incorporated. Additionally, these themes fill in gaps between the TCP studies (A.D. 1,000-1920) and the terminal dates for periods of significance, which the PA has defined under Stipulation VI.A as extending retroactively 35 years (1920-79).

Given the above scope, the HCS documents will subsequently be used to inform the Cultural Landscape Studies (CLR) as required under Stipulation V.B, various Educational and Interpretive Programs, Materials, and Signage as identified under Stipulation VII, as well as the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark (NHL) Update which is required under Stipulation VI.B.

### **II. Methodology**

Although the HART HHH and NRHP documentation meet the requirements of Stipulations V.C and VI.A through VI.C as well as current NPS standards, they were produced using primarily English language sources. These included U.S. and territorial government records, English language newspaper accounts, telephone directories, and in some cases, oral history interviews.

## *HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

In contrast, Maly and Maly's TCP studies used both English and Hawaiian language materials and included: toponymy (the study of place names), mapping and land tenure, native lore and testimony, as well as historical narratives. Among their sources were: Hawaiian Kingdom land records such as Royal Patents (RPs) and Land Commission Awards (LCAs); accounts from Hawaiian language newspapers such as *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa* (with English translations); excerpts from Hawaiian historians such as David Malo and S.M. Kamakau; traditional Hawaiian *mele* (songs) and *oli* (chants); contemporary Hawaiian language accounts as well as the recollections of oral history informants.

For the HCS, a research design and methodology has been developed by the HART architectural historian that seeks to integrate the existing HHH and NRHP documentation with Maly and Maly's TCP work and current historiography trends in Hawai'i.

The latter follows the work of historian Ronald Williams in *Seeing a Path Forward: Historiography in Hawai'i* (2009), political scientist Noenoe Silva in *Ka Hulu Kūpuna* (2009) and *E Lawe Ke Ō: An Analysis of Joseph Mokuohai Poepoe's Account of Pele Calling the Winds* (2010), as well as others who employ period Hawaiian language resources in their research. When combined with additional multi-lingual resources and records unique only to Hawai'i, this approach will more likely produce inclusive histories from both indigenous Hawaiian and settler (immigrant) perspectives.

Previous research conducted by the HART architectural historian on the islands of Maui, Lāna'i, Moloka'i, and Hawai'i using this methodology suggests that a number of period English language accounts do not accurately reflect conditions, events, outcomes, and in some cases, the actual characteristics of settler (immigrant) populations. Consequently, cross-referencing between Hawaiian language and multi-lingual sources is viewed as the best means to achieve accuracy in the historical record and dispel long-held inaccuracies and myths. The HCS shall include as source materials the following:

### Hawaiian Language Sources, Newspapers

In the year of the Overthrow (1893), there were 12 Hawaiian language newspapers in print, in addition to hundreds of books and pamphlets. Some of the newspapers that remained in publication the longest and are currently available on-line are: *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa* (1861-1927), *Ke Kilohana o ka Malamalama* (1907-19), *Ka Leo o ka Lahui* (1889-96), and *Ka Makaainana* (1887-99). Descriptions of contemporary events, historical and descriptive information from kūpuna that were recorded in the Hawaiian language press, combined with findings from Maly and Maly's TCP documents, must be included. (Please note that current Hawaiian language spellings, using the kahakō and 'okina, are required in the HCS unless reproducing direct quotes from period sources).

### Hawaiian Kingdom Census and Other Government Records

Include information where applicable from Hawaiian Kingdom government records (1839-93) including period maps, Māhele 'Āina and other land records (1848); Missionary census (1831-32, 1835-36) and Hawaiian Government censuses (Papa Helu I Na Kanaka, 1850, 1853, 1860, 1872, 1878, 1884, 1890); tax assessment and collection ledgers (Ka Helo Ana) as well as the anti-annexation petitions (Palapala Ho'opi'i Kū'ē Ho'ohui'āina, 1897).

## *HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

### English Language Sources, Newspapers

Refer to Helen Geracimos Chapin's *Newspapers of Hawaii, 1834-1903: From He Liona to the Pacific Cable* (*Journal of Hawaiian History*, Vol. 18, 1984) for complete lists of English, Hawaiian, and foreign language newspapers. Contemporary English language newspapers (many of which were pro-annexationist) that were printed in Honolulu included, but were not limited to, *The Friend* (1843-1954), *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* (1856-1921), *Honolulu Advertiser* (1921-2010), *Polynesian* (1840-44, 1844-64), *Hawaiian Gazette* (1865-93), *Hawaiian Star* (1893-1912), *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* (1912-current), *Honolulu Gazette* (1894-1918), and others. In order to expedite research, subject searches may be conducted using the Bob Krauss Research Index (<http://manoa.hawaii.edu/hawaiiancollection/krauss>).

### Republic of Hawaii, Territorial and Other Government Records

Republic of Hawaii and Territory of Hawaii government records such as period maps and land records as well as the Republic of Hawaii (1896) and U.S. censuses (1900-40), business and telephone directories (Polk's/Husted/Polk-Husted) must be cited.

