



HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (HBGN)

Wednesday August 8, 2018

10:00 a.m.

Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

A G E N D A

1. Call to Order
2. Review of Meeting Minutes for June 13, 2018
3. Public Comments
4. Announcements
5. Establish regular meeting day and time
6. Discuss new feature naming process and activities, with respect to "Fissure 8"
7. Develop criteria for new decision category, "Alternate name"
8. Develop criteria for removing unnecessary descriptors/qualifiers (e.g., "Fishpond")
9. Review proposed new place names on the island of Hawai'i (Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail)
10. Review selected place names on the island of Hawai'i (Bobby Camara)
11. 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
HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DATE: June 13, 2018
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 1: Call to Order

Ms. McEldowney called the meeting to order at 10:05 am.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources)
Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)
Kaleo Manuel (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)
Brad Ka'aleleo Wong (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)

ABSENT: Leo Asuncion (Office of Planning)
Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum)
Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai'i)

ADVISORS: Arthur Buto (Office of Planning staff)
Renee Pualani Louis

GUESTS: Nahaku Kalei (Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, National Park Service)
joined the meeting by Skype for Business

AGENDA ITEM 2: Review of Meeting Minutes for April 11, 2018:

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

The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of April 11, 2018.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Public Comments

- Included in the meeting packet is the email response from Ms. Jenny Runyon (USGS) in response to HBGN's questions about what the US BGN wants to see when considering new feature names for approval – the HBGN application form is fine; using single central lat/long for area location is fine along with a narrative

description, maps, if available, evidence of local usage; for Mahele Book, the entire citation should be included in the documentation (e.g., Kapalilua). She suggested that the staff at Ala Kahakai (ALKA) coordinate their proposals with Michael Shelton, a National Park Service representative on the US BGN. Ms. Kalei (ALKA) will contact Ms. Melia Lane-Kamahele (NPS) to coordinate next steps on their proposals for new names.

- Also in the packet is Ms. Runyon's response to questions that Ms. Malie Beach-Smith asked about the USGS topographic map visualizations for several streams and waterways. In some cases only certain legs are identified and labeled, which can be confusing and ambiguous when there are several sources with different names, in other cases the lat/long seems to place them in the wrong location. Ms. Runyon reviewed the waterways that were cited and she has fixed, or is fixing them appropriately (the mis-location is likely due to the datum shift).
- Ms. McEldowney forwarded an email exchange with Ms. Lane-Kamahele about a proposal from Peter Mills at UH Hilo to change the name of Russian Fort Elizabeth to Pā'ula'ula. The name change for a man-made structure would not go through HBGN to review, but HBGN would recommend an update to the GNIS if the name was changed by the State of Hawai'i's Division of State Parks whose kuleana it is.

There is a general lack of awareness about the existence and purpose of the board. There is also no established process by which authoritative agencies notify HBGN when a place or feature name has been changed.

- The Office of Planning received a phone call from a member of the public requesting that the HBGN name Fissure 8. Mr. Buto informed the caller that the board reviews name proposals, but as a practice does not initiate a naming process. The board recommends that name proposals come from the local community and those with historical or cultural ties to the places. Furthermore, in its review the board will consider if the community was consulted, if the name is in common usage, if there are historical references to the name in nūpepa, mele, oli, or mo'olelo, as well as other written and map-based references.

Mr. Manuel has also seen some discussion on Facebook about finding an appropriate name for Fissure 8. He mentioned that there were concerns about the process and who has the authority to name this feature. If and when a name is proposed, the consensus of those present is that the board would reach out to the community. This is an opportunity for the board to raise awareness about the work it does and its processes.

- Mr. Bobby Camara emailed requests that the board consider changing the name of Kapoho Crater to Waiapele as it appears on 1880 Registered Map 366. F.S. Lyman

labeled the big hill as Waiapele.

He also asked that the board consider correcting the name “Hopukani” to “Houpo o Kāne” or Houpookāne.” He provided an email exchange with Mr. Cummins and some documentation to support this change.

These will be added to Mr. Camara’s spreadsheet of place names on the island of Hawai‘i to be reviewed by the board.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Announcements

Mr. Cummins, Mr. Manuel, and Mr. Buto stated that they will not be at the July meeting. Mr. Buto will poll members by email to see if there will be a quorum for the July meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Review of suggested new place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail).

Kapalilua. Ms. McEldowney found eight or nine references to Kapalilua in the Mahele Book; she also found Registered Map 1282 called “Palilua.” The map starts at Manukā at the border of Ka‘ū and Kalāhiki; she colored in the places that were said to be in Kapalilua. Ms. Kalei put together a listing of ahupua‘a within the region. Mr. Wong provided various passages from Ulukau that contained references to Kapalilua (the passages also cited their sources). Ms. Kalei provided a central point (lat/long) on the application form. The board discussed this evidence along with the written documentation that Ms. Kalei provided.

Ka Lae. ALKA would like Kalae on the island of Hawai‘i to be spelled “Ka Lae.” Ms. Louis recounted that an earlier HBGN was informed by some of those who developed the ‘Ahahui guidelines, of the concept behind concatenation – it’s done when that’s the name of the place or feature and that’s how they relate to the place, it’s not just “the something.” The board also considers what the community thinks. Mr. Cummins found that on many historical maps it is separated into two words. Ms. Louis recommended further research and discussion into the use and purpose of the place name.

Kekaha. ALKA provided lat/long for a central point for Kekaha. From the story of Kamiki in Ka Hōkū o Hawai‘i (ca. 1917), the area extends from Keahuaolono, which is the boundary between S. Kohala and N. Kona, to the hill of Pu‘uokaloa at Keahuolu. It is also described in an ‘Ōlelo No‘eau proverb and Place Names of Hawaii includes a reference to the land area on the island of Hawai‘i.

Ala Kahakai Trail. This is an administrative name that is not in GNIS; it’s part of the State Parks’ Na Ala Hele trail system. Ms. Kalei provided a new name application form.

MOTION: Mr. Cummins moved that the Board approve the new name applications for Kapalilua, Kekaha, and Ala Kahakai Trail that were submitted by Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail. Mr. Wong seconded the motion.

The members present voted unanimously to approve the new name applications for Kapalilua, Kekaha, and Ala Kahakai Trail that were submitted by Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail.

Other discussions included:

Ms. Louis proposed writing an article for Hawaiian Airlines inflight magazine describing the board, its history, and its evolution as it adopts new technologies to assist in research.

Ms. Kalei suggested that the New Name Application form be modified to use decimal degrees rather than degrees, minutes, seconds.

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	Desired Name	ALKA Request	Source	Notes	Quad
		unnamed	Civil	Kapalilua	New name request		<p>PNH: not listed.</p> <p>ALKA: there are disagreements over which areas are included and which are not; some ahupua'a 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</p> <p>HBGN: Ms. McEldowney found eight or nine references to Kapalilua in the Mahele Book; she also found Registered Map 1282 called "Palilua." The map starts at Manukā at the border of Ka'ū and Kalāhiki; she colored in the places that were said to be in Kapalilua. Ms. Kalei put together a listing of ahupua'a within the region. Mr. Wong provided various passages from <i>Ulukau</i> that contained references to Kapalilua (the passages also cited their sources). Ms. Kalei provided a central point (lat/long) on the application form; the board discussed this evidence along with the written documentation that Ms. Kalei provided; the board voted to approve this new name application, 6-13-18</p>	

Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Desired Name	ALKA Request	Source	Notes	Quad
3	359521	Kalae	Cape	Ka Lae			PNH: Ka Lae; HBGN: more research needed, 6-13-18	Kalae
		unnamed	Civil	Kekaha	New name request		PNH: Ke-kaha. Land area, North Kona, Hawai'i; HBGN: ALKA requested that <i>Kekahawai'ole</i> and <i>Kekahawai'ole o nā Kona</i> 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, 4-11-18 HBGN: ALKA provided lat/long for a central point for Kekaha. From the story of Kamiki in Ka Hōkū o Hawai'i (ca. 1917), the area extends from Keahuaolono, which is the boundary between S. Kohala and N. Kona, to the hill of Pu'uokaloa at Keahuolu; it is also described in an 'Ōlelo No'eau proverb; the board voted to approve this new name application, 6-13-18	
		unnamed	Trail	Ala Kahakai Trail	New name request		HBGN: Ala Kahakai Trail is an administrative name given by the Na Ala Hele Trail and Access System to a section of trail; 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 HBGN: ALKA submitted a new name application form; this trail is part of the State of Hawai'i's State Parks' Na Ala Hele trail system; the board voted to approve this new name application, 6-13-18	

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

HBGN did not review this agenda item.

AGENDA ITEM 7: Discuss new decision category, “Alternate name.”

Members expressed a desire to have more board members present to have this discussion.

AGENDA ITEM 8: Discuss removing unnecessary descriptors/qualifiers (e.g., “Fishpond”).

HBGN did not review this agenda item.

AGENDA ITEM 10: Adjourn

Ms. McEldowney adjourned the meeting at 11:58 a.m.

Mr. Buto will poll the members to find out if there will be enough in attendance to schedule a Wednesday, July 11th meeting. If not, the next meeting will be on Wednesday, August 8, 2018 at 10:00am in the Office of Planning conference room.

From: Dr. Kalani Makekai-Whittaker
To: [Buto, Arthur J](#)
Subject: testimony regarding agenda item #6
Date: Tuesday, August 7, 2018 11:40:08 PM

Aloha mai.

Please accept the following as testimony regarding agenda item #6 at the August 8th meeting of the Hawai'i Board of Geographic Names.

August 7, 2018

Aloha mai members of the Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names,

My name is Dr. Kalani Makekai-Whittaker and I have been working with a committee of cultural experts from Puna on an appropriate name for the new geographic feature that has been referred to as Fissure 8.

The committee members are:

Pi'ilani Ka'awaloa

Keone Kalawe

Leialoha Kaleimamahu

These members all have genealogical connections in Puna that span multiple generations. They also currently reside in Puna and are dedicated practitioners of Hawaiian culture

These experts, in consultation with other respected long-time members of the Puna community, have relied on personal experiences over their lifetime, mo'olelo of their kupuna, recent personal experiences over the last three months in close proximity to the lava flow, dreams, visions and their knowledge of the geographical landscape of lower Puna to develop culturally appropriate names for the new geographic features created by the recent lava flow.

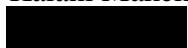
They are adamant that any name applied to the newly created land features in their homeland must come from cultural experts with genealogical ties to Puna and who are contemporary practitioners currently residing in Puna.

Working together, these experts created a name for Fissure 8 that truly speaks to the cultural/spiritual experiences numerous people had and continue to have in connection to the flow.

Our committee only learned about the HBGN this evening and heard that there was a meeting tomorrow. Unfortunately, this does not give us enough time to send in a name application through what appears to be the only method available to us, mail. We urge you to please refrain from designating a name for Fissure 8 today. We have every intention of submitting a name application very soon.

Ke aloha,

Kalani Makekau-Whittaker, PhD



From: Sur, Peter
To: [Buto, Arthur J](#)
Subject: Hawai'i County Council Resolution No. 640, Draft 2.
Date: Tuesday, August 7, 2018 5:38:55 PM
Importance: High

Aloha Mr. Buto,

Please be aware that today (August 7, 2018) the Hawai'i County Council's Governmental Relations and Economic Development Committee has amended Resolution No. 640 with the contents of Communication No. 985.1 The committee adopted the amendments proposed in pages 11-12 in your meeting packet for August 8, 2018.

Following adoption of this amendment, the Committee voted unanimously to send the resolution to the Hawai'i County Council with a positive recommendation. Absent any exceptional circumstances, final reading for approval would then be done at the Council meeting on August 22, 2018.

Resolution No. 640, as amended to Draft 2, is included in pages 13-14 of your meeting packet.

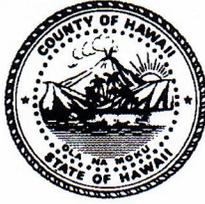
I would also add that the testimonies and presentations by Kuulei Kanahale, Piilani Kaawaloa, and Manaiakalani Kalua today were deeply appreciated in that they helped the Council members understand the importance of choosing an appropriate name, and the consequences of choosing an inappropriate one.

Mahalo,



Peter Sur
Legislative assistant for
Council Member Sue Lee Loy
(808) 961-8571

From the office of -
Council Member
District 3



Office: (808) 961-8396
Fax: (808) 961-8912
Email: sue.leeloy@hawaiiicounty.gov

SUSAN L.K. LEE LOY

25 Aupuni Street, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

August 6, 2018

Marques H. Marzan, Chair
And Members of the Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names

Dear Chairman Marzan and Board members,

I thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony commenting on agenda item No. 6, "Discuss new feature naming process and activities, with respect to 'Fissure 8.'"

As you may know, the Hawai'i County Council is considering a resolution urging you to consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to areas that are feeling impacts from the current eruption of Kilauea Volcano. Given the worldwide attention to the events happening in Puna and the now-inadequate designation of the new pu'u as "Fissure 8," there is high interest in ensuring that the name that you approve for this new feature is appropriate.

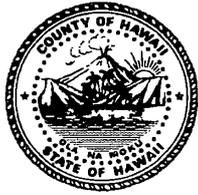
The statute that establishes your board requires that you "solicit and consider the advice and recommendations of the appropriate county government officials, and, should the board desire, other knowledgeable persons." If our resolution is approved, the Hawai'i County Council's advice is that you seek out those other "knowledgeable persons," as defined in the title of the resolution. If that is what you are already doing, I applaud you and seek a guarantee that it will continue to be the practice of your board going forward.

I support your review of the process of naming new features. I believe the right way to do it is to engage and consult with the local community, and seek their input. That, in a nutshell, is what the forthcoming resolution is about. As a policy maker, I support a process that is pono. I appreciate that the board at its August 8 meeting will not be approving any name that may have already been suggested or proposed for this volcanic vent until those proper and due consultations can be carried out.

Aloha Piha,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sue Lee Loy", written over a horizontal line.

