HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (HBGN)

Wednesday June 13, 2018
10:00 a.m.
Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Review of Meeting Minutes for April 11, 2018
3. Public Comments
4. Announcements
5. Review suggested new place names on the island of Hawai'i (Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail)
6. Review selected place names on the island of Hawai'i (Bobby Camara)
7. Discuss new decision category, "Alternate name"
8. Discuss removing unnecessary descriptors/qualifiers (e.g., "Fishpond")
9. Adjourn

If you would like more information about this meeting or if you require special assistance or auxiliary aids or services to participate in the meeting (i.e., sign language interpreter, wheelchair accessibility, or parking designated for the disabled), please contact:

Arthur Buto
Email: arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov
Phone: (808) 587-2894
Fax: (808) 587-2824

no less than seven calendar days prior to the meeting so that arrangements can be made.

MINUTES DRAFT
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAIʻI BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DATE: April 11, 2018
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
PLACE: Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Marzan called the meeting to order at 10:08 am.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum)
Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)
Noenoe Silva (University of Hawaiʻi)
Kaleo Manuel (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)
Brad Kaʻaleleo Wong (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)
Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources)(arrived at 10:21am)

ABSENT: Leo Asuncion (Office of Planning)

ADVISORS: Arthur Buto (Office of Planning staff)
Melia Lane-Kamahele (National Park Service)(arrived at 10:29am)

GUESTS: Nahaku Kalei (National Park Service) joined the meeting by Skype for Business

AGENDA ITEM 2: Review of Meeting Minutes for March 14, 2018:

MOTION: Mr. Cummins moved to approve the minutes; Mr. Wong seconded the motion.

The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of March 14, 2018.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Public Comments

Cindy Orlando (Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park) emailed to say that the Kupuna group there does not want any spelling changes to the place names in the park.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Announcements

The Legislature is hearing House Concurrent Resolution 160, a resolution urging state agencies to use the Hawaiian place names as the primary name. The resolution echoes the statute that says that state agencies "shall use or cause to be used" place names as decided by HBGN. The work of HBGN will also aid agencies in complying with the resolution by providing an authoritative list of place names and spellings.

Ms. Silva suggested that the Board take up agenda item 7 next to be respectful of Ms. Kalei's time.

AGENDA ITEM 7: Review of selected place names on the island of Hawai'i (Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail).

[FID: 1853121 and 1853077] Ms. Silva sent some historical evidence for the Kohala Loko and Kohala Waho names. Mr. Cummins said that he was unable to find any registered maps or state survey maps with those names on them. Ms. Silva suggested that these are recognized areas that don't have mapped boundaries. The evidence she provided included a mo'olelo that names several places within those areas, defining their extent but not with formal property boundaries. There were also several nupepa articles, including one that contained an insult to another writer who had identified himself as Kohala 'Ākau. The second writer expressed disgust and wrote, "*here comes kalo pa'a [hard kalo] of* ***Kohala loko*** *to throttle your throat, and to post a sign on your forehead of your name: Kohala 'Ākau, Idiot.*" [translation provided by Noenoe Silva].

[Ms. McEldowney arrived at 10:21am]

Ms. Silva found Kohala Loko mentioned with Niuli'i in a couple of references, implying that one may contain the other or that they are in close proximity to each other. Niuli'i is unexpectedly in the North Kohala District, so Kohala Loko may not refer to an area within the South Kohala District – i.e., Waho and Loko may not be Variant names for North and South Kohala, respectively.]

The Board decided to continue researching these historical names, Kohala Loko and Kohala Waho.

[Ms. Lane-Kamahele arrived at 10:29am]

Procedurally, HBGN should develop some criteria to help identify when public testimony and broad outreach is called for.

For a new name, the applicant should provide as much location information as possible. It would be up to the Board would verify/confirm. Mr. Buto would send new name applications and related materials that are approved by the Board to the USGS to be

submitted to the US BGN for their consideration and possible incorporation to the GNIS. NPS' applications for new names would additionally be routed to Melia Lane-Kamahele to be forwarded to Seattle to go to US BGN.

Ms. Kalei submitted a number of new name application forms. The naming process started by asking the Ala Kahakai Trail Association, their volunteer advisory group made up of board members representing different regions from around the island, for important features that should be included in the map that is being developed. There haven't been any community-wide meetings or public hearings to develop the list or to identify the exact locations. Possible next steps for the new name applications for which the HBGN requests more evidence and documentation may include interviews with ʻohana from the regions to better identify the boundaries.

Kapalilua. There are disagreements over which areas are included and which are not, but some ahupuaʻa of South Kona are definitely within the region. Precise boundaries are not clear. Ms. Kalei will provide summaries of conversations with kupuna about this place.

The Board asked Ms. Kalei to provide a summary description of the area, as well as what areas are agreed upon and what areas are in disagreement.

AB will ask Jenny about how to describe a historical area that does not have well-defined boundaries for a new name application

Okiokiaho. Ms. Silva received an email from Charles Langlas, retired anthropology professor. He quoted a mele and cited the source as Emory et al, 1959, *"Natural and Cultural History Report on the Kalapana Extension of Hawaii National Park."* The boundaries can probably be taken from that publication. Although the spelling in the mele is ʻOkiʻokiaho (with an ʻokina), meaning cut off cord, oki (without an ʻokina) can mean to stop; extraordinary, wondrous, superlative; to take effect (as ʻawa intoxication). Ms. Silva will listen to taped interviews from the 1980's and/or talk to Larry to better determine the spelling.

The Board supports the new name application for Okiokiaho without the ʻokina and may revise it later if research shows it should have the ʻokina; in the meantime, ʻOkiʻokiaho will be recommended as a variant name.

Ms. Kalei said that the lat/long she provided on the application form came from registered maps as well as the boundary testimony. Besides Okiokiaho, there are lat/long coordinates for Oneloa and Keahualono.

[FID: 360681] Kauleolī. There are two ahupuaʻa named Kauleolī (1 and 2). In GNIS there is a single entry combining the two as Kauleolī 1-2. The park is requesting this be changed to Kauleolī.

The Board agrees with the request to remove the "1-2" from the name and making Kauleolī the primary name in the GNIS.

Kekaha. Ms. Kalei will provide a description of the extent of this area. She requested that *Kekahawai'ole* and *Kekahawai'ole o nā Kona* be added as variants. The mo'olelo for this place is that it's a region without water, but there is a lot of groundwater in this area, a lot of water is pumped out of this area; punawai. It's in North Kona, and starts on northern end at Keahualono and continues south to Pu'uokaloa at Keahuolū. It's listed in PNH, *"Ke-kaha. Land area, North Kona, Hawai'i."* There is a state beach park in that area, "Kekaha Kai State Park" that doesn't show up in the GNIS.

Keahualono. The feature is a defined heiau, is still on landscape, and is well-known as the inland boundary marker between North Kona and South Kohala.

Oneloa. The Land Court Application 1043 map has a named point/marker on the shore between Waika (North Kohala) and Kawaihae 1 (South Kohala). There are some registered maps that don't have Oneloa marked on the map, but testimony written on the side references Oneloa as being at the edge of the shoreline. Ms. Kalei will provide some of those other maps.

The Board supports this application to add a new place name. Ms. Kalei will provide additional maps as supporting evidence.

MOTION: Mr. Wong moved to approve the new name applications for Keahualono, Oneloa, and Okiokiaho with a variant 'Oki'okiaho as well; Mr. Cummins seconded the motion.

The members present voted unanimously to approve the new name applications for Keahualono, Oneloa, and Okiokiaho with variant 'Oki'okiaho.

Ka Lae. Mr. Cummins stated that the majority of survey maps he's looked at show the place name as two words, in conflict with the 'Ahahui guidelines and the HBGN style guide. It is spelled as one word in the passage from *Ke Kumu Aupuni* that was included with the evidence for Kapalilua, but Nogelmeier changed a lot of spellings when transcribing from Kamakau. Mr. Manuel will check with his family from Ka'u. Ms. McEldowney remembers having long discussions about concatenation at past meetings, but doesn't recall the outcomes – although the current HBGN style guide recommends concatenation.

Further research required.

Ala Kahakai Trail is an administrative name of a section of trail that was given by the Na Ala Hele trail and access system. Requesting that the state's name for that section of trail is recognized in the GNIS. That should be a new name application.

Kahuku. Not included in the conversation with Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. Hawai'i island Kahuku has other names after it (not just Kahuku). The request is to remove the descriptor "(Historical)" from the GNIS entry.

The Board agrees with the request to remove the descriptor "(Historical)" from the name in the GNIS.

[Noenoe Silva left the meeting at 12:01pm.]

Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change

Stat	FeatID		Name	Class	Corrected	Desired Name	ALKA Request	Source	Notes	Quad
3	1853121		South Kohala District	Civil		Kohala Loko	Add "Kohala Loko" as a variant name for South Kohala District		ALKA: Maly, K.1999. Ke Ala Loa – Ala Nui Aupuni Kawaihae to ʻAnaehoʻomalu, Kohala. P.24-25: "At one point during their adventure, Ka-Miki reportedly called out in praise of the lands of Kohala, describing the boundaries and famed puʻu (hill) formations of the district in the following saying: O Kohala nui, o Kohala iki, o Kohala loko, o Kohala waho, o Kohala makani ʻĀpaʻapaʻa, o Pili o Kalāhikiola, o Na-puʻu-haele-lua. ʻOia hoʻi! ʻOia la! O nā ʻokina iho la ʻia o ka ʻāina haʻaheo i ke kāhilia ka makani ʻĀpaʻapaʻa e hoʻolaʻau mai ana me he ipo ala ka nē hone i ka poli o ke aloha — Large Kohala, little Kohala, inner Kohala, outer Kohala, Kohala of the ʻĀpaʻapaʻa wind, of Pili and Kalāhikiola, the two traveling hills. Indeed! They are the combined sub-districts of this proud land brushed by the ʻĀpaʻapaʻa wind, maturing like a love nestled fondly in the bosom of love (Ka Hoku o Hawaiʻi, March 22,1917). For generations, sayings like the one above, have been spoken in praise of Kohala and its various land divisions which extend from Honokeʻā on the Hāmākua boundary to Ke-ahu-a-Lono on the Kona boundary." Desha, Rev. S. L. 2000. Kamehameha and His Warrior Kekūhaupiʻo. p.196: The Kīpuʻupuʻu army was divided into various sections, one of them being those trained in the use of the bow and arrow, led by a very skilled aliʻi named Waheakalani of Kawaihaeuka. The warriors trained in the use of slingstones were led by Haʻawenui of Kohalaloko who was very skilled in this type of warfare. The division carrying the spears and stone battle-adzes were led by Nuʻuanuakalaniʻōpuʻu as the general	Puu Hinai