### Foreign Language Sources

Periods or events which involved settler (immigrant) populations must include editorial and descriptive information which were recorded in the respective community newspapers to accurately depict what actually occurred. They should at minimum include one of each of the following Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, and Filipino publications:

#### Chinese

*Tan Shan Hsin Pao* (1881-83), *Tan Shan Hsin Pao Lung Shi* (1883-1907), *Lung Kee Sun Bo* (1883-1900), *Man Sang Yat Po*, *Lai Kee Bo* (1895-1900), *T'an Pao - Hawaii Chinese Journal* (1937-57)

#### Portuguese

*O Luso Hawaiiiano* (1885-90), *O Luso* (1896-1924)

#### Japanese

*Nippon Shuho* (1892-94), *Hawaii Shinpo* (1894-1926), *Hawaii Hochi*, *Nippon Jiji/Nippu Jiji* (1896-1941) et al

Chinese Business Directories, *Chinese in Hawaii* (1929, 1936); *Nippu Jiji Business Directory* (1936); and Japanese Census of 1914 (*Hawaii Ichiran*)

#### Visayan, Ilocano, Tagalog, and English

*The Union* (1932, Manlapit and Villanueva), *Philippines News-Tribune* (1937-38), *Ang Banagbanag* (1939), *Hawaii Filipino News* (1937-41), *Ti Silaw* (1937-42), *Tulong* (1941) et al

### Period Photography, Film, and Mapping

Numerous photographs were taken of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) during the historic period. They are located in the Hawai'i State Archives, Bishop Museum, Kamehameha Schools Archives, and at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and provide historic views of the cultural landscapes which were extant during the period of significance. These should be assembled, keyed to period maps that are available from Hawai'i State Archives, NARA, as well as private

## *HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

collections (Oahu Railway & Land Co. et al) and incorporated into the HCS to document change through time. Examples of photographic resources, period maps, and film footage stills have been included in Appendix 2 for Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor) and Manana (Pearl City).

### Oral History Interviews

There are Hawaiian Civic Clubs (HCCs) located in each of the 21 ahupua'a that the H RTP traverses. The HCCs may include among their membership, kūpuna who are intimately familiar with toponymy, native lore, and previous documentation assembled by respective members. They should be identified and interviewed. Their testimony may provide information that is not readily available from the historical record or may be used to fill in gaps in the record.

### New Research (Environmental History)

Read and incorporate into the historic contexts, where applicable, the findings of Carol A. MacClennan in *Sovereign Sugar: Industry and Environment in Hawai'i* (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2014), Richard P. Tucker in *Insatiable Appetite: The United States and the Ecological Degradation of the Tropical World* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000) et al.

Although MacClennan is the first author to describe for a Hawai'i readership the environmental degradation that occurred as a result of the sugar and other contemporary industries in the archipelago, Tucker has provided similar evidence from case studies of American agribusiness in the Caribbean, South America, the Philippines, and Hawai'i. Another study by Reinaldo Funes Monzate, *From Rain Forest to Cane Field in Cuba: An Environmental History Since 1492* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2008), presents a nearly identical synopsis of deforestation and other adverse environmental impacts which resulted from the establishment of an agricultural monoculture in that island nation.

These three publications provide sufficient background to document the similarities, effects, and international scope of American agribusiness in Hawai'i and the tropics during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In addition, they suggest that such activities were a continuation and more efficient operation of a business model that had been established and developed by the Europeans globally from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries.

### Associated Property Types

Refer to National Register Bulletin No. 15, Section V. "How to Evaluate a Property Within its Historic Context" for guidance on identifying property types, as well as areas (themes) and periods of significance. Maly and Maly's TCP Studies may provide Hawaiian property types for various ahupua'a. For Moanalua Ahupua'a, for example, they included the following:

#### Associated Property Types (Hawaiian) (AD 300-1930)

Loko i'a (fishponds), kuapā (walls), mākāhā (sluice gates), kū'ula and ko'a (sites dedicated to fishermen's gods and shrines), loko pa'akai (salt making beds), the ancient trail system, ahupua'a boundary markers (of ceremonial significance), islets, fisheries and numerous unknown features.

## *HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

### Outline

The following is a topical outline presenting principal sections, subsections, and topics that may be investigated. (Please note that the outline is not all inclusive and may be expanded or contracted as necessary for studies of specific ahupua'a).

### **III. Overview (Thematic)**

An overview that extends from the post-Contact period to the present and includes political, social, economic and physical changes that are common to all ahupua'a shall be prepared and contain:

#### Methodology

1. NPS definition of APE, its physical extent and impact on these studies.
2. Discussion of historical resources (Dakin and Sanborn Insurance Co. maps, Hawai'i Government Survey maps, street and railway maps, libraries, oral histories) and pre-existing HART studies (TCP, AIS, NRHP nominations, HHH documentation, etc.) to be employed and/or referenced in the HCS.
3. Discussion of standardization of ahupua'a studies, including temporal progression of maps, subjects such as infrastructure, changes in land use, etc., for ease of understanding land use processes within and between ahupua'a.
4. Maps showing all 21 ahupua'a under study.
5. Period photographs showing important cultural landscapes from each ahupua'a

Researchers should be aware that many pre-Contact physical landmarks within urbanized areas have been destroyed, that post-Contact ahupua'a boundaries did change, and that other landmarks and names have been substituted.

