AGENDA

1. Call to Order

2. Review of Meeting Minutes for August 8, 2018

3. Public Comments

4. Announcements

5. Review draft of communication plan for reviewing new name proposals for features associated with the Kīlauea eruption

6. Discuss new decision category, “Alternate name”

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

8. 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: August 8, 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

Mr. Marzan called the meeting to order at 10:06 am.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum)
          Kaleo Manuel (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)
          Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)
          Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources)
          Brad Ka‘alelelo Wong (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)
          Leo Asuncion (Office of Planning) arrived 10:41am, left 11:56am

ABSENT: Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai‘i)

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

GUESTS: Kalani Makekau-Whittaker joined the meeting by Skype for Business

AGENDA ITEM 2: Review of Meeting Minutes for June 13, 2018:

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

The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of June 13, 2018.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Public Comments

No public comments were received.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Announcements

No announcements.
AGENDA ITEM 5: Establish regular meeting day and time

Mr. Asuncion has had a conflicting meeting for the past several months. With a new semester starting, Ms. Silva may have conflicts with her class schedules.

After some discussion, the members present tentatively scheduled the meetings on the third Thursday of the month from 10am-12pm.

Mr. Marzan asked if the members want to select a new Chair as his travel schedule recently and continuing in the near future may mean that he may be unavailable.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Discuss new feature naming process and activities with respect to “Fissure 8”

With the increased interest in naming features resulting from the ongoing lava event on the island of Hawai‘i, this is an opportunity for the board to reach out to the community and decision makers to raise awareness about the HBGN, its responsibilities and its processes.

In July, Councilwoman Susan Lee Loy introduced a resolution to the Hawai‘i County Council urging that HBGN “consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties” to the areas impacted by the recent volcanic activity to establish names for features associated with the eruption. OHA submitted testimony in support of the resolution and used the opportunity to make the Council aware of HBGN’s role in naming decisions. The board considers community input very seriously, sometimes carrying more weight than the board’s usual references (e.g., PNH) on which the board relies. The recent example of changing the name of ‘Iao Stream to Wailuku River was cited. The board received a written request from community members along with supporting evidence to restore the historical name of the waterway. The board also traveled to Maui to hear testimony directly from the community before making its decision.

Dr. Makekau-Whittaker, who joined this meeting remotely, indicated that he and Pi‘ilani Ka‘awaloa, Keone Kalawe, and Leialoha Kaleimamahu are coming together to talk about naming some of the new features created by this lava event. He is acting as a messenger for the group today. Although he is from Hilo, he has been working with the community in Puna and has been to the eruption sites, speaking with cultural experts. There is a strong feeling that the local community should be giving names to the features, and that the names should capture the feeling of the spiritual events and ceremonies that have been conducted. They already have names for several features – some have come through dreams – and they’re preparing for cultural ceremonies to name the features. The board recognizes that inspiration from dreams plays an important role in the naming process and is among the ways that names come to life – that inspiration should be noted in the proposal that the group eventually submits to HBGN.
The board is proceeding cautiously and wants to make it clear that it is not rushing to name the features – the board wants to take as much time as is needed. However, if name proposals have been developed they can be submitted now. There’s no clock that starts once an application is received – there’s not a mandated timeframe in which a feature has to be named.

The board will make its naming decision based on the rationale attached to the proposals – “designate” in the statute means choose from among the proposed names, not necessarily to come up with the names. Some board members are concerned about HBGN’s role in this process, especially if there are multiple names proposed for the same feature with no clear consensus from the community.

Dr. Makekau-Whittaker noted that it may not be “smooth sailing” for HBGN with respect to acceptance and support by the entire community (he cited the Pele versus ʻAilāʻau interpretations). He asked that the board consider from whom the name comes and not just the genealogical ties, practitioners or not, and to consider their personal experiences and interactions with the flow.

Dr. Louis noted that the board has reviewed contentious proposals in the past, but this is different, because this is an active event. She suggested that in the event of multiple name proposals there be a kūkākūkā prior to the board making its decision.

The board considers it the community’s responsibility to name the features. Mr. Asuncion stated that consultation with community is important; reach out as broadly as possible will lead to better decision making. In the case of Wailuku River, a Permitted Interaction Group (PIG) was employed to facilitate gathering more information. The loudest applicant is not always the one whose application is approved.

Mr. Cummins asked how the board plans to communicate and make itself available to the community in a more active role? Because of the interest and awareness of the lava event, the board should proactively develop a plan for reaching out to the community (including roles and responsibilities). Mr. Asuncion will provide a first draft of a plan to move forward and clarify the role of the board to make it clear that it is supportive of the inclusivity of the process.

*The Office of Planning will draft a communication plan to reach out to the community and other stakeholders (e.g., County Council, legislators, etc.).*

Dr. Louis recalled that for Wailuku River there was a deputy attorney general present at the community meeting who also helped with the PIG. One of the steps should be to check with the Attorney General’s office about how to do outreach to Puna community.

Mr. Cummins suggested working with the Hawaiʻi County Council, since the resolution is coming from them; they may be able to help find a suitable location for a meeting. Mr. Asuncion noted that the community meeting on Maui was held at the Wailuku Community Center and led by Kamanaʻo Mills, the HBGN chair at the time. The PIG reported, the
community spoke, and the board discussed the issue and was able to make its decision (there was quorum present). The community expressed its appreciation to the board for holding the meeting in Wailuku.

Dr. Makekau-Whittaker requested that he be added to the HBGN distribution list.

*Dr. Makekau-Whittaker left the meeting at 11:12am.*

*Mr. Buto will add Dr. Makekau-Whittaker to the HBGN distribution list.*

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

Mr. Cummins proposed some guidelines around the designation of an Alternate Name: “If its use and spelling are as widely or nearly as widely accepted by community as the Primary Name. In addition, it should have reliable and verifiable historical evidence of its use and spelling in an amount equal to or nearly equal to the Primary Name. Or its use by the local community is prevalent despite its origin (e.g., non-Hawaiian, like “Barber’s Point”) and despite historical evidence from reliable sources espousing the Primary Name as being predominant (i.e., while there’s historical evidence that says this is the Primary Name, the community generally uses the Alternate Name and it’s known by the Alternate Name).”

The idea is that an Alternate Name gives state agencies an alternative to the primary name that’s in the GNIS. Federal agencies are still required to use the Primary Name.

Mr. Manuel noted that if you continue to use the popular name rather than the historical name, you’re contributing to the reducing the value of the mana of the original place name. Do you want to perpetuate the incorrect name rather than just “cutting it out” and saying this (Primary Name) is the name? We should give preference to the Hawaiian name. Traditional names are usually place or feature names, not built structures.

Some other considerations:

- What have naming authorities in other states done? Ms. Louis suggested looking at Alaska and some Western states;
- An additional column should be inserted into the current spreadsheet used for review;
- Does the board make the determination if a name is an Alternate Name or does it go back to the community?
- Should the board review the Variant Names to identify Alternate Names or wait until issues come up during the review? The consensus was to wait.
Mr. Cummins will draft some criteria and usage guidelines. Mr. Buto will incorporate Mr. Cummins’ draft into the submittal from earlier meetings and circulate to the board for discussion and decision making at the next meeting.

