HAWI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (HBGN)

Tuesday, May 4, 2021
2:30 p.m.
Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

Zoom Meeting information:
Meeting ID: 932 3302 1740
Passcode: 581819

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Review of Meeting Minutes for April 6, 2021
3. Public Comments
4. Announcements
5. Status of bills and resolutions in the Legislature
6. Discussion and Action on Permitted Interaction Group for Lo‘ihi / Kama‘ehu
7. Review selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Camara)
8. Adjournment

This meeting of the Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) will be available for live viewing via Zoom.

Zoom Meeting information:
or
https://zoom.us/j/93233021740?pwd=Ui9LbmxwMERYRkhDWDRWUHZaeHFRdz09
Meeting ID: 932 3302 1740
Passcode: 581819
If you need an auxiliary aid/service or other accommodation due to a disability, contact:

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

as soon as possible, preferably by Thursday, April 29, 2021. If a response is received after April 29th, we will try to obtain the auxiliary aid/service or accommodation, but we cannot guarantee that the request will be fulfilled.

Upon request, this notice is available in alternate formats such as large print, Braille, or electronic copy.
MINUTES DRAFT
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DATE: April 6, 2021
TIME: 2:30 p.m.
PLACE: Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Library
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Marzan called the meeting to order at 2:36 p.m.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum)
Arthur Buto for Mary Alice Evans (Office of Planning)
Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)
Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources) left early at 3:20pm
Niniau Kawaihae (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)
Kapā Oliveira (University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa)
Brad Kaʻaleleo Wong (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)

ABSENT: None

GUESTS: Jennifer Runyon (USGS)
Lāmaku Mikahala Roy
Melia Lane-Kamahele
Regina Hilo
Bobby Camara
Renee Pualani Louis
Catherine Sullivan

AGENDA ITEM 2: Review of Meeting Minutes for March 2, 2021

Lamakū Roy asked for her attendance to be recognized and that she is here to comment on the minutes from the March meeting. She stated, “there is the truth that the name for the great manifestation for Earth, in what is called “Fissure 8,” is named by Akua. That name, ʻŌmakaolahoukaluaokalani stands. And I have asked the Chair of this committee to function in the spirit and the way of the First People of these lands. To be open to god in the process of naming this great manifestation of the Earth that happens to be here. And so the opposition comes to this committee to even draw forth the idea of accepting these minutes or the naming at this point. Throughout Hawai‘i people are learning about the truth of what has happened in this naming process. Mr. Chair, with no disrespect to you personally or your work, you have been
premature in accepting or functioning in the process that has ensued. You are premature. The name given by God to this manifestation holds. And the love for the people of Puna and the people who have offered the name that has been given by their hearts. They are upheld. What’s not upheld is your vote to accept this name and this process right as it stands. That’s opposed. And so you have received my letter that is actually the letter that was addressed to the members of the Legislature. You have received this. All of you are now responsible for this large information. This large information that goes forward to let everyone know what’s next. What’s next is and what these huge important days of history are, is the wait on Akua for what was stated in that letter. Akua plans to tell everyone by way of expressing what is planned for Hawai‘i at Mauna a Wakea. I invite you to take that letter seriously. And all of you think twice. The heart of your duty when calling upon being a committee to name precious lands in Hawai‘i, and especially a new creation by God, which you have admitted you have never endeavored in. Which is true. All of you stand responsible. It is really a good call for yourselves to take some time and listen to this call today from me that reminds you of your duty to Akua as well as to the First People of Hawai‘i. This name and the process is that which was pushed and rushed. There is every bit of respect for the name and everyone involved in the process. What is not respected is the fast push that came at the throes of the mechanism that’s called Tourism.”

Mr. Marzan thanked Lamakū Roy for her comments and clarified that this agenda item is to approve the historical record of the last meeting.

Lamakū Roy interjected that her comments today are in opposition to approval. “I want to tell you this before you act this way. You all have the opportunity to take heed and to be mindful of what’s going on here. Your children and your grandchildren will ask you, ‘Grandma / Grandpa / Mom / Dad, what did you vote?’ When they come to the history that is about to be… we are experiencing in these now. Based on that which was given in my letter to the Legislature. All of you not only are in the heart of this endeavor for this process. Like I say, you stand responsible to all that call you dear.”

“I won’t be put off. I really think that if I’m invited to attend these meetings, you will at least give me the courtesy of receiving my input and taking time by this agenda to attend to it. I’m asking you as a member of this sea of people that says there is opposition to this. You may not accept this name, not now at this point with the way in which it was moved forward. Mr. Buto, you are the manager of this committee.”