Work shall include a chronology of Hawaiian History (include summary which integrates Maly and Maly's TCP and Cultural Surveys Hawai'i's archaeological inventory survey) work on pre-contact Hawai'i and ahupua'a land divisions):

1. Physiography – Geography (Kingdom of O'ahu, moku/ahupua'a/ili)
2. Place Names and Legends – (Toponymy, TCP studies, AIS Studies)  
Customs, beliefs, liveways
3. Pre-contact O'ahu (pre-European)
  - AD 300-600 Kahiki
  - AD 1100-1250 Tahiti
4. Population before Contact (pre-census populations) 1250 – 1778
5. Contact - Captain Cook et al (1778)
6. Population/Cultural collapse (1779 - 1900)
  - Introduction of human, plant and animal diseases
  - Breakdown of Konohiki labor system for mutual food production
7. Hawaiian Kingdom (1795-1893)
  - Development of government roads (present King Street, Moanalua Road, etc.)
  - End of absolute monarchy/Development of different constitutions
  - Definition of citizenship/Personal rights
  - Legal tender and taxation (transition to cash economy)

## *HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

- Māhele (land tenure) – maka‘āinānā not tied to land/Kuleana, Government and Crown Lands, LCAs, grants, government land sales
  - Government-to-government (International) relations
  - Trade (East-west, Hawaiians abroad), development of harbors infrastructure
  - Establishment of railroads facilitating establishment and expansion of plantations
  - Changes in flora and fauna due to overharvesting, development of ranching and plantations, accidental and planned invasive species introductions
  - Pre-1900 immigration/Masters and Servants Act (Europeans, Euro-Americans, Chinese, Portuguese, South Sea Islanders, Japanese)
  - Statutes - Criminalization of Native and Immigrant Culture/Behavior
  - Statutes – Exclusion (Catholics/Lepers/Chinese)
  - Changes in plantation technologies facilitating reorganization and expansion of plantation operations; demand for more labor
  - Internal Migration (Indigenous and others) to towns and Chinatown
  - US access/use of Pu‘uloa (Pearl Harbor)
  - Political difficulties (1840, 1887, etc.) and economic challenges faced by Kingdom
  - Chinatown fire of 1886
8. Overthrow (1893)/Provisional Government/Republic of Hawaii (1894-98)/Counter-Revolution of 1895
- Resistance – Rebellions, voter eligibility, international relations with Japan, English v Hawaiian Language, Homestead Act, etc.
  - Statutes - Criminalization of Indigenous/Immigrant Culture/Behavior
  - Social – Pressure against non-Euro and non-American language use, clothing, temples
  - Statutes – Exclusion (Chinese)
9. Annexation (1898)
- Influx of U.S. mainland investment
  - Merchant Street developments
  - New plantations established/Continuing plantation consolidations
  - Expansion of US naval base at Pu‘uloa (Pearl Harbor)
10. Territory (1900-59)
- Statutes – Extension of US laws - Organic Act, Development of County Governments
  - Statutes – Exclusion (Chinese/Japanese)
  - US Citizenship for Hawaiian citizens/US citizen at birth policy
  - Americanization of Indigenous/Immigrant populations (education et al)
  - Resistance
    - Royal Order of Kamehameha (1865-93; 1902-present)
    - Hui Aloha ‘Āina/Hui Kālai‘āina (1897-1900)
    - Na Home Rula (1900-12)
    - Hawaiian Civic Clubs (1918-present)
    - Hawaiian Language Newspapers
  - Accommodation
    - Kūhio joins Republican party (1902-22)

## *HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

- Employment opportunities focused within certain groups (i.e. police and firefighters, to Native Hawaiians)
- Commodification of Indigenous practices and artifacts
- Internal Migration (Indigenous [Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 et al] and Immigrant)
- Post-1900 Immigration (Europeans, Puerto Ricans, Filipinos, Koreans, Okinawans, Russians, African-Americans et al)
- Formation of original Chinatown result of Chinese workforce out-migration from plantations
- Chinatown fire of 1900 (population out-migration)
- Expansion of US Military activities, construction and population
- Schofield Road (Kamehameha Highway)
- Establishment of significant levels of tourism, including 1920s passenger pier and Aloha Tower development on site of old Esplanade

### 11. Statehood (1959)

- Decline of plantation agriculture
- Growth in tourism
- Expansion of urban employment opportunities
- Urban growth boundaries
- Hawaiian Cultural Survival and Renaissance

## **IV. Individual Ahupua‘a Studies**

Maps of each original ahupua‘a (Maly and Maly et al), Map of APE within ahupua‘a  
Summation of Maly and Maly’s discussion for each ahupua‘a and ili from pre-Contact through post-Contact periods, including but not limited to:

1. Ruling Ali‘i (chief)
2. Livelihood
  - Fishing and Aquaculture
  - Harvesting - Sandalwood and logging, Salt, Bay Whaling, bird catching-feathers)
  - Agriculture – Dry and wetland cultivation for taro, bananas, sugar cane, vegetables for personal consumption
3. Aquatic infrastructure
  - Awai, lo‘i kalo, loko ia
4. Transportation infrastructure
  - Canoes, trails, King’s Road
5. Settlements
  - Sacred places/structures/institutions as foci
  - Habitation/activity/resource exploitation sites
  - Architecture

## **V. Temporal Studies**

Temporal series of maps for area (crossing multiple moku, ahupua‘a, and ili), post-Contact, up to present focusing on major land use changes (ranching, plantation, aquaculture, military, urbanization)

## *HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

1. Ruling Chiefs/Administrators
2. Livelihood
  - Fishing and Aquaculture
  - Agriculture - Taro, bananas, sugar cane, vegetables, rice, neighborhood gardens for personal consumption, large scale commercial, truck gardens for Honolulu market
  - Hunting
  - Ranching –introduction of flora to sustain introduced cattle, horses, goats and mules
3. Aquatic Infrastructure
  - Demolition, alteration or retention of auwai, lo'i kalo, and loko ia; construction of wells, dams, flumes, tunnels, reservoirs, siphons, pumps, changes in irrigation technologies
  - Use of landings, development of wharves, harbor lights, deepened channels
4. Transportation Infrastructure
  - Change in transportation focus from mauka-makai to Ewa - Leahi (Diamond-Head) due to population increase and limited distribution of buildable space
  - Canoes, trails
  - Wagon roads
  - Intra-plantation railroad
  - Oahu Railway and Land Company
  - Military roads
  - Highways
  - Airfields
5. Settlements
  - Sacred places/structures/institutions (Native Hawaiian, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhist, other)
  - Fishing communities
  - Forts and churches as foci
  - Effect of transportation changes on settlement patterns (part of the “life and death of towns”)
  - Pre-truck plantation settlement patterns
  - Post-truck arrival plantation settlement patterns and the ability to provide services to concentrated populations
  - Location of specific plantation camps; ethnic, social and economic housing divisions
  - Land re-platting and subdivision
  - Landfills to create new land
  - Land use planning, Special Management Districts, “carrying capacity”
  - Commercial activities, “Mom and Pop” stores, plantation store, early chains (Coronet, Piggly-Wiggly, Rexall Drugs, etc.), strip malls, shopping centers.
  - Industrial structures (ukulele and slipper factories, Manana warehouses, Primo Brewery).
6. Architecture
  - Disappearance of thatch structures (Church near Leeward Community College)
  - Adobe

*HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

- Single wall (“Plantation”) architecture development due to limited materials, standardized materials, transportation challenges, HSPA designs
- Use of lava rock
- Concrete (block, brick, poured in place)
- Institutional/government/religious building design (Mediterranean influence during Territorial era, modernism etc.)
- Military build-up construction projects and reduction of facilities (demolition) programs
- Spread of single family houses due to bus system, automobile, government policy, fires of 1886 and 1900.
- Reintroduction of multiple-family housing (apartments, walk ups)
- FAI Context Study – 2011: Modernism in Hawaii, 1939-1979 with emphasis on 1947-1967

## **Appendix 1**

### **The Components of a Historic Context**

#### **A National Register White Paper**

**Barbara Wyatt, ([barbara\\_wyatt@nps.gov](mailto:barbara_wyatt@nps.gov)) 04-09-09**

*This paper is not intended to replace information in the National Register Bulletins and other NPS publications. It is intended as a supplement, and if discrepancies are found between this paper and other NPS publications, the existing publications should be considered correct.*

#### **Introduction**

The evaluation of properties for National Register eligibility involves an assessment of the significance of a property in terms of the history of the relevant geographical area, the history of associated historical themes or subjects, and within an historical and contemporary time frame—in other words, its *context*. The purpose of this paper is to provide general guidance on writing a context. It is intended to pertain to all nominations and property types, regardless of the applicable criteria.

More explicit information on developing historic contexts for special property types is included in the National Register bulletins. For example, the bulletin on historic aviation properties gives instructions on addressing the contexts important to those properties. This paper, therefore, provides general information, with the understanding that the person developing a context will need to add his or her mark of creativity and solid research for a context to be a good tool for evaluating related properties.

The applicability of this information to archeological resources may be somewhat limited. For these resources, detailed instructions can be found in the National Register Bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*.

#### **Historic Contexts and the Multiple Property Documentation Form**

Historic contexts may have been developed for National Register Multiple Property Documentation Forms (MPDF), for statewide historic preservation plans, or for local planning initiatives. Some contexts may be nearly fully developed in individual National Register nominations or in published or manuscript histories. However, for a context to apply to a particular nomination, it must be included in that nomination or a listed Multiple Property Documentation Form must be referenced. The context in a listed MPDF should not be repeated in related nominations, although salient aspects should be summarized. Because the MPDF is considered the model for context development, this paper may seem like instructions for that form. In fact, individual nominations not related to an MPDF should contain a context that is essentially a microcosm of an MPDF context.