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

Ms. Louis provided some historical background. Before the introduction of Feature Class in the GNIS database, the feds wanted a feature to have a specific name and a generic name (e.g., “stream”, etc.). The US BGN has since recognized that you don’t need the generic name. In cartography, these categories may be differentiated by symbology or different fonts (e.g., italics for a water feature).

Ms. Louis would like to see feature class listing for Hawaiian features (e.g., puʻu, mauna, kahawai, etc.). It would need to be reconciled/mapped to the USGS Feature Classes for integration into the GNIS.

Mr. Manuel noted that in the case of “heiau,” by including it in the Feature Name, you’re exposing it to potential looters; by not including it, you’re concealing and even diminishing its cultural and historical significance and exposing it to potential damage/destruction by landowners and developers, since in an environmental assessment, it won’t be clear that it is a culturally significant site. Who gets to say it’s a heiau or not; there are also different layers of heiau in Hawai‘i.

Mr. Cummins suggested that generally, if a feature doesn’t share the name with other features, then it can stand alone without a descriptor. But if it shares the name with other features, the Feature Name should include the descriptor.

Mr. Cummins will include these guidelines in the draft for Alternate Names.

If guidelines for Alternate Name(s) and Descriptors are adopted by the board, they should be incorporated into a revised HBGN Style Guide/Decision Guide.

Ms. Louis is working on an article for Ke Ola Magazine and would like to give an overview of HBGN. There were no objections from board members.

Mr. Asuncion left the meeting at 11:56am.

AGENDA ITEM 9: Review proposed new place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail)

HBGN did not review these place names.

AGENDA ITEM 10: Review selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Bobby Camara)
HBGN did not review these place names.

AGENDA ITEM 11: Adjourn

Mr. Marzan adjourned the meeting at 12:00 p.m.

The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for Thursday, September 20, 2018, at 10:00 a.m., at the Office of Planning Conference Room. The meeting day and time will be confirmed by email for the benefit of members who were not present at this meeting.
Actually, here's a related but totally off-the-wall Friday question (for you or the HBGN). Any sense of how far along we are on the lists of names, i.e. what percentage have been through the diacritical marks review? Are we at, say, 80+ percent, i.e. the end is in sight, or should we expect updates for 20 more years? (I'll long be retired by then!) Please don't take any time to research the answer, and perhaps there's a way to query GNIS. Just thought perhaps you have an idea. And I'm merely curious.

Thanks!  
Jenny

----------- Forwarded message -----------
From: BGNEXEC, GS-N-MAC <bgnexec@usgs.gov>
Date: Fri, Sep 14, 2018 at 4:49 PM
Subject: Fwd: [EXTERNAL] Hawai‘i versus Hawaii
To: Jennifer Runyon <jrunyon@usgs.gov>

I’ll add Island of Hawai‘i vs Hawai‘i vs Hawai‘i Island to the spreadsheet of Hawai‘i Island names for review at the next meeting (September 24th). Other agenda items may push back review of place names to next month...ab

Thanks. Florence seems to be stalled south of us, and we may get some effects eventually, but it's clear and calm here at the moment. The Governor just lifted the evacuation orders for Virginia.
Interesting comment from Bobby, although as far as I can tell, it was simply Hawaii up until 1999 when "Island of" was added, and I still don't know why. (We don't even list Big Island as a variant name, although we probably should. We have The Big Apple for New York.)

I can understand wanting to encourage use of Hawai‘i (or Island of Hawai‘i or Hawai‘i Island), but I'd also like to ask the HBGN to affirm which name they recommend. Would it be possible to bring it up at the next meeting? And perhaps ask if anyone recalls why we made the change in 1999? I may be able to dig out the original hard copy spreadsheets that Renee sent us so perhaps the answer's in there. Wanting to differentiate it from the state name would make sense.

As for Moloka‘i, my bad, it's in there. I had stripped everything from the list that wasn't an island, i.e. other features that simply had Island in the name, as well as all the islands with "unknown" locations. Perhaps I deleted an extra line :-( Good catch, thanks.

Jenny

On Fri, Sep 14, 2018 at 3:51 PM, Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha Jenny,

Happy Friday indeed… we survived Olivia, and Lane before that and the Kīlauea eruption before that. I hope you did well with Florence...

Interesting that you point out the Island of Hawai‘i. I never saw/noticed that entry; Bobby called within the last year to ask that we refer to it as “the island of Hawai‘i” or “Hawai‘i Island” rather than “the Big Island.” He said that some folks were sensitive about that. I don’t know if it was an issue in 1999 or if that name was just to differentiate it from the name of the state.

I’m not sure why Moloka‘i didn’t make it on your list. It’s ID: 362468 with the ‘okina and Class: Island. Just weird...ab
Hi Arthur, happy Friday!

I can answer Ms. O'Guinn's question, and indeed, I'll point out that most islands are in fact listed in GNIS with the diacritical marks. See attached. I can also explain that the HBGN is methodically working through the remaining lists.

However, as I'm looking at the list, it got me wondering. . . . I see we have Island of Hawaiʻi, a 1999 decision (presumably because that's when we added the okina). Is that the name that folks would use officially? Shouldn't it be simply Hawaiʻi, or possibly Hawaiʻi Island? For the others that she asks about, we have simply O’ahu and Lāna‘i. . . . although oddly, no Molokai (or Moloka‘i) at all (I can add that). We also have Ni‘ihau, Kaua‘i, Kaho‘olawe, and Maui. No generic term "Island of" on any of these.

The shorter name Hawaii (without okina, of course) was a BGN decision in 1914 and 1954 (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=138:3:0::NO:3:P3_FID,P3_TITLE:365308,Island%20of%20Hawaii%CA%BBi), but for some reason it appears that "Island of" was added in 1999. I suspect that was an error. Any thoughts? The spreadsheet on the HBGN website has Island of Hawai‘i but I'm assuming that simply reflects GNIS.

Thanks!

Jenny

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Jennifer Runyon, research staff
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------- Forwarded message -------
From: Helen O'Guinn <helen.oguinn@highpointglobal.com>
Date: Wed, Sep 12, 2018 at 5:13 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Hawai'i versus Hawaii
To: "BGNEXEC@usgs.gov" <BGNEXEC@usgs.gov>
In looking through the database on the United States Board of Geographic Names, I see that with rare exceptions, you do not use diacritical marks on names.

Are the island names always spelled without the diacritical marks: Oahu, Hawaii, Molokai, Lanai, etc? I edit some documents for the government and have seen it both ways. I’d like to be consistent.

Thank you!

Helen O’Guinn | Senior Editor

HighPoint

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Thanks Arthur.

Glad to hear Lane decided to take a detour away from you. Just curious (this came up in conversation today)... do folks in Hawaii refer to these storms as hurricanes or typhoons? A true toponymist (okay ex-BGN Exec. Sec.) insists that hurricanes *only* occur off the East Coast and that the Pacific has typhoons. Just wondering if local usage might have evolved. I heard a lot of media references to Hurricane Lane.

As for the lists from Joan, glad to help, even if it is 3 years late. I'll let you know when I'm done. Doing 30, 45 minutes here and there between other tasks.