Mr. Marzan interrupted to correct Lamakū Roy, that he has been the one involved in the discussion.

Mr. Buto confirmed that he is on the call as well and that the current agenda item is to review the written record of last month’s meeting. Lamakū Roy’s letter to the Board and to the Legislature is included in the next agenda item. It is more appropriate for Lamakū Roy to make her comments when the Board is looking at her letter.

**MOTION:** Ms. Kawaihae moved to accept the minutes of March 2, 2021; Ms. Oliveira seconded the motion.
The members voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of March 2, 2021.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Public Comments

Mr. Buto shared his screen with the contents of meeting packet available on the website.

The first item in the Public Comments section is the letter from Lamakū Roy to the Board that was also sent to the Legislature.

Lamakū Roy explained that her letter was sent to the Legislature. It was also sent to the Board as timely to “the activity that we are talking about. The precious naming of a never-before created manifestation of the world in Hawai‘i.”

“As Lamakū, the representative of the most high god, at Ahu‘ena Heiau, the first temple restored in the Hawaiian Islands and first temple of the earth. In the greatest new history of all times. Here are my comments that remind all of you committee members, and most of all the Chair. For Mr. Buto, you set the tone of expertise. I hope you’ll agree that being an agency of the State, you have vested responsibility to the First People of this land. My call to all of you but most of all to you Mr. Buto, is your recognition and your upholding of them. For this is a call straight from that. In representation of the chair of spirit. When I asked in my call in that last meeting, after Ms. Niniau had prompted the early vote of this action. When my call came in, this action couldn’t wait to have been taken. There was such a rush for this, it was almost like it had been held off for some time. But I couldn’t figure out why this rush. But comes the answer when I had written all of you an email that identifies what this rush is. In your association with DBEDT, my words are true. This was rushed to accommodate the reopening of tourism in Hawai‘i. This is not allowed for this precious process. So I attend the meeting today to remind you Mr. Buto of your responsibility. I say you were premature. There was much more input to come. You are hearing it still. Have you not heard more of it yet? Because this letter that has been sent to the Legislature is being sent to representatives of every island, in the counties in their county councils, in their mayors, in the heartbeat of the lands, in the mana wai of the lands. This is true and you folks are all at the seat in the parlor of where the action is happening when it comes to the naming of this example of what is truly Hawai‘i. Truly Hawai‘i comes in the form of being truly in spirit. For remember in the letter it is cited that the ‘Oiwi are the only people on earth who remember. That the earth is the lord’s and all thereof. So Mr. Buto I would ask for your fielding of my comments right here. If you will agree that you have a responsibility to the First People, because I call to you from the First People in their first faith, which is spirit. This Fissure 8 is named to glorify most high god, oma, is the name given by god to this creation and it stand, it will stand.”

Mr. Camara commented, “Lamakū, with all respect. I believe the Board understands your position. We have all read your letter. The process is done. You are able to call Fissure 8 by whatever name you choose. And that was made clear I believe during the last meeting. The name was chosen by the Board after two years of deliberation and input and community
participation. It was said at that time that there may be multiple names for this feature, but only one will be the official name. So you can call Fissure 8 by the name that was given to you from above, that’s fine. But we cannot keep talking about this during a public meeting.”

Lamakū Roy responded, “there’s no reason why we cannot, because when there’s something to discuss, we discuss it. And you’re inaccurate when you say it’s okay to have this be put on the side this way. This is an official complaint all the way along. You folks have all known about this. I call this the process of letting you know that the name of Akua stands, with no disrespect to the name that is ushered forward or by the good input of the people. That process goes along. I am speaking on my service and my serving the mauliauhonua, the people the established families of the land, and in my work to create the legacy of light of ke ʻaulama. This kind of discussion is entirely apropos. It’s the time to speak of this because this is what is happening. This was an instance where along the way you were made to know by a representative of the first temple restored in the Hawaiian Islands, yet you did not care to call forward inputs further from my source. And that is in opposition to what your committee should be thinking of when you do your work. So I bring complaint and I bring continued complaint of this because 1) I would like to reach to people, for example I have always acknowledged and welcomed but also greeted the people of Puna with all of the respect that I’ve always offered since day one. In my testimony it sure to be seen, and it continues now. I would like to work with the people in orchestration of the care of the work from the temple to over to let these practices of our first faith be successful going forward, and 3) to be in the spirit. So I bring forward this reminder to you all, most of all to you Mr. Buto, to bring forward the idea that you have an opportunity here to bring forward this large matter, because it is not small. I say there will be more puʻu in the future but this puʻu for all the world is named ‘Ōmakaolahoukaluaokalani and that’s the crux of it Mr. Camara and others of you there. That is what is standing. That is the name of this puʻula. With no disrespect to what has transpired on the enforcement of the work of the people. However, the naming of this is what has been expressed by me. You have nothing more to say Bob. I have been very respectful to all of your words. But truly you have no idea, because you have not even cared; we have known each other for years and others of you are the same. None of you have cared to even look into the truth of these things. Most of all the chair, Mr. Buto, it is your responsibility.”