#### **Format**

Historic contexts should be considered a summary document, not a thesis. They should present relevant information, and avoid extraneous information. The author needs to evaluate what is relevant and understand that mere *length* does not lend credence to a subject.

The National Register considers conventions of *The Chicago Manual of Style* (most recent edition) appropriate for all work that pertains to its programs, including context development. To that end, and to emphasize the accuracy required of a context, some information should be cited using footnotes or text citations. The following *Chicago* statement regarding the use of notes pertains to National Register contexts:

Ethics, copyright laws, and courtesy to readers require authors to identify the sources of direct quotations and of any facts or opinions not generally known or easily checked (2003, 594).

### **Components of a Context**

Every historic context must include the sections discussed below.

**Statement of Context.** Begin the context with a summary statement that identifies the areas of significance or themes, time periods, and geographic areas that are encompassed by the context. Explain why the context pertains to local, state, or national history. Details will be explored in the sections that follow.

**Background History.** Present a brief overview of the history of the geographic area encompassed by the context, with a focus on its relationship to the nominated property. If the context pertains to a city or county, provide an overview of the development of the area. If the context pertains to the entire state or the nation, provide sufficient background to set the stage for a detailed description of a particular theme or Area of Significance. For example, if an Area of Significance relates to Ethnic Heritage, information on general settlement of the state may be used as background to settlement by a particular ethnic group.

**Definition of the Context.** Establish the thematic, temporal, and geographic parameters of the theme or Area of Significance.

**Theme.** The context may pertain to a particular property type, such as Barns of Linn County, Oregon, or Cast Iron Architecture of Baltimore. The context may be based on the Areas of Significance claimed in a nomination. For example, many downtown historic districts are considered significant for their role in the city's commerce or their architectural qualities. Residential districts may pertain to community planning and development or ethnic heritage. An individual industrial building may pertain to engineering, industry, and invention. Each of these subjects has been identified as an Area of Significance by the National Register.

Explain why the theme is significant in the history of the nation, state, or locality. To be significant, the theme should have had some level of influence on American history or culture. The Areas of Significance used for the National Register form reflect many aspects of American history that have exhibited significant developments, although other Areas of Significance can be defined.

**Geographic Parameters.** Geographic parameters can be based on a variety of factors. They may be determined by the extent of a survey effort, such as Route 66 through Illinois, or by municipal boundaries, such as Covered Bridges of Frederick County, Maryland, and Religious Architecture in Phoenix. Some contexts are more logically discussed at the state level, because they concern

properties that are relatively rare or related to an aspect of state history. Examples include Maine Public Libraries and State Parks in Wisconsin. Other contexts are handled at a statewide level because funding and other resources have been allocated for a large-scale study, such as Historic Highway Bridges of California.

The selected geographic parameters should not be arbitrary. The boundaries must be justified in the context; in some cases, smaller areas require greater explanations. For example, generally the boundaries of a historic district do not constitute sufficient geographic parameters for the context of the Areas of Significance identified in the district nomination. If bungalows and four-square houses contribute to an architecturally significant district, the context needs to explain the manifestation of these house types in the broader neighborhood and city. In some cases, the introduction of a style or the occurrence of an event is explained from a statewide or national perspective, as a means of explaining how it filtered into the city and neighborhood.

**Temporal Limits.** The temporal limits of a context are generally based on the earliest and latest occurrence of an event, activity, or date of development/construction. For example, one assumes a context called the *Civil War in Virginia* relates to 1861-1865; however, the context could extend to events leading up to the Civil War and events that happened shortly thereafter. If so, the temporal limits should state the year of the earliest event and latest event that are considered within the parameters of the context. The period of significance for a National Register nomination may differ from the period of significance for a historic context, especially if the nomination is related to a MPDF. For example, a historic district may have a period of significance that ranges from 1848 until 1902 (reflecting dates of construction), but the relevant context may range from 1825 to 1925, reflecting the 100-year period that related architectural styles were being built in the city or state.

**Development of the Theme or Area of Significance.** Address pertinent environmental, economic, cultural, technological, settlement, and governmental factors that may have influenced development of the context. The nature of information presented varies, depending on the geographic scope of the context. This section of the context should be presented as a summary, although if themes are complex, cover a wide geographic range, and extend over a long period of time, the content will be more complex than a theme more limited in all aspects. Suggestions regarding information to include in contexts that are local, state, and national in scope follow.

**Local Contexts.** For local contexts, describe how and why the theme or Area of Significance developed. Describe the contributions of individuals or groups, and present factors outside the local area that influenced the theme. For example, technological advances, the completion of transportation networks, the emerging popularity of an architectural style, or a boom in the national economy may have had a direct impact on the local context.

**Statewide and National Contexts.** For contexts of national or statewide significance, describe how the historical themes generally unfolded in the state or nation. For example, a historic context for Agriculture, but, more specifically, dairying in Wisconsin, could be developed as follows:

## *HART Draft - Revised Topical Outline for Historic Context Studies*

- Set the stage by mentioning types of agriculture that preceded the introduction of modern dairying and why their popularity faded;
- Describe environmental conditions and settlement patterns that fostered the development of dairy farms;
- Describe economic factors that influenced dairying;
- Describe ethnic groups that contributed to the development of dairying;
- Explain technological advances that contributed to the success of dairying;
- Describe the influence of government agencies, such as Extension, and the influence of government oversight, such as codes and regulations that pertain to agriculture, commerce, and health;
- Describe how transportation networks influenced the development of dairying.