Sue Lee Loy
Council Member, District 3

RESOLUTION NO. 640 18

A RESOLUTION URGING THE STATE BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TO CONSULT WITH COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIRECT TRADITIONAL, CULTURAL, AND FAMILIAL TIES TO THE DISTRICT OF PUNA TO ESTABLISH APPROPRIATE NAMES FOR THE FISSURE 8 VENT AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE 2018 ERUPTION OF KĪLAUEA VOLCANO.

WHEREAS, Section 4E-1 of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes states that the State Board on Geographic Names shall be composed of the chairperson of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, the chairperson of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the chairperson of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, the director of the Office of Planning, the president of the University of Hawai'i, the state land surveyor, and the director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, or their respective representatives; and

WHEREAS, Section 4E-3(a) of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes states that the State Board on Geographic Names "...shall designate the official names and spellings of geographic features in Hawaii and provide for circulation thereof to the appropriate state and other agencies. In its deliberations, the board shall solicit and consider the advice and recommendations of the appropriate county government officials, and, should the board desire, other knowledgeable persons."; and

WHEREAS, following a magmatic intrusion into the East Rift Zone of Kīlauea volcano, the first of two dozen fissures erupted on May 3, 2018, near Mōhalu Street in Leilani Estates; and

WHEREAS, the eighth fissure, known as Fissure 8, opened on May 5, 2018, near Luana Street in Leilani Estates, and briefly erupted lava fountains an estimated 230 feet high, sending a slow-moving lava flow approximately 0.6 miles northward and covering many homes in the subdivision; and

WHEREAS, Fissure 8 reactivated on the night of May 23, 2018, sending a fast-moving flow northward that crossed Pohoiki Road, surrounded Puna Geothermal Venture, crossed Highway 132, covered Noni Farms Road and Railroad Avenue, inundated papaya farm land, crossed Highway 137, entered Ka Wai a Pele (Green Lake), burned hundreds of homes in Kapoho Farm Lots, Kapoho Vacationland, and Kapoho Beachlots, filled in Kapoho Bay, and destroyed the Wai'ōpae Tidepools Marine Life Conservation District; and

WHEREAS, eruptive activity from the 23 other fissures have become concentrated at Fissure 8, where a gushing fountain has built a broad cone approximately 180 feet high; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Geological Survey defines a volcanic fissure as an "elongate fracture or crack at the surface from which lava erupts," making "Fissure 8" an inaccurate name for the large tephra cone located on the East Rift Zone within Leilani Estates; and

WHEREAS, the ongoing eruption is creating numerous other new and unnamed volcanic features, including but not limited to the enlarged crater or nested caldera at Halema'uma'u, the collapsed crater at Pu'u 'Ō'ō, the line of fissures and steam vents extending through Leilani Estates and Lanipuna Gardens, the ocean entry at Mālama Kī Forest Reserve, and the channelized lava flow to the ocean at Kapoho Bay; and

WHEREAS, the naming of a volcanic feature in the Hawaiian language may encode information about its physical characteristics, historical events associated with its formation, ecological surroundings, geographical location, or related oral histories; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Geological Survey uses informal names to identify and communicate information about volcanic features, but defers to the local community, including Hawaiian elders, for formal names; and

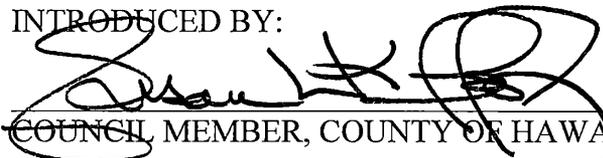
WHEREAS, the global community of amateur lava watchers have suggested many names for Fissure 8, but the names for this and other new volcanic features associated with the current eruption should be provided by community members with direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to the district of Puna; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF HAWAI'I that the State Board on Geographic Names is urged to consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to the district of Puna to establish appropriate names for the Fissure 8 vent and other features of the 2018 eruption of Kilauea volcano.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the County Clerk shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Honorable David Y. Ige, Governor; Suzanne D. Case, Chair of the Board of Land and Natural Resources; Colette Y. Machado, Chair of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Jobie Masagatani, Chair of the Hawaiian Homes Commission; Leo R. Asuncion Jr., Director of the Office of Planning; David Lassner, President of the University of Hawai'i; Reid K. Siarot, State Land Surveyor; Melanie Y. Ide, President and CEO of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, the Honorable Harry Kim, Mayor; Tina Neal, Scientist-in-Charge of the U.S. Geological Survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory; Kūha'o Zane, president of the Edith Kanaka'ole Foundation; and Pi'ilani Ka'awaloa of the Aha Moku Advisory Committee.

Dated at _____, Hawai'i, this _____ day of _____, 20____.

INTRODUCED BY:



 COUNCIL MEMBER, COUNTY OF HAWAI'I

COUNTY COUNCIL
 County of Hawai'i
 Hilo, Hawai'i

I hereby certify that the foregoing RESOLUTION was by the vote indicated to the right hereof adopted by the COUNCIL of the County of Hawai'i on _____.

ATTEST:

ROLL CALL VOTE

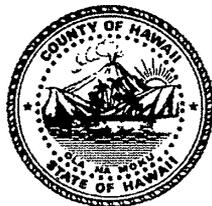
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KANUHA				
LEE LOY				
O'HARA				
POINDEXTER				
RICHARDS				
RUGGLES				

Reference: _____ C-985/GREDC

COUNTY CLERK CHAIRPERSON & PRESIDING OFFICER

RESOLUTION NO. **640-18**

From the office of -
Council Member
District 3 - Hilo and Puna



Office: (808) 961-8396
Fax: (808) 961-8912
Email: sue.leeloy@hawaiicounty.gov

SUSAN L.K. LEE LOY

25 Aupuni Street, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

2018 JUL 18 PM 4: 29
COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY OF HAWAII

TO: Valerie T. Poindexter, Chair
and Members of the Hawai'i County Council

FROM: *P/L for*
Sue Lee Loy, Council Member

DATE: July 18, 2018

SUBJECT: Proposed Amendments to Resolution No. 640.

Please see below proposed amendments to Resolution No. 640. These amendments refine the title and the enacting clause, and include references to recent impacts in Puna from the "Fissure 8" vent since the introduction of this resolution.

The proposed amendment is illustrated below in Ramseyer format with respect to the contents of Resolution No. 640. Material to be deleted is bracketed and stricken; material to be added is underscored. A draft copy of Resolution No. 640, as amended to draft 2, is attached.

1. The title of Resolution No. 640 is amended to read as follows:

"A RESOLUTION URGING THE STATE BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TO CONSULT WITH COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIRECT TRADITIONAL, CULTURAL, AND FAMILIAL TIES TO THE ~~[DISTRICT OF PUNA]~~ AREAS OF PUNA AND KA'Ū THAT HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY THE RECENT VOLCANIC ACTIVITY, IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH APPROPRIATE NAMES FOR THE FISSURE 8 VENT [AND] OR ANY OTHER FEATURES OF THE 2018 ERUPTION OF KĪLAUEA VOLCANO."

2. The fifth WHEREAS clause is amended to read as follows:

"WHEREAS, Fissure 8 reactivated on the night of May 23, 2018, sending a fast-moving flow northward that crossed Pohoiki Road, surrounded Puna Geothermal Venture, crossed Highway 132, covered Noni Farms Road and Railroad Avenue, inundated papaya farm land, crossed Highway 137, entered Ka Wai a Pele (Green Lake), burned hundreds of homes in Kapoho Farm Lots, Kapoho Vacationland, and Kapoho Beachlots, filled in Kapoho Bay, and destroyed the Wai'ōpae Tidepools Marine Life Conservation District, Kua O Ka Lā New Century Public Charter School, and 'Āhalanui Park/Mauna Kea Pond; and"

Comm. No. 985.1
Ref. To: P/GREDC
Ref. Date JUL 24 2018

3. The enacting clause is amended to read as follows:

“BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF HAWAI‘I that the State Board on Geographic Names is urged to consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to the ~~[district of Puna]~~ areas of Puna and Ka‘ū that have been impacted by the recent volcanic activity, in order to establish appropriate names for the Fissure 8 vent [and] or any other features of the 2018 eruption of Kīlauea volcano.”

SL/ps

A RESOLUTION URGING THE STATE BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TO CONSULT WITH COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIRECT TRADITIONAL, CULTURAL, AND FAMILIAL TIES TO THE AREAS OF PUNA AND KA‘Ū THAT HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY THE RECENT VOLCANIC ACTIVITY, IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH APPROPRIATE NAMES FOR THE FISSURE 8 VENT OR ANY OTHER FEATURES OF THE 2018 ERUPTION OF KĪLAUEA VOLCANO.

WHEREAS, Section 4E-1 of the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes states that the State Board on Geographic Names shall be composed of the chairperson of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, the chairperson of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the chairperson of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, the director of the Office of Planning, the president of the University of Hawai‘i, the state land surveyor, and the director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, or their respective representatives; and

WHEREAS, Section 4E-3(a) of the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes states that the State Board on Geographic Names “...shall designate the official names and spellings of geographic features in Hawaii and provide for circulation thereof to the appropriate state and other agencies. In its deliberations, the board shall solicit and consider the advice and recommendations of the appropriate county government officials, and, should the board desire, other knowledgeable persons.”; and

WHEREAS, following a magmatic intrusion into the East Rift Zone of Kīlauea volcano, the first of two dozen fissures erupted on May 3, 2018, near Mōhalu Street in Leilani Estates; and

WHEREAS, the eighth fissure, known as Fissure 8, opened on May 5, 2018, near Luana Street in Leilani Estates, and briefly erupted lava fountains an estimated 230 feet high, sending a slow-moving lava flow approximately 0.6 miles northward and covering many homes in the subdivision; and

WHEREAS, Fissure 8 reactivated on the night of May 23, 2018, sending a fast-moving flow northward that crossed Pohoiki Road, surrounded Puna Geothermal Venture, crossed Highway 132, covered Noni Farms Road and Railroad Avenue, inundated papaya farm land, crossed Highway 137, entered Ka Wai a Pele (Green Lake), burned hundreds of homes in Kapoho Farm Lots, Kapoho Vacationland, and Kapoho Beachlots, filled in Kapoho Bay, and destroyed the Wai‘ōpae Tidepools Marine Life Conservation District, Kua O Ka Lā New Century Public Charter School, and ‘Āhalanui Park/Mauna Kea Pond; and

WHEREAS, eruptive activity from the 23 other fissures have become concentrated at Fissure 8, where a gushing fountain has built a broad cone approximately 180 feet high; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Geological Survey defines a volcanic fissure as an “elongate fracture or crack at the surface from which lava erupts,” making “Fissure 8” an inaccurate name for the large tephra cone located on the East Rift Zone within Leilani Estates; and

WHEREAS, the ongoing eruption is creating numerous other new and unnamed volcanic features, including but not limited to the enlarged crater or nested caldera at Halema'uma'u, the collapsed crater at Pu'u 'Ō'ō, the line of fissures and steam vents extending through Leilani Estates and Lanipuna Gardens, the ocean entry at Mālama Kī Forest Reserve, and the channelized lava flow to the ocean at Kapoho Bay; and

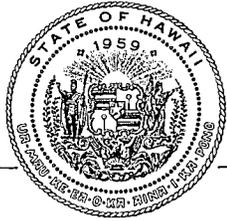
WHEREAS, the naming of a volcanic feature in the Hawaiian language may encode information about its physical characteristics, historical events associated with its formation, ecological surroundings, geographical location, or related oral histories; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Geological Survey uses informal names to identify and communicate information about volcanic features, but defers to the local community, including Hawaiian elders, for formal names; and

WHEREAS, the global community of amateur lava watchers have suggested many names for Fissure 8, but the names for this and other new volcanic features associated with the current eruption should be provided by community members with direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to the district of Puna; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF HAWAI'I that the State Board on Geographic Names is urged to consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to the areas of Puna and Ka'ū that have been impacted by the recent volcanic activity, in order to establish appropriate names for the Fissure 8 vent or any other features of the 2018 eruption of Kīlauea volcano.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the County Clerk shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Honorable David Y. Ige, Governor; Suzanne D. Case, Chair of the Board of Land and Natural Resources; Colette Y. Machado, Chair of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; Jobie Masagatani, Chair of the Hawaiian Homes Commission; Leo R. Asuncion Jr., Director of the Office of Planning; David Lassner, President of the University of Hawai'i; Reid K. Siarot, State Land Surveyor; Melanie Y. Ide, President and CEO of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, the Honorable Harry Kim, Mayor; Tina Neal, Scientist-in-Charge of the U.S. Geological Survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory; Kūha'o Zane, president of the Edith Kanaka'ole Foundation; and Pi'ilani Ka'awaloa of the Aha Moku Advisory Committee.



**OFFICE OF PLANNING
STATE OF HAWAII**

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Telephone: (808) 587-2846
Fax: (808) 587-2824
Web: <http://planning.hawaii.gov/>

PIGREDC

Reso 640
Comm. 985

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

LEO R. ASUNCION
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

Statement of
LEO R. ASUNCION
Director, Office of Planning
before the
HAWAI'I COUNTY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tuesday, July 24, 2018
1:00 P.M.
Council Chambers – Building A
West Hawai'i Civic Center

2018 JUL 24 AM 7:55
COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY OF HAWAII

in consideration of
RESOLUTION NO. 640-18
**URGING THE STATE BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TO CONSULT WITH
COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIRECT TRADITIONAL, CULTURAL, AND
FAMILIAL TIES TO THE DISTRICT OF PUNA TO ESTABLISH APPROPRIATE
NAMES FOR THE FISSURE 8 VENT AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE 2018
ERUPTION OF THE KĪLAUEA VOLCANO.**

Chair Poindexter, Vice Chair Eoff, and Members of the Hawai'i County Council.

The Office of Planning (OP) respectfully offers comments on Hawai'i County Council Resolution 640-18, which urges the State Board on Geographic Names to consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to the district of Puna to establish appropriate names for the Fissure 8 Vent and other features of the 2018 eruption of the Kīlauea Volcano.