Stat	FeatID		Name	Class	Corrected	Desired Name	ALKA Request	Source	Notes	Quad
									of this army. Excerpt from the Hawaiian Nupepa Collection: Ka Makaainana. Buke 7, Helu 10, Aoao 1. 8 Malaki 1897. ʻaoʻao 3 "Ke ku kona moku i ke awa no hoolei oia i kana na opelu he nui loa i kana upena. E ai mea hou ana o Kohala nei i na opelu hou; mai Kohalawaho a me Kohala-leko, e ai ana ia mau opelu hou." HBGN: more research needed, 3-14-18. HBGN: moʻolelo names some places in the area, but no formal property boundaries; several nupepa articles found; some references mention Kohala Loko with Niuliʻi, which is unexpectedly in the North Kohala District; more research needed, 4-11-18.	
3	1853077		North Kohala District	Civil		Kohala Waho	Add "Kohala Waho" as a variant name for North Kohala District		ALKA: Maly, K.1999. Ke Ala Loa – Ala Nui Aupuni Kawaihae to ʻAnaehoʻomalu, Kohala. P.24-25: "At one point during their adventure, Ka-Miki reportedly called out in praise of the lands of Kohala, describing the boundaries and famed puʻu (hill) formations of the district in the following saying: O Kohala nui, o Kohala iki, o Kohala loko, o Kohala waho, o Kohala makani ʻĀpaʻapaʻa, o Pili o Kalāhikiola, o Na-puʻu-haele-lua. ʻOia hoʻi! ʻOia la! O nā ʻokina iho la ʻia o ka ʻāina haʻaheo i ke kāhilia ka makani ʻĀpaʻapaʻa e hoʻolaʻau mai ana me he ipo ala ka nē hone i ka poli o ke aloha — Large Kohala, little Kohala, inner Kohala, outer Kohala, Kohala of the ʻĀpaʻapaʻa wind, of Pili and Kalāhikiola, the two traveling hills. Indeed! They are the combined sub-districts of this proud land brushed by the ʻĀpaʻapaʻa wind, maturing like a love nestled fondly in the bosom of love (Ka Hoku o Hawaiʻi, March 22,1917). For generations, sayings like the one above, have been spoken in praise of Kohala and its various land divisions which extend from Honokeʻā on the Hāmākua boundary to Ke-ahu-a-Lono on the Kona boundary." Desha, Rev. S. L. 2000. Kamehameha and His Warrior Kekūhaupiʻo. p.196: The Kīpuʻupuʻu army was divided into various sections, one of them	Hawi

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									being those trained in the use of the bow and arrow, led by a very skilled aliʻi named Waheakalani of Kawaihaeuka. The warriors trained in the use of slingstones were led by Haʻawenui of Kohalaloko who was very skilled in this type of warfare. The division carrying the spears and stone battle-adzes were led by Nuʻuanuakalaniʻōpuʻu as the general of this army. Excerpt from the Hawaiian Nupepa Collection: Ka Makaainana. Buke 7, Helu 10, Aoao 1. 8 Malaki 1897. ʻaoʻao 3 "Ke ku kona moku i ke awa no hoolei oia i kana na opelu he nui loa i kana upena. E ai mea hou ana o Kohala nei i na opelu hou; mai Kohalawaho a me Kohala-leko, e ai ana ia mau opelu hou." HBGN: more research needed, 3-14-18. HBGN: moʻolelo names some places in the area, but no formal property boundaries; several nupepa articles found; more research needed, 4-11-18.	
3						Kapalilua	New Name		ALKA: there are disagreements over which areas are included and which are not; some ahupuaʻa of South Kona are definitely within the region; Ms. Kalei will provide summaries of conversations with kupuna about this place; she will also provide a summary description of the area, as well as which areas are agreed upon and which are in disagreement; more research needed 4-11-18	

Stat	FeatID		Name	Class	Corrected	Desired Name	ALKA Request	Source	Notes	Quad
						Okiokiaho	New Name	HBGN	HBGN: an email from Charles Langlas, retired UH anthropology professor, quoted a mele and cited the source as Emory et al, 1959 "Natural and Cultural History Report on the Kalapana Extension of Hawaii National Park;" the boundaries can be taken from that publication; although the spelling in the mele is ‘Oki‘okiaho (with an ‘okina), meaning "cut off cord," oki (without an ‘okina) can mean "to stop; extraordinary, wondrous, superlative; to take effect (as ‘awa intoxication);" Ms. Silva will listen to taped interviews from the 1980's and/or talk to Larry Kimura to better determine the spelling; the board supports the application of Okiokiaho without the ‘okina and may revise it later if research shows it should have the ‘okina; in the meantime, *‘Oki‘okiaho* will be recommended as a variant name; Ms. Kalei said that the latitude and longitude she provided on the application came from registered maps as well as the boundary testimony; 4-11-18	
4	360681		Kauleolī 1-2		Kauleolī		Correct name.	HBGN	HBGN: there are two ahupua‘a named Kauleolī (1 and 2); in GNIS there is a single entry combining the two as "Kauleolī 1-2;" ALKA is requesting that this be changed to simply "Kauleolī;" the board supports the request to remove the "1-2" from the name and make the primary name "Kauleolī;" 4-11-18	
3						Kekaha	New Name	PNH	PNH: Ke-kaha. Land area, North Kona, Hawai‘i; HBGN: Ms. Kalei will provide a description of the extent of this area. She requested that *Kekahawai‘ole* and *Kekahawai‘ole o nā Kona* be added as variants; the mo‘olelo for this place is that it’s a region without water, but there is a lot of groundwater in this area, a lot of water is pumped out of this area; punawai; it’s in North Kona, and starts on northern end at Keahualono and continues south to Pu‘uokaloa at Keahuolū; there is a state beach park in that area, “Kekaha Kai State Park” that doesn’t show up in the GNIS; awaiting further documentation, 4-11-18	

Stat	FeatID		Name	Class	Corrected	Desired Name	ALKA Request	Source	Notes	Quad
						Keahualono	New Name	HBGN	HBGN: The feature is a defined heiau, is still on landscape, and is well-known as the inland boundary marker between North Kona and South Kohala the board supports this new name application, 4-11-18	
						Oneloa	New Name	HBGN	HBGN: The Land Court Application 1043 map has a named point/marker on the shore between Waika (North Kohala) and Kawaihae 1 (South Kohala); there are some registered maps that don't have Oneloa marked on the map, but testimony written on the side references Oneloa as being at the edge of the shoreline; Ms. Kalei will provide some of those other maps;the board supports this new name application, 4-11-18	
3						Ala Kahakai Trail	New name		HBGN: Ala Kahakai Trail is an administrative name of a section of trail that was given by the Na Ala Hele trail and access system; ALKA is requesting that the state's name for that section of trail is recognized in the GNIS; that should be a new name application, the board will wait for a formal application form, 4-11-18	
4	359832		Kahuku (historical)	Civil	Kahuku		Correct name	PNH	PNH - Ka-huku - ranch, Honu-ʻapo qd., Kaʻū, Hawaiʻi HBGN: this was not included in the conversation with Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park. Hawaiʻi island Kahuku has other names after it (not just Kahuku); ALKA is requesting the removal of the descriptor "(Historical)" from the GNIS entry. the board agrees with the request to remove the descriptor "(Historical)" from the name in the GNIS, 4-11-18	Puuokeokeo

AGENDA ITEM 5: Discuss adding a new decision category, "Alternate name"

HBGN did not review this agenda item.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Discuss removing unnecessary descriptors/qualifiers (e.g., "Fishpond").

HBGN did not review this agenda item.

AGENDA ITEM 8: Review of selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Bobby Camara).

HBGN did not review these place names.

AGENDA ITEM 9: Review of selected place names on the island of Moloka‘i.

HBGN did not review these place names.

AGENDA ITEM 10: Adjourn

Mr. Marzan adjourned the meeting at 12:02 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, May 9, 2018, at 10:00 a.m., at the Office of Planning Conference Room.

Re: [EXTERNAL] Process for New Names

Runyon, Jennifer <jrunyon@usgs.gov>

Fri 5/25/2018 6:52 AM

To:Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>;

Once again, better late than never, I hope.

This looks good, especially the HBGN_New Name Application form, since it does a nice job of summarizing the more detailed OHA report, which I confess is a little too complex for me to digest (I would have to map the location of every place mentioned in the report just to get a sense of what the names apply to).

You would also need to identify a specific GNIS feature class for these; I'm assuming either "area" or "populated place" (which could be incorporated or unincorporated, presumably the latter). A single central lat/long is fine.

Also, you indicate these are new names. Are they "new" as in they were recently created ("made up"), or "new" as in they're in longstanding local use but just not in GNIS? If the latter, and if "Kapalilua" is indeed "an obscure name used in the Māhele Book", it would be helpful to have the full citation for that publication. I'm assuming the HBGN will fully vet these before sending them along to the U.S. BGN and so federal approval should be straightforward. Of course, we'd also want the approval of the NPS, so please ask the ALKA staff to coordinate with Mike Shelton, NPS member on the U.S. BGN (michael_shelton@nps.gov / (202) 354-3954), preferably before the proposals are presented to the HBGN. I saw in your minutes that Supt. Orlando is reluctant to approve any new names but I'm guessing these aren't in her area of jurisdiction.

The BGN's online form works well for a half dozen or less, but can get rather tedious for a larger number, so it's up to you. An email to me is fine, or even a spreadsheet that lists the pertinent details, with the supporting evidence/documentation submitted as a Word doc in the same email. Any time I can cut & paste a Hawaiian name and a lat/long, all the better.

I hope this helps.

Jenny

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Jennifer Runyon, research staff
U.S. Board on Geographic Names
U.S. Geological Survey, Geographic Names Office
Reston, Virginia 20192
(703) 648-4550
https://geonames.usgs.gov

On Tue, May 8, 2018 at 10:55 PM, Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov> wrote:

> Buto, Arthur J has shared a OneDrive for Business file with you. To view it, click the link below.
>
> Kapalilua-ALKA_GNIS_Central Point Documentation_050318.docx

Aloha Jenny,

The staff from Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (ALKA) requested that we review a dozen or so place names, including a handful of new names. They have filled out our new name request application and provided some evidence/documentation. I'm attaching a sample to see if what we're assembling is sufficient. Most of the names they're proposing are for areas that don't have legal boundaries, so we have general descriptions of the area and in some cases a single lat/long in the approximate "center" of the area. The sample I'm attaching, Kapalilua, is typical. Some have maps, some don't (Kapalilua doesn't).

Should we use the online form on geonames.usgs.gov or submit them to you via email?

Arthur Buto

GIS Program Manager

Hawaii Statewide GIS Program

State of Hawaii, Office of Planning

235 S. Beretania St., 6th Floor

Honolulu, HI 96813

Email: arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov

Phone: (808) 587-2894

Website: http://planning.hawaii.gov/gis

Geoportal: http://geoportal.hawaii.gov

Re: [EXTERNAL] Questions from Malie Beach-Smith

Runyon, Jennifer <jrunyon@usgs.gov>

Fri 5/25/2018 3:26 AM

To:Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>;

Hi Arthur,

My apologies... a few days turned into several weeks. It took having a couple quiet(ish) Fridays to finally focus on this. I've addressed each of the questions below.

- HBGN looked at her question about Kahana [Feat ID: 369701] and Kawa Streams [Feat ID: 360774] on O‘ahu and wasn’t quite sure if/how to proceed – in the GNIS it’s not clear which one empties into the bay once they come together (the topo doesn’t help and the coordinates don’t help, although given other features in the area and some state maps, we’re pretty sure it’s Kahana Stream). HBGN may put it on a future agenda if it’s something that’s our responsibility. Is it a naming issue, an oversight, an error? How does this get resolved?

I agree, this doesn't make sense. All evidence, including the description in the 1914 BGN decision ("Koolauloa [now Ko‘olauloa] district; rises in Koolau Mountains [actually Ko‘olau Range]; flows northeastward into Kahana Bay") confirms that Kahana Stream flows all the way to Kahana Bay. I've fixed the GNIS entry, which puts the mouth at 21.55620 -157.86916.

- Feat ID: 365374 and 365375, Kula Pipleline. The coordinates don’t to match up to the topo. HBGN’s/US BGN’s responsibility? or is this something for another agency to consider?

This is an odd one. That is, I agree with Malie that the coordinates don't match the topo, specifically the 1954 editions (the pipeline isn't labeled at all on the 1990s editions). Although the coordinates are in the general proximity, the errors are likely a result of the Hawaiian datum shift that Malie mentions.

