



HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (HBGN)

Monday, September 24, 2018

2:00 p.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 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'aleleo 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 ‘Ailā‘au 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 Hawai'i 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 Kamana'o 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., pu'u, 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.

Buto, Arthur J

From: Runyon, Jennifer <jrunyon@usgs.gov>
Sent: Friday, September 14, 2018 10:57 AM
To: Buto, Arthur J
Subject: Fwd: [EXTERNAL] Hawai'i versus Hawaii

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>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Buto, Arthur J** <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Date: Fri, Sep 14, 2018 at 4:32 PM
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Hawai'i versus Hawaii
To: "BGNEXEC, GS-N-MAC" <bgnexec@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

From: jrunyon@usgs.gov [mailto:jrunyon@usgs.gov] **On Behalf Of** BGNEXEC, GS-N-MAC
Sent: Friday, September 14, 2018 10:16 AM
To: Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Hawai'i versus Hawaii

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

From: jrunyon@usgs.gov [mailto:jrunyon@usgs.gov] **On Behalf Of** BGNEXEC, GS-N-MAC
Sent: Friday, September 14, 2018 9:06 AM
To: Buto, Arthur J <arthur.j.buto@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Fwd: [EXTERNAL] Hawai'i versus Hawaii

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 Hawai'i**, 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 **Hawai'i**, or possibly **Hawai'i 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%20Hawai%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

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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From: Runyon, Jennifer
To: [Buto, Arthur J](mailto:Arthur.J.Buto@hawaii.gov)
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] RE: (corrected email address) Response - Papahānaumokuākea name change questions
Date: Monday, August 27, 2018 1:31:28 PM

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

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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 Papahānaumokuākea 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:

Island	# Spelling Corrections	Notes
Hawaii	600	About 1/2 are administrative features, 4 are name changes
Kahoolawe	5	
Kauai	64	Most are administrative features
Lanai	13	Most are administrative features
Molokai	38	Most are administrative features
Niihau	0	
Oahu	195	Most are administrative features

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 HBGN 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

(703) 648-4550

<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/f?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 Papahānaumokuākea 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 Papahānaumokuākea 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/>

http://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/bgn/bgn_info-app.pdf

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

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Kaaleleo Wong** <kaaleleow@oha.org>
Date: Mon, Aug 13, 2018 at 4:12 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] US Board on Geographic Names
To: Kate Toniolo (kate_toniolo@fws.gov) <kate_toniolo@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 Papahānaumokuākea. 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 Ka'aleleo Wong
'Aho Pueo Kukulū Papahānaumokuākea
Papahānaumokuākea Program Specialist
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From: Jennifer Runyon
To: [Buto, Arthur J](#)
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] RE: Recent HBGN activity and decisions
Date: Sunday, August 12, 2018 8:31:06 AM
Attachments: [BoardDecisions-Nov2017-Aug2018 BGN Review.xlsx](#)

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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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”

features). 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.

Arthur Buto

GIS Program Manager

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Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected; 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change; 7 = Other

Status	Feat ID	Feature Name	Feature Class	Corrected Name	BGN Action	Source	Notes	USGS Quad Name
4	1891043	Kamaoa Puueo	Civil	Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	HBGN	Pre-09/22/2011; original HBGN spreadsheet cites Kumukahi; PNH: Pu'u'eo. Pali, Kīlauea and Puna qds.; elevated place in Hilo qd., where Kalani'ōpu'u built the heiau of Kanoa (RC 108); land sections, Honomū and Ka Lae qds., Hawai'i. See Ka'eo, Pu'uka'eo; Bobby Camara: should be Kamā'oa Pu'u'eo; HBGN: after extensive discussions, the board concluded that these are two separate land divisions that were obtained by the State where the internal survey boundary between them was never identified, thus the separation between the two names by a hyphen; sources consulted include RM 2197, Grant 5041, plat map 105 (1914), RM 1677, RM 1807, see also FID 1853011, 11-8-17.	Kalae
4	1853011	Kamā'oapu'ueo	Civil	Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	HBGN	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.	Kalae
4	361247	Kiolak'a-Kea'ā Homesteads	Civil	Kiolaka'a – Kea'ā Homesteads	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18 (changed " – " to short hyphen)	PNH	PNH: each word listed separately; Pre-09/22/2011; PNH: Kiolaka'a. Land sections and homesteads, Honu'apo and Ka Lae qds., Hawai'i. Lit., throw roll. (There was a bowling course here. The hero Kamiki and his brother Maka'iole were having a wit-matching contest [ho'opapa]. Maka'iole 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 ho'opapa.); HBGN: corrected Kiolaka'a, 11-8-17.	Kahuku Ranch
4	361293	Kipuka Kekake	Lava	Kīpukakēkake	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	PNH	HBGN: added diacriticals to Kīpuka, Pre-09/22/2011; unambiguous; per PNH; 11-8-17; Bobby Camara: should be Kīpukakēkake	Kahuku Ranch
4	359586	Kaalaiki	Summit	Ka'alāiki	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	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
4	362389	Mokaoku	Populated Place	Makaokū	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	HBGN	PNH: not listed; Bobby Camara: should be Makaokū HBGN: per Meyer Cummins (State Survey Office) the original colored Registered Map 524 labels the feature as "Makaoku;" when transcribed to the tracing it was apparently misspelled; a kahakō was added over the final "u" because the name refers to the "eye of Kū" per Parker Dictionary (diacriticals not used in the dictionary, but Kū refers to the ancient Hawaiian god of war), 1-10-18.	Hilo