As noted in the resolution, Chapter 4E, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, as amended, establishes the State Board on Geographic Names and states that the board "shall designate the official names and spellings of geographic features in Hawai'i and provide for circulation thereof to the appropriate state and other agencies."

In practice, the Board is not a naming body. Its purpose is to review and approve names and name corrections that are submitted to it for review. As Chapter 4E also states, "In its deliberations, the board shall solicit and consider the advice and recommendations of the appropriate county government officials, and, should the board desire, other knowledgeable persons."

Comm. No: 985.2
Ref. To: PIGREDC
Ref. Date: JUL 24 2018

The Board has an established procedure in place to submit an application to name, or to change the name of a geographic feature. Information on the procedure, including required forms, can be found on the Board website (<http://planning.hawaii.gov/gis/hbgn/>). This procedure was followed in 2015 when a Maui community member submitted an application, with supporting documentation and evidence of strong community support, to change the name of 'Īao Stream to Wailuku River. After reviewing the submitted material and conducting additional research, the Board approved the request and submitted the change to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for inclusion in their database and website, and for publishing in all official United States Geological Survey maps and publications.

In the case of naming new features created by the 2018 Kīlauea eruption, the Office of Planning suggests that this same procedure be followed by community members with direct traditional, cultural and familial ties to the Puna district.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

P/GREDC
Reso. 640
COMM. 985



Administrative Testimony
Testimony of Kamana'opono Crabbe, Ph.D.
Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer

Hawai'i County Council
Committee on Governmental Relations and Economic Development
RESOLUTION NO. 640-18

2018 JUL 24 AM 7:56
COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY OF HAWAII

July 24, 2018 1:00 p.m. West Hawai'i Civic Center

The Administration of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) appreciates the opportunity to submit testimony in **SUPPORT** of Resolution No. 640-18, which urges the State Board on Geographic Names (Board) to consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to the district of Puna, to establish names for the Fissure 8 vent and other features of the 2018 eruption of Kīlauea volcano. OHA believes that Resolution 640-18's recommended approach of engaging knowledgeable community members, including, presumably, speakers of 'Ōlelo Hawai'i, will help to ensure the selection of deeply meaningful and culturally appropriate names for the features created by this historic geologic event.

As background, the Board is responsible for designating the official names and spellings of geographic features in Hawai'i. In its deliberations, the Board solicits and considers the advice and recommendations of appropriate County government officials, and, should the Board desire, other knowledgeable persons. The Board's decisions are published annually, with information regarding the location of named geographic features, and the origin and meaning of their names. This, along with other pertinent information, is sent to the U.S. Board of Geographic Names. See HRS §4E-3. Board members include representatives from the Board of Land and Natural Resources, the Hawaiian Homes Commission, the University of Hawai'i, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, as well as OHA itself, among others. See Haw. Rev. Stat. (HRS) §4E-1.

OHA believes that the application of the Board's established guidelines and responsibilities, as contemplated by Resolution 640-18, will help to further normalize the appropriate use of 'Ōlelo Hawai'i. OHA notes that the Board's guidelines give preference to Hawaiian names, and state that for new names, non-Hawaiian names are to be avoided. See attached Exhibit A, Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names. The Board is also statutorily required to identify the origin and meaning(s) of names it adopts, encouraging deep and thoughtful discussion in its development and selection of names. OHA has long supported efforts to revitalize and normalize 'Ōlelo Hawai'i, and appreciates that, given the Board's

Comm. No. 985.3
Ref. To: P/GREDC
Ref. Date JUL 24 2018

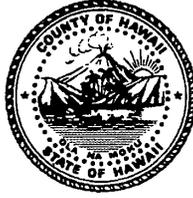
guidelines and responsibilities, Resolution No. 640-18's request for the Board's assistance is consistent with such efforts.¹

OHA further commends Resolution No. 640-18's request that the Board exercise its discretion and consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to the district of Puna, for the naming of Fissure 8 and other newly-created features of the 2018 eruption of Kīlauea volcano. OHA believes such an approach will provide valuable insight to the Board, and allow those with a deep familiarity and close connection to the named features' location(s) to help ensure the selection of meaningful, appropriate, and culturally-grounded names.

Accordingly, OHA urges the Committee to **PASS** Resolution 640-18. Mahalo nui for the opportunity to provide this testimony.

¹ As the Council may be aware, 'Ōlelo Hawai'i was the predominant language in Hawai'i up until the end of the 19th century, when it was used by Native Hawaiians and foreigners alike. However, by the late 20th century, 'Ōlelo Hawai'i was pushed to the brink of extinction due to a number of factors; fortunately, the language was saved by several historic initiatives, such as the 1978 State constitutional amendment recognizing 'Ōlelo Hawai'i as an official language of the State.

Susan L.K. Lee Loy
Council Member
District 3



Office: (808) 961-8396
Fax: (808) 965-8912
Email: sue.leeloy@hawaiicounty.gov

HAWAI'I COUNTY COUNCIL
25 Aupuni Street, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 1, 2018

TO: Valerie T. Poindexter, Council Chair
and Members of the Hawai'i County Council

FROM: *SL for* Susan L.K. Lee Loy, Council Member

SUBJECT: Resolution No. 640 – Regarding the Hawai'i State Board on Geographic Names.

2018 AUG - 1 PM 4: 07
COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY OF HAWAII

In support of Resolution No. 640, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs has kindly provided background information on the authority, responsibilities, membership of the Hawai'i State Board on Geographic Names, as well as name change criteria and a copy of the application form that the public may submit to the board to request a new or revised name for geographic features.

Please distribute this for the Governmental Relations and Economic Development Committee meeting on August 7, 2018.

SL:ps
Att.

Comm. No. 985.5
Ref. To: PIGREDC
Ref. Date: AUG 07 2018



OFFICE OF PLANNING STATE OF HAWAII

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Telephone: (808) 587-2846
Fax: (808) 587-2824
Web: <http://planning.hawaii.gov/>

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

LEO R. ASUNCION
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

Hawaii Board on Geographic Names

Authority

The Hawaii State Board on Geographic Names was created by Act 50 of the 1974 Hawaii State Legislature. Act 50 (Chapter 4E, Hawaii Revised Statutes) states that the purpose of the Board is "... to assure uniformity in the use and spelling of the names of geographic features within the State."

Responsibilities

The Board is responsible for designating the official names and spellings of geographic features in Hawaii. In its deliberations, the Board solicits and considers the advice and recommendations of the appropriate County government officials and, as appropriate, other knowledgeable persons.

Upon approval, the Board informs appropriate State and other agencies of relevant name changes or decisions. As appropriate, Hawaii Board name recommendations, together with information regarding location, the origin and meaning of names and alternative names and spellings for the features named, are sent to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for their review and consideration.

Membership

The Hawaii Board on Geographic Names includes the following persons or their representatives: Chairperson of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, the Chairperson of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the Chairperson of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, the Director of the Office of Planning, the President of the University of Hawaii, the State Land Surveyor and the Director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

How to Submit a Proposed Name

Complete the attached application making sure to supply sufficient information to allow proper identification and location of the feature. Justify your proposal by documenting the name as completely as possible (history, sources, etc.). Send the completed application to the Board on Geographic Names, c/o Office of Planning, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804.

Suggestions for Recommending Geographic Names in Hawaii

- For all geographic features in the State of Hawaii, Hawaiian names are given preference. Any known Hawaiian diacritical marks (the glottal stop (okina) and the macron (kahako)) should be included on the application.
- In determining the spelling of controversial names, early historical records, knowledgeable local informants and other means are used to arrive at the most viable original spelling.
- In Hawaii, very few geographic features exist which were not named by ancient Hawaiians. If no amount of research can reveal the original Hawaiian name of a feature, a new name may be considered. Things to avoid are:
 - a) Non-Hawaiian names
 - b) Duplication of names, especially on the same Island
 - c) Names commemorating living persons
 - d) Long or clumsily constructed names
 - e) The use of hyphens or apostrophes
 - f) Personal names unless of historical significance

HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII
 BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
 C/O OFFICE OF PLANNING
 DEPT. OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC
 DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM
 P.O. BOX 2359
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

	Spelling Correction
	Controversial Name
	Obscure Hawaiian Name
	Name Form Change
	Name Change
	New Name (Unnamed Feature)

Recommended Name: _____

Island: _____ Tax Map Key: Zone _____ Section _____ Plat _____ Parcel _____

Latitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds North

Longitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds West

Description of feature (give precise location in relation to existing named features, particularly if geographic coordinates are not supplied).

Published Map or Other Source Using
 Recommended Name:

Variant Names/Spellings:	Source:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Documentation or personal knowledge on origin, spelling and meaning of the recommended name or reason for change. If a new name, state basis for knowledge that feature is unnamed, reason for naming, and why the recommended name was chosen.

Submitted by:

Name: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

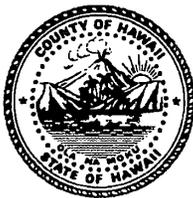
Agency/Organization (if any): _____

Address: _____

Phone Number (Day): _____

e-mail address (if any): _____

Susan L.K. Lee Loy
Council Member
District 3



Office: (808) 961-8396
Fax: (808) 965-8912
Email: sue.leeloy@hawaiicounty.gov

HAWAI'I COUNTY COUNCIL
25 Aupuni Street, Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

2018 AUG -2 AM 9:16
COUNTY CLERK
COUNTY OF HAWAII

MEMORANDUM

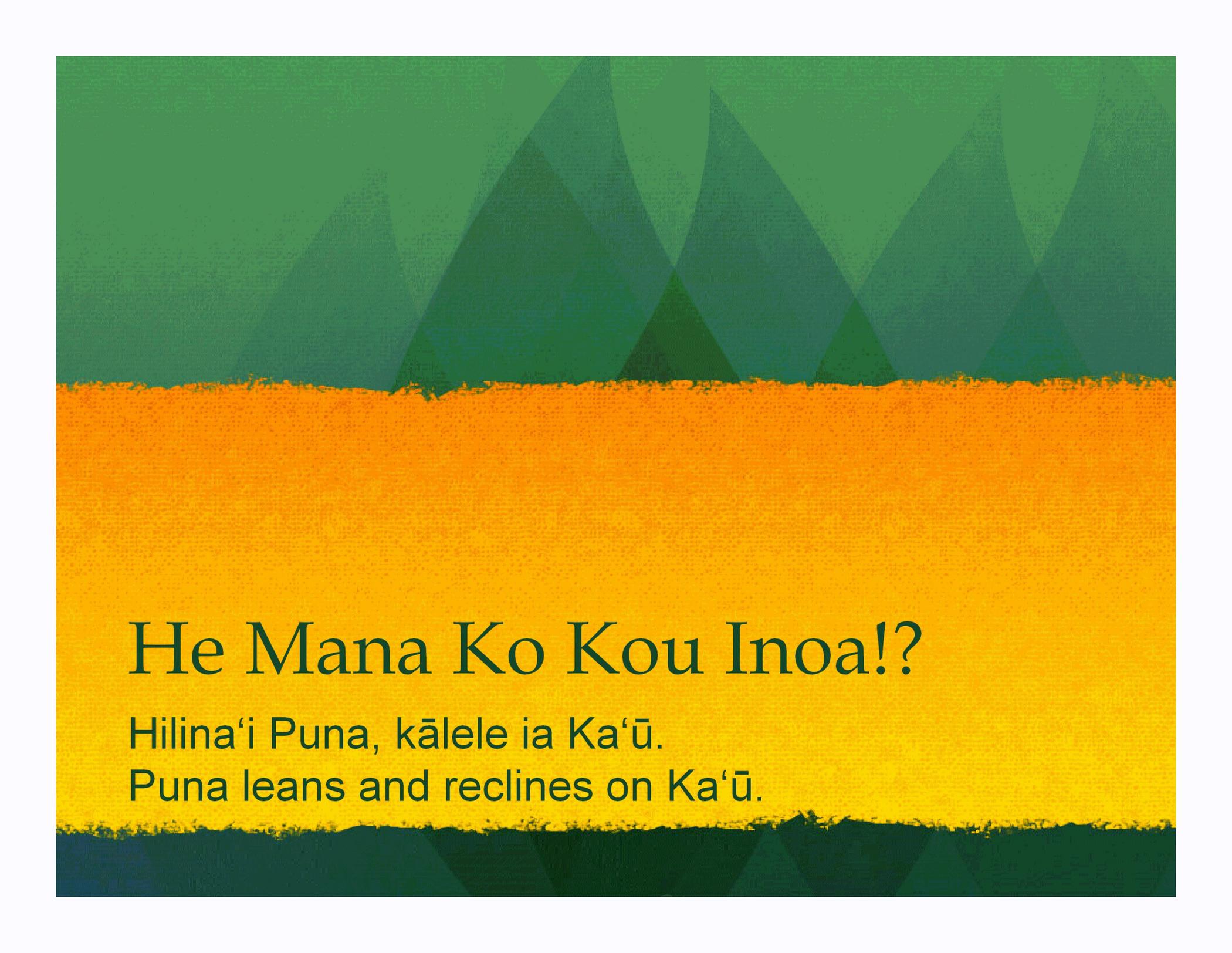
DATE: August 2, 2018
TO: Valerie T. Poindexter, Council Chair
and Members of the Hawai'i County Council
FROM: *SL* Susan L.K. Lee Loy, Council Member
SUBJECT: Resolution No. 640 – Presentation in the Governmental Relations and Economic Development Committee.

Communication No. 985.4 requested time for a presentation by Ms. Pi'ilani Ka'awaloa on the naming of Fissure 8, and the significance of choosing an appropriate name in the Hawaiian culture. Attached is a brief PowerPoint from Ms. Ka'awaloa for that purpose.

Please distribute this for the discussion of Resolution No. 640 in the Governmental Relations and Economic Development Committee on August 7, 2018.

SL:ps
Att.