**Associated Property Types.** Identify the types of properties that are related to the context and their locational patterns. Property types should be inclusive, reflecting all manifestations, throughout the period and the area encompassed by the theme. All properties acknowledged by the National Register should be addressed: buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects. For example, properties associated with dairying in Wisconsin may reflect agriculture, as well as transportation, marketing, and technological developments. Therefore, various types of agricultural buildings and landscapes may be associated with dairying, milk and cheese dairies may be related, and facilities at universities where innovations were developed may be associated. Be as specific as possible in identifying property types. In many areas, “dairy barns” is too general to be useful. Instead, the types of dairy barns that were built over time and in specific regions should be identified as property types.

Information about the occurrence and survival of property types should be presented, as well as general impressions about their adaptive uses and condition.

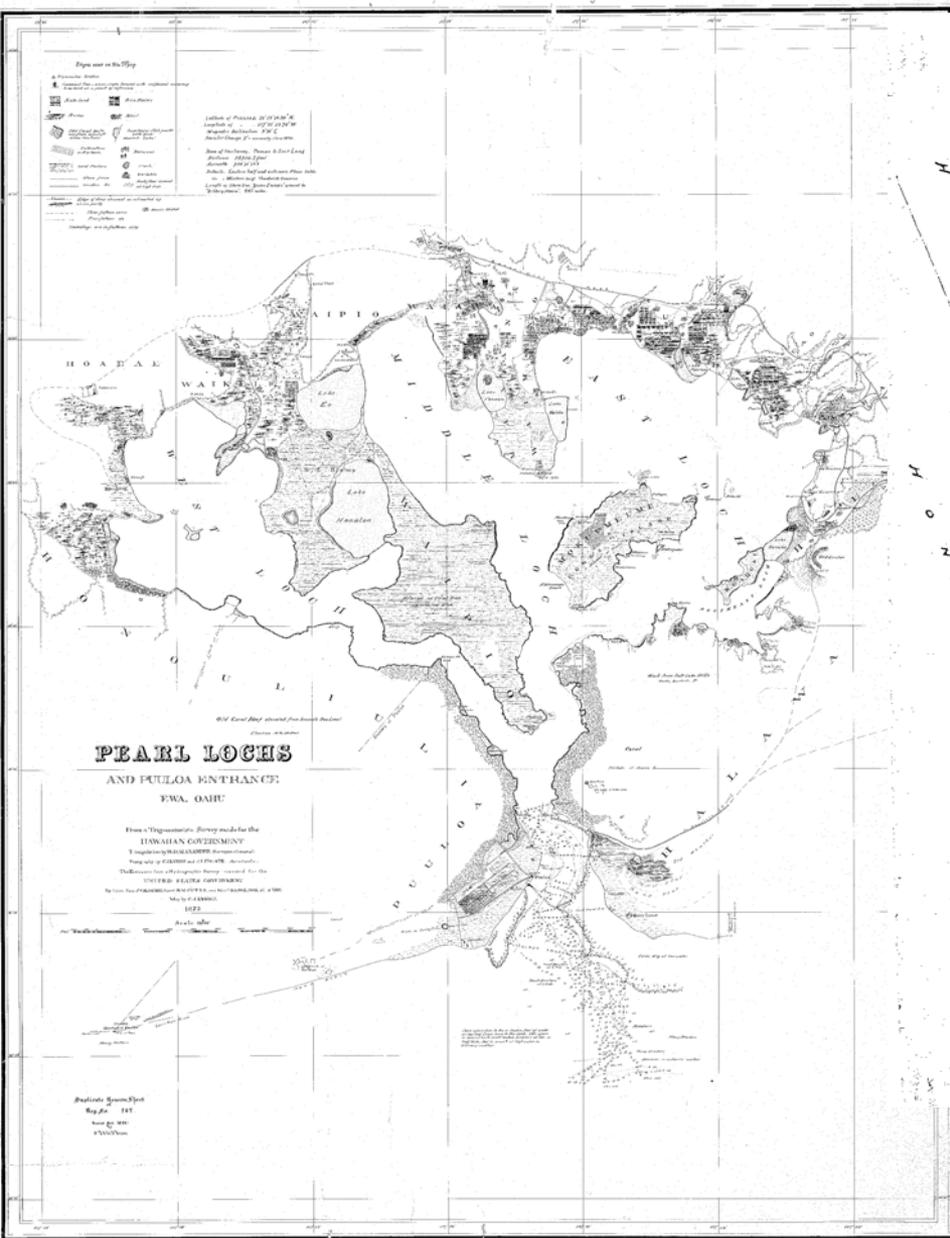
**Physical Characteristics and Integrity.** Outline and justify the specific physical characteristics each property type must possess to be eligible. Describe the associative qualities that must be evident. Discuss the integrity that must be present.