Still, there shouldn't be two entries for the pipeline, although given that it winds all over the island and has numerous offshoots, there's no simple way to reflect that in GNIS. It's not even what I'd consider a geographic feature, but since we decided to collect it back in 1981, I'll leave the entry for now. I've deleted the second entry, FID 365375.

For linear features like this (unlike streams that have a logical mouth and source), the rule is to record a single lat/long at the approx. center and to note the end coordinates in the GNIS Description field. In this case, I've picked new coordinates at an arbitrary central point, and added a note using Malie's wording.

I notice that she refers in her email to the “Lower Kula Pipeline”, the “Upper Kula Pipeline”, and the “Waikamoi Flume”, none of which are in GNIS. If it would be useful, we can add those to GNIS, although again, I'd need the approx. center point for each one. I don't think it's necessary to get hung up on the end points.

As for the 2012 decision, my guess is it simply referred to the HBGN's ongoing review of names/diacritic marks, when presumably it was decided that the name Kuna Pipeline was correct. It's obvious no one looked at the coordinates, or the duplicate entry.

- Feat ID: 363452, Pua‘aka‘a Stream. Again coordinates in GNIS don’t match up to the topo. And like Kahana, it’s not clear from the topo if Pua‘aka‘a or Kopiliula Stream empties into the ocean.

Once again, we agree this one's not right (and what's really odd is that the GNIS staff looked at this record in 2012; I don't know what they "fixed" or if somehow a correction they made got overwritten later. And unfortunately, both GNIS staffers who worked on Hawaii stream corrections back then have since retired).

Anyhow, it looks like the current mouth lat/long should in fact be the source, and the mouth should be where it enters Kopiliula Stream. Malie's correct that it's not obvious from the topo which is the primary stream, but back in 1914, the BGN determined that Kopiliula Stream "rises on northeastern slope of Haleakala; flows northeastward into sea". The GNIS entry for Kopiliula Stream is correct.

I've been trying to correct the coordinates in GNIS for Pua'aka'a Stream, but I'm getting an error message so I've asked Maria in Denver to look into it. Hopefully the problem can be resolved soon. Bottom line though, this is what the entry will have:

1 [mouth] 20.82977 - 156.12006 (where it enters Kopiliula Stream)

2 [source] 20.8010929 -156.1337900

If any of this doesn't make sense, please let me know. Many thanks again for your patience, and I'll try to be more responsive in the future. I believe you submitted another update which I'll take a look at ASAP.

Jenny

****

Jennifer Runyon, research staff
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https://geonames.usgs.gov

On Fri, Apr 6, 2018 at 10:32 PM, Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov> wrote:

> Aloha Jenny,
>
> I'm attaching several emails from Malie with questions she's had about some streams on various islands.
>
> - HBGN looked at her question about Kahana [Feat ID: 369701] and Kawa Streams [Feat ID: 360774] on O'ahu and wasn't quite sure if/how to proceed – in the GNIS it's not clear which one empties into the bay once they come together (the topo doesn't help and the coordinates don't help, although given other features in the area and some state maps, we're pretty sure it's Kahana Stream). HBGN may put it on a future agenda if it's something that's our responsibility. Is it a naming issue, an oversight, an error? How does this get resolved?
>
> - Feat ID: 365374 and 365375, Kula Pipleline. The coordinates don't to match up to the topo. HBGN's/US BGN's responsibility? or is this something for another agency to consider?
>
> - Feat ID: 363452, Pua'aka'a Stream. Again coordinates in GNIS don't match up to the topo. And like Kahana, it's not clear from the topo if Pua'aka'a or Kopiliula Stream empties into the ocean.
>
> Let me know your thoughts on how to approach, or if it's up to some other authority to resolve these questions. Mahalo,

Arthur Buto

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RE: [EXTERNAL] Re: Renaming "Russian Fort" NHL, Waimea, Kaua‘i

McEldowney, Holly

Tue 5/29/2018 11:16 AM

To:Lane-Kamahele, Melia <melia_lane-kamahele@nps.gov>;

Cc:Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>;

They are talking about revising or updating the nomination form which will probably include changing the name of Landmark site. Yes, this would definitely need to go through Elaine’s office.

My question is about the HBGN’s role. Maybe the answer isn’t that clear. We don’t decide the name of schools. The Department of Education does. We can express opinions on okina and kahako. If the DOE were to change the name of a school or the county the name of a park, I am not sure how these changes are passed on to update the GNIS.

Holly

From: Lane-Kamahele, Melia [mailto:melia_lane-kamahele@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 10:53 AM
To: McEldowney, Holly <holly.mceldowney@hawaii.gov>
Cc: Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: Renaming "Russian Fort" NHL, Waimea, Kaua‘i

If Peter's proposal is to change the name of the Fort and the Park, would the park name need to go to the BGN? If not, no problem, but I still think that if the NHL nomination/update involves a name change or modification, it will have to go through the NHL process per Elaine. m

On Tue, May 29, 2018 at 10:49 AM, McEldowney, Holly <holly.mceldowney@hawaii.gov> wrote:

> Hi Melia,
>
> I am not sure this is a HBGN issue. Russian Fort Elizabeth is not the name of a landscape feature so much as the name of man-built structure and a state park. State Parks can change the name of the park and, presumably, the official name of the structure which is under park’s jurisdiction. If this happens we could then let the NBGN know and ask them to change labels on the USGU quads and add the information to the GNIS? What we might be able to do is add the name Paulaula if it refers to the place where the fort is (there is some discussion about the application of the name).
>
> Aren’t the Landmark forms available online? I don’t doubt at all that the nomination needs to updated but, in theory, if we greatly diminish the role of the Russians in the fort, we is also diminishing its Landmark significance to local significance. The Russian role gives it the international and nation significance (particularly international trade). Probably not for me to decide.

I doubt there is much funding for Landmark sites.

There is meeting this Friday on Kauai about the fort.

Holly

From: Lane-Kamahele, Melia [mailto:melia_lane-kamahele@nps.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 29, 2018 5:51 AM
To: McEldowney, Holly <holly.mceldowney@hawaii.gov>; Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Fwd: [EXTERNAL] Re: Renaming "Russian Fort" NHL, Waimea, Kaua‘i

Aloha - would it be possible for one of you to point Peter Mills in the right direction to find the forms he needs to review and consult further about if there is a proposal to change the name of Russian Fort on Kauai? I'm out of town for the next week and don't want this to fall off the radar. We can touch bases about this when I get back. Mahalo in advance, m

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Peter Mills** <millsp@hawaii.edu>
Date: Mon, May 28, 2018 at 6:47 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Renaming "Russian Fort" NHL, Waimea, Kaua‘i
To: "Lane-Kamahele, Melia" <Melia_Lane-Kamahele@nps.gov>

Aloha e Melia-

Two things:
1) I sent out your request for people to help with sites in Puna to 4 of my upper division undergrads and a grad student with ties to Puna, but the only response is that they are wrapped up with the eruption and other things right now and don't want to take this on.

2) As we discussed on the phone, I am hoping to help State Parks submit a renaming and update of the NR/NHL information for "Russian Fort" and you told me what to do on the phone, but I think I emailed you asking for links to the forms we need to fill out. If you sent that to me, it has disappeared from my gmail. Can you please resend/send??

Mahalo,
Peter

On Mon, Mar 12, 2018 at 2:16 PM, Peter Mills <millsp@hawaii.edu> wrote:

> Aloha Melia-
> Great to chat with you today about the possibility of changing the name of "Russian Fort" to a more culturally appropriate term that recognizes its multicultural connections. After many years of discussion and a 200-year anniversary, there have been two meetings on Kaua‘i attended by Native Hawaiian descendants of Kaumuali‘i, State Parks, Russian historians, and local business people who all agree that it is time to improve the interpretation of this NHL. One of the major issues is that the fort was only one part of paramount chief Kaumuali‘i‘s residential compound, and was known in māhele documents as "Pā‘ula‘ula", while Kaumuali‘i's Russian-American Company collaborators called it "Fort Elisabeth." There is no evidence that Russians were ever garrisoned

inside the fort, and the name "Russian Fort" implies otherwise. I think the name that will be proposed is "Pāʻulaʻula/Fort Elisabeth."

If you can send me links for the process we would have to follow for the Board on Geographic Names, and some idea of how that would coordinate with revisions to the NHL/NRHP designations, that would be great!

I also note that the NHL program may have some funding for in-depth inspections:
"Each year, as funding permits, a limited number of Landmark buildings may be selected to receive in-depth site inspections funded and coordinated by the National Park Service regional offices. The purpose of these inspections is to analyze the specific condition of the Landmark, identify and prioritize recommended work treatments, and estimate the costs for carrying out this work. If funding permits, information derived from the in-depth inspection may be compiled in a building condition assessment report which may be made available to owners, preservation organizations, and interested public and private groups."

If there is an opportunity to pursue this, and Hawaiʻi State Parks concurs, could you direct me to you NHL coordinator who might explain how we might initiate this process? There are certainly portions of the walls that are in dire need of stabilization, and some assistance from the NHL program would be much appreciated.

Best,
Peter Mills

Mahalo Nui,
Peter

--
Peter R. Mills, Ph.D.
Professor of Anthropology, UH Hilo
https://hilo.hawaii.edu/faculty/millsp/

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Peter R. Mills, Ph.D.
Professor of Anthropology, UH Hilo
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(808)628-0543 cell

Ua lehulehu manomano ka 'ikena a ka Hawai'i.
Great and numerous is the knowledge of the Hawaiians.

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--
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Public Inquiry Log

Date	Name	Topic	Type of Request	Question	AB/DK/JDS Actions
06/07/2018	Robert Gowan, member of public	Name for Fissure 8	HBGN	called to suggest that Fissure 8 be given an appropriate Hawaiian feature name, because it's playing such a major role in the current lava event; he asked if that would be HBGN's kuleana	told him that the board reviews existing place names and proposed new place names, but does not propose new names itself; suggested he contact Hawaii Volcanoes Natl Park to see if they can recommend appropriate group to come up with a name; I'll mention his call at the board meeting next week to see if members have a suggestion

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i
(Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail request)

Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Desired Name	Source	Notes	Quad
3					Kapalilua		ALKA: there are disagreements over which areas are included and which are not; some ahupuaʻa of South Kona are denfinitely within the region; Ms. Kalei will provide summaries of conversations with kupuna about this place; she will also provide a summary description of the area, as well as which areas are agreed upon and which are in disagreement; more research needed 4-11-18	
					Okiokiaho	HBGN	HBGN: an email from Charles Langlas, retired UH anthropology professor, quoted a mele and cited the source as Emory et al, 1959 "Natural and Cultural History Report on the Kalapana Extension of Hawaii National Park;" the boundaries can be taken from that publication; although the spelling in the mele is ʻOkiʻokiaho (with an ʻokina), meaning "cut off cord," oki (without an ʻokina) can mean "to stop; extraordinary, wondrous, superlative; to take effect (as ʻawa intoxication);" Ms. Silva will listen to taped interview from the 1980's and/or talk to Larry Kimura to better determine the spelling; the board supports the application of Okiokiaho without the ʻokina and may revise it later if research shows it should have the ʻokina; in the meantime, *ʻOkiʻokiaho* will be recommended as a variant name; Ms. Kalei said that the latitude and longitude she provided on the application came from registered maps as well as the boundary testimony; 4-11-18	

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i
(Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail request)

Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Desired Name	Source	Notes	Quad
3					Kekaha	PNH	PNH: Ke-kaha. Land area, North Kona, Hawaiʻi; HBGN: Ms. Kalei will provide a description of the extent of this area. She requested that *Kekahawaiʻole* and *Kekahawaiʻole o nā Kona* be added as variants; the moʻolelo for this place is that it's a region without water, but there is a lot of groundwater in this area, a lot of water is pumped out of this area; punawai; it's in North Kona, and starts on northern end at Keahualono and continues south to Puʻuokaloa at Keahuolū; there is a state beach park in that area, "Kekaha Kai State Park" that doesn't show up in the GNIS; awaiting further documentation, 4-11-18	
5	1905460	Kona Coast State Park	Park	Kekaha Kai State Park		HBGN	AB added State of Hawaiʻi, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Parks Division's website (http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dsp/parks/hawaii/kekaha-kai-kona-coast-state-park); associative	Makalawena
					Keahualono	HBGN	HBGN: The feature is a defined heiau, is still on landscape, and is well-known as the inland boundary marker between North Kona and South Kohala; Ms. Kalei will provide a map; the board supports this new name application, 4-11-18	
					Oneloa	HBGN	HBGN: The Land Court Application 1043 map has a named point/marker on the shore between Waika (North Kohala) and Kawaihae 1 (South Kohala); there are some registered maps that don't have Oneloa marked on the map, but testimony written on the side references Oneloa as being at the edge of the shoreline; Ms. Kalei will provide some of those other maps; the board supports this new name application, 4-11-18	

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i
(Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail request)

Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Desired Name	Source	Notes	Quad
3					Ala Kahakai Trail		HBGN: Ala Kahakai Trail is an administrative name of a section of trail that was given by the Na Ala Hele trail and access system; ALKA is requesting that the state's name for that section of trail is recognized in the GNIS; that should be a new name application, the board will wait for a formal application form, 4-11-18	

Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change

Stat	FeatID	URL	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
2	359437	https://geona	Hopukani Springs	Spring			Bobby Camara: s/b Houpo o Kāne or Houpookāne; see documentation	Ahumoa	x	see documentation
2	1905609	https://geona	Wainānāli‘i Pond	Lake	Wainānāli‘i Pond (historical)		Bobby Camara: GNIS Lat/Long of this feature in the wrong location; fishop pond was at Wainānāli‘i village, immediately north of Keawaiki, that place north of Kīholo; s/b 19.890371, -155.900387	Kiholo	x	see documentation
2					Kīholo Pond		Bobby Camara: New Name; remnants of King Kamehameha's fish pond at Kīholo, built 1810-1812; filled during lava flows from Mauna Loa in 1859	Kiholo	x	see documentation
3	365063	https://geona	Ahole Heiau	Locale			PNH: Āhole, Maui	Pahala	x	
3	1905283	https://geona	Ahole Heiau	Locale			PNH: Āhole, Maui	Milolii	x	
3	1905284	https://geona	‘Āhole Holua	Locale			PNH: not listed; HBGN: Āholehōlua if it is the slide, Āholeholua if not the slide	Milolii	x	
3	358436	https://geona	Āhole Stream	Stream			PNH: Āhole, Maui	Papaaloa	x	
3	358478	https://geona	Ainako	Area			PNH: not listed; HBGN: ‘Āinakō	Pohue Bay	x	
3	358650	https://geona	Awawa Kahao	Valley			PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	BC: Awāwakahao (hao *(Rauvolfia)* gulch)
5	358651	https://geona	Awāwaloa	Cape	Awāwaloa	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	
1	1905308	https://geona	Country Garden Estates	Populated Place				Pohue Bay	x	
5	358990	https://geona	Hāliīpālala	Area	Hāli‘ipālala	Kumukahi		Puuhou	x	Hāliīpālala in GNIS
4	365403	https://geona	Heiau o Kalalea	Locale	Heiau O Kalale‘a	Kumukahi	PNH: Kalalea (var)	Kalae	x	Heiau O Kalale‘a: BC: s/b lower case "o"?
3	365315	https://geona	Heiau o Molilele	Locale			PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	s/b mōlī : Laysan albatross, seen flying at Kalae
3	1905365	https://geona	Holua Slide	Locale			PNH: Holua, Maui	Milolii	x	??? Hōlua Slide
4	359586	https://geona	Kaalaiki	Summit	Ka‘alāiki	PNH	Pre-09/22/2011; original HBGN spreadsheet cites Kumukahi; (PNH: Ka‘alāiki. Land section., Honu‘apo qd., Hawai‘i. Lit., small lava rock.); HBGN: 11-8-2017.	Punaluu	x	Ka‘alaiki ????

Stat	FeatID	URL	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
4	359585	https://geona	Kaʻalāiki	Civil	Kaʻalāiki	PNH	Pre-09/22/2011; original HBGN spreadsheet cites Kumukahi; (PNH: Kaʻalāiki. Land section., Honuʻapo qd., Hawaiʻi. Lit., small lava rock.); HBGN: 11-8-2017.	Punaluu	x	
4	365444	https://geona	Kaalaiki Airstrip	Airport	Kaʻalaiki Landing Strip	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	Kaʻalaiki Landing Strip
3	359766	https://geona	Kahilipali Kahaea	Civil			PNH: Kāhilipali listed, Kahaea not listed	Naalehu	x	
5	359767	https://geona	Kāhilipali Nui	Civil	Kāhilipali Nui	PNH	HBGN: associative	Naalehu	x	
5	359768	https://geona	Kāhilipali Point	Cape	Kāhilipali Point	PNH		Naalehu	x	
5	359885	https://geona	Kāʻilikiʻi	Locale	Kāʻilikiʻi	Kumukahi		Puuhou	x	
5	1905394	https://geona	Kaʻilikiʻi Beach (historical)	Beach	Kaʻilikiʻi Beach (historical)	PNH	HBGN: associative	Kalae	x	
5	359969	https://geona	Kākio	Area	Kākio	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Puuhou	x	
3	359972	https://geona	Kakio Point	Cape			PNH: not listed; AH3/UHP: Kākio	Milolii	x	
3	360591	https://geona	Kapukawaaiki	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	360755	https://geona	Kaupo Bay	Bay			PNH: Kaupō, Maui, Oʻahu	Milolii	x	
3	1905423	https://geona	Kaupo Bay	Bay			PNH: Kaupō, Maui, Oʻahu	Milolii	x	
3	360760	https://geona	Kaupuaa	Bay			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	365914	https://geona	Keanahalululu	Unknown			PNH: not listed; UHP: Keanahalululu	Unknown	x	
3	360982	https://geona	Keanahalululu Gulch	Valley			PNH: not listed; UHP: Keanahalululu	Kawaihae	x	
3	365786	https://geona	Keanakaluapauaa	Unknown			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
3	360987	https://geona	Keanakaluapuaa	Bay			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
5	365733	https://geona	Keanakolu	Unknown	Keanakolu	PNH	HBGN: associative	Unknown	x	
5	360990	https://geona	Keanakolu	Populated Place	Keanakolu	PNH		Keanakolu	x	
5	1905441	https://geona	Keanakolu Ranger Station	Locale	Keanakolu Ranger Station	PNH	HBGN: incorrect location	Keanakolu	x	
3	365915	https://geona	Keanalele	Unknown			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
3	360992	https://geona	Keanalele Waterhole	Lake			PNH: not listed	Kiholo	x	
3	365916	https://geona	Keananulohaha Point (historical)	Summit			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
4	365917	https://geona	Keanapaakai	Unknown	Keanapaʻakai	PNH	HBGN: associative	Unknown	x	
5	360994	https://geona	Keanapaʻakai	Area	Keanapaʻakai	PNH		Puupohakuloa	x	
5	365120	https://geona	Keanapaʻakai (historical)	Populated Place	Keanapaʻakai	PNH		Kaunene	x	
3	360997	https://geona	Keanapakulua Falls	Falls			PNH: not listed; UHP: Keanapākūlua	Kawaihae	x	

Stat	FeatID	URL	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	365918	https://geona	Keanapukalua	Unknown			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
3	361003	https://geona	Keanapukalua	Cape			PNH: not listed	Puu Hinai	x	
5	365124	https://geona	Ke‘ekū Heiau	Locale	Ke‘ekū Heiau	PNH		Naalehu	x	
5	1905445	https://geona	Ke‘ekū Heiau	Locale	Ke‘ekū Heiau	PNH		Kealakekua	x	
3	361102	https://geona	Keliuli Bay	Bay			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
5	361133	https://geona	Keoneokahuku	Bay	Keoneokahuku	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	
5	365932	https://geona	Keōpuka	Unknown	Keōpuka	PNH		Unknown	x	
5	361145	https://geona	Keōpuka 1-2	Civil	Keōpuka 1 - 2	PNH		Kealakekua	x	
4	1905451	https://geona	Keopuka Square Shopping Center	Locale	Keōpuka Square Shopping Center	PNH	HBGN: associative	Kealakekua	x	
5	361246	https://geona	Ki‘olaka‘a	Civil	Ki‘olaka‘a	Kumukahi		Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	1930522	https://geona	Kīpuka ‘Āinahou Nēnē Sanctuary	Park			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
3	361283	https://geona	Kipuka Kahuihonu	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361285	https://geona	Kipuka Kalua o Kelii Waa	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361287	https://geona	Kipuka Kamiloaina	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361288	https://geona	Kipuka Kanohina	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361297	https://geona	Kipuka Koheleha	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361301	https://geona	Kipuka Maheo	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361302	https://geona	Kīpuka Major	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua	x	
3	361303	https://geona	Kipuka Mali	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	
3	361306	https://geona	Kipuka Mamani	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua	x	
3	361307	https://geona	Kipuka Mana o Ka Lili	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	365130	https://geona	Kipuka Nahuaopala (historical)	Populated Place			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
3	361314	https://geona	Kipuka Paluli	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua	x	
3	361316	https://geona	Kipuka Pau	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361321	https://geona	Kipuka Pueo	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	

Stat	FeatID	URL	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	361322	https://geona	Kipuka Puu Kou	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361323	https://geona	Kipuka Waiahuli	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361280	https://geona	Kīpuka‘alalā	Lava			PNH: not listed	Naohuleelua	x	
3	361284	https://geona	Kīpukakalawamauna	Lava			PNH: not listed	Keamuku	x	
4	361294	https://geona	Kīpukakēkake	Lava	Kipukakekake	PNH		Kilauea Crater	x	
3	361534	https://geona	Kukuihae	Area			PNH: not listed; HBGN: found on Ulukau as Kukuiha‘a from BC:85	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361646	https://geona	Lae o Ahole	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	361666	https://geona	Lae o Hiiaka	Cape			PNH: not listed Bobby Camara: should be Lae o Hi‘iaka; no promontory there; HBGN: more research needed, 1-11-17	Anaehoomalu	x	
3	361647	https://geona	Lae o Humuhumu	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	361669	https://geona	Lae o Ili	Cape			PNH: not listed	Puu Hinai	x	
3	361652	https://geona	Lae o Kamimi	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	361670	https://geona	Lae o Panipou	Cape			PNH: not listed; UHP: Laeopanipou, uncertain p & m	Puu Hinai	x	
3	361671	https://geona	Lae o Puili	Cape			PNH: not listed	Anaehoomalu	x	
3	361672	https://geona	Lae o Puni	Cape			PNH: not listed	Papaikou	x	
3	361674	https://geona	Lae Pohue	Cape			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
3	361892	https://geona	Lua Halapepe	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361894	https://geona	Lua Hokio	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361896	https://geona	Lua Kalupenui	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361897	https://geona	Lua Kaumakani	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
5	362040	https://geona	Mākakakopumoa‘ula	Civil	Mākakakopumoa‘ula	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Punaluu	x	BC: need hyphens???
3	362505	https://geona	Na Manua Haalou	Swamp			PNH: not listed	Puuokeokeo	x	