Comm. No. 985.6
Ref. To: PIGREDC
Ref. Date AUG 07 2018



He Mana Ko Kou Inoa!?

Hilina'i Puna, kālele ia Ka'ū.

Puna leans and reclines on Ka'ū.

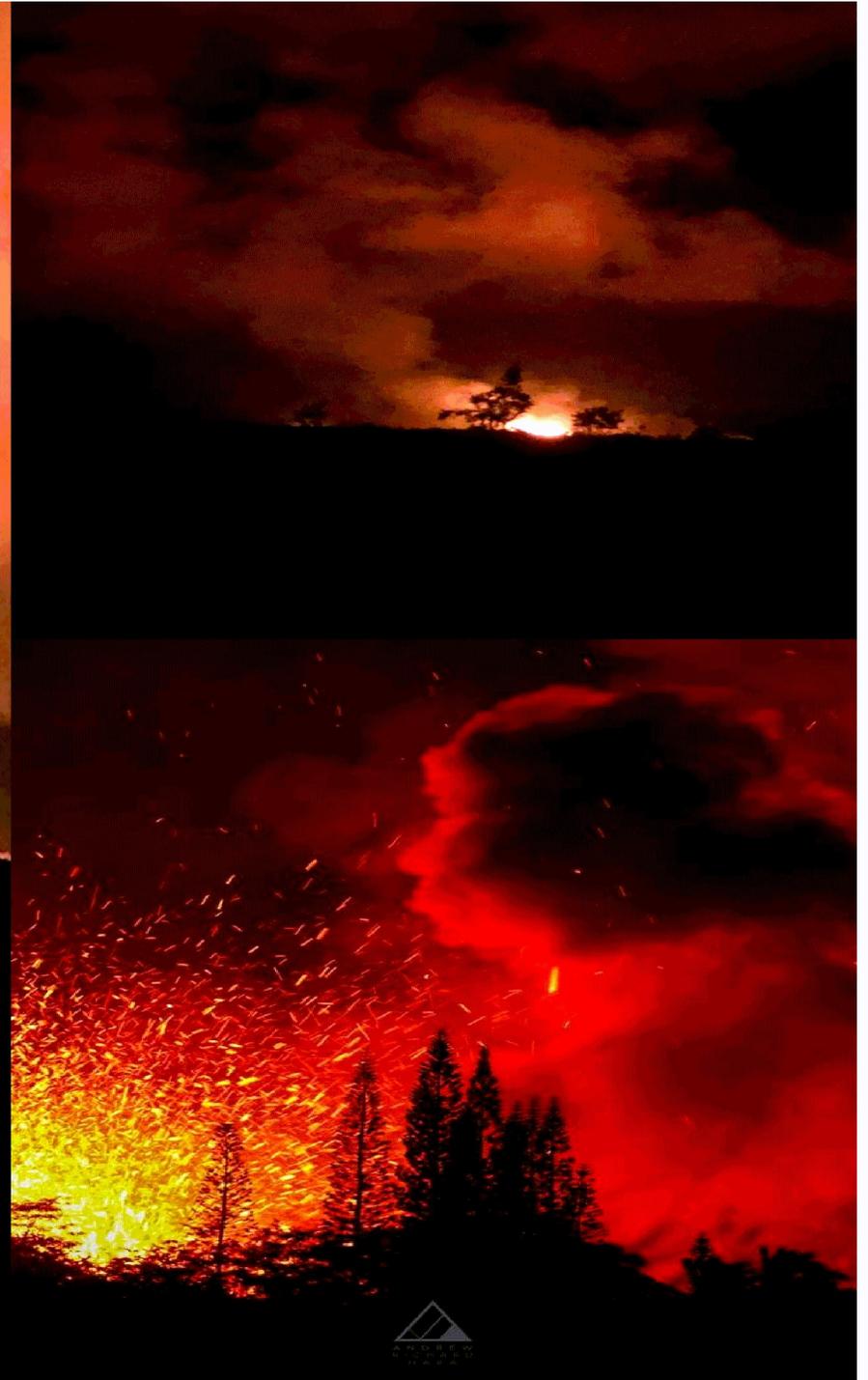


No Wai Kēia Kuleana Whose Responsibility Is This

- Ka Makuahine
- Ka Makuakāne
- Nā Kūpuna (Past/Present)
- Ka ‘Ohana
- Kekahi Hoaaloa

No Wai Kēia Kuleana?!

- Kūpuna
- Nā Kupa O Ka 'Āina
- Nā Loea
- Nā 'Ō'iwi





Nā Hō'ailona

Mai Ka Lani

Mai Ka Honua



Mai Ka Moana

Mai Ka Pō



• Pule

• An Event

• A Place

• A Person



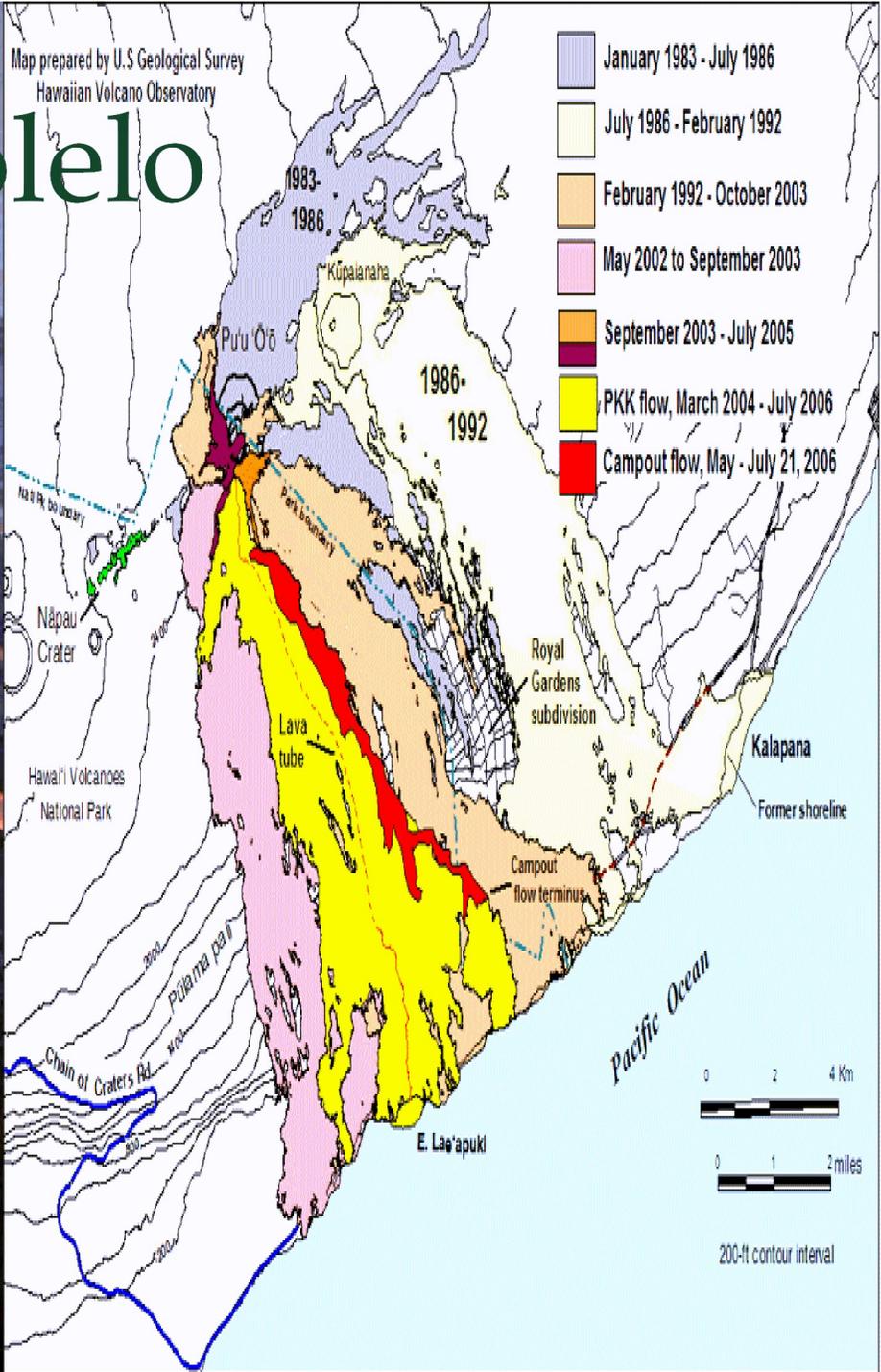
• A Song/Chant

• A Dream

• Plant/Animal



Mo'olelo



From: Lee Loy, Sue
To: [Bobby Camara](#)
Cc: [Ogata, Shelly](#); [Sur, Peter](#); [Kauahikaua, James](#); [Buto, Arthur J](#)
Subject: RE: reso 640-18
Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 9:50:06 AM

Mahalo Nui Mr. Camara,

I kakou everything you just mentioned especially “how social media more often than not divides rather than unites.”

Let’s use this as an opportunity to unite behind the important role of those with the “ike aina” to champion the protocols for naming these features. It’s an exciting time to put our kupuna first.

I look forward to a letter of support with your excellent thoughts. Mahalo Nui Sue

From: Bobby Camara [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 8:59 AM
To: Lee Loy, Sue <Sue.LeeLoy@hawaiicounty.gov>
Cc: Ogata, Shelly <Shelly.Ogata@hawaiicounty.gov>; Sur, Peter <Peter.Sur@hawaiicounty.gov>; Kauahikaua, James <jimk@usgs.gov>; Arthur J Buto <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: reso 640-18

OK then. I think I get your point. These days, gotta codify ever little detail. Aue.

The humbug, in these times, is going to be reaching consensus between the various stakeholders and their varied points of view. Pele people, ‘Aila‘au people, malihini people, kama‘aina people, kupuna, makua, all with their own ideas. Social "Media" more often than not divides rather than unites. In the old days, there was a tightly knit group of kupuna from Kalapana. They’re gone. It’ll be challenging, but not impossible to reach consensus.

I appreciate and am thankful for your work and passion.

Bobby

On Tue, Jul 17, 2018 at 8:18 AM, Lee Loy, Sue <Sue.LeeLoy@hawaiicounty.gov> wrote:

Aloha Mr Camara: I understand your reading and appreciate your note: “First page: **"Consult with Knowledgeable Community Members"**". I don’t know how that could be clearer.”

Unfortunately knowledgeable community members under this framework fails to include those “who have or are familial, lineal, cultural descendants of the area being named.”

I believe we both are wanting the same thing which is to have the “community” name the area. The Reso makes it clear that “community is familial, lineal, cultural descendants of the

area.”

I’m open to refinements and have come to recognize to write words on paper to “say what we mean and mean what we say,” is open to interpretation.

Legislative writing needs clear direction and this Reso is that clarity to put community (which is our kupuna first) at the top and not the bottom.

Aloha Piha Sue

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 17, 2018, at 7:08 AM, Bobby Camara [REDACTED] wrote:

Many thanks for your prompt response, Sue.

I am ignorant of the ways of politics and politicians. On one hand, I believe that the Reso is well-intentioned, but on the other hand there seems to be a bit of game-playing gotcha with the State. Maybe because I’m older, I still believe that people should just play nice, and that "laws" should be kept to a minimum.

I’m hoping you folks have read the Guidelines under which the HBGN operates. I’ve attached it for your convenience. First page: "**Consult with Knowledgeable Community Members**". I don’t know how that could be clearer.

And below, "**The board shall designate...**":

[§4E-3] Responsibilities of the board. (a) **The board shall designate the official names and spellings of geographic features in Hawaii** and provide for circulation thereof to the appropriate state and other agencies. In its deliberations, the board shall solicit and consider the advice and recommendations of the appropriate county government officials, and, should the board desire, other knowledgeable persons.

That designation comes AFTER a name is submitted for approval by, hopefully, Knowledgeable Community Members, and after the Board, during its deliberations, goes back and consults with Knowledgeable Community Members to determine the appropriateness of the submitted name, and to ensure that Knowledgeable Community Members have had input.

Note that "designating" a name is NOT the same as naming. In this case, "designate" might more clearly be "choose" or something similar.

From what I’ve learned in my decades-long dealings with the HBGN as a member of the public, they meet once a month for two hours. They have not time or funding to go out into communities to solicit, hold meetings, and build consensus to determine a name. Those are the duties of Knowledgeable Community Members. The Board is not The Boss of naming features. The Community is.

As already implied in HRS 4E, and in the published Guidelines for Hawaiian Geographic Names, the burden is on Knowledgeable (Native Hawaiian) Community Members to work together, to thoughtfully observe and document events, research and compile information, reach agreement, then present, to the Board, a name (one name per feature) for their consideration. As long as the Guidelines are followed, in my experience the Board invariably, after their research and deliberations, defers to and agrees with, Knowledgeable Community Members.

Rather than directing said Reso to The State, it should more properly, efficiently, and effectively be directed to Knowledgeable Community Members of Keahialaka and Kapoho, so THEY are able to engage in the process. Many seem to want bottom-up action, wherein the State responds to desires of Community. This is a perfect situation where a process is already in place to facilitate that.

I am more than willing to help with any of this in any way I can. Perhaps the Reso and/or HRS 4E can be edited for clarity? And if there are errors or misinterpretations of process on my part, I apologize.

As always, with aloha,

Bobby Camara
Volcano

On Mon, Jul 16, 2018 at 7:28 PM, Lee Loy, Sue
<Sue.LeeLoy@hawaiicounty.gov> wrote:

Aloha Mr. Camara and thank you for reading the Reso and providing feedback.

The Reso identifies each entity/designee having authority to name geographical locations, pursuant to HRS 4E-1. To me, the need for clarification for the authority to name geographical locations is in HRS 4E-3, "...should the board desire, other knowledgeable persons."

The Reso dives into the necessity to confer with "others" who have or are familial, lineal, cultural descendants of the area being named. The Reso would also be a good launching pad to amend 4E-3 at the State legislature, to delete "should the board desire", and insert language that includes conferral with familial, lineal, cultural descendants of the area being named, on equal standing with the other board members.