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Status	Feat ID	Feature Name	Feature Class	Corrected Name	BGN Action	Source	Notes	USGS Quad Name
4	360058	Kalanaoquaiki Pali	Cliff	Kulanaoquaiki Pali	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	HBGN	PNH: Kalanaoquaiki Pali; Bobby Camara: should be Kulanaoquaiki based on Boundary Commission testimony ca. 1873, HAVO Hawaiian Advisory Group ("Kupuna") 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 "Kulanaoquaikē," (though in Soehren's ulukau.org site, this same reference lists the spelling as "Kulanaoquakiki"), Boundary Commission testimony spells it as "Kulanaoquaiki" and "Kulonoukaiki" from two separate individuals; the Kupuna settled on "Kulanaoquaiki" as the most appropriate -- "kulana" has the dictionary meaning of "shaky, wobbly, unsteady" and the area is seismically very active; "kua iki" 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, "Kulanaoquaiki" and requests that "Kulonoukaiki" be listed as a variant in the GNIS , 1-10-18.	Makaopuhi Crater
4	1965349	Wai-lau Valley	Valley	Wailau Valley	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	PNH	PNH; 2-14-18	Kamalo
4	1935681	West Molokai Division	Civil	West Moloka'i Division	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	HBGN	HBGN: associative to the name of the island, 2-14-18	Molokai Airport
4	359138	Hawi	Civil	Hāwī	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	PNH	PNH: Hāwī - Village and land section, Kohala qd., Hawai'i; HBGN: previous spelling correction, 3-14-18.	Hawi OE N
4	358716	Cape Kumukahi	Cape	Kumukahi	NEEDS BGN DECISION	PNH	Listed in PNH as "Kumu-kahi -- Easternmost cape, Hawai'i..." HBGN: there are no additional features in the area with the Kumukahi name, 3-14-18.	Kapoho OE N
4	359298	Honoke'a Stream	Stream	Honoke'ā Stream	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	PNH	PNH: Honoke'ā - Valley and stream, Wai-pi'o qd., Hawai'i. HBGN: previous spelling correction, 3-14-18.	Honokane
4	360314	Kamoi Point	Cape	Kamoi	NEEDS BGN DECISION	HBGN	PNH: not listed; HBGN: previous HBGN review (undated) refers to source "Kumukahi;" Register Map 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; labeled as Kamoi Cape; USGS Quad -- Manuka shows Kamoi Point, 3-14-18	Manuka Bay
4	362161	Māmalahoa Trail	Trail	Māmalahoa Trail	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18		HBGN: undated previous spelling correction, 3-14-18.	Keahole Point
4	365159	Mookini Heiau	Locale	Mo'okini	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	PNH	PNH: "Mo'o-kini -- Heiau. Kohala quad..." HBGN: Notes from a previous Board meeting erroneously say, "PNH: Not listed," 3-14-18.	Mahukona OE N

