AGENDA

1. Call to Order

2. Review of Meeting Minutes for September 13, 2017 and November 8, 2017

3. Public Comments

4. Announcements

5. Review selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Bobby Camara)

6. Review place names on the island of Moloka‘i

7. 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 ten calendar days prior to the meeting so that arrangements can be made.
MINUTES DRAFT
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI‘I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DATE: September 13, 2017
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
PLACE: Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
       Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
       235 S. Beretania Street
       Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 3: Public Comments.

[10:00 am – 11:00 am. In the absence of a quorum, the members, advisors, and guests present discussed public comments.]

a) Mr. Buto reviewed an email thread received from Jennifer Runyon (USGS) regarding place name decisions that the HBGN had made at its last meeting:

Kiowea Beach Park. Ms. Runyon asked for confirmation that HBGN has authority to correct the spelling of the name of this park. All online references show the uncorrected spelling.

Kualapuu Census Designated Place. U.S. Census Bureau needs to sign off on a spelling correction.

Kualapuu Elementary School. This is now a charter school, Kualapuʻu Public Conversion Charter School. The HBGN should review this and other school name changes.

Molokai General Hospital. Ms. Runyon asked for confirmation that the hospital management will be using the ‘okina.

b) Mr. Buto brought attention to a project by Mr. Tom Patterson of the National Park Service to update to a map of Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail. Mr. Patterson submitted a list of place names that, for the most part has already been reviewed by HBGN and spelling corrections made. However, the GNIS does not reflect the changes yet. There are a couple of names for which Mr. Patterson has proposed corrections and a handful for which the HBGN may not have jurisdiction. Mr. Runyon will add the rest with HBGN-suggested spelling corrections to the GNIS.

Mr. Camara believes that the location of Wainānāliʻi Pond on some maps is incorrect. This may be an agenda item for a future meeting, if there is some evidence to support the re-location.
c) Mr. Camara asked the HBGN to consider a list of several dozen place names on the island of Hawai‘i. There are a number of inconsistencies that should be corrected – some names should be concatenated; some similar names are concatenated while others are not; some associated names have the correct spelling, others do not.

d) Mr. Camara provided some information about some place names on the island of Hawai‘i that he believes are not place names, but are the names of triangulation stations in the Kaluaapele area. Mr. Camara referred to Registered Map No. 1275 and the spots on the map labeled Alelekolea, Holoholokolea, Kaniakolea – the map symbols for these points indicate they are survey reference points. Conversely, Akanikolea is a place name found in chants, but does not appear on the map – this was a legendary broad flat place, where Kamapua’a taunted Pele.

e) Mr. Camara provided some biographical material for Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole. He was originally from the island of Hawai‘i and provided an early description of the area of Akanikolea where the “-kolea” trig stations are located. He was a contemporary of J. Ulumahiapua Pea, the local guide for Emerson and Dodge, the Hawaiian Government Surveyors of that area in the late 1880’s.

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

[Mr. Leo Asuncion from the Office of Planning arrived at the meeting. Prior to Mr. Asuncion’s arrival at 11:00 am, there were not enough members present to constitute a quorum.]

Mr. Marzan called the meeting to order at 11:00 am.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum)
Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources)
Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)
Leo Asuncion (Office of Planning) – arrived at 11:00 am

ABSENT: Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai‘i)
Kalani Akana (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)
Kamana‘o Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)

STAFF: Arthur Buto (Office of Planning)

ADVISORS: Melia Lane-Kamahele (National Park Service)

GUESTS: Bobby Camara

AGENDA ITEM 2: Review of Meeting Minutes for August 9, 2017
Motion: Ms. McEldowney moved to approve the minutes of the August 9, 2017 meeting, and Mr. Cummins seconded the motion.

The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of August 9, 2017.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Announcements

See discussion above prior to the commencement of the meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Announcements

None.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Discuss procedures for reviewing place names within National Park Service boundaries.

The Administration at the Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park disagreed with a recent decision by the HBGN to concatenate a Pu‘u‘ō‘ō place name within the park boundaries. The question was then raised, “should HBGN adopt a more formal process to solicit input and feedback from the National Park Service (NPS) in the place name review process?”

Currently from NPS only Melia Lane-Kamahele is included on the mailing list for the meeting notices and agenda, but she is not always able to attend the meetings. Ms. Lane-Kamahele suggested adding park superintendents to the mailing list as well, so that they will be aware of the upcoming agenda items; she offered to provide their addresses. Mr. Buto noted that the agenda and even the lists of place names to be reviewed will most likely not identify whether sites are located within or outside of NPS boundaries. However, NPS staff may be familiar enough with the place names to be able to identify them from the listings. Additionally, a concern was expressed that lack of resources and capacity at NPS may affect their ability to review place names in a timely manner.

Mr. Buto will draft a written procedure to address the communication and consultation issue with NPS that the HBGN can review at its next meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Review of selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Bobby Camara).

Because of the late start of the meeting, the HBGN did not review these place names.

AGENDA ITEM 7: Review of Selected Place Names on the Island of Moloka‘i.

Because of the late start of the meeting, the HBGN did not review these place names.

AGENDA ITEM 8: Adjourn
Mr. Marzan adjourned the meeting at 12:06 pm.