Mr. Marzan interjected that the only way to revisit the naming decision is to submit another name application.

Mr. Buto added that the Board shouldn’t discuss a substantive issue without it being on the Board’s agenda. The purpose of publishing the agenda items for an upcoming meeting is to make others aware of the issue to be discussed and allow them an opportunity to participate in the discussion. Since this is the Public Comments portion of the meeting, no decision making can take place.

Lamakū Roy objected that this is a very spiritual topic that the Board is trying to address in a business-like manner. “At the cost of putting down and not affording full ample time to take up your good work. That’s what the process of agendizing this does in the State
process. I remind you that this is a divine process first and foremost. And it won’t be put into a process that fits into a legal system or a documented system.”

Mr. Marzan apologized and stated that this is the process that we’re working under at the moment. This is all that we can do at this time. If there’s nothing more on Public Comments, we need to move on to the next agenda item of announcements.

Lamakū Roy asked that the Board continue on the track of what is called for to bring forward a new item.

Mr. Buto stated that she can request that the Board consider her name proposal.

Lamakū Roy asserted that because the Board already unanimously approved a name in its naming process, it acted in a premature fashion. “You’ve heard what I’ve brought forward. That’s the whole point right there. You’ve heard the point that I’ve brought forward. It’s not a new point. Further I have been with the committee, bringing forward a name that Akua has brought forward for this great manifestation of earth. From the beginning, my statements are true, they’re facts. No one has called forth for any expertise of the great wisdom that is represented from Kamakahonu in my attending your meetings. I find that a real reason to bring issue. Mr. Chair it is to ask to really state for your consideration, that this was taken prematurely, that there is more information, especially with the letter to the Legislature that you are privy to.”

Mr. Marzan reiterated that the Board has been working with the community getting name applications and testimony for over two years, and working through that process and going through all of the information over that time. The Board does not feel that this decision was made prematurely. The Board feels that this is the name that makes the most sense according to its guidelines, and takes into account working with the kupuna of Puna and how they would like to recognize the lands on which they live.

Lamakū Roy stated, “it is a responsibility for all of the lands not only for the people of Puna. And may I say when you say that after all the years and the time of meeting...when two parents begin to know that they are parents, if a child comes ahead or delayed, those parents are nonetheless front and center right with the child, aren’t they? There cannot be a better example of spirit. I’m going to repeat that. When two people know that they are to be parents, and when the course of the life of that new one is coming along, but there is a change from a projected date, the two parents cannot have more close attention to the life of that new little one. That is the process of spirit. It is different from the way that you’ve described having laborious meetings. You folks aren’t paid. It becomes laborious when you’re not paid and you have to give extra time. I found ways to get to Puna to get to that meeting. Along with the people you live the way upon the cherished lands. That is what we do. For we cherish Hawai‘i. But you know this is also true, if you call the long process of two years, in attending and going through the meeting dates and all of this. Why is this laborious? If there’s love for the process. Two parents about to be parents, that’s not going to be something they’re not going to be looking forward to. So I question all of you. Are you
given to the process of divine, because that is at the core of what you are called to be in such a committee. Mr. Buto, I address you again; this is for you. Tell me that this is not in line with what you understand is at the core of this process of naming.

Mr. Marzan apologized, but noted that the Board needs to move on with other agenda items. Mr. Marzan repeated that she can submit another name application to be considered by the Board.

Lamakū Roy was unhappy that she has not heard any satisfactory responses to the issues she has raised. “This is your opportunity to be the responsible parties you are on your committee. Mr. Buto you acted prematurely in this process; it was not complete. So I bring forward, I hope you have this information that is written, based on the testimony that’s being given today, because this is what I asked for a response regarding and I’m not hearing anything from any of those responsible parties.