Meanwhile however, I just discovered that in updating the names in GNIS, I used the wrong Unicode for the okina. It should be U+02BB and not U+2018, which is what the 2015 list has. I know Joan and I discussed it sometime after 2015 and we agreed that U+02BB is correct. I should have done a "global change" before working through the list. I only discovered it after I displayed the first batch of names on a map overlay and got lots of odd characters :-( Of the 155 names I've updated so far (Island of Hawaii), 107 include the okina. I really don't want to go back and edit each one again, so now I'm hoping someone on the GNIS team can do a global change if I provide them with a list.

Oh well, lesson learned and at least I hadn't completed the entire list! And don't worry, all the spreadsheets you've sent recently use the correct code. As you know, they *look* exactly the same :-(

Thanks for listening to my rant (at myself).....!

Jenny

On Mon, Aug 27, 2018 at 7:11 PM Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha Jenny,

We were very fortunate this time. Lane was forecast to come pretty close to the islands (esp. Oahu and Kauai) for quite a while, so slight deviations (e.g., a little eastward jog rather than a westward turn as it neared Oahu, and a very slow 2-4mph pace) were especially concerning. As it turned out, Lane weakened pretty quickly and did move westward away from Oahu and Kauai, so we saw very minor effects here compared to Hawaii island and even the rains in March/April that flooded Kauai and East Oahu. Crossing our fingers now about Miriam.

I don’t know what Brad is considering. He did email me a short while ago to say that there are no impending requests, but he wanted to know how to proceed when the time comes.

Thanks for the update about reviewing past HBGN decision. In spite of my best intentions and a brief period of having an intern, I did not do a similar review of our spreadsheets versus what’s in the GNIS. I wasn’t aware of Joan’s 2015 submissions, but that explains the recent requests by
Bobby and ALKA to correct some of the names in the GNIS that HBGN had already reviewed according to the spreadsheets on our website (those recent requests were probably the source of the small percentage of already corrected names). I appreciate your taking the time to go through those 2014/2015 decisions!

Mahalo,

Arthur Buto
GIS Program Manager
Hawaii Statewide GIS Program
State of Hawaii, Office of Planning
235 S. Beretania St., 6th Floor
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Email: arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov
Phone: (808) 587-2894
Website: http://planning.hawaii.gov/gis
Geoportal: http://geoportal.hawaii.gov

From: Runyon, Jennifer [mailto:jrunyon@usgs.gov]
Sent: Monday, August 27, 2018 4:39 AM
To: Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Fwd: (corrected email address) Response - Papahanaumokuakea name change questions

Hi Arthur,

First, I hope you came through the recent hurricane okay. Scary stuff! Best wishes to the islands for a full recovery.

As Ron says in his email, he and I chatted this morning. We're curious to know what kinds of updates/corrections Brad is asking for.
I explained to Ron that we've requested that any changes for features in National Parks be vetted by the NPS, i.e. Melia should coordinate with the park superintendent before the HBGN reviews them, and therefore it seems only fair that anything managed by FWS and/or NOAA should go through the same process. That is, as co-managers of Papahanaumokuakea Nat'l Marine Monument, they should be asked to endorse any changes that Brad wants to submit before the HBGN will approve them and before you send them along to the U.S. BGN. It's not clear if Brad's referring to one change or two, or dozens.

Which leads me to comment on Ron's comment "There were 900 corrections that the BGN staff is working through," in case you're wondering what he's talking about....

As it happens, I just discovered a number of correction lists that Joan submitted to BGN and GNIS staff back in June 2015 and which apparently we never processed. I believe they were approved by the HBGN in early 2014 and Joan sent them to us a year or so later. This is from her email of 6/2/15:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th># Spelling Corrections</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>About 1/2 are administrative features, 4 are name changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Most are administrative features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Most are administrative features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Most are administrative features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>Most are administrative features</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Just in the past few days, I've started to tackle those lists (which is why I told Ron his inquiry was very timely). I'm just about done with the first list (Island of Hawaii), although I focused solely on the natural features, skipping the administrative names, i.e. man-made/cultural features, such as parks, schools, buildings, etc. In each case where I made a change, I assigned a 6/11/15 BGN decision date, since we got the lists from Joan on 6/2/15. (Just as I do with the more recent lists you've been sending, I assign a decision date of the BGN meeting immediately following receipt of the lists from you. As you probably know, the BGN meets the second Thursday of each month. Note: the BGN members don't actually vote on the HGBN lists, since they've given the staff "carte blanche" responsibility to make the updates, as long as it's simply to add the diacritical marks. Still, they are just as official as any other decision.)

I've also discovered that a small percentage of the names on Joan's lists have already been corrected in GNIS, primarily from 2017. That tells me they were submitted a second time on subsequent HBGN lists. I apologize that we dropped the ball in 2015 and that you've had to re-review/re-submit them. Were you aware of Joan's 2015 submission? I see that she mentions it in the HBGN's 7/15/15 meeting minutes.

Anyhow, I was planning to send you an update after I'd completed all the islands, but since Ron
mentions "900 corrections" in his email, I figured you might be wondering.

If any of this is thoroughly confusing, let me know and perhaps we can chat. I'd like to think that once this large list is done, we'll have made significant progress toward completing all the island names.

Thanks,

Jenny

******************************************************************************
Jennifer Runyon, research staff
U.S. Board on Geographic Names
U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia  20192

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https://geonames.usgs.gov

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: Ron Salz <ron_salz@fws.gov>
Date: Mon, Aug 27, 2018 at 9:47 AM
Subject: (corrected email address) Response - Papahanaumokuakea name change questions
To: <kaaleleow@oha.org>, <kate_toniolo@fws.gov>
Cc: <erin_holmes@fws.gov>, Kendra Maty <kendra_maty@fws.gov>, David Hoy <david_hoy@fws.gov>, <charles_parrott@fws.gov>, <jonathan_bloomfield@fws.gov>, <carli_bergey@fws.gov>, Liz Cruz <liz_cruz@fws.gov>, Jennifer Runyon <jrunyon@usgs.gov>, <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>, <tara.wallace@noaa.gov>, <matthew_brown@fws.gov>, <darren_goan@fws.gov>

Aloha Brad and Kate,

Through the windings of email your question came to me. Which is good, as I’m a Deputy Member of US Board of Geographic Names Domestic Names Committee (US BGN DNC). I apologize to all those cc’d, but you were on email forwarded to me.

I talked with Jenny Runyon of the BGN staff this morning and we have a few questions.
1. What specific changes are you proposing? Diacritical? Feature name changes? It will help us give you better advice.

2. You mention island information. When looking at the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) citation for Nihoa (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/p?p=138:3:0::NO::P3_FID,P3_TITLE:1853074,Nihoa), is it something in the history or description to change?

3. Have you looked at the spreadsheet of diacritical name changes managed by the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names (HBGN), just in case they’ve already been submitted to the US BGN. There were 900 corrections that the BGN staff is working through.

If the name changes are more significant, you’ll want to have agreement between all the Papahanaumokuakea co-managers. It would be easier for the HBGN if you had concurrence before submitting the application to HBGN. And OHA can initiate the name change – it doesn’t have to be FWS or NOAA. As an HBGN Member, you know that the Hawaii Board reviews name proposals, but usually doesn’t initiate a naming (or renaming) process.