Stat	FeatID	URL	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	362596	https://geona	Naohulielua	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
2	2634483	https://geona	Napohakuloloa	Cliff				Milolii	x	
2	2634486	https://geona	Napumaia (historical)	Populated Place				Naalehu	x	
3	1905529	https://geona	Niu‘o‘u (historical)	Populated Place			PNH: not listed	Manuka Bay	x	
3	365341	https://geona	Niuou Coconut Grove	Locale			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	362677	https://geona	Niuou Point	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	1905533	https://geona	Ohia (historical)	Populated Place			PNH: not listed, 3/21/13	Mountain View	x	
3	362746	https://geona	Ohia Mill	Locale			PNH: not listed	Papa	x	
3	362749	https://geona	Ohiahuea Stream	Stream			PNH: not listed	Honokane	x	
3	362751	https://geona	‘Ōhi‘anui	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua	x	
3	362765	https://geona	‘Ōkole Gulch	Valley			PNH: not listed	Papaaloa	x	
3	1853082	https://geona	Okole Stream (historical)	Stream			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
3	363505	https://geona	Puhiopaheehee	Cape			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
3	363550	https://geona	Punahaha	Cape			PNH: not listed	Pahala	x	
3	365306	https://geona	Punahaha (historical)	Cape			PNH: not listed	Kalapana OE E	x	
3	363685	https://geona	Puu Haao	Summit			PNH: Hā‘ao not listed as a pu‘u; HBGN: Pu‘uhaao	Naalehu	x	
3	363703	https://geona	Puu Hilea	Summit			PNH: Hīlea not listed as a pu‘u; HBGN: combined, Pu‘uhilea	Pohue Bay	x	
4	363704	https://geona	Puu Hinahina Bay	Bay	Pu‘uhinahina Bay	PNH		Milolii	x	
~~4~~	~~1905565~~	https://geona	~~Pu‘u Hinahina Bay~~	~~Bay~~	~~Pu‘uhinahina Bay~~	~~PNH~~		~~Milolii~~	~~x~~	
3	363715	https://geona	Puu Hoomaha	Summit			PNH: not listed; AH3: Pu‘u Ho‘omaha; HBGN: Boundary Commission Testimony (BCT)1406 Kukae‘ula‘ula was renamed Pu‘u Ho‘omaha, Kukae‘ula‘ula is in PNH, 1/17/13	Naalehu	x	
3	363796	https://geona	Puu Kanikani	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu‘ukanikani	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	363916	https://geona	Puu Lepo	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu‘ulepo	Hawi	x	

Stat	FeatID	URL	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	363917	https://geona	Puu Lepo	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Puʻulepo	Kahuku Ranch	x	
4	363996	https://geona	Puu Nahaha	Summit	Puʻunāhāhā	Kumukahi		Kiholo	x	???
3	364016	https://geona	Puu o Kaau	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Puʻuokaau	Naalehu	x	
3	363623	https://geona	Puu o Kamaoa	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Puʻukamaoa	Pohue Bay	x	
3	364022	https://geona	Puu Ohau	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Puʻuohau	Unknown	x	
3	364085	https://geona	Puu Poo Pueo	Summit			PNH: Poʻopueo not listed as a puʻu; HBGN: combined, Puʻupoʻopueo	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	364087	https://geona	Puu Poopaa	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Puʻupoʻopaa	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	364183	https://geona	Puuo Point	Cape			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Puʻuo	Naalehu	x	
3	364223	https://geona	S Mowai	Area			PNH: not listed	Papa	x	
1	365421	https://geona	Turtle Bay Hilton Helipad	Airport				Kahuku	x	this Kahuku is on Oʻahu
3	364735	https://geona	Wailohi	Area			PNH: not listed	Papa	x	

Buto, Arthur J

From: BobbyC <kuabay@hawaiiantel.net>
Sent: Thursday, April 19, 2018 4:13 PM
To: Buto, Arthur J
Subject: Fwd: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane
Attachments: doc87.pdf; doc567.pdf; Ulukau_ Mauna Kea, the famous summit of..(2) .pdf; Ulukau_ Mauna Kea, the famous summit of..(3) .pdf; Ulukau_ Mauna Kea, the famous summit of...pdf

Hi Arthur,

Hoping that "Hopukani" can be corrected to either "Houpo o Kāne" or "Houpookāne" sooner rather than later.

Thanks,

Bobby Camara
967-7787

"be outside • pay attention" me ka mahalo: hiilei kawelo: hpr: 012918

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Cummins, Meyer A" <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: RE: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane
Date: April 19, 2018 at 10:35:18 AM HST
To: BobbyC <kuabay@hawaiiantel.net>

Aloha Bobby,

I found some references to Houpookane being misspelled as Hopukani on Ukukau. Ive attached them for your review. It should be enough for the Board to review the spelling of the name.

Meyer

From: BobbyC [mailto:kuabay@hawaiiantel.net]
Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 4:06 PM
To: Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane

I'll dig around too.

Thanks.

bc

On Apr 17, 2018, at 4:01 PM, Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha Bobby,

Besides the Reg Map do you have another source that identifies the spring as Houpu o kane? Besides the quad map do other sources quote the spring as being called Hopukani? If there is more instances of the spring being called houpu o kane than hopukani, I don't think the board will have much objection to changing the name but it will depend on the evidence. Right now we are only looking at a few somewhat questionable sources for the name. Maybe we can look at PNG or HPN? I will check Papakilo and see if there are instances of either name that come up in the nupepa.

Meyer

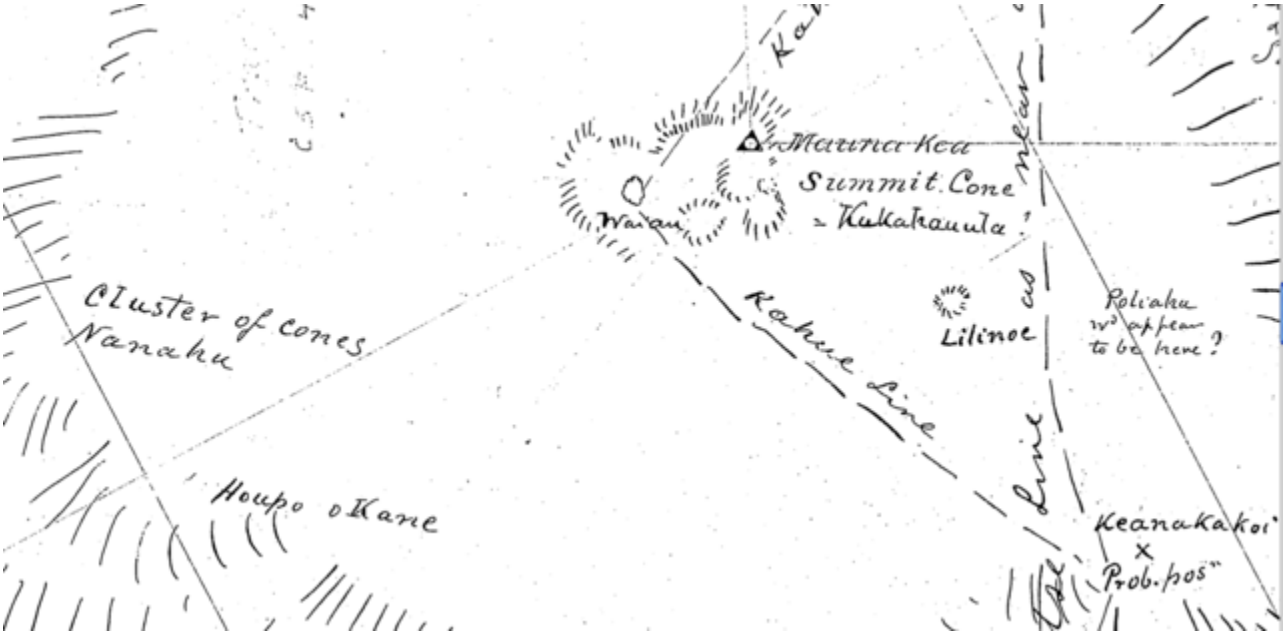
From: BobbyC [mailto:kuabay@hawaiiantel.net]
Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 3:50 PM
To: Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane

Thanks, Meyer.

OK. To summarize: Lyons did RegMap1641 in 1891. On it is labeled "Houpo o Kane" in the approximate location of "Hopukani" shown on USGS Quad Maps, at least starting in 1926. One of his Field Books, dated 1877, doesn't mention the spring.

I agree that "Hopukani" is a phonetic spelling of Houpo o Kane.

I believe that "Hopukani" should be corrected to Houpo o Kane (or Houpookāne), reflecting the spelling on RegMap1641 as below:



If yes, how much info or documentation does HBGN need to remedy this?

Many thanks for following up.

Bobby

"be outside • pay attention" me ka mahalo: hiilei kawelo: hpr: 012918

On Apr 17, 2018, at 2:41 PM, Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha Bobby,

I looked through our files and our maps of the Maunakea, Kaohe, and Hamakua areas and I cannot find any mention of Houpo o Kane. I only found one instance where we show the spring, CSF 18645, but it contains the spelling “Hopukani”. I checked the reference files for the CSF but didn’t find any information identifying where we got the name from. I also checked CJ Lyons’ field books since he created Reg Map 1891 and while I did find a book from when he was triangulating controls in the area, the book did not contain any mention of the spring. The book was also from 1877, about 14 years from before the date on the reg map.

Im not really sure where Hopukani came from. It was likely a poorly phonetic misinterpretation that lead to Hopukani being put on the quad map and no one has questioned it until now.

Sorry I couldn't be of more help to you on this one.

Meyer

From: BobbyC [mailto:kuabay@hawaiiantel.net]
Sent: Monday, April 16, 2018 3:01 PM
To: Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane

yup. Your memory is better than mine. As it should be, I guess. No problem. Was Dec 7 last year...

This is part of my ongoing effort to help Frank Trusdell at USGS correct names before being published on his Geologic Map of Mauna Loa.

Thanks…

Bobby

"be outside • pay attention" me ka mahalo: hiilei kawelo: hpr: 012918

On Apr 16, 2018, at 2:52 PM, Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha Bobby,

I think I remember you asking me about this a couple of months ago. Sorry I haven't gotten to it yet. I will look into it this week and get back to you.