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Status	Feat ID	Feature Name	Feature Class	Corrected Name	BGN Action	Source	Notes	USGS Quad Name
4	1853076	North Hilo District	Civil	Hilo 'Ākau	? Hilo 'Ākau should be the variant?	HBGN	<p>Nupepa Kuokoa Vol. 17, No. 48. Nov. 30, 1878. Describes the apana of Hilo Akau being between Humuula and Waipunalei... (http://nupepa.org/gsd12.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-0nupepa--00-0-0-010-TX--4--%22hilo+akau%22---text---0-11--1haw-Zz-1---20-about-%5b%22hilo+akau%22%5d%3aTX--0013%22hilo+akau%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&cl=search&d=HASH5b3794c9a68a0d2bab860f.2&l=en)</p> <p>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 Hamakua (http://nupepa.org/gsd12.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-0nupepa--00-0-0-010-TX--4--%22hilo+hema%22---text---0-11--1haw-Zz-1---20-about-%5b%22hilo+hema%22%5d%3aTX--0013%22hilo+hema%22-1-0010utfZz-8-00&cl=search&d=HASH010d6e7be3242f697223700e.2&l=en);</p> <p>HBGN: recommends that this be added as a Variant, 3-14-18.</p>	Puaakala
4	1853078	North Kona District	Civil	Kona 'Ākau	? Kona 'Ākau should be the variant?	HBGN	<p>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. (http://nupepa.org/gsd12.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-0nupepa--00-0-0-010-TX--4--%22hilo+akau%22---text---0-11--1haw-Zz-1---20-about-%5b%22hilo+akau%22%5d%3aTX--0013%22hilo+akau%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&cl=search&d=HASH5b3794c9a68a0d2bab860f.2&l=en)</p> <p>HBGN: recommends that this be added as a Variant, 3-14-18.</p>	Hualalai
4	364169	Pu'u Loa	Summit	Pu'uloa	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	PNH	<p>PNH: Pu'uloa - old name for Queen's Bath and for mound with the most concentrated complex of petroglyphs in Hawai'i (Cox and Stasack 21-24, 87), Puna qd., Hawai'i</p> <p>HBGN: undated previous spelling correction, 3-14-18.</p>	Kalapana
4	364022	Pu'u Ohau	Summit	Pu'uohau	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	HBGN	<p>PNH: not listed;</p> <p>HBGN: following 'Ahahui Guidelines; ALKA provided addition references in ALKA_GNIS_Requests.doc (contact Office of Planning), 3-14-18</p>	Unknown
4	1853120	South Hilo District	Civil	Hilo Hema	? Hilo Hema should be the variant?	HBGN	<p>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 Hamakua. (http://nupepa.org/gsd12.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-0nupepa--00-0-0-010-TX--4--%22hilo+hema%22---text---0-11--1haw-Zz-1---20-about-%5b%22hilo+hema%22%5d%3aTX--0013%22hilo+hema%22-1-0010utfZz-8-00&cl=search&d=HASH010d6e7be3242f697223700e.2&l=en)</p> <p>HBGN: recommends that this be added as a Variant, 3-14-18.</p>	Puaakala
4	1853122	South Kona District	Civil	Kona Hema	? Kona Hema should be the variant?	HBGN	<p>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. (http://nupepa.org/gsd12.5/cgi-bin/nupepa?e=d-0nupepa--00-0-0-010-TX--4--%22hilo+akau%22---text---0-11--1haw-Zz-1---20-about-%5b%22hilo+akau%22%5d%3aTX--0013%22hilo+akau%22-21-0010utfZz-8-00&cl=search&d=HASH5b3794c9a68a0d2bab860f.2&l=en)</p> <p>HBGN: recommending this be added as a Variant, 3-14-18.</p>	Kaunene

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Status	Feat ID	Feature Name	Feature Class	Corrected Name	BGN Action	Source	Notes	USGS Quad Name
4	364285	Spencer Beach Park	Park	Spencer Park at 'Ōhai'ula Beach	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	HBGN	HBGN: Official park name per County of Hawai'i is "Spencer Park at 'Ōhai'ula Beach;" County Park names are listed under Hawaii County code, Section 15-68, 3-14-18.	Kawaihae
4	360681	Kauleolī 1-2	Civil	Kauleolī	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	HBGN	PNH: Kauleolī - Land sections near Hōnaunau, South Kona, Hawai'i. HBGN: there are two ahupua'a named Kauleolī (1 and 2); in GNIS there is a single entry combining the two as "Kauleolī 1-2;" the board supports ALKA's request to remove the "1-2" from the name and make the primary name "Kauleolī;" 4-11-18	Honaunau
4	359832	Kahuku (historical)	Civil	Kahuku	BGN CORRECTED 8/13/18	PNH	PNH - Ka-huku - ranch, Honu-'apo qd., Ka'ū, Hawai'i; HBGN: this was not included in the conversation with Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. Hawai'i island Kahuku has other names after it (not just Kahuku); the board agrees with the request to remove the descriptor "(Historical)" from the name in the GNIS, 4-11-18	Puookeo

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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



COURTESY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Fissure 8 has shown minor activity since it died down. No spattering or glow was visible Sept. 11 during a drone flyover. Background is due to recent rainfall.