Mr. Marzan again apologized that because this is not an agendized issue today, the Board members can’t discuss and make any decision today.

Lamakū Roy asked for a clarification about Board members participating in the Public Comment period. “I’m speaking to the manager and to you the Chair. If I’m speaking untruth, then let me know. But as far as I speak, all of the words I’ve spoken are true. And based on this this is a call to say that you have acted prematurely Mr. Buto. Do what you can to make note of this and to take this up. If I had more time to speak with you with Aunty Pi’ilani, I think an answer could come. Really I do. This is what you had. We were on the route to that. Recall when I told you, take time and build on the good foundations that you build. I meant that. So right here and now, I’m also fiercely defending what is serious. My participation is god’s participation in this committee, ladies and gentlemen. It will not change. I will ask you to search what you can say Mr. Buto. You could acknowledge that this complaint comes forward in a fashion that is an unprecedented one. The letter that you have been privy to, to the Legislature is clearly unprecedented.”

Mr. Marzan acknowledged receiving her letter and comments, and acknowledged her source of inspiration, as well as the sources of information of other name submitters as true.

Lamakū Roy objected that her source is not the same as the others. “That is what you are called to awaken to. All of us, all of us. This is new news. A first restored temple in the Hawaiian Islands, this is what’s beckoning your minds. To go out of your minds and into your spirit. This why this will not be let go. This is not okay. You are on notice.”

Mr. Marzan again apologized that the Board must move on with its agenda.

Lamakū Roy said, “he does not take apologies, he takes action for goodness. Akua does. No apologies. We are all adults. So here’s a complaint that calls for attention Mr. Buto. What can be done?”
Mr. Buto asked her to continue her discussions with Aunty Piʻilani and others in the community, and if there is some resolution, they are welcome to come back to the Board. The Board has heard her sincerity and passion…

Lamakū Roy asserted that the Board has questioned her station and not shown her respect which is akin to not showing Akua respect.

Ms. Kawaihāe asked for a 5-minute recess.

The Chair called for a recess at 3:20pm. The Board members will leave the meeting and rejoin using the same link in 5 minutes. The meeting will resume at that time.

The Chair resumed the meeting at 3:29pm. Ms. McEldowney was excused and had to leave the meeting for a previous commitment.

Mr. Buto shared his screen to review other Public Comments.

The Board received several emails. Matthew O’Donnell, a contractor with the USGS, emailed to follow up with some of the names from the November meeting, some of which are included in the NPS name change packets.

Bobby Camara sent Jenny Runyon (USGS) the latitude and longitude coordinates for Ahuʻailāʻau.

**AGENDA ITEM 4: Announcements**

None.

**AGENDA ITEM 5: Status of Bills in the Legislature**

There were several bills in the Legislature this year that impact Boards and Commissions.

- **SB82**: Requires training for new board members with annual training for updates.
- **SB1034**: Codifies the allowed use remote meeting technology, e.g., Zoom, that was allowed by the Governor’s emergency proclamation in response to COVID.
- **SCR166**: Urges Board member training (similar to SB82).
- **HCR102**: Calls on the Office of Planning to work with other state agencies to plan on establishment of a state geological survey office. Hawaiʻi is the only state that does not have a state geological survey office.

A summary spreadsheet was included in the meeting packet for the April 6th meeting.

**AGENDA ITEM 6: Status of Permitted Interaction Group for Loʻihi / Kamaʻeahu**
Mr. Buto noted that many of the current Board members were not members when this Permitted Interaction Group (PIG) was established. PIGs should have defined term during which to carry out their work. Mr. Buto doesn’t recall that there was an end date set for this PIG when it was established.

**MOTION:** Mr. Buto moved to dissolve the existing PIG for Kamaʻehu. Mr. Cummins seconded the motion.

Ms. Kawaihae noted that the agenda item for this PIG does not indicate that any action would be taken regarding this PIG.

Mr. Buto agreed and withdrew his motion.

Ms. Renee Louis provided some background about the reason for establishing this PIG. The PIG was established to investigate the name Loʻihi and how it came to be versus the name Kamaʻehu which is found in the Pele chants for the same feature that is down there. That is the next name of craters in the line of craters in the chant. The PIG was tasked with researching further the names for this feature. The PIG found that because of the feature is outside of the boundaries of the State of Hawaiʻi, it doesn’t go into the GNIS, but goes into a different database, international group; it’s a water feature and outside of the state’s purview.