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, October 11, 2017, at 10:00 a.m., at the Office of Planning Conference Room.
AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Marzan called the meeting to order at 10:04 am.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum)
            Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources)
            Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)
            Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai‘i)
            Brad Kaʻaleleo Wong (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)

ABSENT: Kamanaʻo Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)
         Leo Asuncion (Office of Planning)

ADVISORS: Renee Louis
           Naomi Losch
           Arthur Buto (Office of Planning)
           Melia Lane-Kamahele (National Park Service) arrived at 10:24am

GUESTS: None

AGENDA ITEM 2: Review of Meeting Minutes for October 11, 2017

Some errors were pointed out – the roll call should reflect that Ms. Louis was present at the meeting; Keola Awong’s name should be corrected (it appears at various times as “Keola” and “Kaleo.”

Motion: Ms. McEldowney moved to approve the minutes with the corrections noted. Ms. Silva seconded the motion.

The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of October 11, 2017 as corrected.
AGENDA ITEM 3: Public Comments

None.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Announcements

Mr. Marzan welcomed Mr. Wong as the OHA designee on the Board.

Mr. Wong’s work at OHA focuses primarily on Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM). He is also involved in marine conservation issues around Hawai‘i. Place names within PMNM do fall within the kuleana of HBGN. Mr. Wong related that PMNM was purposely not congressionally designated as a Wilderness area, because of the many restrictions that sets up. However, there is an understanding that the issue will be raised again at some future time. In the meantime, US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is managing it as such. If it is designated as Wilderness, it would also be subject to the US Board on Geographic Names’ (BGN’s) Domestic Geographic Names policy, under which the BGN is directed to not approve new names for any unnamed features “unless an overriding need can be demonstrated.” Ms. Louis noted that some localities choose to ignore the BGN’s policy, especially where there are existing place names in local use.

Ms. Louis provided some historical background (ca. 1970’s) about the HBGN and about the BGN’s decision to correctly display the spellings of Hawaiian features on its topographic maps. NPS first raised the issue in Hawai‘i of putting the kahakō in the name of Haleakalā National Park and other features at the park – by then technology had removed the barrier to correctly displaying diacriticals on maps. The BGN or NPS sent the request to Craig Tasaka (GIS Program Manager at the time), who convened the HBGN, which then decided to go through all of the topographic maps for Hawai‘i – Ms. Louis was one of those who volunteered to highlight the names on the maps, transfer them onto spreadsheets, take the spreadsheets to the local communities for input/feedback or research the names herself, and update the spreadsheets before bringing them back to the HBGN. The HBGN then went through the spreadsheets and did its own research, in some cases making adjustments. The reviewed spreadsheets were sent to the BGN which added the names to its Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) database, making them “official” (i.e., any federally funded effort utilizing place names is required to use the spellings adopted in the GNIS).

HBGN’s composition has changed over time and includes more people who know the language and the stories of the places, and the online technology tools have developed facilitating research. BGN has its policies and procedures; HBGN has its own procedures (much easier). OP is the conduit to the BGN and USGS.
AGENDA ITEM 5:  Decision making on draft procedures for reviewing place names within National Park Service boundaries.

Ms. Lane-Kamahele stated that in her most recent conversations with superintendents of the 12 units of national parks, they were okay with the revised process (changing from 30 day to 60 day notice with a heads up about possible names to be reviewed).

Mr. Buto noted that revisions have been made to the draft to 60 days. Links to interactive maps were also sent out with the meeting materials that show the locations of the place names that might be reviewed and the boundaries of the national parks and other boundaries (state parks, forest reserves, etc.) as well.

**Motion:** Ms. Silva moved to adopt the revised procedures for reviewing place names with National Park Service boundaries. Ms. McEldowney seconded the motion.

*The members present voted unanimously to approve the revised procedures for reviewing place names within National Park Service boundaries.*

AGENDA ITEM 6:  Review of selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Bobby Camara).

*[HBGN called Mr. Bobby Camara, who submitted a list of names that he asked the Board to review. Most of these place names will appear on a map that Frank Trusdell is preparing for publication.]*