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.

ADVERTISING

“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 Pi'ilani Ka'awaloa, archaeologist Keone Kalawe and former Hawaii Community College professor Leialoha Kaleimamahu.

Kalani Makekau-Whittaker, 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 Hawaii'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 Kupaianaha.

Kupaianaha 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 Hauanio. Kupaianaha had been previously suggested by Hauanio 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.

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Hawaii loses 51 full-time doctors as physician shortage continues

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Bob Magoon, 96, businessman who opened Wave Waikiki and Hula's, dies

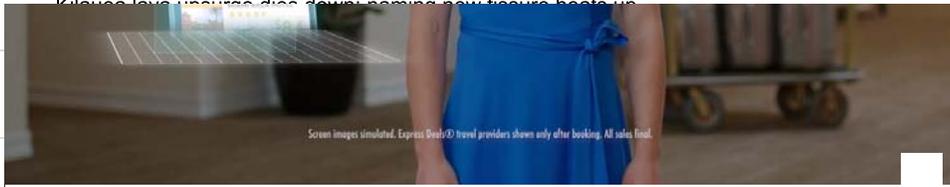
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retire 4 days ago

No pun intended, but it sounds like another bureaucratic effort to make mountain out of a mole hill. 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" (HIFN-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

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

Respect Reply Report

lokela 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 out-sourced 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

makaidog 5 days ago

You left out the first okina 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





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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 [CONNECT](#)

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 body 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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HAWAII BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
September 24, 2018

Chairperson and Members
Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
State of Hawai'i

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 c) 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 Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names is to *"designate the official names and spellings of geographic features in Hawai'i."* 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

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'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									
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
5	365308	Island of Hawai'i	Island			Jenny Runyon (USGS); is this the correct Primary Name? already has Variants: Hawai'i and Hawai'i Island, among many others	Kokoolau		
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	Kiholo	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	Kiholo	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"?

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i

Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	365315	Heiau o Molilele	Locale			PNH: not listed	Kalae	x	s/b mōlī : Laysan albatross, seen flying at Kalae
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	Kā'iliki'i Beach (historical)	Beach	Kā'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	Kapukawaaiki	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	

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i

Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	365915	Keanalele	Unknown			PNH: not listed	Unknown	x	
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	
3	361301	Kipuka Maheo	Lava			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i

Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
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	
3	361670	Lae o Panipou	Cape			PNH: not listed; UHP: Laeopanipou, uncertain p & m	Puu Hinai	x	