The basic process is a request by OHA, reviewed by the Papahanaumokuakea co-managers and sent to the HBGN, then forward to the US BGN DNC. Depending on the proposal complexity of the request, it could be a simple fix in the GNIS or an item that is reviewed by the Domestic Names Committee.

https://planning.hawaii.gov/gis/hbgn/


I hope that helps,

Ron

___________
Ron Salz, Chief Cartographer
National Wildlife Refuge System
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Headquarters
5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: NWRS
Falls Church, VA, 22041-3803
703-358-2404 (office)
ron_salz@fws.gov
Hey Kate, I was curious if you knew much about the US Board on Geographic Names and the process for your agency to submit names for review and updating on the national database? I sit on the Hawaii Board and we have been curious as to who would be in charge of changing/adding/updating names on the USGS national database (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=138:1:0) for Papahanaumokuakea. Would our board be the ones to submit name changes/updates, or would one of the federal agencies, FWS or NOAA, be the ones that would do so? One reason, is that I had noticed some of the island information, specifically for Nihoa and Mokumanamana are old and outdated, and I would just like to be able to solidify some of those names for use by all.

Brad Kaʻaleleo Wong  
ʻAho Pueo Kukulu Papahanaumokuakea  
Papahanaumokuakea Program Specialist  
Ka Paia Ku | Advocacy | Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
560 N. Nimitz Hwy., Ste. 200 | Honolulu, HI 96817  
Ph: (808) 594-0244  Cell: (808)372-6526  Email: kaaleleow@oha.org

www.oha.org<http://www.oha.org/>  
Thanks Arthur.

The spreadsheet made it very easy so I've made the edits that the HBGN has requested. Many thanks for bringing me up to date (it's been a longstanding item on my to-do list to review the past few months' HBGN minutes, but simply hadn't made it priority). Hopefully this means we're close to being caught up.

Attached is a copy of your list with the addition of a "BGN Action" column so you can update your master file. The two that are name changes, i.e. removing "Cape" and "Point" will need the more formal BGN review/approval, but perhaps we can simply have the BGN sign off on them at our next meeting (Sept. 13). For the "civil" names where the HBGN requested that variants be added, I wasn't 100% clear which is official vs. the variant so I didn't do anything with those yet. Just let me know and I can make the additions.

As for Fissure 8, we've been following the media coverage too. One of the BGN members already asked if we'd be giving it a name, but like you, we responded that we too are passive and would prefer to wait and see how the local community wants to handle it. I'm hoping there can be some local consensus, and I presume neither the HBGN nor the U.S. BGN wants to be in the position of having to choose between two or more worthy options. Unfortunately, names that are newly proposed (unlike names that are already in local use yet not recorded) cannot be recorded as variants. That is, a name has to have some evidence of usage (verbal or published) to be considered a variant. Of course, if one official name is chosen, and over time other informal names come into use by other individuals/groups, they most likely could be added as variants. But an unsuccessful proposed name that's never been used doesn't meet the definition of a variant. I hope that helps, and good luck!

Jenny

On Sat, Aug 11, 2018 at 12:30 AM Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha Jenny,

Turns out the July decisions were already updated in the GNIS (thanks!)… the first corrections that don't appear in the GNIS are in November 2017, so my spreadsheet starts there and continues on thru June 2018 (our most recent board-approved minutes). If you have questions, please feel free to contact me.

Btw, we’ve received a number of calls from the public and media (maybe a dozen) about naming Fissure 8 from the current Kilauea lava event. In fact, the Hawai‘i County Council will be hearing a resolution that was passed by one of its committees this week urging the HBGN to consult with the community when it names this feature and others resulting from
this event (link to the Resolution is here). This is something a little different for us – applying our naming process to features that are being newly created. Of course, the event is not over, so we’ve tried to reassure the community that we are not in a rush to name. In fact, our process is more passive – we are waiting for the community to come together to propose names (rather than initiating a naming process ourselves), then we’ll look at who they are, what their rationale is (culturally, historically, personally, etc.), how widely accepted the names are, etc. In fact, we are not sure yet how we will review/evaluate multiple proposals from individuals/groups with equal cultural, historical, or familial ties to the area, but with different or “competing” name proposals. The limitation of having only one Primary name in the GNIS may become a sore point, regardless of being able to include other names as Variants. Any advice?

Arthur Buto
GIS Program Manager
Hawaii Statewide GIS Program
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Email: arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov
Phone: (808) 587-2894
Website: http://planning.hawaii.gov/gis
Geoportal: http://geoportal.hawaii.gov

From: Buto, Arthur J
Sent: Friday, August 10, 2018 2:27 PM
To: Jenny Runyon <jrunyon@usgs.gov>
Subject: Recent HBGN activity and decisions

Aloha Jenny,

Our board has met irregularly over the past many months. I want to summarize for you the decisions made since July (I’m excluding the “more research needed” and “GNIS is correct”
I hope to send you a consolidated spreadsheet by the end of the day (my day, that is; yours, I hope, has ended already). And I’ll be sending you the new names submitted by ALKA that the board approved – I’ll probably send them one by one, as I assemble the documentation/evidence for each.

When I send the consolidated spreadsheet, please let me know if there are some decisions that will require documentation from the board – as I recall, most are spelling corrections, but there are some where we’re seeking removal of a redundant descriptor (e.g., “Cape”), when the feature is well-known and the name is unique and not shared with other features in the area.