Status Key: 1=Not Hawaiian; 2=Not Reviewed; 3=More Research Needed; 4=HBGN Corrected; 5=Already Correct in GNIS; 6=Name Change
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<td>Kamā‘oa- Pu‘u‘eo</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Pre-09/22/2011; original HBGN spreadsheet cites Kumukahi; PNH: Pu‘u‘eo. Pali, Kīlauea and Puna qds.; elevated place in Hilo qd., where Kalaniʻōpuʻu built the heiau of Kanoa (RC 108); land sections, Honomū and Ka Lae qds., Hawai‘i. See Kaʻeo, Pu‘ukaʻeo. Bobby Camara: should be Kamā‘oa Pu‘u‘eo; HBGN: after extensive discussions, the board concluded that these are two separate land divisions that were obtained by the State where the internal survey boundary between them was never identified, thus the separation between the two names by a hyphen; sources consulted include RM 2197, Grant 5041, plat map 105 (1914), RM 1677, RM 1807, see also FID 1853011, 11-8-17.</td>
<td>Kalae</td>
<td>Checked; GNIS has Kamaoa Puueo</td>
<td>Pre-09/22/2011; original HBGN spreadsheet cites Kumukahi; PNH: Pu‘u‘eo. Pali, Kīlauea and Puna qds.; elevated place in Hilo qd., where Kalaniʻōpuʻu built the heiau of Kanoa (RC 108); land sections, Honomū and Ka Lae qds., Hawai‘i. See Kaʻeo, Pu‘ukaʻeo. BOARD SHOULD REVIEW</td>
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<td>HBGN</td>
<td>HBGN: see also FID 1891043; after extensive discussions, the board concluded that these are two separate land divisions that were obtained by the State where the internal survey boundary between them was never identified, thus the separation between the two names by a hyphen; sources consulted include RM 2197, Grant 5041, plat map 105 (1914), RM 1677, RM 1807, 11-8-17.</td>
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<td>Kiolakaʻa-Keaʻā Homesteads</td>
<td>PNH: each word listed separately; Pre-09/22/2011; PNH: Kiolakaʻa. Land sections and homesteads, Honuʻapo and Ka Lae qds., Hawaiʻi. Lit., throw roll. (There was a bowling course here. The hero Kamiki and his brother Makaʻiole were having a wit-matching contest [hoʻopapa]. Makaʻiole threw a paua taro to his sister, because pa- in the taro name would reveal to her that she was needed to come and help him hoʻopapa.); HBGN: corrected Kiolakaʻa, 11-8-17.</td>
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<td>361293</td>
<td>Kipuka Kekake</td>
<td>PNH: added diacriticals to Kipuka, Pre-09/22/2011; unambiguous; per PNH; 11-8-17; Bobby Camara: should be Kipukakēkake</td>
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AGENDA ITEM 7: **Review of Selected Place Names on the Island of Moloka‘i.**

The HBGN did not review these place names.

AGENDA ITEM 8: **Adjourn**

Mr. Marzan adjourned the meeting at 11:55am.

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, January 10, 2018, at 10:00 a.m., at the Office of Planning Conference Room (no December meeting).
Aloha Arthur,

I would defer this to Noenoe as the representative for the UH system. Mahalo for the information.

Marques Hanalei Marzan
Cultural Advisor

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum
1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96817-2704
Office: (808) 847-8220
BishopMuseum.org

Aloha Noenoe...

I received a call from Daryn Arai, Deputy Planning Director at the County of Hawai‘i. Apparently the mayor will be getting more involved in the TMT efforts (not sure what aspects) and the county wants to know the correct spelling for “Mauna Kea.” Daryn contacted UH’s Institute for Astronomy and the Center for Hawaiian Studies and was told that the correct spelling is “Maunakea,” and they may have even cited the ‘Ahahui guidelines and/or the HBGN’s earlier decision to concatenate in accordance with those guidelines. However, when Daryn checked the HBGN website, he saw that the Board had reversed its decision and corrected the spelling to “Mauna Kea.” I directed him to the minutes from the HBGN meeting on 1/16/2014 at which the reversal decision was made; there’s good documentation in the minutes of the discussion behind the reversal.

For this particular decision, I think that the Board should probably reach out to the Institute for Astronomy and the Center for Hawaiian Studies to make them aware of the spelling change and lessen the confusion. Is that something that you and/or Marques can do? Let me know what you think. Mahalo,

Arthur Buto
GIS Program Manager
Hawaii Statewide GIS Program
State of Hawaii, Office of Planning
235 S. Beretania St., 6th Floor
Hi Arthur,

I really think this needs to be dealt with forthwith…


Thanks,

Bobby
Community Voice

Maunakea And Maunaloa Deserve Our Respect

A conversation about the proper spelling of the revered mountains consistent with the Hawaiian language, pronunciation and culture.

By Puakea Nogelmeier  /  Steven Businger  /  November 22, 2017

Steven Businger: How many people reading this short article are surprised to find out that the spelling for Mauna Kea should likely be Maunakea, and for Mauna Loa, we’d be more consistent to spell it Maunaloa. Are you surprised?

Frankly, I was surprised when I learned this from Puakea Nogelmeier, the founding director of the Institute of Hawaiian Language Research and Translation. To be honest I am not the best speller and computers have both helped and hindered my middling proficiency with their autocorrect
feature.

Case in point, when I type Maunakea, my computer flags the name as misspelled and when I google Maunaloa, it comes back Mauna Loa. So I challenged Puakea and told him about the widespread use of these two-word spellings in the scientific literature as well as the general digital world. He easily set me straight, or at least provided a longer perspective than the recent computer age.

A photographer works near the Keck Observatory on the summit of Mauna Kea ... er, Maunakea.

The point of this piece is to allow a broader audience to share this longer perspective and to raise awareness that the names of these revered mountains deserve to be referenced thoughtfully, consistent with the Hawaiian Language, Hawaiian pronunciation and the Hawaiian culture.

Puakea Nogelmeier: In an article that Steven and I co-authored with several others, I edited the spellings of the Hawaiian words, and Steven questioned my request to combine both Maunakea and Maunaloa as one-word names, citing a long list of modern sources. I explained that there
are other resources, including the recommendations of the 1978 language convention of the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i (recapped in Guidelines for Hawaiian Geographic Names).

That landmark convention of teachers and speakers had generated the consistent spelling rules that have been widely used by the Hawaiian language community in classrooms, publications and communications for almost 40 years. I showed him that those recommendations were based upon a century and a half of published Hawaiian-language material.