It costs nothing to respect the cultural relevance of consulting na kupuna or descendants, but is sacrosanct to the Hawaiian community when done pono. Native Hawaiians need to be at the table when decisions like this are made.

This Reso helps achieve that point hence the title. It's action oriented to urge the State to take the step to be inclusive of these stakeholders.

This Reso has nothing to do with rushing anything. It provides a framework of whats available in HRS and direct those within that framework to include stakeholders from the area.

I trust this is helpful.

Aloha Piha Sue

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 16, 2018, at 6:59 PM, Bobby Camara [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi Shelly,

Thanks for taking time to talk today. I appreciate the sentiment of the Resolution, but...the opening sentence is incorrect:

"A resolution urging the State Board on Geographic Names to consult with community members..."

Please read my blog post regarding this issue. The State Board on Geographic Names RECEIVES, on the form provided on their website, a name for consideration for a specific feature or features. They do not consult seeking suggestions. They review and approve when appropriate.

The point is, community people need to get together and agree on a name when the time is right. It needs to be a thoughtful process. Kupuna who are knowledgeable about such matters should be solicited for their advice and input.

Too, the list provided of new features needing names is long and very detailed. We have absolutely no idea what the outcome of all this activity will be. No idea. Wait. Wait. Wait. Till all is resolved.

I'm eager to meet with Council members if possible to discuss the fine points of the intended resolution.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input.

As always, with aloha,

Bobby Camara
Volcano

On Mon, Jul 16, 2018 at 1:51 PM, Ogata, Shelly
<Shelly.Ogata@hawaiicounty.gov> wrote:

Typed the wrong email address. See below.

From: Ogata, Shelly
Sent: Monday, July 16, 2018 1:41 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Lee Loy, Sue <Sue.LeeLoy@hawaiicounty.gov>; Sur, Peter <Peter.Sur@hawaiicounty.gov>
Subject: reso 640-18

Aloha Mr. Camara,

Mahalo for stopping by the office this morning. It was nice meeting you and hearing about your perspective on the naming process set forth by the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 4E re: State Board on Geographic Names.

Here are the rules for testifying:

<http://records.hawaiicounty.gov/Weblink/1/doc/68096/Page1.aspx>

Here is the reso:

<http://records.hawaiicounty.gov/Weblink/0/doc/963395/Page1.aspx>

Please feel free to submit testimony and/or testify in person. The resolution will be heard in the Committee on Governmental Relations and Economic Development on July 24th in Kona. Oral testimony may be given in the Hilo Chambers as well. We do not have the time schedule, yet. Please stay tuned and watch for the posting to come out on the County website with regards to the time.

If you have any further questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us.

Mahalo,

Shelly Ogata
Aide to Council Member Lee Loy

--
As always, with aloha,

Bobby Camara
[REDACTED]

<https://dispatchesfromvolcano.blogspot.com/>

“noho i waho • a maliu” “be outside • pay attention”

me ka mahalo: hiilei kawelo: hpr: 012918

--

As always, with aloha,

Bobby Camara



<https://dispatchesfromvolcano.blogspot.com/>

“noho i waho • a maliu” “be outside • pay attention”

me ka mahalo: hiilei kawelo: hpr: 012918

<Guidelines_for_Hawaiian_Geographic_Names_v1.1.pdf>

--

As always, with aloha,

Bobby Camara



<https://dispatchesfromvolcano.blogspot.com/>

“noho i waho • a maliu” “be outside • pay attention”

me ka mahalo: hiilei kawelo: hpr: 012918



HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII
 BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
 C/O OFFICE OF PLANNING
 DEPT. OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC
 DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM
 P.O. BOX 2359
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

	Spelling Correction
	Controversial Name
	Obscure Hawaiian Name
	Name Form Change
	Name Change
X	New Name (Unnamed Feature)

Recommended Name: Puu Keilani

Island: Hawaii Tax Map Key: Zone _____ Section _____ Plat _____ Parcel _____
 Latitude: ~~19° 27' 39"~~ Degrees 19° 27' Minutes 39" Seconds North
 Longitude: 154° 54' Degrees 38" Minutes 38" Seconds West

Description of feature (give precise location in relation to existing named features, particularly if geographic coordinates are not supplied).

Appt location of fissure #8 in Keilani Estates - Volcanic Cone is now 180' higher than surrounding geography and is a prominent topographic feature.

Published Map or Other Source Using Recommended Name:
None

Variant Names/Spellings:	Source:

Documentation or personal knowledge on origin, spelling and meaning of the recommended name or reason for change. If a new name, state basis for knowledge that feature is unnamed, reason for naming, and why the recommended name was chosen.

Feature is unnamed and has only been geographically present since 5/2018. Puu - Hawaiian for hill or mound / small mountain - Keilani - Heavenly flower necklace - Name of former subdivision

Submitted by:

Name: DALE A SMITH Title: MANAGER/AIWAKEA AVIATION Date: 1 August 2018

Agency/Organization (if any):

Address:

Phone Number (Day):

e-mail address (if any):

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	ALKA Request	Source	Notes	Quad
<i>Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected; 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change; 7 = New Name</i>									
3	1853121	South Kohala District	Civil		Kohala Loko	Add "Kohala Loko" as a variant name for South Kohala District		<p>ALKA: Maly, K.1999. Ke Ala Loa – Ala Nui Aupuni Kawaihae to 'Anaeho'omalua, 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 pu'u (hill) formations of the district in the following saying: O Kohala nui, o Kohala iki, o Kohala loko, o Kohala waho, o Kohala makani 'Āpa'apa'a, o Pili o Kalāhikiola, o Na-pu'u-haele-lua. 'Oia ho'i! 'Oia la! O nā 'okina iho la 'ia o ka 'āina ha'ahao i ke kähilia ka makani 'Āpa'apa'a e ho'ola'au 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 'Āpa'apa'a wind, of Pili and Kalāhikiola, the two traveling hills. Indeed! They are the combined sub-districts of this proud land brushed by the 'Āpa'apa'a wind, maturing like a love nestled fondly in the bosom of love (Ka Hoku o Hawai'i, 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 Honoke'ā on the Hāmākua boundary to Ke-ahu-a-Lono on the Kona boundary."</p> <p>Desha, Rev. S. L. 2000. Kamehameha and His Warrior Kekūhaupi'o. p.196: The Kīpu'upu'u 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 ali'i named Waheakalani of Kawaihaeuka. The warriors trained in the use of slingstones were led by Ha'awenui of Kohalaloko who was very skilled in this type of warfare. The division carrying the spears and stone battle-adzes were led by Nu'uauakalani'ōpu'u as the general of this army.</p> <p>Excerpt from the Hawaiian Nupepa Collection: Ka Makaainana. Buke 7, Helu 10, Aoao 1. 8 Malaki 1897. 'ao'ao 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."</p> <p>HBGN: more research needed, 3-14-18.</p> <p>HBGN: mo'olelo names some places in the area, but no formal property boundaries; several nupepa articles found; some references mention Kohala Loko with Niuli'i, which is unexpectedly in the North Kohala District; more research needed, 4-11-18.</p>	Puu Hinai

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3	1853077	North Kohala District	Civil		Kohala Waho	Add "Kohala Waho" as a variant name for North Kohala District		<p>ALKA: Maly, K.1999. Ke Ala Loa – Ala Nui Aupuni Kawaihae to ‘Anaeho‘omalua, 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 pu‘u (hill) formations of the district in the following saying:</p> <p>O Kohala nui, o Kohala iki, o Kohala loko, o Kohala waho, o Kohala makani ‘Āpa‘apa‘a, o Pili o Kalāhikiola, o Na-pu‘u-haele-lua. ‘Oia ho‘i! ‘Oia la! O nā ‘okina iho la ‘ia o ka ‘āina ha‘aheo i ke kähilia ka makani ‘Āpa‘apa‘a e ho‘ola‘au 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 ‘Āpa‘apa‘a wind, of Pili and Kalāhikiola, the two traveling hills. Indeed! They are the combined sub-districts of this proud land brushed by the ‘Āpa‘apa‘a wind, maturing like a love nestled fondly in the bosom of love (Ka Hoku o Hawai‘i, March 22,1917).</p> <p>For generations, sayings like the one above, have been spoken in praise of Kohala and its various land divisions which extend from Honoke‘ā on the Hāmākua boundary to Ke-ahu-a-Lono on the Kona boundary.”</p> <p>Desha, Rev. S. L. 2000. Kamehameha and His Warrior Kekūhaupi‘o. p.196: The Kīpu‘upu‘u 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 ali‘i named Waheakalani of Kawaihaeuka. The warriors trained in the use of slingstones were led by Ha‘awenui of Kohalaloko who was very skilled in this type of warfare. The division carrying the spears and stone battle-adzes were led by Nu‘uanuakalani‘ōpu‘u as the general of this army.</p> <p>Excerpt from the Hawaiian Nupepa Collection: KA MAKAAINANA. Buke 7, Helu 10, Aoao 1. 8 Malaki 1897. ‘ao‘ao 3</p>	Hawi
3	359521	Kalae	Cape		Ka Lae	Correct name. GNIS has various incorrect versions.		<p>Listed in PNH as two words (for Moloka‘i); maps also show it as two words; HBGN previously acknowledged the spelling in PNH, but decided to use the concatenated version to be consistent with the Ahahui Guidelines. Ala Kahakai researched this name, and found a registered map showing it as two words; DHHL has had this discussion also; more research needed, 3-14-18.</p> <p>HBGN: 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; more research needed, 4-11-18</p> <p>HBGN: more research needed, 6-13-18</p>	Kalae
3	359522	Ka Lae o Hoaiuku	Cape						Kalae
3	365296	Kalaeiamoe	Cape						Kalapana OE E
3	359989	Kalaemamo	Island						Honaunau
4	359527	Ka Lae Apuki	Cape		<i>Lae‘apuki</i>				Kalapana
2	1905460	Kona Coast State Park	Park	Kekaha Kai State Park			HBGN	AB added State of Hawai‘i, 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

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3	361346	Kohala Mountains	Range		Kohala	Correct name		ALKA: Ala Kahakai requesting that "Mountains" be removed from the name. In the GNIS, none of the mountain ranges on the other islands have "Mountain" as part of the name; similar to Ko'olau range on O'ahu, but Kohala refers to much more; HBGN: will address again when it considers "Loko" and "Waho;" more research needed, 3-14-18.	Kawaihae
4	358716	Cape Kumukahi	Cape	Kumukahi	Kumukahi	Correct name	PNH	Listed in PNH as "Kumu-kahi – Easternmost cape, Hawai'i..." There are no additional features in	Kapoho OE N
4	359138	Hawi	Civil	Hāwī	Hāwī	Correct all other names: Hawi Post Office, Hawi County Cemetery, Hawi Census Designated Place, Hawi		HBGN: previous spelling correction, 3-14-18.	Hawi OE N
4	2414039	Hawi Census Designated Place	Census		Hāwī Census Designated Place			AB added; associative	Hawi
4	1956613	Hawi County Cemetery	Cemetery		Hāwī County Cemetery			AB added; associative	Hawi
4	1956615	Hawi Post Office	Post Office		Hāwī Post Office			AB added; associative	Hawi
4	364169	Pu'u Loa	Summit	Pu'uloa	Pu'uloa	Correct name		HBGN: previous spelling correction, 3-14-18.	Kalapana
4	363930	Puu Loa	Summit		Pu'uloa			AB added; consistent with style guide	Kawaihae
4	363926	Puu Loa	Summit		Pu'uloa			AB added; consistent with style guide	Kealakekua
4	363927	Puu Loa	Summit		Pu'uloa			AB added; consistent with style guide	Piihonua
4	360314	Kamoi Point	Cape	Kamoi	Kamoi	Correct name	HBGN	PNH: not listed; HBGN: RM 2469 shows this as the boundary marker between Kona and Ka'u; title line running up from there; this cape is distinct and no other features with which it might be confused, 3-14-18	Manuka Bay
4	365159	Mookini Heiau	Locale	Mo'okini	Mo'okini Heiau	Correct name	PNH	PNH: "Mo'o-kini – Heiau. Kohala quad..." Notes from a previous Board meeting erroneously say, "PNH: Not listed," 3-14-18.	Mahukona OE N

- **1888**: 17.92 acres sold to S. M. Damon in [Government Grant 3435](#), land described as being situated in Kapoho.
- **1902**: Appears on registered map No. 2191 area identified as “Green Lake”
- NO DATE: Appears on registered map no. 366 with no identifying name
- **1894**, Oct. 15: “O kekahi kiowai hohonu loa ma ia wahi ma Kalehua ma Puna, **oia no o Waiapele, he luawai hohonu loa keia** ma ka aoao mauka mai, ua hoopuni ia e ka pali oia kahi e hooholo ai i ke kanaka make i ke au kahiko ina he ohana nui ko ka mea i make, a he nui kona aloha ia me ka minamina ia, alaila, lawe no ka ohana o ka mea make a hookuu me ka pohaku i hoopaa ia ma na wawae maloko o keia kiowai o Waiapele, i ole e lilo na iwi i mea hoomainoino.”⁴ (*A certain deep freshwater pond in this place of Kalehua, Puna is Waiapele, this is a very deep freshwater pond on the mountain side, it is surrounded by a cliff, this is the place where people who died were slid in the old times if the dead person had a big family, and they were greatly loved and cherished, then the family took the dead person and released them with a stone tied to their legs into this freshwater pond of Waiapele, so the bones were not gotten by those who sought to case harm.*)
- **1929**, Oct. 15: “[...] a hele mai la oe a loa mai o Keahialaka, he punawai no keia, a ike iho la au eia ka he aina wai o Puna, a he mau wai kaulana wale no apau, **Waiapele ame Waiwelawela ma Kapoho** [...]”⁵ (*Then you come to Keahialaka, this is a spring, and then I realized that Puna is a land of water, and all of the famous waters, Waiapele and Waiwelawela at Kapoho*).