**Relationship to the National Register Criteria.** Address the relevance of each of the National Register criteria to the theme and to each property type. Provide guidance through examples in applying the criteria.

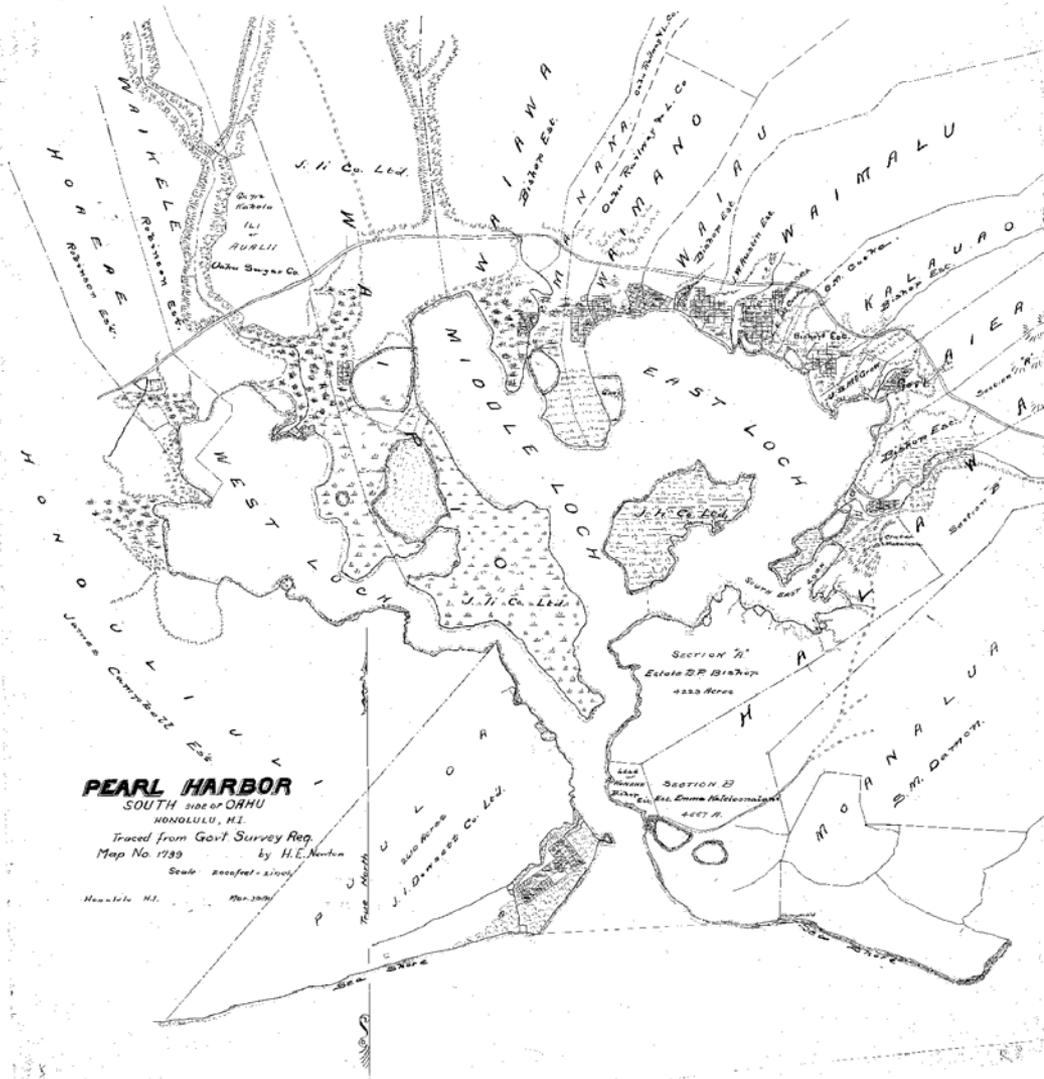
**Bibliography.** The context may distill a great deal of research and field work into a relatively brief document. Because of the summary nature of the documentation, it is essential to include a bibliography of sources consulted in its preparation. The bibliography should not be a “reading list,” but sources that are cited in the text or that directly influenced the content of the context.