Mr. Camara commented that he may have sent Kaʻaleleo Wong some information including the chant and naming of Loʻihi and four other sea mounts. It happened in 1955; it’s documented. He is in support of Kamaʻehu a Kaʻnaloa as the full name with Loʻihi as a variant. Pua Kanahele and Edith Kanakaʻole Foundation are in support of that. He has files and can answer questions. He thinks it is one of the hulihia chants, *Hulihia ke au ka papa honua o ka moku* (Poepoe 1908). Mr. Wong thinks another one might be in *Aikanaka* in 1886.

The file that Mr. Camara sent to Mr. Wong contains compilation of various chants, source references; Halau O Kekuhi also put out a CD called *Puka Kamaʻehu*, so there’s documentation. He asked if a PIG is necessary or if someone can assemble the information into a packet to present to the Board.

Ms. Louis responded that the PIG would allow interaction with community in gathering information. There may be other chants referencing other names for the feature; are there other groups that the PIG should talk to? Even if the feature is currently outside of Hawaiian waters, when it emerges it will be part of Hawaiʻi so we should have a voice in what its name is. She will be happy to work with Mr. Camara to put together a packet.

Mr. Camara noted that Dr. Emery (not Dr. Kenneth Emory form Bishop Museum) found the sea mounts in 1955. Dr. Emery consulted with Mary Pukui, Martha Hohu and someone else at Bishop Museum. He described the physical nature of the features and they provided names based on the descriptions, which he used. That’s how Loʻihi, Apuʻupuʻu, Wini, Hohonu, Papaʻu got named all at the same time. He also noted that he has reservations about
going out into the community to seek information and would rather use the available documentation.

Ms. Runyon noted in the meeting chat that “Loihi Seamount is listed in the BGN’s undersea features names database: ‘An elongated seamount near the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean; Hawaiian word meaning ‘to extend, to be long.’” Added 2004. (No diacritic mark included, and no mention of Kamaʻehu). A name change could be submitted to the BGN.”

Mr. Wong will forward the information from Mr. Camara to Mr. Buto who can distribute it to Board members.

**AGENDA ITEM 7: Review selected place names on the island of Hawaiʻi (Camara)**

Mr. Camara suggested that the Board or someone make a press release to raise awareness that the name of this island is “Island of Hawaiʻi.” In the GNIS the official name is “Island of Hawaiʻi.” The other islands do not have similar primary names.

Mr. Camara also suggested that the name of the state be officially changed to “State of Hawaiʻi.”

[361671] **Lae o Puili.** No information about meanings; has recommended it the past that like Pukui, when the origin of the name was not known, they indicated “lit.” meaning “literally” with a literal meaning of the words. Although the meaning is not known, concatenation is consistent with the HBGN style guide. Literally, pūʻili is a bamboo rattle for dancing, to hold fast in the hands, a type of tapa pattern, a berry, and a game. In PNH, there’s a Lae o Puhili, meaning in Honoapo quad. In PNH, Puhili is a land section or point said to be named for a priest of the same name in the Keahole quad North Kona. Ms. Kawaihae has concerns about using these diacritials since we don’t really know what the feature name means, e.g., ili could refer to stranded, aground, wrecked, as a ship; pū could be a gun, conch shell, tree or other meanings; because of the uncertainty, the Board members favor leaving off all diacriticals, even though all pū spellings have a kahakō; from the map, this lae is near the border of Lahuipuaa and Anaehoomalu and has a rocky cliff and a`a shoreline; HBGN: Laeopuili; meaning uncertain, 04-06-21.

Mr. Camara will be meeting with Danielle Foster and Catherine Sullivan at Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park and going through Matthew O’Donnell’s letter, point by point; putting together packets; presenting to their Kupuna group, because they are putting together a list of all of the crater names, especially those along Chain of Craters, to delete the word “Crater” from their names; they want to make sure that the Kupuna know what’s going on.

Mr. Buto thanked Isaac Hollingsworth, the intern with Office of Planning whose last day is today.
Status Key: 1 = Not Hawaiian; 2 = Not Reviewed; 3 = More Research Needed; 4 = HBGN Corrected 5 = Already Correct in GNIS; 6 = Name Change

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AGENDA ITEM 7:   Adjourn

Next meeting will be Tuesday, May 4, 2021 at 2:30 p.m. via Zoom.