2. Kalae/Ka Lae

- Type of Feature: point
- Location: Kamā‘oa, Ka‘u, Hawai‘i Island
- **1877**, Sep. 27: “Na Lae o Hawaii nei [...] Aia ma Kona Hema o Hanamalo a me Kawili. **Aia kekahi ma Kau, ka lae o Kalae** a me Kailikii, a he mau lae liilii e iho no kekahi, na ka poe ike e olelo mai.”⁶ (*The Capes of Hawaii nei [...] At South Kona is Hanamalo and Kawili. Some are at Kau, the cape of Kalae and Kailikii, and smaller capes below, for the people who know of them to speak of*)
- “Kalae in Kau” Established as fishing grounds by Aiai and his son Punia.⁷
- “‘O Pūpūhuluana. Ua ‘ōlelo ‘ia no Kaua‘i kēia kanaka. I ka wā i pilikia ai ‘o Hawai‘i nei i ka ‘ai ‘ole, a no ka lawe ‘ana a Haumea i na mea ‘ai a pau. Ma Kailua no Ko‘olaupoko, O‘ahu, na ho‘okele nana i lawe i na ‘āina ma ka hikina a ka lā. I ka ho‘i ‘ana mai, mai ka ‘āina mai o Maka‘li‘i, ua pae lakou **ma Kalae i Ka‘ū**, Hawai‘i. Ua loa‘a mai nā lau ‘ai me ke kōkō a Mā‘eha, me Po‘opalu me ‘Ia‘iea, nā lawai‘a a Makali‘i, a me ka wa‘a o Pūpūhuluana, aia nō ma Kalae nā mea a apu.”⁸ (*Pūpūhuluana. It is said that this person was from Kaua‘i. When Hawai‘i was troubled without food, due to Haumea taking all the food. At Kailua at Ko‘olaupoko, O‘ahu were the navigators who took the land to the east of the sun. When they returned from the land of Makali‘i, they landed at Kalae*)

⁴ [Manu, Moses, “He Moolelo Kaa Hawaii no Laukaieie,” in *Ka Leo o Ka Lahui*, 15 October 1894.](#)

⁵ [Kane, George K., “Huakai Makaikai a ike i ka \[?\] o kou Kupunawahine aloha Mauhonua Lapuale,” in *Ka Hoku o Hawaii*, 15 October 1929.](#)

⁶ [Kanepuu, J. H., “Ka Honua nei,” in *Ka Lahui Hawaii*, 27 September 1877, p. 1.](#)

⁷ Martha Beckwith, *Hawaiian Mythology*, (Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press,) p. 23.

⁸ Samuel Kamakau, *Ke Kumu Aupuni*, (Honolulu: Ke Kumu Lama, 1996), p. 35.

in Ka'ū, Hawai'i. Edible leaves and the net of Mā'eha was obtained, along with Po'opalu and "ia'iea, the fishermen of Makali'i, and the canoe of Pūpūahuluana, everything was at Kalae.)

- In one version of the mo'olelo Moikeha travels from Kahiki and first lands in Hawaii at Kalae in Ka'u.⁹
- “Ma hope iho o ka ha'alele 'ana o Kamehameha i kona makua kāne hoahānau, ua ne'e a'ela 'o Kalani'ōpu'u mai kēlā wahi mai o ka heiau i ho'ā'o 'ia ai 'o Kamehameha me Kīwala'ō a noho ihola o Kalani'ōpu'u ma Ka'alu'alu, ma hope ho'i o ka noho lō'ihi 'ana ma Kamā'oa, a i ka hala 'ana o kekahi mau manawa o kona noho 'ana ma kēlā wahi, a laila, **ne'e akula 'o ia no Kalae, kēlā wahi wai 'ole o Ka'ū**, a ma muli o ka nele i ka wai, ua ho'olālā ihola 'o Kalani'ōpu'u e 'eli i wai ma ke ku'i 'ana o ka pali o Mōlīlele, a ma lalo ho'i o ke alaka'i 'ana o kekahi kahuna nona ka inioa 'o Naonao'āina, ka hoahānau o Nu'uanukapa'ahu, kekahi kahuna i pau ai i k anahu' ia e ka manō ma Pololū, Kohala 'Ākau.”¹⁰ (After Kamehameha left his fathers, Kalani'ōpu'u moved from that area near the heiau that was undertook by Kamehameha and Kiwala'ō and Kalani'ōpu'u stayed at Ka'alu'alu, after living there for a while at Kamā'oa, after he lived there for a time, **he moved to Kalae, that waterless land of Ka'ū**, and because there was no water, Kalani'ōpu'u planned to dig for water by striking the cliff of Mōlīlele, under the direction of a kahuna by the name of Naonao'āina, the cousin of Nu'uanukapa'ahu, a kahuna who was killed by a shark at Pololū, North Kohala.)
- Appears on RM 1807 (1894),
 - 'Ōlelo No'eau
 - ❖ 1519: Ka 'ōwili makani 'ino o Kāwili. The Stormy wind of Kāwili. Kāwili is the current that coms from Kona and goes out to sea at Kalae, Ka'ū (p. 164)
 - ❖ 2225: Na kai haele lua o Kalae, o Kāwili lāua o Hala'ea. The two sea currents of Kalae—Kāwili and Hala'ea. The Hala'ea current, names for an evil chief who was swept away, comes from the east to Kalae and sweeps out to sea. The Kāwili (Hit-and-twist) comes from the west and flows out alongside the Hala'ea. Woe betide anyone caught between (p. 243).
 - ❖ 2335: No Kalae no la ho'i ke keiki. The lad is from Kalae after all. A boast: “He is a smart lad.” A play on lae (forehead). Refers to Kalae, Ka'ū, Hawai'i (p.254).
 - ❖ 2939: Wili i ke au wili o Kāwili. Swirled about by the swirling Kāwili. Said of a confusing, bewildering situation. Kāwili (Hit-and-twist) is a current at Kalae, Ka'ū, Hawai'i, that comes from the Kona side and flows out to the ocean. It is the rougher of the two currents that meet off Kalae (p. 321).

3. Kohala Waho/Loko

- Type of Feature: Okana/Apana
- Location: Kohala, Hawai'i Island

⁹ Samuel Kamakau, *Tales & Traditions of the People of Old*, (Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1991) p. 105.

¹⁰ Stephen Langhern Desha, *He Mo'olelo Ka'ao no Kekūhaupi'o*, (Hilo: Hale Kuamo'o, 1996), p. 140.

- **1866, Oct. 20:** “**O Halawa, he Ahupuaa ma Kohala loko**, oia ka aina i hanai ia ai o Kamehameha, mai kona hanau ana a hiki i ka lima paha o kona mau makahiki, alaila, hoihoi aku la o Naeole ia Alapai, i ka Moi o Hawaii, i ke keiki. Nolaila, haawi aku la o Alapai na Keaka e hanai, oia hoi ke kahu Alii nui o ke keiki.”¹¹ (***Halawa is an Ahupua’a in Kohala loko***, *this is the land that Kamehameha was raised, from his birth until he was 5 years old, then Naeole returned the child to Alapa’i, the Mō’i of Hawai’i. Therefore, Alapa’i gave him to Keaka to raise, he was the kahu Alii nui of the child.*)
- **1867, Feb. 9:** “I ka hiki ana o Kalaniopuu **ma Kapaau i Kohala loko**, hoala ae o Kalaniopuu i ke kahua lealea ia hinakahua; o kaula, o ke kilu, o ka maika, o ka pahee, a me na hana lealea a pau, nolaila, ulu mai la na kaula kipi koloko.”¹² (*When Kalaniopuu went to Kapaau at Kohala loko, Kalaniopuu reestablished the kahua lealea of Hinakahua; which included the kaula, kilu, maika, pahee, and all the entertaining things, then the internal rebellious prophets were excited.*)
- **1875, Aug. 14:** “O Kohala nei ka oi ma Hawaii nei ma na ano a pau, a i ole ma ka Pae Aina holookoa nei no. Ma ka maikai o ka aina kupono no na mahiko hou, elua a ekolu paha, **i hookahi ma Kohala loko, ma Niulii, i hookahi mawaho, ma na aina o Kaauhuhu a me Kahee**, aka, i na e loa ka wai, i hookahi i Pohakuou.”¹³ (*Kohala is the best on Hawai’i in all respects, perhaps even in the whole archipelago. There are new sugar planters because of the benefit of land free from rents and taxes, one at Kohala loko at Niulii, one at Kohala waho at the lands of Kaauhuhu and Kahee, however, if they can obtain water, one at Pohakuou.*)
- **1877:** “The once fertile and populous plain of Waimea looked sterile and desolate when visited by the Commission—a painful contrast to **Kohala loko on the other side of the mountain.**”¹⁴
- **1877, Nov. 22:** “Hoomaha iki makou ma keia la, a ma ka Poalima ae, hoeu mai no ia o ko maua alakai no ka makaikai ia Kohala loko, oiai, aia ka hale o ko makou makamaka **i Puehuehu, o Kohala waho ia.**”¹⁵ (*We rested a little on this day, and on the next Friday our guide in visiting Kohala loko stirred up, since the house of our friend was at Puehuehu, this is Kohala waho.*)
- **1906, Mar. 7:** “He elua la o keia hoouka kaula ana, ua hoea ka nee ana o ke kaula i kai pono o Hapuu; a malaila i paa pio ai i ka hopuia e na koa o Kamehameha o Manonoikauakapekulani. Ua pepehiia oia a make, ua laweia kona heana a kauia ma kalele o o **ka heiau o Mookini, ma**

Wahi	Loko/Waho
Halawa	Loko
Kapaau	Loko
Niulii	Loko
Mookini	Waho
Puehuehu	Waho
Kaauhuhu	Waho
Kahee	Waho
Puuepa	Waho

¹¹ [Kamakau, S. M., “Ka Moolelo o Kamehameha I.,” in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, 20 October 1866, p. 1.](#)

¹² [Kamakau, S. M., “Ka Moolelo o Kamehameha I.,” in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, 9 February 1867, p. 1.](#)

¹³ [Kahelekookolu, “No Ka Aina Haaheo,” in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, 14 August 1875, p.1.](#)

¹⁴ Kepā Maly, “Report of the Royal Commissioners on Development of Resources,” in p. 153.

¹⁵ [Unkown, “Huakai Makaikai ia Hawaii Akau,” in *Ka Lahui Hawaii*, 22 November 1877, p. 2.](#)

Kohala waho.¹⁶ *(There were two days of war, the movinig of the war arrived at directly oceanside of Hapuu; it was there that Manonoikauaakapekulani was captured by the warriors of Kamehameha. He was killed and his body was taken and placed at the lele of the heiau **of Mookini, at Kohala waho.**)*

- **1909, Mar. 5:** “Olelo mai la o Hiiaka: “O Kohala aku ia aina. He ekolu na Kohala, He Kohala hula-ana, he Kohala wai; oia hoi o Kohala loko; a he Kohala na ilima; a he Kohala apaapaa. Aka, ua huiia nae o Kohala na ilima wai ole ame Kohala apaapaa i hookahi no Kohala, a kapaia o Kohala waho.”¹⁷ *(Hiiaka said: Kohala is the land. There are three Kohala, Kohala hula-ana, a watered Kohala; this is Kohala loko; and Kohala na ilima; and a Kohala apaapaa. However, Kohala na ilima wai ole and Kohala apaapaa have been joined together into one Kohala, called Kohala waho.)*
- **1911, Feb. 3:** “O keia wahi o Kokoiki, aia i Kohala waho, a o Halawa, aia i Kohala-loko.”¹⁸ *(This land of Kokoiki is at Kohala waho, and Halawa is at Kohala-loko.)*
- **1917, Jul. 26:** “Ua hanauia ko maua mama aloha ma **Puuepa, Kohala waho**”¹⁹ *(My beloved mama was born at Puuepa, Kohala waho.)*

¹⁶ [Unknown, “He Moolelo no Kamehameha I. Ka Na-i Aupuni o Hawaii,” in *Ka Na’i Aupuni*, 7 March 1906, p. 1.](#)

¹⁷ [Unknown, “Ka Moolelo Kaa o Hiiaka-i-ka-Poli-o-Pele,” in *Kuokoa Home Rula*, 5 march 1909, p. 4.](#)

¹⁸ [Unknown, “Ka Moolelo o ka Kamehameha I,” in *Kuokoa Home Rula*, 3 February 1911, p. 2.](#)

¹⁹ [J. K. And D. K. Kaaeamoku, “Ko Maua Mama Ua hala,” in *Ka Hoku o Hawaii*, 26 July 1917, p. 4.](#)

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Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
1	365421	Turtle Bay Hilton Helipad	Airport				Kahuku	x	this Kahuku is on O'ahu
2	360553	Kapoho Crater	Crater			Bobby Camara: s/b Waiapele	Kapoho OE N	x	
2	359437	Hopukani Springs	Spring			Bobby Camara: s/b Houpo o Kāne or Houpookāne; see documentation	Ahumoa	x	see documentation
2	1905609	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	Kīholo	x	see documentation
7				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	Kīholo	x	see documentation
3	365063	Ahole Heiau	Locale			PNH: Āhole, Maui	Pahala	x	
3	1905283	Ahole Heiau	Locale			PNH: Āhole, Maui	Milolii	x	
3	1905284	Āhole Holua	Locale			PNH: not listed; HBGN: Āholehōlua if it is the slide, Āholeholua if not the slide	Milolii	x	
3	358436	Āhole Stream	Stream			PNH: Āhole, Maui	Papaaloa	x	
3	358478	Ainako	Area			PNH: not listed; HBGN: Āinakō	Pohue Bay	x	
3	358650	Awawa Kahao	Valley			PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	BC: Awāwakahao (hao <i>(Rauwolfia)</i> gulch)
5	358651	Awāwaloa	Cape	Awāwaloa	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	
1	1905308	Country Garden Estates	Populated Place				Pohue Bay	x	
5	358990	Hāliipālala	Area	Hāli'ipālala	Kumukahi		Puuhou	x	Hāliipālala in GNIS
4	365403	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	Heiau o Molilele	Locale			PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	s/b mōlī : Laysan albatross, seen flying at Kalae