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Website: http://planning.hawaii.gov/gis
Geoportal:  http://geoportal.hawaii.gov
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<td>1891043</td>
<td>Kamaoa Puueo</td>
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<td>Kamā'oa-Puʻuʻeo</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Pre-09/22/2011; original HBGN spreadsheet cites Kumukahi; PNH: Puʻuʻeo. Pali, Kīlauea and Puna qds.; elevated place in Hilo qd., where Kalamūʻopuʻu built the heiau of Kanoa (RC 108); land sections, Honomū and Ka Lae qds., Hawaiʻi. See Kaʻeo, Puʻukaʻeo; Bobby Camara: should be Kamāʻoa Puʻuʻeo; HBGN: after extensive discussions, the board concluded that these are two separate land divisions that were obtained by the State where the internal survey boundary between them was never identified, thus the separation between the two names by a hyphen; sources consulted include RM 2197, Grant 5041, plat map 105 (1914), RM 1677, RM 1807, see also FID 1853011, 11-8-17.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Civil</td>
<td>Kamāʻoa-Puʻuʻeo</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>HBGN: see also FID: 1891043; after extensive discussions, the board concluded that these are two separate land divisions that were obtained by the State where the internal survey boundary between them was never identified, thus the separation between the two names by a hyphen; sources consulted include RM 2197, Grant 5041, plat map 105 (1914), RM 1677, RM 1807, 11-8-17.</td>
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<td>361247</td>
<td>Kiolakʻa–Keaʻā Homesteads</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Kiolakaʻa – Keaʻā Homesteads</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18 (changed &quot;–&quot; to short hyphen)</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>PNH: each word listed separately; Pre-09/22/2011; PNH: Kiolakaʻa. Land sections and homesteads, Honuʻapo and Ka Lae qds., Hawaiʻi. Lit., throw roll. (There was a bowling course here. The hero Kamiki and his brother Makaʻiole were having a wit-matching contest [hoʻopapa]. Makaʻiole threw a paua taro to his sister, because pa- in the taro name would reveal to her that she was needed to come and help him hoʻopapa.); HBGN: corrected Kiolakaʻa, 11-8-17.</td>
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<td>Kipuka Kekake</td>
<td>Lava</td>
<td>Kipukakēkake</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>HBGN: added diaecriticals to Kipuka, Pre-09/22/2011; unambiguous; per PNH; 11-8-17; Bobby Camara: should be Kipukakēkake</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>362389</td>
<td>Mokaoku</td>
<td>Populated Place</td>
<td>Makaokū</td>
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<td>HBGN</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; Bobby Camara: should be Makaokū</td>
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**Notes:**
- **Kalae**
- **Kahuku Ranch**
- **Punaluu**
- **Hilo**
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<td>360058</td>
<td>Kalanaokuiki Pali</td>
<td>Cliff</td>
<td>Kulanaokuiki Pali</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Bobby Camara: should be Kalanaokuiki based on Boundary Commission testimony ca. 1873, HAVO Hawaiian Advisory Group (&quot;Kupuna&quot;) field trip ca. 1998, and email correspondence ca. 1999; HBGN: more research needed, 1-11-17. HBGN: the Board reviewed documents provided by Bobby Camara regarding the decision made by the HAVO Kupuna group (ca. 1998), they discussed possible reasons for name variations in maps and other documents -- transcription errors from map-to-map or errors in the longhand transcription of spoken testimony of similar sounding words -- the Boundary Commission Book (ca. 1875) spells this location as &quot;Kalanaokuiki,;&quot; (though in Soehren's ulukau.org site, this same reference lists the spelling as &quot;Kalanaokuikiki&quot;), Boundary Commission testimony spells it as &quot;Kalanaokuiki&quot; and &quot;Kulanokuaiki&quot; from two separate individuals; the Kupuna settled on &quot;Kalanaokuiki&quot; as the most appropriate -- &quot;kula&quot; has the dictionary meaning of &quot;shaky, wobbly, unsteady&quot; and the area is seismically very active; &quot;kua iki&quot; means little back or spine and describes the ridge; the Board also found several entries in Soehren's ulukau.org – three are the same Boundary Commission Book and testimony noted above, the fourth is in a table of place names in that area; the Board concurs with the spelling endorsed by the Kupuna, &quot;Kalanaokuiki&quot; and requests that &quot;Kūlonokuaiki&quot; be listed as a variant in the GNIS, 1-10-18.</td>
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<td>1965349</td>
<td>Wai-lau Valley</td>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>Wai-lau Valley</td>
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<td>PNH</td>
<td>PNH, 2-14-18. Kamalo</td>
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<td>1935681</td>
<td>West Molokai Division</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>West Molokaʻi Division</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>HBGN: associative to the name of the island, 2-14-18. Molokai Airport</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>359138</td>
<td>Hawi</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Hāwī</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>PNH: Hāwī - Village and land section, Kohala qd., Hawaiʻi; HBGN: previous spelling correction, 3-14-18.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>358716</td>
<td>Cape Kumukahi</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>Kumukahi</td>
<td>SEEDS BGN DECISION</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>Listed in PNH as &quot;Kumukahi – Easternmost cape, Hawaiʻi&quot;:.&quot; HBGN: there are no additional features in the area with the Kumukahi name, 3-14-18.</td>
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<td>360314</td>
<td>Kamoʻi Stream</td>
<td>Stream</td>
<td>Kamoʻi Stream</td>
<td>SEEDS BGN DECISION</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: previous HBGN review (undated) refers to source &quot;Kumukahi. Register Map 2469 shows this as the boundary marker between Kona and Kaʻu; title line running up from there; this cape is distinct and no other features with which it might be confused; labeled as Kamoʻi Cape; USGS Quad – Manuka shows Kamoʻi Point, 3-14-18.</td>
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<td>362161</td>
<td>Māmalahoa Trail</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Māmalahoa Trail</td>
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<td>HBGN</td>
<td>HBGN: undated previous spelling correction, 3-14-18. Keahole Point</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1853076</td>
<td>North Hilo District</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Hilo ʻAkau</td>
<td>? Hilo ʻAkau should be the variant?</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Nupepa Kuokoa Vol. 17, No. 48. Nov. 30, 1878. Describes the apana of Hilo Akau being between Humuula and Waipunalu (<a href="http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+akar%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+aakar%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+aakar%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb37394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en">http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+akar%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+aakar%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+aakar%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb37394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en</a>) Nupepa Kuokoa Vol. 63, No. 35. Aug. 25 1924, lists the legislative representatives to Senate for District 1, which includes Puna, Hilo Hema, Hilo Akau, and Hamakau (<a href="http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+hema%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+hems%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+hema%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb75394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en">http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+hema%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+hems%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+hema%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb75394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en</a>) HBGN: recommends this be added as a Variant, 3-14-18.</td>
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<td>1853078</td>
<td>North Kona District</td>
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<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Nupepa Kuokoa Vol. 17, No. 48. Nov. 30, 1878. Describes the individuals responsible for taking the census for their regions. Includes Kona Hema, Kona Akau, Kohala Hema, Kohala Akau. (<a href="http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+akar%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+aakar%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+aakar%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb37394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en">http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+akar%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+aakar%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+aakar%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb37394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en</a>) HBGN: recommends this be added as a Variant, 3-14-18.</td>
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<td>364169</td>
<td>Pu‘u Loa Summit</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Pu‘uloa</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>PNH: Pu‘uloa - old name for Queen's Bath and for mound with the most concentrated complex of petroglyphs in Hawai‘i’s (Cox and Stasack 21–24, 87), Puna qd., Hawai‘i</td>
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<td>364022</td>
<td>Pu‘u Ohau Summit</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Pu‘uohau</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: following ’Ahahui Guidelines; ALKA provided addiction references in ALKA GNIS_Requests.doc (contact Office of Planning), 3-14-18</td>
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<td>1853120</td>
<td>South Hilo District</td>
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<td>Hilo Hema</td>
<td>? Hilo Hema should be the variant?</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Nupepa Kuokoa Vol. 63, No. 35. Aug. 25 1924. Describing the legislative representative to Senate for District 1, which includes Puna, Hilo Hema, Hilo Akau, and Hamakau. (<a href="http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+hema%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+hema%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+hema%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb75394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en">http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+hema%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+hema%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+hema%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb75394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en</a>) HBGN: recommends this be added as a Variant, 3-14-18.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1853122</td>
<td>South Kona District</td>
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<td>Kona Hema</td>
<td>? Kona Hema should be the variant?</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Nupepa Kuokoa Vol. 17, No. 48. Nov. 30, 1878. Describes the individuals responsible for taking the census for their regions. Includes Kona Hema, Kona Akau, Kohala Hema, Kohala Akau. (<a href="http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+akar%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+aakar%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+aakar%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb75394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en">http://nupepa.org/gsdl2.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-nupepa-00-0-0-010-TX-4-%5b22hilo+akar%22--text--0-11--1haw-Zz-1--20-about-%5b%22hilo+aakar%22%5d%f3%aTX-0013%22hilo+aakar%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&amp;cl=search&amp;d=HASHb75394c9f68a8d2ab860f2&amp;l=en</a>) HBGN: recommending this be added as a Variant, 3-14-18.</td>
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<td>364285</td>
<td>Spencer Beach Park</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Spencer Park at ʻŌhaiʻula Beach</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>HBGN: Official park name per County of Hawaiʻi is &quot;Spencer Park at ʻŌhaiʻula Beach;&quot; County Park names are listed under Hawaii County code, Section 15-68, 3-14-18.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>360681</td>
<td>Kauleolī 1-2</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Kauleolī</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>PNH: Kauleolī - Land sections near Hōnaunau, South Kona, Hawaiʻi. HBGN: there are two ahupuaʻa named Kauleolī (1 and 2); in GNIS there is a single entry combining the two as &quot;Kauleolī 1-2;&quot; the board supports ALKA's request to remove the &quot;1-2&quot; from the name and make the primary name &quot;Kauleolī;&quot; 4-11-18</td>
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<td>359832</td>
<td>Kahuku (historical)</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>Kahuku</td>
<td>BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>PNH - Ka-huku - ranch, Honu-ʻapo qd., Kaʻū, Hawaiʻi; HBGN: this was not included in the conversation with Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park. Hawaiʻi island Kahuku has other names after it (not just Kahuku); the board agrees with the request to remove the descriptor &quot;(Historical)&quot; from the name in the GNIS, 4-11-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USGS Quad Name**