Mr. Marzan adjourned the meeting at 4:35 p.m.
[EXTERNAL] U.S. BGN Quarterly Review List 443 available for review and comment

Runyon, Jennifer E <jrunyon@usgs.gov>
Fri 4/16/2021 7:06 AM
To: BGNEXEC, GS-N-MAC <bgnexec@usgs.gov>
Cc: O’Donnell, Matthew (Contractor J <mjodonnell@contractor.usgs.gov>; Danfora, Julie-Ann M <jdanfora@usgs.gov>; McCormick, Maria L <mlmcormick@usgs.gov>; Gaither, Tenielle A <tgaither@usgs.gov>; Guempel, Glenn A <nguempel@usgs.gov>; Vanlandingham, Monique (Detail) <Vanlandingham.detail@usgs.gov>; Baker, Josefa M <jmbaker@usgs.gov>; Rodriguez, Sergio <srodriguez@usgs.gov>

Good afternoon,

ReviewList443 is available and posted online at https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=geonames_web:review_lists. The list provides a summary of each proposal (77 new names and name and location changes) submitted to the BGN’s Domestic Names Committee (DNC) during the period January to March 2021.

At the same website, the Action List provides a list of all pending ("review listed") proposals, as well as decisions made by the DNC during the preceding 12 months.

In some cases, the pending proposals are essentially complete and ready for a DNC vote (*see note below); for others, the staff research has just begun and further outreach will be done shortly.

State Names Authorities and Federal partners: you will have already received a copy of some of these new proposals when they were acknowledged. The remainder will be forwarded shortly, with a request for your input and to share any other details pertinent to the case.

Please review the proposals in your State and/or area of interest and let us know if you have any questions. The introduction to the Review List includes a map showing the location of the geographic features on the list.

* In accordance with BGN Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names, we have also forwarded a link to the Review List to the 574 federally recognized Tribes and to approximately 200 Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. Tribal Governments have been given 60 days to comment on any proposal in which they have an interest; no response is assumed to indicate no opinion. As such, no names on this Review List can be presented to the BGN for a decision until the June 10, 2021 meeting at the soonest.


The next Review List #444 will be released on or around June 30.

If you wish to be removed from this distribution list, please let us know.
[EXTERNAL] Board Meeting

Mikahala Roy <kamakahonu@gmail.com>
Tue 4/13/2021 4:33 PM
To: Buto, Arthur J <arthurj.buto@hawaii.gov>

Dear Mr Buto:

Aloha. In support of comments I made at the 6 April meeting of HBGN, I here make the call to be placed upon the agenda for the next meeting.

The board's arrival at an outcome for the naming of "Fissure 8" is flawed and therefore -- incomplete. Board members failed to satisfy the Spiritual Requirements called for by this activity.

The naming of the New Earth Feature that is called Fissure 8 calls for the SPECIAL PROCESS not in the purview of the present HBGN. Here is the new event for the board as well as for all of mankind.

Arriving in cadence with the activity to name the New Earth Feature in Kaluaokalani, a letter addressed to the members of the Hawaii State Legislature and to the board members of the HBGN for relevance to their special activity was submitted to HBGN. This letter was not given the great review -- let alone appreciation; it deserves ~ not even cited as the event occurring in the flow of Spirit in this project.

As a participant in this process throughout this activity, and as Lamakū, Kahu of Ahu'ena Heiau BOTH stations in spiritual authority available to the people ~ the first people of Hawaii and the Pacific and all mankind, I call for the reconvening of all interested parties heretofore involved for special discussions toward successful outcomes of this effort begun.

Where remedy is available, po'e hoa kanaka (the community of fellow man) is enhanced and blessed for reaching to Akua for successful outcomes. Hawai'i was named Kaluaokalani before it was named Hawai'i. Kaluaokalani means "The Second Heaven." Both names are the Inoa La'a (Sacred Names) for the Supremely Sacred Lands.

It is not by chance that the Voice of Akua Manamanaloa arrives at the time a Name is sought for "Fissure 8." It is not by chance that we are all gathered to learn and grow with each other.