Now that much of the historical corpus of published Hawaiian language is on line, it is relatively easy to track historical usage. The online database developed by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, www.papakilodatabase.com allows one to search through 75,000 pages of newspaper published in Hawaiian, where the spelling Maunakea generates 5,719 hits, while the two-word form, Mauna Kea generates 1,071. Both spellings have been in use throughout the history of Hawaiian literacy, but Maunakea is over five times more common in writings by speakers of the language.

Both spellings have been in use throughout the history of Hawaiian literacy, but Maunakea is over five times more common in writings by speakers of the language.
The ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i did not have access to all of today’s resources when the guides were established, but the collective experience of the teachers and speakers who worked to generate those guides proves to be historically founded. The 1978 recommendations included twelve sets of guides about modern use of the ‘okina and kahakō, word division, capitalization and spelling norms. Several of the guides addressed proper nouns and names, calling for a single initial capital, even if proper names were in a name (Waikāne, not WaiKāne), and for the single-word spelling of any name, thus Maunakea and Maunaloa.

The 1978 recommendations of the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i did not gain traction in all segments of our community, but have been widely used in college and high-school classes, immersion schools, Hawaiian publications, and throughout the broader Hawaiian language community (not to say there is no disagreement, but...).

Businger and Nogelmeier: Decades of media explosion have empowered other segments of the community far more than the small Hawaiian-speaking circle, so inconsistent spelling of Hawaiian words is widespread, and the broader community is not certain where to turn for credible answers.

While individual schools and language circles guide and affirm themselves, little is available to the general public. The ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i, which has held a low profile for over decade, is now attracting a new and highly-motivated membership that may well provide new resources for the Hawaiian-language community and the general populace as well. The expanding interest in “proper” use of Hawaiian language calls for ready access to such resources (e.g., Hawaiian digital library and dictionary site).

I mua kākou (Onward we go).
Community Voices aims to encourage broad discussion on many topics of community interest. It’s kind of a cross between Letters to the Editor and op-eds. This is your space to talk about important issues or interesting people who are making a difference in our world. Columns generally run about 800 words (yes, they can be shorter or longer) and we need a photo of the author and a bio. We welcome video commentary and other multimedia formats. Send to news@civilbeat.com.

About the Authors

Puakea Nogelmeier

Puakea Nogelmeier is a professor of Hawaiian language at the University of Hawaii Manoa, where he has taught for over 30 years. He is founder and executive director of Awaiaulu, a nonprofit translation training entity and is also the director of UH's Institute of Hawaiian Language Research and Translation

Use the RSS feed to subscribe to Puakea Nogelmeier's posts today

Steven Businger

Steven Businger is professor and chair of the Department of Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Hawaii Manoa. For the past 30 years he has been active in researching the evolution and structure of destructive atmospheric storms, resulting in fundamental contributions to our understanding of cyclogenesis in cold air streams and in the subtropics.

Use the RSS feed to subscribe to Steven Businger's posts today
Aloha e Ka Hawai‘i Board of Geographic Names,

Mahalo for your 2014 Guidelines for Hawaiian Geographic Names. I have noticed some inconsistencies with the spelling guideline for a few of the names beginning with the word "mauna", as follows: Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, Mauna Ulu. All other "mauna" spellings following your guideline and are spelled as one spelling. I am recommending that Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Mauna Ulu be spelled as one word. Please see my enclosures in support of my recommendation.

Mahalo nui i kā ‘oukou hana ho‘omanawanui a na‘auao no ka mālama pono ‘ana i ka pela ‘ana i nā inoa ‘āina o Hawai‘i nei. Inā he nīnau, e ‘ōlu‘olu e ho‘ohui mai me a‘u.

Dr. Larry Kimura
Ka Haka ‘Ula O Ke‘elikolani College of Hawaiian Language
Kelepona: 808-932-7236
Leka Uila: larrykim@hawaii.edu
To: Hawai‘i Board of Geographic Names  
Office of Planning  
State of Hawai‘i  
P. O. Box 2359  
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96804-2359

From: Dr. Larry Kimura  
Ka Haka ‘Ula O Ke‘elikolani College of Hawaiian Language  
University of Hawai‘i at Hilo  
Hilo, Hawai‘i 96720

Maunakea As One Spelling  
as submitted to Ka Wai Ola by L. Kimura  
published in Ka Wai Ola Nov. 2008, Vol. 25, No. 11

Hawaiian names, both personal and place names, are usually made up of several root words combined together to represent the person or place. Hawaiian tradition is to write these roots words together as a single word, e.g., Kamehameha not Ka Mehameha, Kalākaua not Ka Lā Kaua, Waikīkī not Wai Kīkī, Keauhou not Ke Au Hou. The Hawaiian tradition is different from the English one, as in English the parts of a place name are sometimes written separately, e.g., Mount Vernon, New York, Red River Valley. It is also common in English to write "native" names as separate words "Sitting Bull", "Crazy Horse", "Red Cloud".