- Kawahilae
- Honaunau
- Puuokeokeo
HAWAII NEWS

Kilauea lava upsurge dies down; naming new fissure heats up

By Andrew Gomes
Posted September 18, 2018
  | September 18, 2018

Updated September 18, 2018 11:59am
The dominant source of lava since May from Puna's volcanic eruption could be tapped out, or maybe it's only paused. But one increasingly active issue with fissure 8 is the effort to give it an official name.

A state board has received its first application recommending a name and expects a second application soon as part of a process that will involve Hawaiian elders, competing proposals and possibly a public meeting in Puna to determine what to call the roughly 100-foot-tall cinder cone that began as one of 24 cracks in the ground emitting lava and at times spouted magma more than 200 feet high.

Naming fissure 8 has been a hot topic in the community and on social media ever since the spot within the rural Leilani Estates subdivision became the lone source of lava that destroyed about 720 homes, numerous farms, roads and recreational sites.

"At what point does fissure 8 get a name rather than a number?" Waimea resident Bob Bonar asked in a June 10 Facebook group post that attracted 65 responses.

The Hawaii Board on Geographic Names is the entity in charge of selecting appropriate names for new or previously unnamed geographic features in the state. The board doesn’t propose names, but makes a selection from public applications.

Native Hawaiians, especially those with personal or cultural ties to an area where a geographic name is being proposed, often play a key role in offering names.
The naming board also receives input from county government officials and can consult with research experts before making a decision. Board members who ultimately vote to make a name official include representatives of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Bishop Museum, state Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, University of Hawaii and state Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Decisions by the board are important because names it picks are used on state and county government maps and documents. The board’s decisions also get referred to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, which dictates such names for federal agency use.

Leo Asuncion, director of the state Office of Planning and a member of the state naming board, said there is no rush to make a decision. He said the board wants to make sure the Puna community is consulted, which could entail a public meeting there with board members.

The first application to name fissure 8 was received Aug. 3 from a Nevada business owner who suggested Puu Leilani.

That name has been a popular obvious one because of where the eruption began, but also has been criticized because a real estate developer created the name from two Hawaiian words that can mean “heavenly lei” or “royal child” and have little to do with the longer history and character of the area.

Hawaii County Councilwoman Susan Lee Loy introduced a resolution Aug. 9 that is directed at the state board and in part says names for fissure 8 and other new volcanic features associated with the eruption should be provided by community members with direct traditional, cultural and familial ties to Puna.

At least one such group intends to submit a name to the board. This group of Puna residents and cultural practitioners comprises kumu hula Pilani Ka’awaloa, archaeologist Keone Kalawe and former Hawaii Community College professor Leialoha Kaleimamahu.

Kalani Makekau-Hittaker, who helped organize the group, said a name was arrived at with help from other community members along with cultural and spiritual experiences. He declined to share the name ahead of submission to the board.

In the past, names for new volcanic features created on Hawaii island did not always originate from local cultural experts.

The Pu’u O’o name for the source of lava that erupted in 1983 and continued on and off until May is an example. U.S. Geological Survey scientists initially referred to the spot of the eruption as the “o vent” because it coincided with where the words “flow of 1965” were printed on a USGS map of old Kilauea lava flows. The “o” in the word “flow” was where the 1983 eruption happened.

After several months Hawai’i Volcanoes National Park personnel suggested designating the feature “Pu’u O” because lava fountaining several hundred feet into the air had built up a cone around the opening in the ground. “Pu’u” means hill or any protuberance.

Two years later in 1985, Hawaiian elders from Kalapana got involved, and the still-unofficial name became Pu’u O’o in reference to the Hawaiian digging tool, though some people believe the name refers to an extinct bird that once existed in the area.

In 1988 the state geographic naming board approved Pu’u O’o along with names for three other eruption sources: Pu’u Kia’i, Pu’u Halulu and Kupaanaha.
Kupainaha was a lava vent that began near Pu’u O’o in 1986. The name, meaning “mysterious,” was suggested by Kalapana resident and onetime Hawai’i Volcanoes National Park technician John Hauano. Kupainaha had been previously suggested by Hauano for a hill formed by Kilauea Iki in 1959 that instead got the name Pu’u Pua’i, proposed by “Place Names of Hawaii” co-author Mary Kawena Pukui.

Names for many old volcanic features predate the naming board, which was established in 1974 to assure uniform spelling and use of geographic features in Hawaii. The board can act on applications to name previously unnamed features or change official names.

Bobby Camara, a Volcano resident who was born on Hawaii island and retired from 30 years of work at Hawai’i Volcanoes National Park, loves geographic name research and has made suggestions to the state board before. Though he doesn’t intend to submit an application to name fissure 8, he hopes there will be deep consideration and community involvement.

“My hope is that the naming will be really thoughtful and the process very inclusive,” he said.

Camara added that there shouldn’t be any hurry to pick a name, and that many new features including the lava flow channel stretching eight miles to the ocean and other eruption spots should receive names, too. “There’s really no rush for all of this,” he said. “Maybe the eruption’s not pau.”

Fissure 8 has been more or less inactive since early August. But earlier this month scientists reported that a new cone of cooled lava 10 to 13 feet high had formed inside the larger cone.
All Comments (7)

retire 4 days ago

No pun intended, but it sounds like another bureaucratic effort to make mountain out of a molehill. How much money in work hours will be spent on this effort? How many "studies" will have to be done? Here's a suggestion, take the names that have been currently suggested or submitted and put them in a Koa calabash, and draw one out. Mission accomplished.

Respect  
Reply  
Report  

username_required 5 days ago

I nominate "Hawaii Fissure No. 8-2018" (HFN-8-2018), inspired by the naming of our convention center, zoo, and museums. Like "HISAM" we can say "hyphenate" and sound cool. When somebody important dies, we can name it after them.

Respect  
Reply  
Report  

Eradication 5 days ago

That area already has a Hawaiian name that has been conveniently forgotten. Leilani Estates was a name given by developers to sell property on land that has historically been known for lava flows and eruptions.

Respect  
Reply  
Report  

Eradication 5 days ago

Keahiaiako - The Fire of Laka (the Goddess of Hula). This is the same name of the ahupua'a of that area.

Respect  
Reply  
Report  

loki8 5 days ago

No need name. Kilauea Volcano is good enough. All the lava right now is from Kilauea.