Aloha Ke Akua

Ua Mau Ke Ea o Ka 'Aina i ka Pono,

Lamakū Mikahala Roy
Kahu Ahu'ena Heiau
Kamakahonu, Hawai'i
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Latest Committee Report</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB1034 SD1 HD1 CD1</td>
<td>Relating to Sushine Law Boards</td>
<td>Authorizes boards, in conjunction with in-person meetings, to use interactive conference technology to remotely conduct public meetings. Authorizes boards to exclude the public from nonpublic locations where board members are physically present when remote board meetings are held by interactive conference technology. Establishes requirements for the conduct of remote meeting. Requires remote meetings held by interactive conference technology to recess for a maximum prescribed period when audiovisual communication cannot be maintained by the board and allows the meeting to be reconvened under certain circumstances. Establishes a new notice requirement to provide the board’s contact information for the submission of written testimony by electronic or postal mail, which also applies to remote meeting agendas. Allows for additional courtesy sites open to the public for remote and in-person meetings held by interactive conference technology.</td>
<td>04/22/2021: Conference Committee</td>
<td>04/29/2021: Enrolled to Governor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From: Kaalele Wong <kaaleleow@oha.org>
Date: Tuesday, February 2, 2021 at 10:49 AM
To: Natasha Tong <natashatong@oha.org>
Subject: FW: Lōʻihi and Kamaehuakanaloa

Additionally, here is an interesting name for a feature not on that list and has been discussed by the HBGN in the past. Aunty Pua Kanahele mā advocated for the name change of Lōʻihi to Kamaehuakanaloa at one point. It was also discussed several times over the years at the HBGN meetings, meeting minutes below, and it seems they formed a PIG to dive into it a little more, but I don’t see any outcomes from them. Anyway, attached is some info compiled by Bobby, however, if you feel like looking into Kamaehuakanaloa a little bit, that would be awesome to finally move forward with the name change. I’ll check with the other board members to see where they left off with it.

Short discussion on page 4: https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/ibgn/IBGN_Minutes_11-21-2013_Approved.pdf
Agenda item 6: https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/ibgn/IBGN_Minutes_2016-02-11_Approved.pdf
Agenda item 6b: https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/ibgn/IBGN_Minutes_2016-03-10_Approved.pdf
Item 5a: https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/ibgn/IBGN_Minutes_2016-04-14_Approved.pdf
Item 5b: https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/ibgn/IBGN_Minutes_2016-06-09_Approved.pdf

From: Bobby Camara <kuabay@hawaiiantel.net>
Date: Friday, January 15, 2021 at 6:16 PM
To: Kaalele Wong <kaaleleow@oha.org>
Subject: BobbyC and Lōʻihi

Hi,

Emery’s paper is big, so here’s the link:
IN: Pacific Science v9n3 pp286-291, 1955
https://scholarpace.manoa.hawaii.edu/handle/10125/12860

And other miscellaneous info. Probably best to build a packet of sources. The earthquake screenshots: See file names for date info.
ANYTHING I can do to kokua...

bc

https://dispatchesfromvolcano.blogspot.com/

"noho i waho - a machu"
"be outside - pay attention"
me ka mahalo: hillei kawelo: hpr: 012918
Hence the new chants in *Hanau Ka Moku*, written for the undersea volcano that was discovered by scientists only relatively recently. The Kanaka'oles call the emerging island “Kama'ehu” (The Red Child), though the scientists have named it “Lo'ihi.” The Edith Kanaka'ole Foundation has petitioned to officially change the name to Kama'ehu, which Aunty Pua says is more culturally appropriate for an island being born through submarine volcanic activity. “There is a chant that has the line, ‘Keiki 'ehu kama 'ehu a Kanaloa,’” she explains. “’The reddish child, the reddish child of Kanaloa,’ who is the deity of the ocean.”

http://www2.hawaii.edu/~hartwell/intro.html

**Na Mamo: Hawaiian People Today**
**Introduction**

http://ulukau.org/elib/cgi-bin/library?e=d-0meleaimoku-000Sec--11en-50-20-frameset-book--1-010escapewin&a=d&d=D0.4.3&toc=0

**LA HANAU O KA MOI**

**NOVEMABA 16, M. H. 1886.**

**HE MELE INOA NO AIKANAKA.**

[I HAKUIA E KEAULUMOKU.]

**MELE 1.**

He Mele Inoa no Aikanaka

E aua ia e Kama, e Kona Moku
Kona moku e Kama e aua ia
O ke Kama, Kama, Kama, i ka huli nuu
O ke Kama, Kama, Kama, i ka Hulihia
Hulihia ke au ka Papahonua o ka Moku
Hulihia Papio e ia ilalo ke alo
E Uli- e, Aui - ia, Hulihia i Munaake - le
Hulihia i ka Unukaokoa, a Ku
Ka maka o Ku, ka Aha o Makiilohelohe
Ka Aha nana i hiki o Hulahula
Ua kalakala ia Ua wekewekea
Ua hemo ku la ka piko o ka aina
Ua kala Kaalihi Pohakuku
Me ka upena Aku Oihuaniani
Me ka Ulu Oini, Olaa, O Keawe
O ka Manu Aiakualaaahia
Keiki ehu Kama ehu a Kanaloa.