The Hawaiian tradition is based in the Hawaiian grammar of the oral language that marks separate words differently from names. In the case of two mountains on Hawai‘i islands where scientists from outside Hawai‘i have come to predominate, e.g., Maunakea and Maunaloa, American English spelling traditions have been imposed on earlier Hawaiian spelling traditions. The earlier Hawaiian spelling traditions can be seen in places with the same name where American scientists have not had as much of an influence, e.g., Maunaloa on Moloka‘i and Maunakea Street in Honolulu and the Maunakea family name. Older Hawaiian language writings and publications also include examples of Maunakea and Maunaloa written as one word when referring to the mountains on Hawai‘i island.
To: Hawai‘i Board of Geographic Names  
Office of Planning  
State of Hawai‘i  
P. O. Box 2359  
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96804-2359  

From: Dr. Larry Kimura  
Ka Haka ‘Ula O Ke‘elikōlani College of Hawaiian Language  
University of Hawai‘i at Hilo  
Hilo, Hawai‘i 96720  

The spelling of the name Maunakea / Mauna Kea searched by Dr. Larry Kimura in Hawaiian Language newspapers through nupepa.org, referring to all of its usages such as a geographic name referring to the mountain, the steamship, the street name, and family name. The following is the count.  

399 "Maunakea" one word spelling in Hawaiian newspaper publishing.  

66 "Mauna Kea" as two word spelling in Hawaiian newspaper publishing.
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Board Last Reviewed Date: November 8, 2017
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Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected; 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change
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Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected; 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change
RE: Makaokū

Listed as "Mokaoku" in GNIS. I believe it should be Makaokū as below.

Bobby Camara
(808) 967-7787

in: Parker Dictionary (diacritics not used)

Makaoku (mă'kă-oku'):
eye of Ku, a deity. Land section, Hilo, Hawaii.

in: P/E

kū
11. (Cap.) n. Ancient Hawaiian god of war. Prayers connected with this major god include Kū-koli'i, Kū-lawa, Kū-lewalewa, Kū-papa'a, Kū-wā, Kū-wī. Cf. waipā. (For. 6:21.) (PEP Tuu.)

as listed in GNIS 062917

ID: 362389
Name: Mokaoku
Class: Populated Place
Entry Date: 06-Feb-1981
*Elevation: 13/4
Craig

1) some of the names have been clarified (e.g., Kalanaokuaiki should be Kulanaokuaiki).

Many places within the park that have names are not so identified on these maps. Currently, the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names is reviewing only existing names that appear on the quadrangle maps. I'm sure the Board would be willing to review names that are in the GNIS but not on the quads, but I don't know how these names are then added to the quads (I think some of it is cartographer's discretion, but Vicki may have a better answer for this part of the answer). As far as names that neither appear on the quads nor the GNIS, someone would have to go through the process of applying to the Board on Geographic Names to add such names to the GNIS database.

Did the naming folks check with Big Island National Park personnel?

Melia Lane-Kamahele with the Honolulu NPS Office has been our liaison with the National Park Service. I believe she has been in touch with the Big Island NPS on name issues.

2) we are curious about why certain names were run together, like Kipukakeanabihopa or Kanenuiohamo? Does that indicate some sort of standard that place names have to be one word? Other place names like Mauna Ulu are still two words.

A subcommittee of the Board was formed to attempt to establish naming convention standards. The following are excerpts from their meeting. To accomodate the use of diacriticals in this excerpt, it is in a Hawaiian font that probably won't come through on the e-mail.

All agreed to keep "Placenames" as the starting point of the work to be done.
After restating the task requested by the USGS (correcting the orthography of those names currently on USGS quads of Hawai‘i), the sub-committee decided to clearly define the tasks at hand. The rest of the meeting focused on putting forth a "standard" by which Hawaiian place name orthographic corrections could be rationalized(?).

1. Should place names be compressed into one word?

The 1978 recommendations of the yAhhui yÖlelo Hawai‘i p3 #11,12 provide conflicting information on this issue.

All agree to compound words into one word with few exceptions, Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea. Others discussed include Kalae, Kalihi Uka, and Ko‘olau Poko.

2. Should place names with proper names in the middle be separated and capitalized?

All agreed to adopt the 1978 recommendations of the yAhhui yÖlelo Hawai‘i p3 #8 with few exceptions taken on a case-by-case basis.

3. Should the generic geographic component of a place name describing a landform like pu‘u or kipuka be capitalized and separated?

After being reminded about the USGS email from Vicki Lucas regarding USBGN position on Generic/Specific names the members decided to continue compounding names with few exceptions that have explanations. ???? (I'm not sure where this one stands as the meeting adjourned quickly at this point.)

Subject: Re: Fwd: Re: I got a DRG
Author: "Vicki Lukas" <vlukas@usgs.gov>
Date: 11/22/99 8:46 AM

Hi Craig,

Well here are the first questions about how the names were decided upon.
Could you give Jim K. and I some background with regard to his questions (attached)?

Thanks much,
vicki

Aloha vicki,
The problem with replying to my email should be fixed now. Fun with Lotus Notes, your future email program!
The problem with the islands being split into two UTM zones is for all products - DRGs, DOQQs, and DEMs. Actually the Maui 10m DEMs may have been in only one zone, but the Hawai`i island DEMs were definitely in two UTM zones.

I received the four new DRGs late yesterday. Looks pretty good, although we have several questions:

1) some of the names have been clarified (e.g., Kalanaokuakiki should be Kulanaokuakiki). Many places within the park that have names are not so identified on these maps. Did the naming folks check with Big Island National Park personnel?

2) we are curious about why certain names were run together, like Kipukakeanabihopa or Kanenuiohamo? Does that indicate some sort of standard that place names have to be one word? Other place names like Mauna Ulu are still two words. I realize that we shouldn't expect these to be perfect the first time around. What should be the procedure for us to communicate desired changes and/or errors to NMD?