Respect  
Reply  
Report  

Tom938 5 days ago

Surprised they haven't outsourced this to some mainland company for a study to do a study as to how to do a study for a name. Can this really be this difficult?

Respect  
1  
Reply  
Report  

makai8 5 days ago

You left out the first ohia on 'O'o. As long as you are going to use those diacritical marks on Hawaiian names in such stories, you should do it correctly. The place is Pu'u 'O'o.

Respect  
2  
Reply  
Report  

http://www.s...
As fissure no. 8 quiets, discussions on naming it heats up

Published: Tuesday, September 18th 2018, 11:40 am HST
Updated: Tuesday, September 18th 2018, 11:40 am HST

By HNN Staff

HILO, HAWAII (HawaiiNewsNow) - The cone around fissure no. 8 is more than 180 feet tall.

And when Kilauea’s recent eruptions were in full swing, the fissure was the most active of more than two dozen outbreaks, creating raging rivers of lava that took out hundreds of homes and covered entire communities.

Now, that the eruption has paused, discussions are heating up over what fissure no. 8 should be called.

One thing everyone agrees with: The community should play a central role in coming up with a name.

The Hawaii Board on Geographic Names has taken up the issue, at the urging of the Hawaii Island County Council.

They’ve been asked to “consult with community members who have direct traditional, cultural, and familial ties to lava-ravaged areas to establish names for the features associated with the volcanic eruption.

“The board is proceeding cautiously and wants to make clear that it is not rushing to name the features,” the board said, in recent meeting notes. “However, if name proposals have been developed, they can be submitted now.”

The body is working with other agencies to come up with a process to get community input.

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SUBJECT: Decision category: “Alternate Name”

SUMMARY: Currently geographic features reviewed by the Board may result in several decision categories: a) no change to the spelling of the place name; b) a spelling correction; c) adding a Variant Name; or d) a name change (and changing the former Primary Name to a Variant Name). These decisions apply to the Primary Name listed in the USGS Geographic Names Information System database (GNIS).

This submittal proposes to create a new decision category for HBGN, “Alternate Name,” which would carry the same weight for state agencies as the official name and spelling. This new category would have no impact on federal agencies, which are required to use the Primary Name listed in the GNIS.

BACKGROUND: There are sometimes passionate disagreements among community or cultural groups with respect to a place name and/or the spelling of a place name.

Pursuant to Chapter 4E, Hawai‘i Revised Statutes, one of the responsibilities of the Hawaiʻi Board on Geographic Names is to “designate the official names and spellings of geographic features in Hawaiʻi.” The Board’s current review process is limited to designating a single official name, which is then communicated to the US Board on Geographic Names (US BGN) as the Primary Name. State agencies are directed to “use or cause to be used [the official names and spellings] on all maps and documents.”

The Board can also identify Variant Names associated with a feature, which are sometimes historical names or less widely used names. Identifying Variant Names offers some flexibility, but may not be sufficient to resolve conflicts over the place name of a given feature.

However, there are instances where passionate disagreements exist among community or cultural groups with respect to a place name and/or the spelling of a place name. The Board’s current review process is limited to designating a single official name, which is then communicated to the US Board on Geographic Names (US BGN) as the Primary Name. The Board can also identify variant names associated with a feature, which may be historical or less widely used names.

Identifying Variant Names offers some flexibility, but may not be sufficient to resolve conflicts over the place name of a given feature. Federal agencies are required to use the Primary Name as it appears in the GNIS. Variant Names may be used, but only to supplement the Primary Name and they must be enclosed in parentheses.

§4E-3(b), HRS, allows HBGN to designate “alternate names and spellings.”
RECOMMENDATION: That the Board create a new decision category “Alternate Name” that will carry the same weight for state agencies as the Primary Name, with the following criteria and use guidelines.

Criteria

A name may be considered by the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names (the Board) as an Alternate place or feature name based on one or both of the following criteria:

1. The name’s use and spelling are as widely or nearly as widely accepted by members of the community as the Primary Name, based on evidence submitted to and evaluated by the Board.
2. The name has reliable and verifiable supporting evidence of its use and spelling in an amount equal to or nearly equal to the Primary Name submitted to and evaluated by the Board.

Use Guidelines

1. For state agencies, an Alternate Name may be used interchangeably with the Primary Name in all maps and documents.

2. After determining that a place or feature has a Primary Name and an Alternate Name, the Board may give preference to the Hawaiian name as the Primary name over the non-Hawaiian name.

3. If a place or feature shares a name with the same spelling as another place or feature, the Board may add a feature or place description to the shared name(s) for clarification purposes between said places or features.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/
Arthur Buto
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**Status Key:** 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change; 7 = New Name

**Spreadsheet Date:** September 24, 2018

**Board Last Reviewed Date:** February 14, 2018

**GNIS Download - November 26, 2013**
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<td>PNH: not listed; AH3: Pu'u Ho'omaha; HBGN: Boundary Commission Testimony (BCT)1406 Kukae'uula'ula was renamed Pu'u Ho'omaha, Kukae'uula'ula is in PNH, 1/17/13</td>
<td>Naalehu</td>
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<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu'ukanikani</td>
<td>Kahuku Ranch</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>363916</td>
<td>Puu Lepo</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
<td>PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu'ulepo</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>Summit</td>
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<td>Kumukahi</td>
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<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Naalehu</td>
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<td>Puu o Kamaoa</td>
<td>Summit</td>
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<td>Summit</td>
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<td>Puu Poo Puco</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Puu Poopaa</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Cape</td>
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<td>S Mowai</td>
<td>Area</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Wailohi</td>
<td>Area</td>
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<td>Papa</td>
<td>x</td>
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1. **Waiapele**
   - Type of Feature: Lake
     - Old name for Green Lake, Maku’u 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-heenehu o Hilo ia’u, e hoi au e,“²
     - 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 puaa, 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 lau o Pele i moe ai, mahope iho o ka pau ana o ka hakaka ana.”³
     - 1880: Mentioned in Boundary Certificate for Kapoho as “Hill of Waiapele” and “green lake”

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¹ Mary Kawena Pukui & Samuel Elbert, *Place Names of Hawaii*, 2
³ Kahao, R. Robert, “Na Hiohiona o ka Apana o Puna nei,” in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, 7 December 1872, p. 3.
2. Kalae/Ka Lae

- Type of Feature: point
- Location: Kamāʻoa, Kaʻu, Hawaiʻi 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 kekahī, 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 ʻōlelo ʻia no Kauaʻi kēia kanaka. I ka wā i pilikia ai ʻo Hawaiʻi nei i ka ʻai ʻole, a no ka lawe ʻana a Haumea i na mea ʻai a pau. Ma Kailua no Koʻolaupoko, Oʻahu, na hoʻokele nana i lawe i na ʻāina ma ka hikina a ka lā. I ka hoʻi ʻana mai, mai ka ʻāina mai o Makaʻiliʻi, ua pae lakou ma Kalae i Kaʻū, Hawaiʻi. Ua loaʻa mai nā lau ʻai me ke kōkō a Māʻeha, me Poʻopalu me ʻIaʻiea, nā lawaiʻa a Makaliʻi, a me ka waʻa 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 Koʻolaupoko, Oʻahu were the navigators who took the land to the east of the sun. When they returned from the land of Makaliʻi, they landed at Kalae)

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

Hawaii Board of Geographical Names--Wahineaiopohaku Tong, Land Culture and History Research Program, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, August 2018
in Kaʻū, Hawaiʻi. Edible leaves and the net of Māʻeha was obtained, along with Poʻopalu and “iaʻiea, the fishermen of Makaliʻi, and the canoe of Pūpūhuluana, everything was at Kalae.)