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i

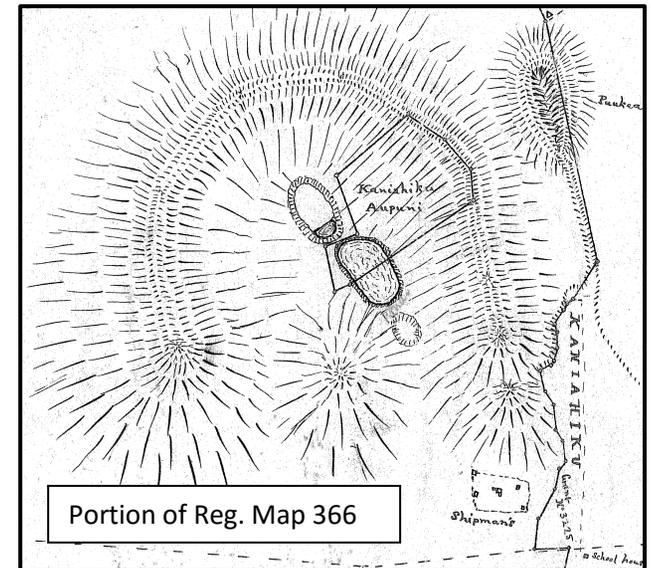
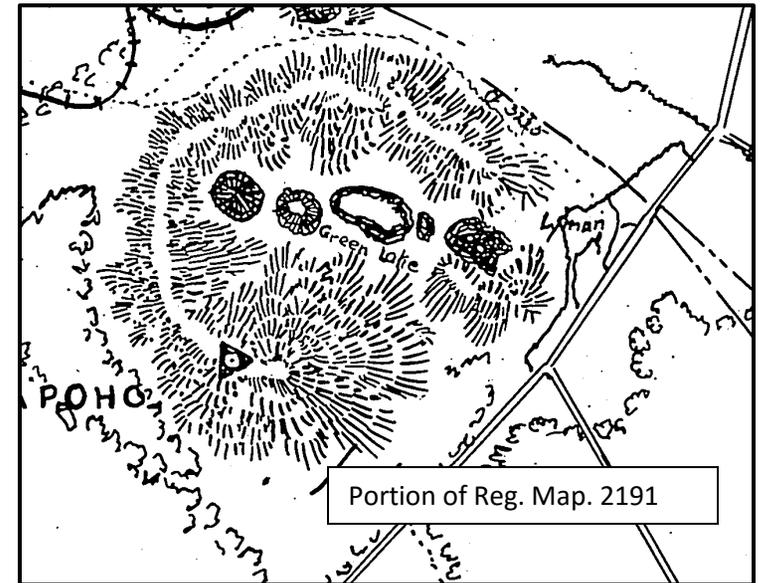
Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
3	361671	Lae o Puili	Cape			PNH: not listed	Anaehoomalu	x	
3	361672	Lae o Puni	Cape			PNH: not listed	Papaikou	x	
3	361674	Lae Pohue	Cape			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
3	361892	Lua Halapepe	Crater			PNH: not listed	Kahuku Ranch	x	
3	361894	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	Puukeoeko	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	
3	363505	Puhiopaheehee	Cape			PNH: not listed	Naalehu	x	
3	363550	Punahaha	Cape			PNH: not listed	Pahala	x	

Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names
Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai'i

Stat	FeatID	Name	Class	Corrected	Source	Notes	USGSQuad	BC	BCNotes
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'uhaao	Naalehu	x	
3	363703	Puu Hilea	Summit			PNH: Hilea 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	*	
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	
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'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 (*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-heenehu 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 cause 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 comes 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 Langhorne 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.](#)



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

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
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

"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

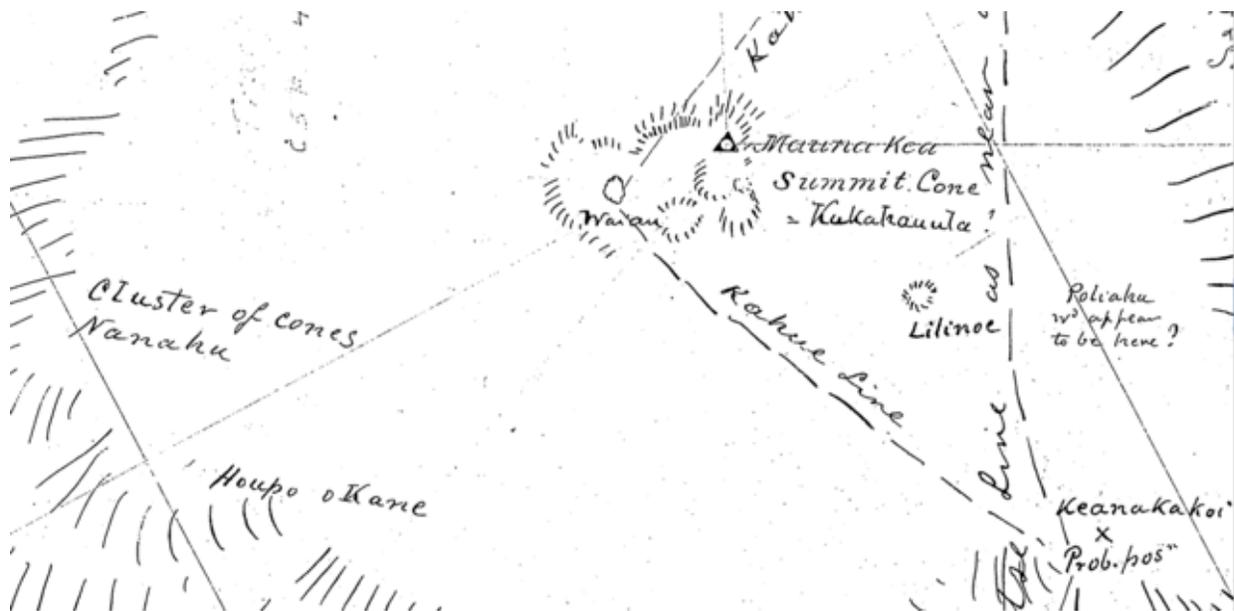
From: BobbyC [<mailto:kuabay@hawaiiantel.net>]
Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 3:50 PM
To: Cummins, Meyer A <meyer.a.cummins@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: BobbyCamara and map name: Houpo o Kane