Mahalo,

Meyer

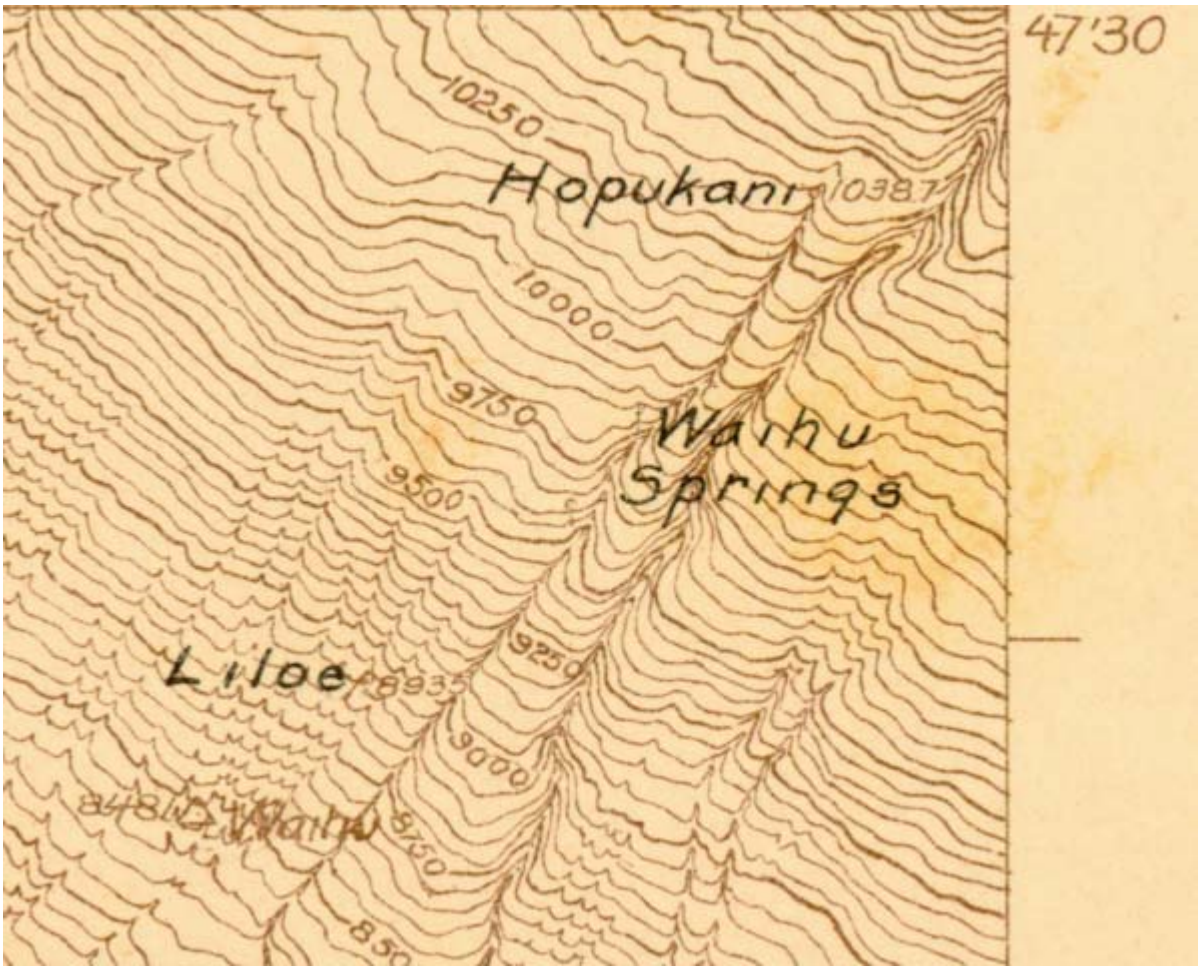
From: BobbyC [mailto:kuabay@hawaiiantel.net]
Sent: Monday, April 16, 2018 2:47 PM
To: Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane

Hi Meyer,

Another biggish issue. A spring up on Mauna Kea, ma uka of Pohakuloa, has mysteriously been transformed from "Houpo o Kane" to

“Hopukani". Haven‘t been able to figure out how or why, but it should be corrected. See RegMap 1641 below.

Then a 1926 Ahumoa quad has it as Hopukani.



hmmmmm.

Looking forward to your thoughts.

Bobby Camara
Volcano
967-7787

"be outside • pay attention" me ka mahalo: hiilei kawelo: hpr: 012918

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threaten not only Waimea but even Hamakua with almost irreparable disaster. It is to be feared that they will in time render a large part of the land of little value even for grazing purposes. Owning to the increasing frequency and severity of droughts and consequent failure of springs. Some thousands of cattle are said to have died this last winter from want of water, and the works erected in Waimea for the purpose of trying out cattle have been idle for months for want of water.

The commission do not propose here to discuss fully the vexed questions of the causes of the diminution of the forests, but in view of the fact that they are diminishing and the streams and springs diminishing at corresponding rations, also that with the cattle running upon the lands as at present, any effort to restore them must be futile and any hopes of their recuperation vain, the Government, if it would wish to preserve that part of the island of Hawaii from serious injury, must take some steps for reclaiming the forests.

In this connection we would say that it is unfortunate that large tracts of Crown and Government lands have been lately leased on long terms for grazing purposes, without conditions as to their protection from permanent injury, at rates much lower than their value even as preserves for Government purposes or public protection. The commission deem this a matter of grave importance, challenging the earnest attention of the Government, and involving the prosperity of two important districts.

There are large quantities of fallen trees in the forests, whose removal would doubtless be of benefit to the forests and it would seem could be profitably taken to Honolulu for sale as firewood…… [Pacific Commercial Advertiser – May 5, 1877]

George Bowserʻs "Directory and Tourists Guide" (1880)

George Bowser, editor of "The Hawaiian Kingdom Statistical and Commercial Directory and Tourists Guide" (1880) wrote about various statistics and places of interest around the Hawaiian Islands. In the following excerpts from "An Itinerary of the Hawaiian Islands…" (Chapter IV Hawaiʻi), Bowser described the Waimea region, ranching interests, and the journey between Waimea, Kalaiʻeha, and the summit of Mauna Kea. From Waimea, Bowser went to Kalaiʻeha, traveling via the Waikiʻi route. His narratives describe springs on the side of the mountain—presumably Houpo o Kāne (Hopukani) and

Wai hū a Kāne, the lake of Waiau, and Kaluakākoʻi. Bowser also reported that Francis Spencer had "made" the road from his sheep station at Kalaiʻeha to Waiau—

> …On my road returning to Waimea [from a visit to North Kohala] I had before me at every turn of the road the great ***White Mountain*** of Hawaii, for such is the translation of the native name, ***Maunakea.*** From all appearances, as described by those who have ascended it, this mountain has ceased to be an active volcano long before the more southern ones began to show signs of expiring efforts. Its surface is not composed of lava, as is the case to so great an extent with Maunaloa and Maunahualalai, but is almost exclusively of scoria, deposited, no doubt, in the last final effort of the volcano. *High up on **Maunakea** there is a singular lake, to which a road has been made by Mr. F. Spencer through his sheep station of **Kalaieha.** This gentleman and a party of friends, when visiting this lake, upon one occasion made an attempt to fathom it, without success. They had no proper appliances for sounding, but, having tied their horse-ropes together, they succeeded in constructing a line fifty-five fathoms long. With this, however, they found no bottom. The excursion to this lake is well worth making, and can be accomplished by ladies as well as gentlemen, on horseback,* the incline of ***Maunakea*** being exceptionally gradual for so high a mountain. A day will have to be devoted to the trip, as it takes about five hours to reach the lake from Waimea, although three will suffice for the return. From the elevation thus reached a wide expanse of country and of ocean can be seen, including the distant Haleakala on Maui. *On the way between [page 544] Waimea and **Kalaieha** the traveler will be able to refresh himself with the water of a spring which bursts out just at*

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> So I took that job at $100 and he sent me to Keamoku and I stayed there one week and he brought me back to stay with him at a cottage in the back. I get free food with him. Then he send me to work with the cowboys as a hand but I got my $100. I stayed six months with Mr. Carter.
>
> He sent me back in charge of Keamoku. I stayed there two years. Then he sent me in charge of Humuula replacing Herbert Ishizuʻs brother Junichi Ishizu who was killed in the flash flood on his horse.
>
> Willie then tells of his six years at ***Humuula,*** returning to the cowboy gang, replacing Johnny Lindsey Sr. when he retired, and his eight years as cowboy foreman in the days when cattle were lashed to longboats and lifted aboard the ***Humuula.***
>
> He talked of Hogan Kauwe, Awili Lanakila, Harry Kawai, Joe Pacheco, Kaliko Mainaaupo, Tom and Albert Lindsey, Frank Vierra, Alex Akau Sr., William Campbell, John Lekelesa and others who were members of the legendary cowboy gang.
>
> Willie stayed on at Humuula until 1959 when he was brought to Waimea as general foreman under Manager Richard Penhallow… [*Paka Paniolo,* December 1963. No. 25.]

Oral history interviews with John Ah San, Teddy Bell, Rally Greenwell, Toshi Imoto, Sonny and Daniel Kaniho, Hisao Kimura, Pete Lʻ Orange, and others, cited in Volume II, provide readers with first hand accounts of the history of the *ʻāina mauna,* dating from the 1930s to 1980s.

Identification and Development of the Mauna Kea Springs for Water Supply

Throughout the history of ranching on the *ʻāina mauna,* development of water sources—first to ensure a drinking supply for people in the region, and later for the increasing herds of livestock—has been a consideration. Historical records document that the wild, and early herds of cattle and sheep were sustained by the dew and rainfall on the mountain lands. The wild herds were also reported as frequenting Lake Waiau and the snow line for water. Over the years, as the herds were increased, and pastures formalized, there arose a need for standing water sources. By the late 1800s, the Humuula Sheep Station and other outlying ranch facilities, developed systems of catchments and reservoirs that fed troughs and supplied ranch facilities with water. Among the early efforts of the ranches to develop water from Mauna Kea sources, were the tapping of springs at Waikahālulu Gulch and Houpokne[36] Waihū, on the Pōhakuloa Gulch. The Waikahālulu spring was tapped and pipes laid out towards the Humuʻula Station, while the Houpokāne-Waihū springs were tapped and fed the Pōhakuloa substation, near the present-day Mauna Kea State Park.

Interestingly, early in Carterʻs investigations into water sources, and a means of getting water to the Kaʻohe lands around Puʻu Keʻekeʻe, and the lower Waikiʻi and Keʻāmokuu region, he caused an inspection of the high elevation Mauna Kea springs to be conducted. C.H. Kluegel and former ranch

manager, Paul Jarrett traveled to the Mauna Kea springs in July 1900, and Kluegel provided the following report to Carter:

> *July 14, 1900*
> *C.H. Kluegel; to A.W. Carter:*
> *(Report of an Inspection of the Springs on Mauna Kea):*
> ...it is disappointing to find so little water in the three springs on the south slope of *Mauna Kea.* With an abundant supply at that elevation a large dry area could be supplied with water.

[36] Houpokāne is mistakenly written Hopukani on most maps dated after 1900.

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Land and Resources of Kaʻohe IV and Mauna Kea Described (1905)

Further deliberations by the Board of Commissioners pertaining to the mountain lands of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa occurred. In 1905, the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturalist published the proceedings of meetings conducted in late 1904. The deliberations set the foundation for the removal of the upper regions of Mauna Kea—the lands of Kaʻohe and Humuʻula—from leases to ranchers:

> *New Points in The Forest Policy of the Territory.*
> The adoption by the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of the following four reports establishes certain points in its forest policy. As the action taken on the recommendations of the Superintendent of Forestry in these reports will probably serve as precedents in other cases where the conditions are similar and as the points involved are of general interest, the reports are given in full.
>
> The report on the land of *Kaohe 4, Hamakua,* Hawaii, brings out the position of the Board on the question of the disposition of the so-called "waste land" above the area of good grazing country on the higher mountains in the Territory. The Board believes that land of this character should not be included with the better land as has been the custom in the past, but that it should be retained by the Government against such time as it may be utilized for some now unforeseen industry, or until it can be planted with forest trees from the temperate zone… [HFA, 1905:124]

During the meeting of December 3srd, 1904, R.S. Hosmer presented a detailed report on the Kaʻohe IV Tract, covering Pōhakuloa and vicinity. The communication was considered as a part of the Hilo Forest Reserve proceedings, though not included, though later, in 1909, a portion of the parcel was incorporated into the Mauna Kea Forest Reserve. The communication includes several important references to the nature and uses of the land, the make up of the forest, and development of the springs (though not named) at Houpo Kāne (Hopukani) and Waihū Hosmer wrote:

> …I beg to hand you herewith a written statement of my opinion in regard to that portion of the land of *Kaohe,* Hawaii, which come under discussion at the meeting of the Board

on Wednesday last.

What is said below refers only to that part of the great land of *Kaohe,* known as *Kaohe* 4, which lies on the southwest side of *Mauna Kea,* above the lava flows of 1843 and of *Keamuku,* and between the lands of *Humuula,* on the east, and *Waikaloa* and *Kaohe 3* on the west. The remainder of *Kaohe* will be reported upon later.