- In one version of the moʻolelo Moikeha travels from Kahiki and first lands in Hawaii at Kalae in Kaʻū.9
- “Ma hope iho o ka haʻalele ʻana o Kamehameha i kona makua kāne hoahānau, ua neʻe aʻela ʻo Kalaniʻōpuʻu mai kēlā wahi mai o ka heiau i hoʻā o ʻia ai ʻo Kamehameha me Kīwalaʻō a noho ihola o Kalaniʻōpuʻu ma Kaʻaluaʻalu, ma hope hoʻi o ka noho lōʻihi ʻana ma Kamāʻoa, a i ka hala ʻana o kekahi mau manawa o kona noho ʻana ma kēlā wahi, a laila, neʻe akula ʻo ia no Kalae, kēlā wahi wai ʻole o Kaʻū, a ma muli o ka nele i ka wai, ua hoʻolālā ihola ʻo Kalaniʻōpuʻu e ʻeli i wai ma ke kuʻi ʻana o ka pali o Mōlīlele, a ma lalo hoʻi o ke alakaʻi ʻana o kekahi kahuna nona o Naonaoʻāina, ka hoahānau o Nuʻuanukapaʻahu, kekahi kahuna i pau ai i k anahuʻia e ka manō ma Pololū, Kohala ʻĀkau.”10 (After Kamehameha left his fathers, Kalaniʻōpuʻu moved from that area near the heiau that was undertook by Kamehameha and Kiwalaʻō and Kalaniʻōpuʻu stayed at Kaʻaluʻalu, after living there for a while at Kamāʻoa, after he lived there for a time, he moved to Kalae, that waterless land of Kaʻū, and because there was no water, Kalaniʻōpuʻu planned to dig for water by striking the cliff of Mōlīlele, under the direction of a kahuna by the name of Naonaoʻāina, the cousin of Nuʻuanukapaʻahu, a kahuna who was killed by a shark at Pololū, North Kohala.)

- Appears on RM 1807 (1894),

- ‘Ōlelo Noʻeau
  - 1519: Ka ʻōwili makani ʻino o Kāwili. The Stormy wind of Kāwili. Kāwili is the current that comes from Kona and goes out to sea at Kalae, Kaʻū (p. 164)
  - 2225: Na kai haele lua o Kalae, o Kāwili lāua o Halaʻea. The two sea currents of Kalae—Kāwili and Halaʻea. The Halaʻea 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 Halaʻea. Woe betide anyone caught between (p. 243).
  - 2335: No Kalae no la hoʻi ke keiki. The lad is from Kalae after all. A boast: “He is a smart lad.” A play on lae (forehead). Refers to Kalae, Kaʻū, Hawaiʻi (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, Kaʻū, Hawaiʻi, 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, Hawaiʻi Island

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Hawaii Board of Geographical Names--Wahineaipohaku Tong, Land Culture and History Research Program, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, August 2018
• 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‘ī of Hawa‘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 Kapaa 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 kipō koloko.”12 (When Kalaniopuu went to Kapaa 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 oī ma Hawai‘i nei ma na a‘o 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 e kolu paha, i hookahi ma Kohala loko, ma Niulii, i hookahi mauhawan, 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 kaua ana, ua hoea ka nee ana o ke kaua i ka ponoi o Hapuu; a malaila i paa pio ai i ka hopuia e na koa o Kamehameha o Manonoikauakepulani. 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      
Kapaa  | Loko      
Niulii | Loko      
Mookini| Waho      
Puehuehu| Waho     
Kaauhuhu| Waho    
Kahee  | Waho     
Puuepa | Waho     

Kohala waho.”16 (There were two days of war, the moving of the war arrived at directly oceanside of Hapuu; it was there that Manonoikauaakapekulanii 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.)

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17 Unknown, “Ka Moolelo Kaao o Hiiaka-i-ka-Poli-o-Pele,” in Kuokoa Home Rula, 5 March 1909, p. 4.

Hawaii Board of Geographical Names—Wahineiapohaku Tong, Land Culture and History Research Program, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, August 2018
"be outside + pay attention"  me ka mahalo  hiki kawelo  hpr: 012918
Hi Arthur,

Hoping that “Hopukani” can be corrected to either “Houpo o Kane” or “Houpookane” sooner rather than later.

Thanks,

Bobby Camara
967-7787

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

Begin forwarded message:

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

Aloha Bobby,

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

Meyer

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

I’ll dig around too.

Thanks.

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

Aloha Bobby,

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

Meyer

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

Thanks, Meyer.

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

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

I believe that “Hopukani” should be corrected to Houpo o Kane (or 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 [mailto:kuabay@hawaiiantel.net]
Sent: Monday, April 16, 2018 3:01 PM
To: Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane

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

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

Thanks…

Bobby

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

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

Aloha Bobby,

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

Mahalo,

Meyer

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

hmmmmmm.

Looking forward to your thoughts.

Bobby Camara
Volcano
967-7787

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

Kamapikai 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 Kâne (also Houpo-a-Kâne), 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-Kane, erroneously written as “Hopukan,” 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 Kaʻohe IV and Mauna Kea Described (1905)

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

New Points in The Forest Policy of the Territory.
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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.
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 Kaluakūkoʻi. Bowser also reported that Francis Spencer had “made” the road from his sheep station at Kalaiʻeha to Waiau—

...On my road returning to Waimea [from a visit to North Kohala] I had before me at every turn of the road the great White Mountain of Hawaii, for such is the translation of the native name, Maunakea. From all appearances, as described by those who have ascended it, this mountain has ceased to be an active volcano long before the more southern ones began to show signs of expiring efforts. Its surface is not composed of lava, as is the case to so great an extent with Maunaoloa 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
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 Mainaaupo, Tom and Albert Lindsey, Frank Vierra, Alex Akau Sr., William Campbell, John Lekelesa and others who were members of the legendary cowboy gang.

Willie stayed on at Humuula until 1959 when he was brought to Waimea as general foreman under Manager Richard Penhallow... [Paka Paniolo, December 1963. No. 25.]

Oral history interviews with John Ah San, Teddy Bell, Rally Greenwell, Toshi Imoto, Sonny and Daniel Kaniho, Hisao Kimura, Pete 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 Waikahālu Gulch and Houpokme\(^{36}\) Waihū, on the Pōhakuloa Gulch. The Waikahālu spring was tapped and pipes laid out towards the Humu‘ula Station, while the Houpokane-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 Waikī‘i and Ke‘amoku 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 *Houpokâne is mistakenly written Hopukani on most maps dated after 1900.*
Land and Resources of Ka‘ohe IV and Mauna Kea Described (1905)

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Hi Arthur,

Please see the attached.

GNIS has Wainanaliʻi 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 Paʻaiea Pond at Kealakekua.

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

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

I don’t know how or why Wainanaliʻi was misplaced.

Bobby Camara
Volcano
967-7787