**Appendix 2**  
**Historic Context Map, Photo, and Film Resources**





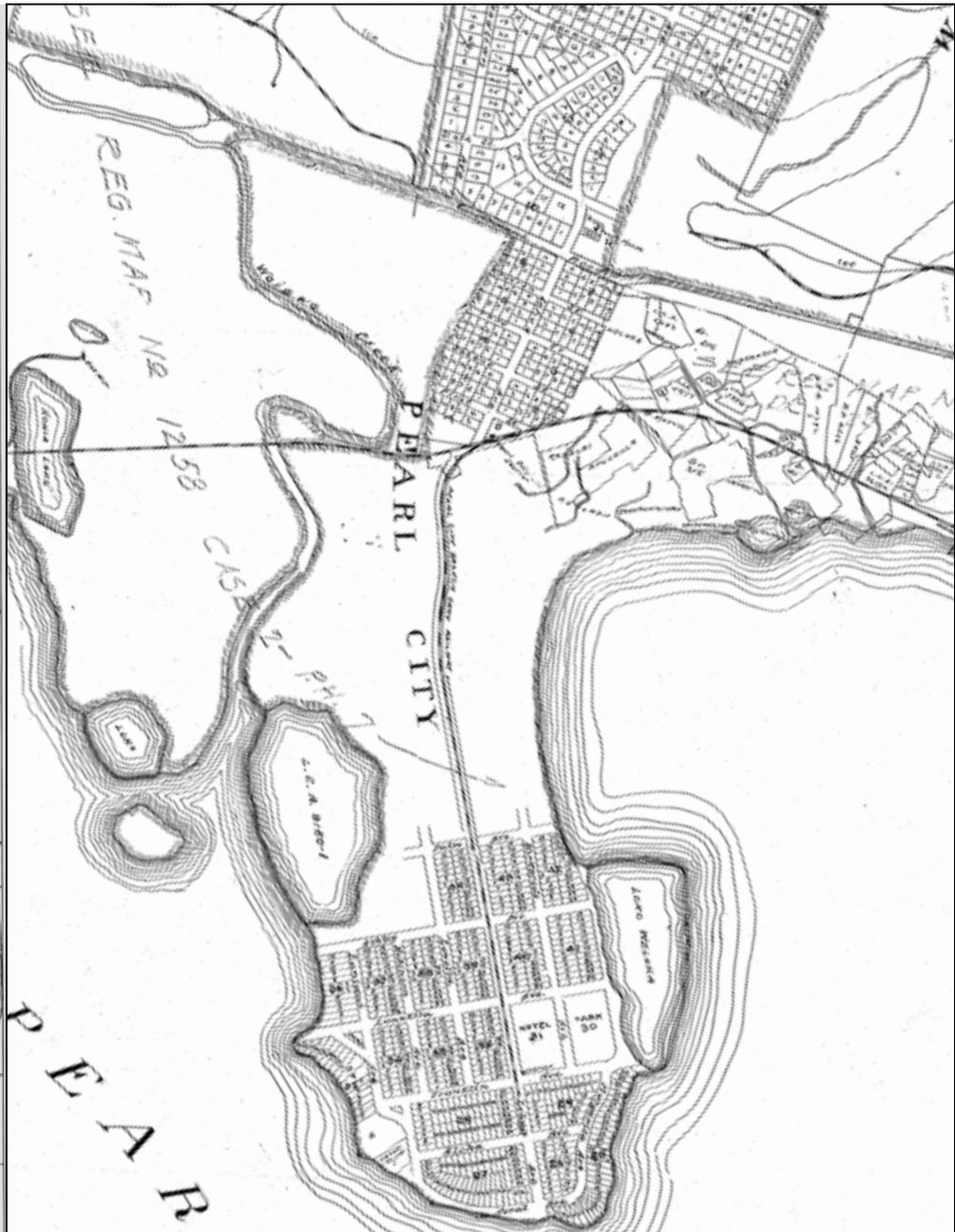
"Pearl Lochs and Pu'uloa Entrance" (1873). Courtesy Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services.



"Pearl Harbor (Pu'uloa) South Side of O'ahu" (1901). Courtesy Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services



"Map Showing Ahupua'a of Waiawa, Manana, and Pt. of Waimano, Ewa, Oahu" (1951). Courtesy Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services



"Pearl City" (Oahu Railway & Land Co., n.d.). Courtesy Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services



Aerial oblique view of unidentified Pu'uoloa (Pearl Harbor) location (n.d.). *Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration*

PEARL CITY

CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

OFFICE MAP 1940

LEGEND

E.D.'s  
TRACTS

ORANGE  
BLUE

Pearl City Census Map (1940). *Courtesy U.S. Census.*



Aerial oblique view of unidentified Pu'u'uloa (Luke Field) location (1940). *Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration*



Rice Fields at Waipahu (n.d.). *Courtesy Kamehameha Schools Archives*



Rice Fields at Pearl City with Pu'u'oloa in background (n.d.). *Courtesy Kamehameha Schools Archives*



Rice Fields at Pearl City with Pu'u'oloa in background (n.d.). *Courtesy Kamehameha Schools Archives*



Honolulu Plantation Co. Mill at 'Aiea looking toward Pu'u'oloa (n.d.). *Courtesy Kamehameha Schools Archives*



Japanese Aku boat at pier at unidentified Pu'uloa shore (n.d.). *Courtesy Bishop Museum*



Oahu Railway & Land Co. right-of-way along unidentified Pu'uloa shore (n.d.). *Courtesy Bishop Museum*



Aerial oblique view of Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor) in October 1941. *Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration*



Aerial oblique view of Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor) in October 1941. *Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration*



Still frames from film footage taken in vicinity of Aiea Mill (1941). *Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration*



Still frames from film footage taken from plantation camp on shore of 'Aiea Bay (1941). *Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration*



Still frames from film footage taken from plantation camp on shore of 'Aiea Bay (1941). *Courtesy National Archives and Records Administration*