The section in question is now used by the ***Humuula*** *Sheep Station as grazing land for stock other than sheep. The eastern part is fenced in and used as a horse paddock. The lease on the land runs out in about two years.*

Applications have been received for the lease of the land above described, up to a *mauka* line drawn at about the 7500 foot contour, as shown on the government map of Hawaii; or to be more exact, between the bases of puus (Unnamed on the map) near the intersections of the 7500 foot contour line, as shown, with respectively, the ***Humuula*** *line and a straight line drawn from the base of* ***Puu ka Pele*** *to the summit of* ***Mauna Kea*** – the latter being the boundary between *Kaohe 3 and 4.*

The land in question is essentially grazing land. It is said by those who know the section, to be much better adapted for cattle and horses than for sheep Springs on the slope above yield a [page 125] rather limited supply of water which is piped down to troughs near the road. With the lease of the grazing land goes the right to further develop this water.

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sometimes a lap, and Kane, one of their gods. Among other things, they described the one *rauena*, a peculiar kind of sandy beach, well stocked with shell-fish, &c. The country, they said, was inhabited by handsome people, whose property was abundant, and the fruits of the earth delicious and plentiful. There was also a stream or fountain, which was called the *wai ora roa*, (water of enduring life).

Other Voyages to Tahiti

Kamapiikai made three subsequent voyages to the country he had discovered, accompanied by many of the Sandwich Islanders. From the fourth voyage they never returned, and were supposed to have perished at sea, or to have taken up their permanent residence at Tahiti. Many were induced to accompany this priest to the country he visited, for the purpose of bathing in the life-giving waters, in consequence of the marvelous change they were reported to produce in those who used them; for it was said, that however infirm, emaciated, or deformed they might be when they went into the water, they invariably came out young, strong, and handsome.

Without making further remarks, these traditions furnish very strong evidence that the Sandwich Islanders were acquainted with the existence of the Marquesan and Society Islands long before visited by Captain Cook; and they also warrant the inference, that in some remote period the Sandwich Islanders have visited or colonized other islands in the Pacific… [Ellis, 1963:285]

We note here that Ellis' reference to "Haupokane" a form of the name Houpo Kāne (also Houpo-a-Kāne), is an important one, as a place of that name is also situated on Mauna Kea, in the vicinity of the springs—which in native tradition are fed by the waters of Waiau. Houpo-a-Kāne, erroneously written as "Hopukani," on maps dating from the 1930s, demonstrates the association of Hawaiian gods with places, and traditions of star lore, and tie the same gods to the celestial bodies. We also see in this one name that there is a depth of relationship and knowledge shared between the native peoples of Polynesia.

Several accounts describing traditional knowledge of the stars have been located. In the 1800s, several native writers described the importance and relationship of *hōkū* (stars) in Hawaiian beliefs, culture and practices (Malo 1951, I'i 1959, and Kamakau 1964 and 1976). Kamakau (1964) tells us that there were many orders of *kāhuna* (priests and expert practitioners). He also recorded that generally, those practitioners in the various orders of the priesthood were of the *papa ali'i*, or chiefly class (Kamakau 1964:7). Among the *kāhuna* were several classes of priest-experts, who specialized in learning about the heavens—both near earth and in the distant night skies. Those *kāhuna* belonged to the classes of:

Papa kilokilo lani, those who could read the signs, or omens, in the sky; the *kilo hoku*, those who studied the stars; the *kilo 'opua*, those who studied and read the omens in clouds… [Kamakau 1964:8]

There follow below, several historical articles on the practices of the *'oihana kilokilo* and *kilo hōkū* of ancient Hawai'i, as recorded by both native writers, and foreign writers, who relied on native informants as their sources. Two of the articles are translated here for the first time, in their entirety, from the original Hawaiian texts. We note that some of the language from the Hawaiian texts was beyond our knowledge base—sometimes presented in metaphorical or esoteric language, or in descriptions that exceed our limited knowledge of the science of astronomy. Thus, we have included the original Hawaiian texts with our translations, to allow readers with greater skill than ours, to delve into the depths of the information conveyed by those who recorded the histories. The combined writings—collected from the 1830s to 1935—provide us with a list of more than 270 Hawaiian names for stars (not including alignments of stars which marked the heavens and pathways of traditional navigators).

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> *The section in question is now used by the* ***Humuula*** *Sheep Station as grazing land for stock other than sheep. The eastern part is fenced in and used as a horse paddock. The lease on the land runs out in about two years.*
>
> Applications have been received for the lease of the land above described, up to a *mauka* line drawn at about the 7500 foot contour, as shown on the government map of Hawaii; or to be more exact, between the bases of puus (Unnamed on the map) near the intersections of the 7500 foot contour line, as shown, with respectively, the ***Humuula*** *line and a straight line drawn from the base of* ***Puu ka Pele*** *to the summit of* ***Mauna Kea*** – the latter being the boundary between ***Kaohe 3 and 4***.
>
> *The land in question is essentially grazing land. It is said by those who know the section, to be much better adapted for cattle and horses than for sheep. Springs on the slope above yield a* [page 125] *rather limited supply of water which is piped down to troughs near the road. With the lease of the grazing land goes the right to further develop this water.*

Buto, Arthur J

From: BobbyC <kuabay@hawaiiantel.net>
Sent: Monday, April 16, 2018 2:30 PM
To: Buto, Arthur J
Subject: Bobby Camara and Wainānāliʻi Pond location
Attachments: 1859 HarpersWeekly transcript bc.docx

Hi Arthur,

Please see the attached.

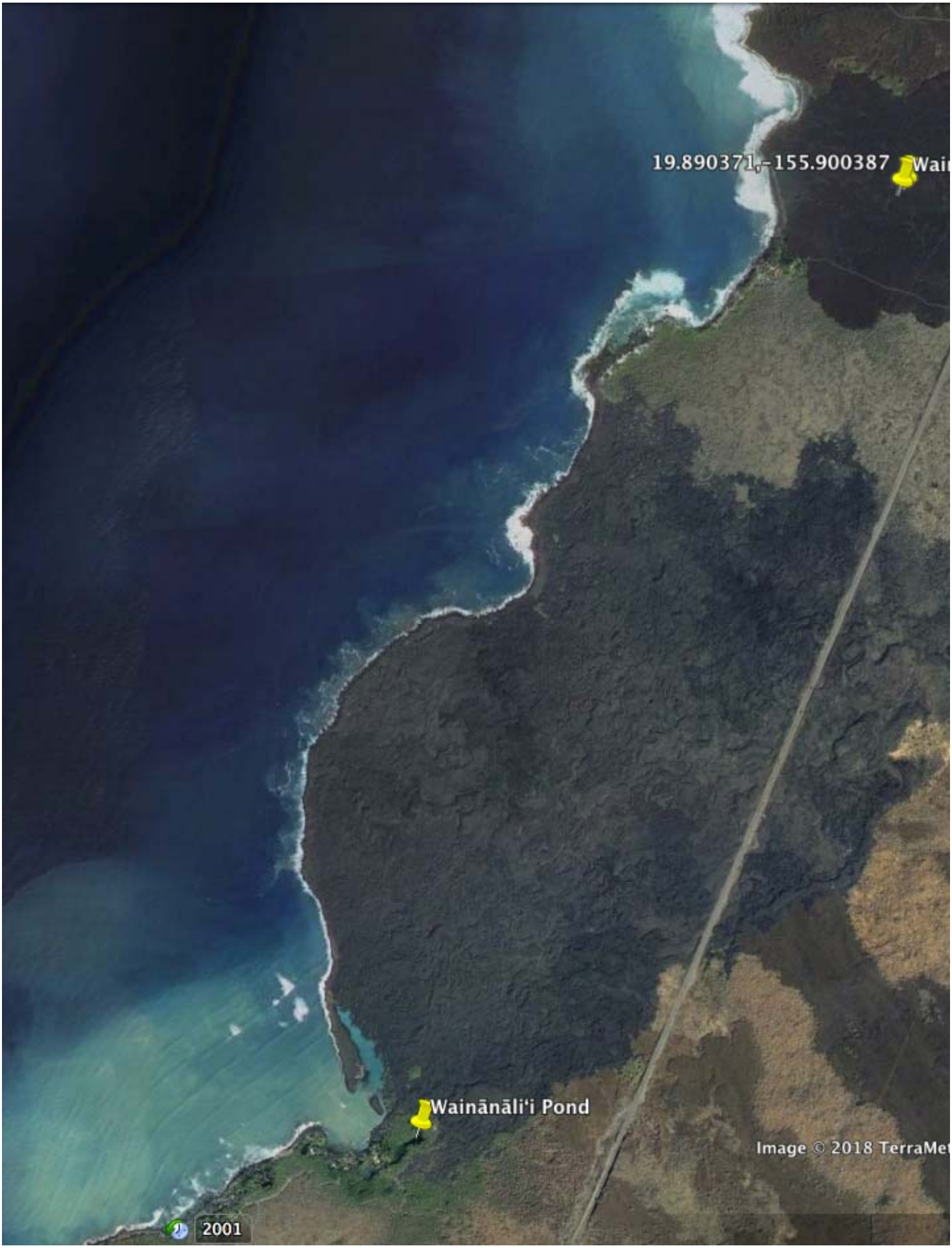
GNIS has Wainānāliʻi Pond at 19.8554933, -155.9196147. That location is actually Kīholo fish pond, the remnants of Kamehamehaʻs much larger fish pond at Kīholo, built 1810-1812 after the 1801 filling of his Paʻaiea Pond at Keāhole.

The fish pond of Wainānāliʻi was at a village of the same name, immediately north of Keawaiki, that place north of Kīholo. See the label below 19.890371, -155.900387 Wainānāliʻi Pond (site). I understand use of the term "site" to be applied to places no longer in existence.

Both Kīholo and Wainānāliʻi fish ponds were filled during lava flows from Mauna Loa in 1859. Wainānāliʻi in January - February of that year, and Kīholo from about July to November 1859.

I donʻt know how or why Wainānāliʻi was misplaced.

Bobby Camara
Volcano
967-7787


19.890371,-155.900387
Wainānāli'i Pond
Image © 2018 TerraMet
2001

19.8554933,-155.9196147
2001

APRIL 16, 1859. J HARPER'S WEEKLY. p 249

ERUPTION OF THE VOLCANO OF MAUNA LOA, HAWAll.

VARIOUS SHAPES ASSUMED DY THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION.-[FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY M. WHITNEY, ESQ.]

THE last mail brings us advices of a great eruption on Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands. The eruption was first observed on the evening of the 23d of January, a small light appearing on the summit of the mountain. This summit light continued only for five hours after first being observed. A new crater then broke out about 7000 feet above the sea, and about half way down the side of the mountain. This crater continued in action during the night of the 23d and part of the next day, when still another and larger crater broke out about 500 feet below this, which still continued to eject immense quantities of lava up to the latest dates received from the islands. During the continuance of the eruption the atmosphere about the whole of the Sandwich Islands was very much obscured by smoke from the crater.

Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, is made up principally of three lofty mountains, Hualalai, Mauna Kea, and Mauna Loa. During the last half century eruptions have been known only on Mauna Loa, and these occur every four or five years – the last previous one having occurred in 1855. These mountains are among the finest in the world, and are about 14,000 feet in height. Mauna Kea (the White Mountain) has not been known to break out in eruption since the discovery of the islands. Rising from the sea to a height of 14,000 feet, with its summit covered with eternal snow, it forms a grand sight. On its sides have been counted over eighty extinct craters.