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Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	1905365	Holua Slide	Locale			PNH: Holua, Maui	Milolii	x	??? Hōlua Slide
4	359586	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 ????
4	359585	Ka'alāiki	Civil	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	
4	365444	Kaalaiki Airstrip	Airport	Ka'alaiki Landing Strip	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	Ka'alaiki Landing Strip
3	359766	Kahilipali Kahaea	Civil			PNH: Kāhilipali listed, Kahaea not listed	Naalehu	x	
5	359767	Kāhilipali Nui	Civil	Kāhilipali Nui	PNH	HBGN: associative	Naalehu	x	
5	359768	Kāhilipali Point	Cape	Kāhilipali Point	PNH		Naalehu	x	
5	359885	Kā'iliki'i	Locale	Kā'iliki'i	Kumukahi		Puuhou	x	
5	1905394	Ka'iliki'i Beach (historical)	Beach	Ka'iliki'i Beach (historical)	PNH	HBGN: associative	Kalae	x	
5	359969	Kākio	Area	Kākio	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Puuhou	x	
3	359972	Kakio Point	Cape			PNH: not listed; AH3/UHP: Kākio	Milolii	x	
3	360591	Kapukawaaike	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	360755	Kaupo Bay	Bay			PNH: Kaupō, Maui, O'ahu	Milolii	x	
3	1905423	Kaupo Bay	Bay			PNH: Kaupō, Maui, O'ahu	Milolii	x	
3	360760	Kaupuaa	Bay			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	365914	Keanahalululu	Unknown			PNH: not listed; UHP: Keanahalululu	Unknown	x	
3	360982	Keanahalululu Gulch	Valley			PNH: not listed; UHP: Keanahalululu	Kawaihae	x	
3	365786	Keanakaluapuaa	Unknown			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
3	360987	Keanakaluapuaa	Bay			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
5	365733	Keanakolu	Unknown	Keanakolu	PNH	HBGN: associative	Unknown	x	
5	360990	Keanakolu	Populated Place	Keanakolu	PNH		Keanakolu	x	
5	1905441	Keanakolu Ranger Station	Locale	Keanakolu Ranger Station	PNH	HBGN: incorrect location	Keanakolu	x	
3	365915	Keanalele	Unknown			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
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Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	360992	Keanalele Waterhole	Lake			PNH: not listed	Kiholo	x	
3	365916	Keananulohaha Point (historical)	Summit			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
4	365917	Keanapaakai	Unknown	Keanapa'akai	PNH	HBGN: associative	Unknown	x	
5	360994	Keanapa'akai	Area	Keanapa'akai	PNH		Puupohakulo a	x	
5	365120	Keanapa'akai (historical)	Populated Place	Keanapa'akai	PNH		Kaunene	x	
3	360997	Keanapakulua Falls	Falls			PNH: not listed; UHP: Keanapākūlua	Kawaihae	x	
3	365918	Keanapukalua	Unknown			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
3	361003	Keanapukalua	Cape			PNH: not listed	Puu Hinai	x	
5	365124	Ke'ekū Heiau	Locale	Ke'ekū Heiau	PNH		Naalehu	x	
5	1905445	Ke'ekū Heiau	Locale	Ke'ekū Heiau	PNH		Kealakekua	x	
3	361102	Keliuli Bay	Bay			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
5	361133	Keoneokahuku	Bay	Keoneokahuku	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	
5	365932	Keōpuka	Unknown	Keōpuka	PNH		Unknown	x	
5	361145	Keōpuka 1-2	Civil	Keōpuka 1 - 2	PNH		Kealakekua	x	
4	1905451	Keopuka Square Shopping Center	Locale	Keōpuka Square Shopping Center	PNH	HBGN: associative	Kealakekua	x	
5	361246	Ki'olaka'a	Civil	Ki'olaka'a	Kumukahi		Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	1930522	Kīpuka 'Āinahou Nēnē Sanctuary	Park			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
3	361283	Kipuka Kahuihonu	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361285	Kipuka Kalua o Kelii Waa	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361287	Kipuka Kamiloaina	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361288	Kipuka Kanohina	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361297	Kipuka Koheleha	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	

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Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	361301	Kipuka Maheo	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361302	Kīpuka Major	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua	x	
3	361303	Kipuka Mali	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	
3	361306	Kipuka Mamani	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua	x	
3	361307	Kipuka Mana o Ka Lili	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	365130	Kipuka Nahuaopala (historical)	Populated Place			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
3	361314	Kipuka Paluli	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua	x	
3	361316	Kipuka Pau	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361321	Kipuka Pueo	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361322	Kipuka Puu Kou	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361323	Kipuka Waiahuli	Lava			PNH: not listed	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361280	Kīpuka‘alalā	Lava			PNH: not listed	Naohuleelua	x	
3	361284	Kīpukakalawamauna	Lava			PNH: not listed	Keamuku	x	
4	361294	Kīpukakēkake	Lava	Kipukakekake	PNH		Kilauea Crater	x	
3	361534	Kukuihae	Area			PNH: not listed; HBGN: found on Ulukau as Kukuiha‘a from BC:85	Pohue Bay	x	
3	361646	Lae o Ahole	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	361666	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	Lae o Humuhumu	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	361669	Lae o Ili	Cape			PNH: not listed	Puu Hinai	x	
3	361652	Lae o Kamimi	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	

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Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	361670	Lae o Panipou	Cape			PNH: not listed; UHP: Laeopanipou, uncertain p & m	Puu Hinai	x	
3	361671	Lae o Puili	Cape			PNH: not listed	Anaehoomalu	x	
3	361672	Lae o Puni	Cape			PNH: not listed	Papaikou	x	
3	361674	Lae Pohue	Cape			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
3	361892	Lua Halapepe	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361894	Lua Hokio	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361896	Lua Kalupenui	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361897	Lua Kaumakani	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
5	362040	Mākakakopumoa'ula	Civil	Mākakakopumoa'ula	Kumukahi	PNH: not listed	Punaluu	x	BC: need hyphens???
3	362505	Na Manua Haalou	Swamp			PNH: not listed	Puuokeokeo	x	
3	362596	Naohulielua	Area			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
2	2634483	Napohakuloloa	Cliff				Milolii	x	
2	2634486	Napumaia (historical)	Populated Place				Naalehu	x	
3	1905529	Niu'o'u (historical)	Populated Place			PNH: not listed	Manuka Bay	x	
3	365341	Niuou Coconut Grove	Locale			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	362677	Niuou Point	Cape			PNH: not listed	Milolii	x	
3	1905533	Ohia (historical)	Populated Place			PNH: not listed, 3/21/13	Mountain View	x	
3	362746	Ohia Mill	Locale			PNH: not listed	Papa	x	
3	362749	Ohiahuea Stream	Stream			PNH: not listed	Honokane	x	
3	362751	'Ōhi'anui	Area			PNH: not listed	Puulehua	x	
3	362765	'Ōkole Gulch	Valley			PNH: not listed	Papaaloa	x	
3	1853082	Okole Stream (historical)	Stream			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	

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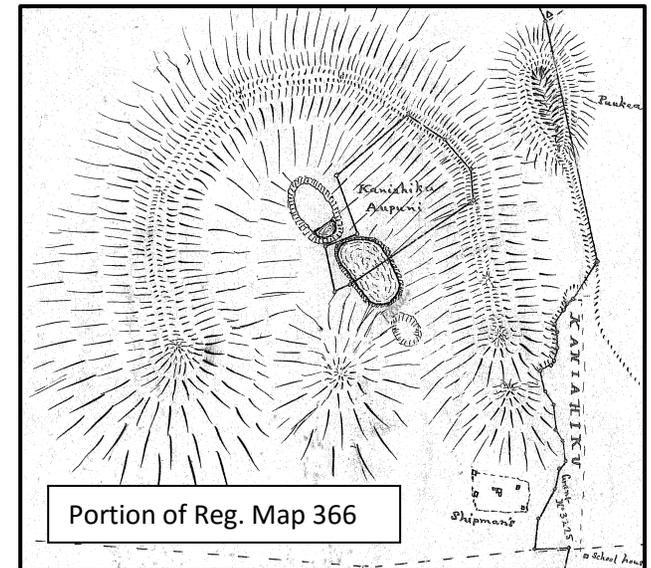
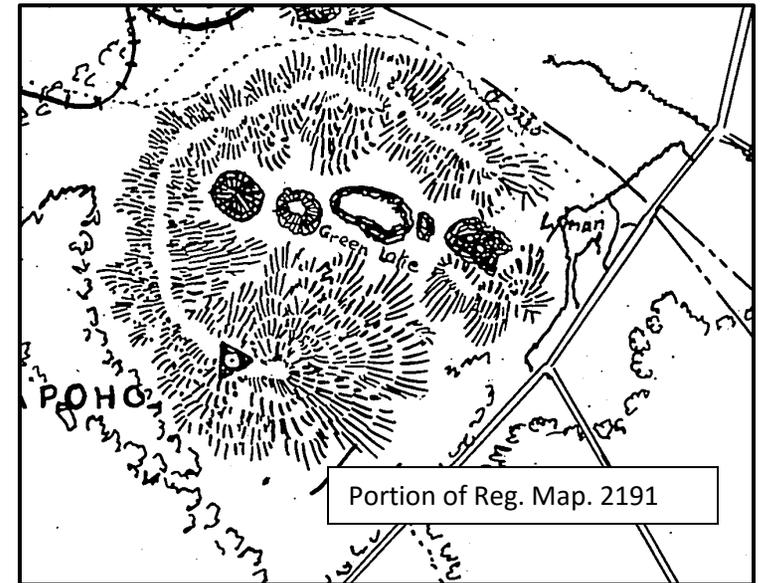
Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	363505	Puhiopaheehee	Cape			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
3	363550	Punahaha	Cape			PNH: not listed	Pahala	x	
3	365306	Punahaha (historical)	Cape			PNH: not listed	Kalapana OE E	x	
3	363685	Puu Haao	Summit			PNH: Hā'ao not listed as a pu'u; HBGN: Pu'uhao	Naalehu	x	
3	363703	Puu Hilea	Summit			PNH: Hīlea not listed as a pu'u; HBGN: combined, Pu'uhilea	Pohue Bay	x	
4	363704	Puu Hinahina Bay	Bay	Pu'uhinahina Bay	PNH		Milolii	x	
4	1905565	Pu'u Hinahina Bay	Bay	Pu'uhinahina Bay	PNH		Milolii	x	
3	363715	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	Puu Kanikani	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukanikani	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	363916	Puu Lepo	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'uulepo	Hawi	x	
3	363917	Puu Lepo	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'uulepo	Kahuku Ranch	x	
4	363996	Puu Nahaha	Summit	Pu'unāhāhā	Kumukahi		Kiholo	x	???
3	364016	Puu o Kaau	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uokaau	Naalehu	x	
3	363623	Puu o Kamaoa	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukamaoa	Pohue Bay	x	
3	364022	Puu Ohau	Summit			PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'uohau	Unknown	x	
3	364085	Puu Poo Pueo	Summit			PNH: Po'opueo not listed as a pu'u; HBGN: combined, Pu'upo'opueo	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	364087	Puu Poopaa	Summit			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'upo'opaa	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	364183	Puuo Point	Cape			PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'uo	Naalehu	x	

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Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	364223	S Mowai	Area			PNH: not listed	Papa	x	
3	364735	Wailohi	Area			PNH: not listed	Papa	x	

1. Waiapele

- Type of Feature: Lake
 - Old name for Green Lake, Maku'ū qd.; bay, Pāhala, Ka'ū, Hawai'i. A pair of twins whispered during a thunderstorm (taboo at the time) and were turned into stones; the male twin, Pōhaku-o-Hanalei, is on the ridge west of the bay, and the female twin, Pōhaku-o-Lēkia, on the opposite ridge. *Lit.*, water [made] by Pele.¹
- Location: Kapoho, Puna, Hawai'i island
- Historical accounts
 - **1858**: Ahupua'a of Kapoho was awarded to Charles Kanaina (LCA 8559:5)
 - **1864**, April 30: "I alawa ae kuu hana, e ani peahi mai ana Pohakuolekia ia'u, e naue aku au e ike ia Waiapele, alaila, alaila naue aku'la au, aia hoi, ike aku la au he loko nui. Ma ka aha-maka ana'ku i kona loa he 80 anana, a he 30 anana kona laula, a keu aku paha, aia hoi; he wai olenalena ia, aia mauka la ao Kula, a i ka la 19 oia malama no, hea mai ana ka ua huki-heenuhu o Hilo ia'u, e hoi au e,"² (*When I looked up, Pohakuolekia beckons me, I moved to see Waiapele, then I saw large pond. In estimating its length, it was 80 fathoms, and its width, 30 fathoms, perhaps more, see there; this is a yellow water, it is mauka of Kula, on the 19th day of this month the the huki-heenuhu of Hilo called me to return*)
 - **1872**, Dec. 7: "[...] a maanei no o Waiapele, oia ka wai kupanaha a hiki i keia manawa, a ua like no kona ano me ka hanawai o ka puua, he omaomao kona ano, a he hohonu no hoi, o ka mea kupanaha loa, i na e kui ana ka hekili, e pau loa ana ka ia i ke make. A ma keia apana no kahi a Kamapuaa ma laua o Pele i moe ai, mahope iho o ka pau ana o ka hakaka ana."³ (*and here [in Puna] is Waiapele, it is a wondrous water that exists until today, its like pig urine, green, and deep, the amazing thing is that when there is thunder, the fish die. It is at this district that Kamapuaa and Pele slept together after they fought.*)
 - **1880**: Mentioned in [Boundary Certificate for Kapoho](#) as "Hill of Waiapele" and "green lake"



¹ Mary Kawena Pukui & Samuel Elbert, *Place Names of Hawaii*,

² Kamohai, J. W. H., "Pau aela ka hoi Kuhihewa!" in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, 30 April 1864, p. 3.