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

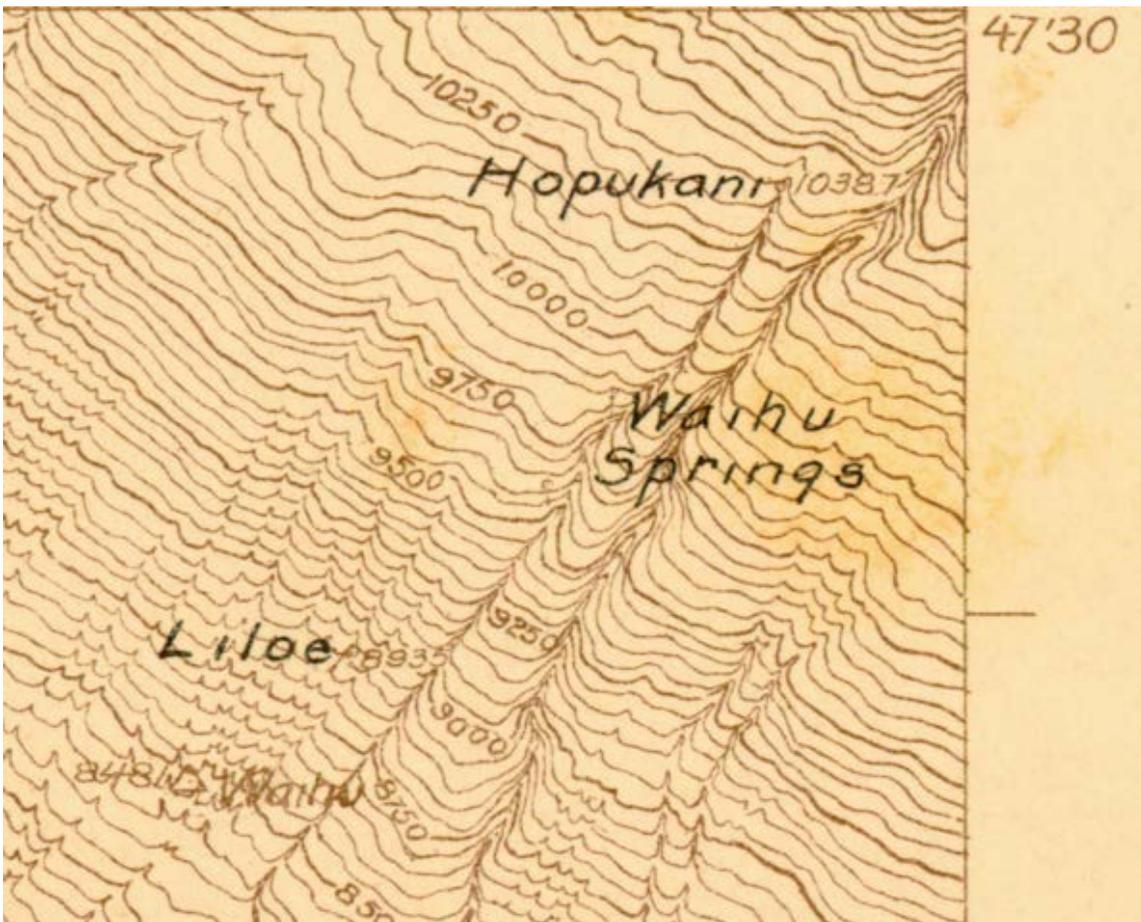
Kane

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

967-7787

"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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Kikokikona Hawai'i

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Extras...

Mauna Kea, the famous summit of the land (Mauna Kea, ka piko kaulana o ka 'āina)

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[Original Images] [Detach Text] [No Highlighting]

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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 **Houpokne³⁶ Waihu**, 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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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 Waihu**. 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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From: BobbyC
To: [Bolo, Arthur J](#)
Subject: Bobby Camara and Wainanali'i Pond location
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 transcript1 bc.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
Volcano
967-7787