Mauna Loa, which is about the same height as Manna Kea, is the only active volcano in that archipelago. The crater of Kilauea, on the side of this mountain, has long been celebrated as one of the largest active volcanoes, and has been so often described that we pass it by with the simple remark that no unusual action has been noticed in it during the present great eruption. The peculiar formation of Mauna Loa is such that, from the sea, it forms one of the most magnificent views. Its sides and summit are as smooth as an earthen vessel; and rising as it does above the clouds, with its summit covered with snow, it is a most remarkable mountain. The present eruption was on the western slope of the mountain; and whether we consider the amount of lava ejected or the height to which it is thrown out (1000 feet), it far surpasses any eruption previously known on those islands.

A party from Honolulu, the capital of the group, visited the volcano shortly after the eruption. Their report caused so great an excitement and desire to see it that five vessels sailed, all filled with passengers, to visit the scene. Among these vessels were H. B. M. ship Calypso, who took thither his Majesty King Kamehameha, the British Consul-General, and a number of others. From an account furnished us by an attentive correspondent we give full particulars of the eruption, and illustrate the same with sketches taken on the spot :

"Our camping-ground is located on the elevated table-land lying between the three great mountains of Hualalai, Mauna Kea, and Mauna Loa, sixteen miles inland from Kailua, and some ten miles in an air line from the crater, which lies over against us on the side of Mauna Loa, distinctly in view. This plain is some 5000 feet above the sea.

“During the daytime the light of the crater and of the lava streams is hardly perceptible. The night is the time for observation. Soon after the sun had set the molten streams began to show their courses, while the spouting of the lava from the crater became more and more distinct. The reflection of the numerous fiery streams rolling rapidly down the side of the mountain and across the plain lit up the overhanging clouds, making it as bright as moonlight for many miles around. As night advanced, and every little stream and light became more and more distinct, the scene was grand.

“This new crater, for which we can find no native name except "Pele hou" (the new eruption), is located on the northern slope of Mauna Loa, at an elevation of say 6500 feet above the sea, and an equal distance from the summit of the mountain. It is some ten or twelve miles westward, and about 4000 feet lower down than the last eruption of 1855, known as that of Mokuaweoweo. The course of the stream, from its source to the sea, is nearly N. W. by N. The crater bears due east from Kailua by the compass, and is about twenty-four miles from that harbor in a straight line. Its latitude, as near as we are able to determine without instruments, is 19° 37'; long. 155° 40'. By referring to a map or chart its position on the island can readily be noted. Our figures, we wish it understood, are only estimates, and accurate observations may prove that we are in error in some of them.

"The actual size and form of the crater can only be determined by visiting its immediate vicinity, which we were not prepared to do. From the distance at which we observed it, about ten miles, and from various points of observation, it *appeared* to be circular, its width being about equal to its breadth, and perhaps 300 feet across the mouth. This may be too moderate an estimate, and it may prove to be 500 or even 800 feet in size. The rim of the crater is surrounded or made up of cones formed from the stones and scoria thrown out, these cones constantly varying in extent, now growing in size, and again all tumbling down. The lava does not simply run out from the side of the crater like water from the side of a bowl, but is thrown up in continuous columns, very much like the Geyser springs, as represented in school geographies. At times this spouting appeared to be feeble, rising but little above the rim of the crater; but generally, as if eager to escape from the pent-up bowels of the earth, the jets rose to a height nearly equal to the base of the crater. But the columns and masses of lava thrown out were ever varying in form and height. Sometimes, when very active, a spire or cone of lava would shoot up like a rocket or in the form of a huge pyramid to a height nearly double the base of the crater. If the mouth of the crater is five hundred feet across, the perpendicular column must be eight hundred to one thousand feet in height! Then, by watching it with a spy - glass, the columns could be seen to diverge and fall in all manner of shapes, like a beautiful fountain. The accompanying outlines of the appearance of the crater at various times may help the reader to form an idea of it.

"This part of the scene was one of true grandeur- no words can convey a full idea of it to our readers. The molten fiery redness of the lava, ever varying, ever changing its form, from the simple gurgling of a spring to the hugest fountain conceivable, is a scene that, when viewed, will be painted, in all its splendor and magnificence, on the memory of the observer till death. Large boulders of red-hot lava stone, weighing hundreds if not thousands of tons, thrown up with inconceivable power high above the liquid mass, a distance of one thousand feet, could be occasionally seen falling outside or on the rim of the crater, tumbling down the cones and rolling over the precipice, remaining brilliant for a few moments, then becoming cold and black, were lost among the mass of surrounding lava. So awfully grand, so beautiful was this ever-varying scene, that one who sees it from a good position can not help watching it with intense delight and increasing excitement for hours together; the only drawback being the severe cold of the night, against which travelers should be provided.

"A dense heavy column of smoke continually rose out from the crater, but always on the north side, and took a northeasterly direction, rising in one continuous column far above the mountain, to a height of, perhaps, 10,000 feet above the crater. This smoke hovers over that island, and, indeed, all the islands, and must at times, when the trade wind lulls, obstruct the view.

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During our stay, however, it passed of from the mountain, leaving the lower atmosphere quite clear. We watched closely to observe whether any *steam* could be seen issuing, either from the crater or from any of the streams of lava, but could not see any thing that could be called steam or vapor, unless occasionally very slight indications along some of the lava streams. None rose from the crater itself-only a dense, heavy smoke, which came up out of the mouth itself. Considerable smoke rose along the stream as the molten lava came in contact with trees and vegetable masses, but the mass of smoke came from the crater itself. Steam was noticed in various places on the plain, issuing from the rocks, and near one of the camps the heat was so intense that a tea-kettle could be boiled over it. But this steam was undoubtedly caused by the heat of the flowing lava, which was about a mile distant, coming in contact with pools of water in caves or pits.

"On leaving the crater, the lava stream does not appear for some distance, say an eighth of a mile, as it has cut its way through a deep ravine or gulch, which hides it from the eye. How deep this gulch is we can only conjecture, it being impossible to get near enough to look into it, but it is probably several hundred feet deep. The first, then, that we see of the lava after being thrown up in the crater is its branching out into streams some distance below the fountain-head. Instead of running in one large stream, it parts and divides into a great number-perhaps as many as fifty-spreading out over a tract of five or six miles in width. For the first few miles from the crater the descent is very rapid, and the flow of the lava varies from four to ten miles an hour, according to the descent. But after it reaches the plain, where it is level, it moves slower. Here the streams are not so numerous as higher up, there being a principal one which varies and is very tortuous-from an eighth to a quarter mile in width, though there are frequent short branches running off from it. This principal stream reached the sea at Wainanalii, a small village about fifteen miles from the

port of Kawaihae, on the 31st, after a flow of eight days from the time that the eruption commenced on the 23d of January. This stream, on reaching the sea, spread out to about half a mile in width. The sight of it as it poured into the ocean, forming clouds of steam several hundred feet high, is represented by those who saw it as very beautiful.

"Wainanalii, the village which was destroyed by the eruption, contained a population of sixty or seventy persons. Not a vestige of a habitation or of any plant or tree has been left, so complete was the destruction. The natives say that the lava came so suddenly about midnight that the inhabitants had barely time to escape, some taking to their canoes, while others ran off in various directions. They also report that a woman and child were inclosed by the fiery stream and consumed. The husband heard the cracking noise and ran out to learn the cause, and, without presence of mind to attempt to save his wife and child, fled for his life. The woman was soon awaked by the noise, but only to find her house encircled by the molten lava. Closer and closer the fiery stream drew around, till it reached the hut, and soon consumed it. Taking her child in her arms she climbed up a cocoanut-tree; but still the stream advanced and soon reached its roots, burning it off, when the tree fell and woman and child were thrown into the liquid redhot lava stream and perished-a sacrifice, as the natives believe, to their heathen goddess, *Pele*.

"Some of the finest scenes of the flow were the cascades or falls formed in it before the stream reached the plain. There were several of these, and they appeared to be changing and new ones formed in different localities as new streams were made. One, however, which remained without change for two days, must have been 80 to 100 feet in height. First there was a fall, then below it were cascades or rapids. To watch this fall during the night when the bright red-hot stream of lava was flowing over it at the rate of ten miles an hour, like water, was a scene not often witnessed, and never to be forgotten. In fact, the lava near its source had all the characteristics of a river of water flowing rapidly along, and gurgling with cascades, rapids, currents, and falls.

"On reaching the plain, where it is more level, the lava of course moves along more slowly and in one general stream less divided than above. The stream which had reached the sea had apparently ceased flowing and was cooled over, so that we crossed and recrossed it in many places, and through the fissures we could sec the molten lava with its red-hot glow, an intense heat issuing out from them. In many places the surface was so hot that the soles of our shoes would have been burned had we not kept in rapid motion. The length of the lava stream from the crater to where it enters the sea at Wainanalii, is estimated to be thirty-eight miles.

"The tract over which the lava is now flowing is a barren waste, uninhabited, except by wild hogs. Formerly wild cattle roamed over it, but they have been driven to the side of Mauna Kea, which furnishes better food. We are not aware that any valuable land has been overrun, except it be near the village of Wainanalii, where the stream entered the sea.

"On the afternoon of our arrival at the camping-ground a new stream started some five - miles below the crater, which had evidently been dammed up by some obstruction, and came rushing down with tremendous noise and fury through the thick jungle which lay in its track, burning the cracking trees, and sending up a thick smoke almost as dense as that from the crater. This stream, from the time it broke away from its embankment, moved along two miles an hour till it reached

the vicinity of our camp, when its progress was checked, and it moved not more than a quarter of a mile an hour. But it formed a grand sight. Here was a stream of lava rolling over the plain, twenty to twenty-five feet in height, and an eighth of a mile in width, though its width varied a great deal, sometimes broader, sometimes narrower. It was, in fact, a mass or pile of red-hot stones, resembling a pile of coals on fire, borne along by the liquid lava stream underneath. As it moved slowly along, large red boulders would roll clown the sides, breaking into a thousand small stones, crushing and burning the trees which lay in the track. It is impossible to give a true conception of the immense force and power of this lava stream, bearing along as it does an almost inconceivable mass. It reminds us most vividly of the breaking up of the ice in a large river, only the imagination must stretch the comparison and suppose the ice piled up twenty-five feet, and thus borne along by the current beneath, the whole width of the river moving at the same time, crashing and breaking and piling up cones and irregular masses on top. But even this comparison is far below the reality-to be conceived it must be seen.

" We visited the lava stream four or five times, both in the day and night. In the day-time, however, it appeared robbed of its peculiar beauty. Owing to the intense heat it could not be approached safely within a hundred feet, yet some of our party anxious to outdo the rest, ventured to the stream itself, and with long sticks raked out small specimens of red-hot lava stones which they brought away as mementos. This stream is made up for the most part of the dross of the lava which as it becomes cooled crumbles into stones and rocks and is thus piled up to a height of twenty or twenty-five feet, and carried along by the more liquid lava below it. This dross lava is of a dark-reddish color and almost as heavy as iron, while the purer lava is black and more porous. The latter forms the best specimens.

"About three o‘ clock A.M. we started to visit the new stream which had been rushing down during the night, and was glowing with intense heat. It moved slowly over the plain near our camp. On reaching it, we would stand by a small tree 100 feet distant, and, as it advanced, retreat before it. In fifteen minutes the tree was reached, burned, and the spot where we stood covered by the irresistible stream. Once, while standing on a rock with several others, perhaps 200 feet from the stream, a loud ringing noise was heard as if the rock had been struck by an immense sledge-hammer. We started, not knowing but the goddess Pele was under and after us, but soon found our alarm groundless, the noise having probably been caused by the liquid lava running under ground and suddenly filling up a cave beneath us. A little while after a singular scene presented itself-the appearance of a man sitting on a rock and riding along on the top of the fiery lava stream. So deceptive was this illusion that several of the party when it was first observed, looked around to see if one of their number had not by accident got into the stream. The life-like image moved slowly along, till suddenly his head tumbled off, and the whole image soon disappeared.”