³ Kahao, R. Robert, "Na Hiohiona o ka Apana o Puna nei," in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, 7 December 1872, p. 3.

- **1888:** 17.92 acres sold to S. M. Damon in [Government Grant 3435](#), land described as being situated in Kapoho.
- **1902:** Appears on registered map No. 2191 area identified as “Green Lake”
- NO DATE: Appears on registered map no. 366 with no identifying name
- **1894, Oct. 15:** “O kekahi kiowai hohonu loa ma ia wahi ma Kalehua ma Puna, **oia no o Waiapele, he luawai hohonu loa keia** ma ka aoao mauka mai, ua hoopuni ia e ka pali oia kahi e hooholo ai i ke kanaka make i ke au kahiko ina he ohana nui ko ka mea i make, a he nui kona aloha ia me ka minamina ia, alaila, lawe no ka ohana o ka mea make a hookuu me ka pohaku i hoopaa ia ma na wawae maloko o keia kiowai o Waiapele, i ole e lilo na iwi i mea hoomainoino.”⁴ (*A certain deep freshwater pond in this place of Kalehua, Puna is Waiapele, this is a very deep freshwater pond on the mountain side, it is surrounded by a cliff, this is the place where people who died were slid in the old times if the dead person had a big family, and they were greatly loved and cherished, then the family took the dead person and released them with a stone tied to their legs into this freshwater pond of Waiapele, so the bones were not gotten by those who sought to case harm.*)
- **1929, Oct. 15:** “[...] a hele mai la oe a loa mai o Keahialaka, he punawai no keia, a ike iho la au eia ka he aina wai o Puna, a he mau wai kaulana wale no apau, **Waiapele ame Waiwelawela ma Kapoho** [...]”⁵ (*Then you come to Keahialaka, this is a spring, and then I realized that Puna is a land of water, and all of the famous waters, Waiapele and Waiwelawela at Kapoho*).

2. Kalae/Ka Lae

- Type of Feature: point
- Location: Kamā‘oa, Ka‘u, Hawai‘i Island
- **1877, Sep. 27:** “Na Lae o Hawaii nei [...] Aia ma Kona Hema o Hanamalo a me Kawili. **Aia kekahi ma Kau, ka lae o Kalae** a me Kailikii, a he mau lae liilii e iho no kekahi, na ka poe ike e olelo mai.”⁶ (*The Capes of Hawaii nei [...] At South Kona is Hanamalo and Kawili. Some are at Kau, the cape of Kalae and Kailikii, and smaller capes below, for the people who know of them to speak of*)
- “Kalae in Kau” Established as fishing grounds by Aiai and his son Punia.⁷
- “‘O Pūpūhuluana. Ua ‘ōlelo ‘ia no Kaua‘i kēia kanaka. I ka wā i pilikia ai ‘o Hawai‘i nei i ka ‘ai ‘ole, a no ka lawe ‘ana a Haumea i na mea ‘ai a pau. Ma Kailua no Ko‘olaupoko, O‘ahu, na ho‘okele nana i lawe i na ‘āina ma ka hikina a ka lā. I ka ho‘i ‘ana mai, mai ka ‘āina mai o Maka‘li‘i, ua pae lakou **ma Kalae i Ka‘ū**, Hawai‘i. Ua loa‘a mai nā lau ‘ai me ke kōkō a Mā‘eha, me Po‘opalu me ‘Ia‘iea, nā lawai‘a a Makali‘i, a me ka wa‘a o Pūpūhuluana, aia nō ma Kalae nā mea a apu.”⁸ (*Pūpūhuluana. It is said that this person was from Kaua‘i. When Hawai‘i was troubled without food, due to Haumea taking all the food. At Kailua at Ko‘olaupoko, O‘ahu were the navigators who took the land to the east of the sun. When they returned from the land of Makali‘i, they landed at Kalae*)

⁴ [Manu, Moses, “He Moolelo Kaa Hawaii no Laukaieie,” in *Ka Leo o Ka Lahui*, 15 October 1894.](#)

⁵ [Kane, George K., “Huakai Makaikai a ike i ka \[?\] o kou Kupunawahine aloha Mauhonua Lapuale,” in *Ka Hoku o Hawaii*, 15 October 1929.](#)

⁶ [Kanepuu, J. H., “Ka Honua nei,” in *Ka Lahui Hawaii*, 27 September 1877, p. 1.](#)

⁷ Martha Beckwith, *Hawaiian Mythology*, (Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press,) p. 23.

⁸ Samuel Kamakau, *Ke Kumu Aupuni*, (Honolulu: Ke Kumu Lama, 1996), p. 35.

From: BobbyC
To: [Bolo, Arthur J](#)
Subject: Bobby Camara and Wainanali'i Pond locat on
Date: Monday, April 16, 2018 2:30:18 PM
Attachments: [Screen Shot 2018-04-16 at 2:09:16 PM.png](#)
[Screen Shot 2018-04-16 at 2:09:22 PM.png](#)
[1859 HarpersWeekly transcript bs.docx](#)

Hi Arthur,

Please see the attached

GNIS has Wainanali'i Pond at 19 8554933, -155 9196147 That location is actually Kiholo fish pond, the remnants of Kamehameha's much larger fish pond at Kiholo, built 1810-1812 after the 1801 filling of his Pa'aiea Pond at Keahole

The fish pond of Wainanali'i was at a village of the same name, immediately north of Keawaiki, that place north of Kiholo See the label below 19 890371, -155 900387 Wainanali'i Pond (site) I understand use of the term "site" to be applied to places no longer in existence

Both Kiholo and Wainanali'i fish ponds were filled during lava flows from Mauna Loa in 1859 Wainanali'i in January - February of that year, and Kiholo from about July to November 1859

I don't know how or why Wainanali'i was misplaced

Bobby Camara





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

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

ERUPTION OF THE VOLCANO OF MAUNA LOA, HAWAII.

VARIOUS SHAPES ASSUMED BY 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 $19^{\circ} 37'$; long. $155^{\circ} 40'$. 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.

p250

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 red-hot 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 see 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 down 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."

From: BobbyC
To: [Buto, Arthur J](#)
Subject: Fwd: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane
Date: Thursday, April 19, 2018 4:13:20 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[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 Kane" or "Houpookane" sooner rather than later.

Thanks,

Bobby Camara
[REDACTED]

"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 [REDACTED]

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 [REDACTED]
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

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

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

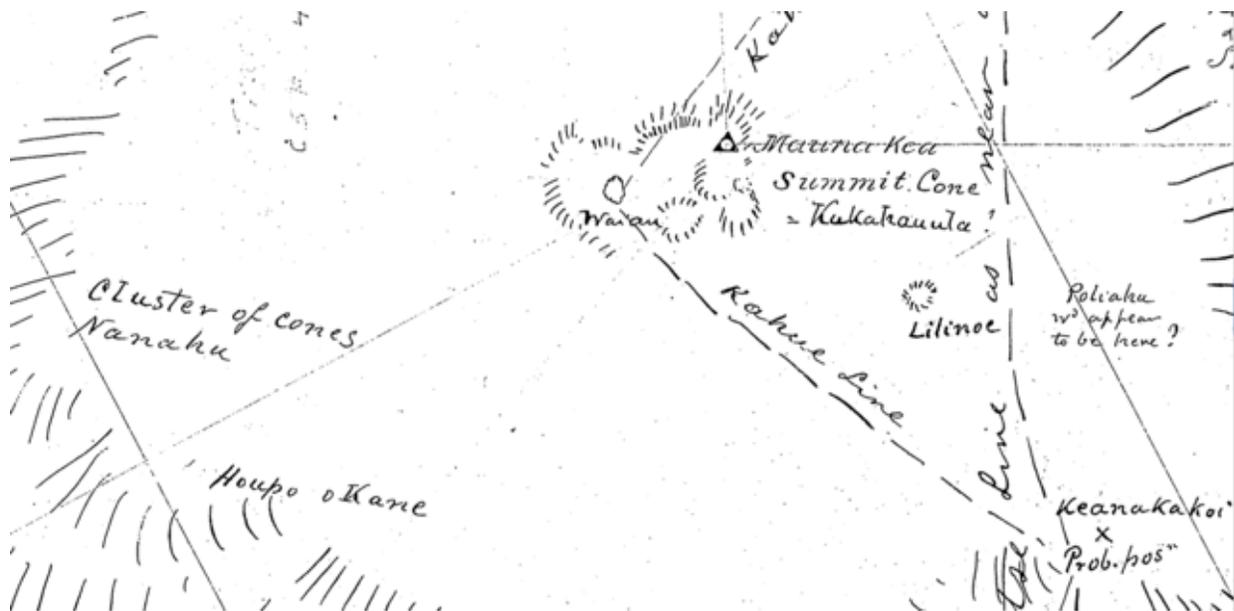
From: BobbyC [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 3:50 PM
To: Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane

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 Houpookane), 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 [REDACTED]
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 [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, April 16, 2018 2:47 PM
To: Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o

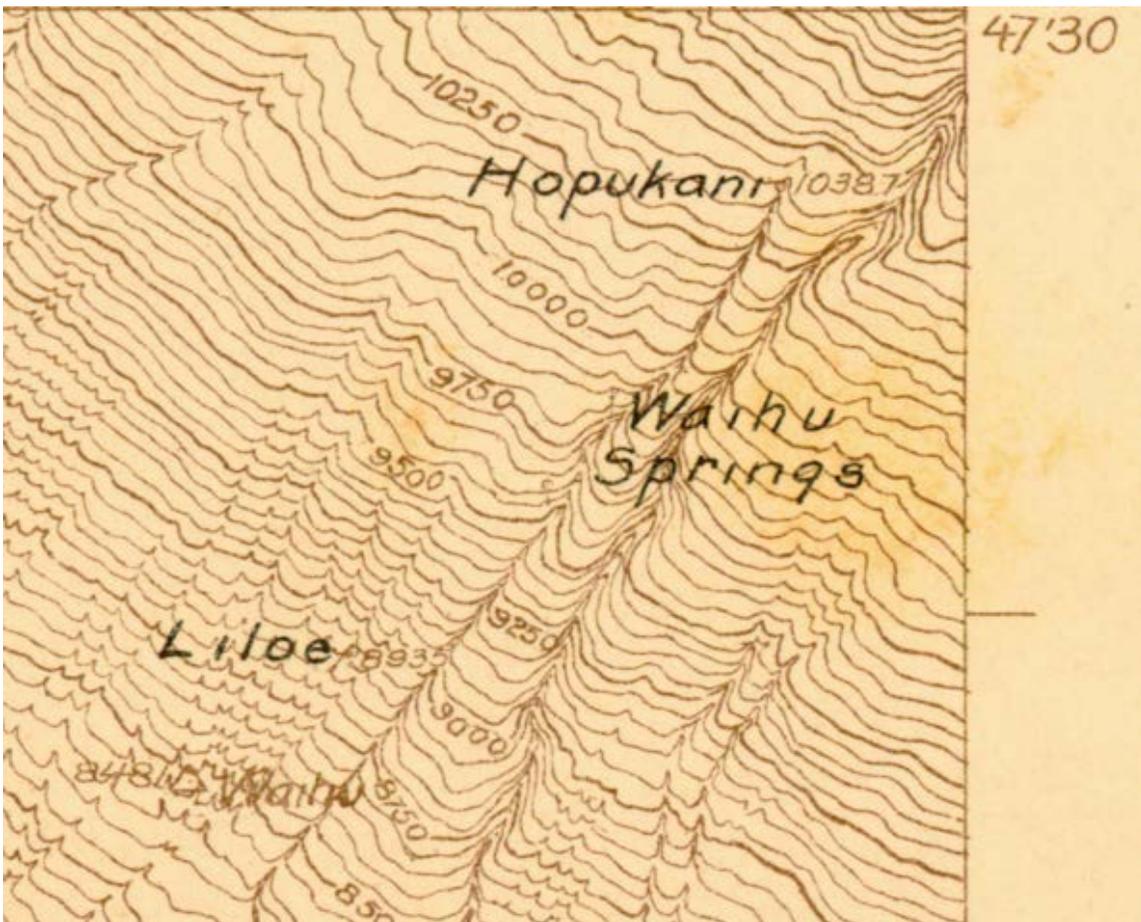
Kane

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.



hmmmm.

Looking forward to your thoughts.

Bobby Camara
Volcano



"be outside • pay attention"
hiilei kawelo: hpr: 012918

me ka mahalo:

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).

Land and Resources of Ka'ōhe 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 Ka'ōhe and Humu'ula—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 3rd, 1904, R.S. Hosmer presented a detailed report on the Ka'ōhe 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 ***Waikalua*** 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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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. Owing 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 Bowser's "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 Hawai'i), Bowser described the Waimea region, ranching interests, and the journey between Waimea, Kalai'eha, and the summit of Mauna Kea. From Waimea, Bowser went to Kalai'eha, traveling via the Waiki'i 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 Kaluakāko'i. Bowser also reported that Francis Spencer had “made” the road from his sheep station at Kalai'eha 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 Ishizu's 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 Mainaupo, 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 L'Orange, and others, cited in Volume II, provide readers with first hand accounts of the history of the *'āina 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 *'āina 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 Houpoke³⁶ Waihū, on the Pōhakuloa Gulch. The Waikahālulu spring was tapped and pipes laid out towards the Humu'ula Station, while the Houpokāne-Waihū springs were tapped and fed the Pōhakuloa substation, near the present-day Mauna Kea State Park.

Interestingly, early in Carter's investigations into water sources, and a means of getting water to the Ka'ohe lands around Pu'u Ke'eke'e, and the lower Waiki'i and Ke'āmokuu 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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Mauna Kea, the famous summit of the land (Mauna Kea, ka

piko kaulana o ka 'āina)

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Land and Resources of Ka'oho 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 Ka'oho and Humu'ula—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 *Kaoho 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 3rd, 1904, R.S. Hosmer presented a detailed report on the Ka'oho 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 *Kaoho*, 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 *Waikalua* 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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