Thanks again, this really feels like substantial progress!

jim

Hi Jim,

Hopefully you'll receive the data soon - let me know if not. In the meantime I have posted the Makaopuhi Crater DRG on anonymous FTP on pokey.wr.usgs.gov in the /pub/vlukas/makaopuhi_crater directory.

I will see what we can do about the projection issue. Was this a problem in the original set of CDs? I ask because I know in one of the datasets they didn't split the islands onto two zones - but I can't remember if it was DRGs, DEMs or what.

vicki

aloha Vicki,
I would be happy to post any others you want to see, but I haven't received any yet! I've been meaning to ask you about projections for DOQQs and DRGs. As you know, the Big Island and Maui are in an unfortunate position spanning two UTM zones. The DOQQs and DRGs are precisely projected according to what UTM zone they fall in. BUT that means that 2 of the nearly 80 or 90 Big Island and 2 of the Maui quads are projected differently from the rest and cannot be conveniently joined unless reprojected. For digital projects, it would make more sense to offer quads in one projection per island. Any chance this could be made policy for Hawai`i?

jim
Hi Jim,

Yesterday I asked if you could post one of the DRGs you will soon receive so I could download it. This morning I received the Makaopuhi Crater DRG from the production group, so no need to do that.

Thanks,
vicki
10 September 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jim Martin, Superintendent
FROM: Bobby Camara
THROUGH: Laura Schuster
RE: HAVO Hawaiian Advisory Group Meeting and Fieldtrip, 9 Sept 98

Community members: Keolalani Hanoa, Pele Hanoa, John Kaiewe Jr, Charles Langlas,
                      Abigail Api Oliveira, Clara Osorio, Ku'ulei Pavao,
                      Victoria and Bernard Whitworth, Emma Kauhi, Lani (from QLT)

Participants from HAVO: Keola Awong, Bobby Camara, Faelyn Jardine, Laura Schuster

Purposes: 1. To determine a name for the new campground on the Hilina Pali Road.
          2. To visit the "Keller Well" and decide whether or not the USGS well cleaning project is acceptable.

The group, joined by Superintendent Martin, first visited the site of the new campground. The access road, turnaround, and pit for a vault toilet had been worked on. After an orientation to the site, there was a discussion of the significance of place names, as well as geography of the area. The consensus of the group was that the name for the campground should be a traditional one, and that length or difficulty (or ease) of pronunciation should not be a factor.

We left the site, and lunched at the interpretive shed at the end of the Chain of Craters Road.

We briefly stopped at the palm trees within Panau, but did not get out of the car. The discussion was diverted to the topic of ohia vs koa that would be used for timber framing of hale pili. The only comment that I heard was that the area did not look safe.

The Keller Well, on the floor of the caldera, was visited after lunch. We discussed the project, the Project Review, and examined maps showing the visibility of the drill rig.

The group consensus was to allow the project, based on the following:
• that the project will last a week or so, (this was not an issue)
• that all mud and water used to reopen the well will be contained and transported off site,
• that there will be clear boundaries to prevent vehicle tracks from marring the surrounding area,
• that the threatened plant Silene sp. will be protected,
• that the presence of a 30 foot tall drill rig for a week was acceptable, even though it would be visible from a few places along Crater Rim Drive,
• and that the reopening of the well to allow the installation of scientific instruments for monitoring of Kilauea is for the public good.
The group then adjourned to the KVC Conference Room for a discussion of the name for the new campground. Four names were presented to the group for consideration. The names were either from USGS maps or 1870’s Boundary Commission Testimony:

- **Puu Ohale** is a prominent large tumulus north of the campground, and is a USGS trig station
- **Kalanaokuaiki** is the name of the pali immediately south of the campground as shown on USGS topo maps
- **Kulanaokuaiki** and **Kulonokuaiki** are names of the pali taken from Boundary Commission testimony

The discussion centered on the meanings of the names, as well as the appropriateness of the various meanings to the place in question. “Puu Ohale” was discarded immediately because the group felt that it was too far away and not visible enough. The other three names, which are all variations of the same, were discussed at great length. Dictionaries and maps were consulted, and members of the group shared their thoughts and opinions. Possible reasons for the three variations in the “K” name were pointed out:

- The secretary for the Boundary Commission wrote down in longhand what s/he heard, and not necessarily what the speaker said. The two applicable testimonies in Park file were written in different hands.
- Over the years, the duplication of hand-drawn, and hand-lettered maps, often results in transcription errors.
- The meanings of the three variations are similar, and the words may be similar sounding.

![Kalana.o.kua.iki](kalana-o-kua.iki)
kalana = a land division smaller than a moku;  o = of;  kua.iki = little back or spine

![Kulana.o.kua.iki](kulana-o-kua.iki)
kulana= to tilt, rock, reel, sway, toss and pitch; wobbly, shaky, unsteady

![Külono.kua.iki](külono-kua.iki)
külono = sheer, precipitous

The group felt that of three names / variations, “**Kulanaokuaiki**” is the most appropriate. To the collective mind, the name refers to the shaking of the “little back” (cliff face), during an earthquake. That region of the Park is seismically very active, with many earthquakes occurring along the fault line (pali).

Thus, the group agreed by unanimous vote that the name of the new campground shall be **Kulanaokuaiki**.

Discussion then arose regarding the name “Thurston Lava Tube”. We talked about the name Nāhuku, and about how there is no written reference to that name, other than its appearance in “Place Names of Hawai‘i”. The group felt that the cave deserved an appropriate Hawaiian name nevertheless. “Kaluaiki” (little pit or crater) is the name for the crater that contains the entrance to TLT.

The group agreed unanimously that the name Kaluaiki be given to TLT, and further, that the name should be written “Kaluaiki Lava Tube (Thurston Lava Tube)” on Park maps.
The group adjourned around 3:00 pm, Keola drove the group down to Keaau.

It was a great day.
BOUNDARIES OF KEA'HOU    21 January 1875

Commencing at a pile of stones on the sea-shore at a place called Oki-oki-ahu, at the East corner of this land and running thence along the land of Apua,

Magnetic bearings North 11d 15m  West 19392 feet
to an ohia tree marked by two notches, and standing on the brow of the Poliokeawe Pali, at the lower end of a point of ohia just East of the Keauhou Road;

North 20d 40m  West 13250 feet
to an ohia marked + at Ohiakuapuu, a large water cave

North 11d 03m  East 8200 feet
To ohia tree marked ++ at Kalo, the junction of the Puna and Keauhou roads. Thence along the land of Kahaualea

North 35d 15m  West 16100 feet
To Kaluauke crater on the volcano and Puna road

North 6d 40m  West 3600 feet
To Pohakuloa Koa grove on the Hilo and Volcano road. Thence along Olaa;

North 38d 20m  West 37400 feet
To the top of large hill known as Kulani. Thence along land of Waiakea;

North 59d 45m  West 17400 feet
To above and opposite a small hill in the edge of the woods called Kipuu

North 33d 00m  West 17800 feet
Along Waiakea in accordance with Websters survey

South 45d 00m  West 31100 feet
Along Humuula to a double hill on the mountain called Puuulaula, which presents somewhat this appearance from the volcano,

SKETCH OF HORIZON OF MAUNA LOA W/ HAND POINTING TO PUUULAULA
Thence down along the land of Kapapala

South 57d 00m  East 17200 feet
To an island in the Aa flow. Thence down this large flow, which is the well defined boundary between this land and Kapapala;

**South 53d 35m East 46000 feet**
To a pile of stones by the side of the Volcano and Kau road 1556 feet South-West of a pile of stones on the top of the Wekahuna bluff;

**South 55d 00m East 5140 feet**;
To Halemaumau lake in the crater, This is the old South Lake;

**South 75d 30m East 6670 feet**;
To a pile of stones a little South of Keanakaakoi Crater;

**South 8d 50m East 7300 feet**;
To pile of stones on ahua at Kamokukolau;

**South 24d 30m East 11150 feet**
To a pile of stones on Kulanaokuaike pali, and on the edge of the Puna and Kau road;

**South 16d 40m East 30220 feet**;
To pile of stones on the sea shore at place called Makoloa, and old Heiau. This place is 6111 feet East of the top of Kapukapu hill. Thence along the sea-shore to point of commencement.

Containing an area of 50740 Acres.
RALyman
Commissioner of Boundaries 3d JC
THE AHUPUAA OF KEAUHOU, DISTRICT OF KAU

1873

24 OCTOBER

TESTIMONY

Kenoi K. Sworn

I was born at Kapapala, Ka`u at the time of Kiholomua and lived on said land or adjoining lands until about Eleven years since. Am a kamaaina of Keauhou and know its boundaries; my father, Kaheana (now dead) told them to me when we used to go after uwau and geese.

Kapapala bounds Keauhou on the South side
Commencing at the seashore at a heiau called Makoloa, thence, the boundary between these two lands runs mauka to Lapo (Kuhalu is a small pali on Kapapala near the boundary). Lapo is the lower pali of the two.

Thence to Hale o Lono, a hill above the pali.
Thence to Pohakuloa, to an ohia tree on the pahoehoe;

Thence to Kulanaokuaiki(e?), a pali kahuamanu where Kaina’s man jumped off.
Thence to Aiaawa, ohia trees and awaawa.
Thence to Kaaiwaa or Ahuahoiwale, a puu and ahu.
Thence to Kamokukolau, an ohia grove.
Thence the boundary runs to the South side of the crater, Keanakakoi.
Thence to Wekahuna, crossing the crater of Kilauea a little to the South west of the 'highest part of the bluff (highest bank of the crater).
Thence to Kilomoku, a small grove of koa and ohia; The large grove to the southwest being on Kapapala.
Thence to Ohinale, a long grove of trees in aa.
Thence to Keakaualoa, passing up the center of the aa flow.

Thence along the Hilo side of the aa to Puukulua, two small hills the boundary passing between the two a little Kau and Hilo of Puu Uulaula (as I came along over the road today and was looking at the mountain, I saw I had made a mistake in saying Puu Uulaula was the boundary.)

From Puu Kulua (I do not know what land cuts it off, Waimea perhaps) the boundary runs Kau and Hilo to Kaamamauloa an aa flow on the Hilo side of the mountain.

Cannot say where it is exactly as it is a long time since I have been there. There the boundary turns makai towards Kilauea to the southwest side of Kipuu, the hill mauka of Kulani.

Thence makai along Olaa to Kaloulukeapiha.
Thence to Kaloi an open spot in the woods.
Thence to Kaolapalapa, a pali at the road.
Thence along the road to Pohakuloa junction of the roads to Hilo and Keauhou.
Thence along the road along Keaau to Kaluake, a crater on the east side of the road on Kahaualea.
Thence along Kahaualea along the road to Kamamakalei, a large ohia on the Kau side of the road.
Thence makai along the road to Kilohana junction of Keauhou and Puna roads.
Thence along the land of Apua along the road to Ohiakuapuu, a cave.
Thence through the bush to Kuehu, a cave on the road from Kau to Panau.
Thence to Opuohau, a cave.
Thence to Pali o Keawe to a kukui tree on the side of the pali.
Thence to Keamoku, a small flow of aa on the pahoehoe; the aa on Apua boundary is on the southwest side of it.
Thence to Hinanuhi, a pali from which you can see the seashore.
Thence down the pali to Kealaakahewahewa, an ahu at the makai road to Puna and Kau.
Thence to Okiooki ahu, a pile of stones at the seashore, two piles of stones and a mawae.
The land of Keauhou is bounded on the makai side by the sea and has ancient fishing rights extending out to sea.

Kaniakahanau is the high pali above Lapo on the southwest side of Kapapala. I remember a cave called Kapukalua. It is above Kilomoku on the pahoehoe. Oiloli is a grove of trees in the aa. Ohiaale is the true boundary and is on the Hilo side of Oiloli (witness is rested 10 minutes to give him an opportunity to think it over). The true boundary between Kapapala and Keauhou is at Puu Ike, a small hill between Puu Ulaula and Puu Kulua on the eastern slope of Mauna Loa. Kaolapalapa is the pali above the volcano road on the makai side as you go towards the junction of the Keauhou and Hilo road. Kaloi is on Keauhou. There used to be a road from Keauhou to Kilauea, passing Kamokukolau and coming along Kupinae at the foot of Makaulii pali. I have never heard that that road is the boundary between Keauhou and Kahaualea.
The ahupuaa of Keauhou, District of Kau. October 27, 1873.

Keliilohi K. Sworn
I was born at Keauhou ili of Kapapala at the time of Okuu and lived there till eight years since. I now live in Hilo. Am a kamaaina of Keauhou and know its boundaries. My kupuna and parents, (Kaialii was my Father) told me the boundaries. Keauhou is bounded at shore on the Hilo side by the land of Apua. A large pile of stones called Okiokiaho is on the boundary at the seashore.
Thence mauka to Papapakiikii on Oioina on the makai pali; 
thence to Kokoaahu, a cave with waterholes.
Thence to Keamoku, an old kauhale.
Thence to Poli-o-Keawe, a kauhale and kukui tree on top of the pali,
Thence to Kapuulei, an old kauhale.

Thence to Opuohao, a cave,
thence to Kuehu, a kauhale, and cave with waterholes on Apua at the road from Kau to Puna,
thence to Ohia kuapu, a cave where the boundary strikes the road from Keauhou to Kilauea.
thence to Kalai, the junction of the Keauhou and Puna roads, the mauka corner of Apua.
Thence Keauhou, I have always been told is bounded by Kahaualea,
thence the boundary runs up the road to a large ohia tree and two mounds on each side of the road this place is called Namanuakalei.
Thence to Kilohana, a resting place, palipali, and ohia tree.
Thence to Mawaeholopa, a crack in the road where sticks are laid across to form a bridge.
Thence to Kaluaiki, a crater on the Hamakua side of the road. I have heard that this crater is on Kahaualea.
Thence to Pohakuloa which is a junction of the Hilo, Puna and Kau roads.
Thence along the land of Olaa towards Kulani hill to a place called Kalai. Two open spots in the woods about as large as the courthouse yard. The one toward Hamakua being the smallest covered with hapu and ferns.
Thence to Kaloulukea, a palm tree.
Thence to Kulani hill.
Thence to Namaunamaka, a place where we used to catch birds.
Thence along the land of Waiakea to Kiipu, a hill.
Thence to Kaamamauloa aa about as far as from here to Kalepolepo above the woods. This is as far as I know
the boundaries. I have heard that Waiakea bounds it on
the Hamakua side. There is a large mawae there that
runs mauka and makai.
Thence, the boundary runs up the mountain to Puumahoe
called Puuulaule and Puuike at the junction of Keauhou
and Kapapala. Kapapala bounds this land on the Kau
side.
The boundary at shore is at the Eastern base of a hill
called Kuhalu.
Thence to Lapo,
Thence to Kalakuono,
Thence to the Kau side of Haleolono,
Thence to Limahina,
Thence to Kapuuwai, a water cave,
**Thence to Kulonokuaikei, where Kaina’s man was killed by
jumping off of the pali.**
Thence to Aiaawa.
Thence to Kahaualoa, at the old road to Kilauea.
Thence to Wepiipaa, a pali on the Kau side of
Keanakaakoi. Kamokukolau is on Keauhou.
Thence to Kilauea, passing around the south end of the
crater Wekahuna.
Thence mauka towards the mountain to Puaulu aa, to
Kauhiulii, the aa belonging to Kapapala and aa to this
land.
Thence to Kahiolo, aa, thence to Mokuloa, a large aa
flow;
Thence to Kapuna, a grove of small koa in the aa.
Thence to Kahoaka, a grove of koa above Keawewai.
Thence to Puulaula between this and Puuiken.
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Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected; 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change; 7 = Other