A Name Chant in Honor of Aikanaka

Oh Kama, look, and observe thy lands,
Oh thy lands oh, Kama, oh, retain them
Thou child, child, child of the highest grade
Thou child, child, child of the turning tide,
Overthrown are the foundations of the land
Overthrown, and with its face downward
Oh! thou Uli, look, and observe - overthrown is Manuakele
Overtorn on the coral rocks of Ku
For the eyes of Ku, and the cord of Makiilohelohe
There the cords that bound Hulahula
Are loosened and opened
Thus will the centre of the land be moved
For the stone weights of the Bonito nets
And the Bonito net of Ihuaniani
With the stick of Uini, and Laa and Keawe
And the bird that ate the sacred Bonito
The golden-haired child of Kama [Maui] from Kanaloa.

-Keaulumoku; translated by Lili'uokalani

https://www.edithkanakaolefoundation.org/publications/
PUKA KAMA'EHU – AN ISLAND IS BORN (CD)

by Hālau o Kekuhi

The island child of Haumea (earth) and Kanaloa (sea) is born. Kama'ehu, the red island child, rises from the deep in the ocean floor.

KA NUPEPA KUOKOA:
Ke Kilohana Pookela no ka Lahui Hawai'i.
BUKE I.  HONOLULU, NOVEMABA 8, 1862.  HELU 50

He mele kahiko.
E ka Nupepa Kuokoa e ; Aloha oe :
    Ua kilohi iho nei au maloko ou, a me ka Hoku Pakipika; ua ike au i na mele, na kanikau o na ano a pau. Aole nae au i ike, ua kakauia keia mele e ka poe puni kau mele. Nolaila, ke nonoi aku nei au ia oe e ka Nupepa Kuokoa, e hookomo iho oe i keia wahi mele ma kou wahi lumi kaawale.

E ke kama, kama—e,
Auaia e kona moku,
E ke kama kama,
Kamu i ka huli nu,
E ke kama kama kama,
Kama i ka huli au,
Hulihia ke au,
Ka papa honua a ka moku,
Hulihia papiroia ilalo ke alo,
E ui—e, a ui ia,
Hulihia i Manuakele,
I ka umu kaokoa a Ku,
I ka maka o Ku,
Kaaha mikii lohelohe,
Ka aha nana i hiku,
O hulahula Mea,
Ua kalakala ia,
Ua wekewekea.

Ua hemo aku la ka piko o ka aina,
Ua kala kaalihi pohaku,
Me ka upena a Ku,
O ihu aniani,
Me kauluna o Nioalani,
O Keawele, o ka manu,
Ai kualaaahia.

Keiki ehu kamaehu,
A Kanaloa,
Ua mokuhia kamakama,
A Kalino a ka moku,
Ua kalalia i ka ua lena a Lono,
Na Lono na ka mano nui,
Huki ai moku,
O Kalani o Kauila,
E a i Kahiki,
He ulunalo makawalu,
He ohia ako,
He hakoko i ka ua na ke'ii,
O Namakaeha e ku i ke kaua,
Nana i hoopeheea honua,
O ka moku,
I haalai a ke kiu e Loka,
Ka pua ka welohi a Kanaloa,
I ka puulele i ka hana o a Hina,
E Hina, e une a hano, e una,
Unaia i mama,
I mama, mama,
I mamaia me he pule ia.

Hooe io io Nana,
O nana ka hakui,
Io io Nana,
O nana ke au haku,
O kuu Haku ka'u aloha e uwe nei,
Uwe au—e, uwe au,
Uwe au ia oe e Lumialani,
O ka Lumialani o ka haku,
E kaa i ka honua,
O ke kaa i maukuku,
I ka maka o Lono,
O ke kauwahi aloha,
O Halakaina,
O Halakinau oe,
O Keala o Kolole,
No Kololehiwa ia ala,
Nona no ka Lukapewa,
Enaena Puna koele wahine i ka la,
Pua lohelau ka hala,
Ko ohia o Makuukeeu,
I ka papa o Papalauahi,
A Nanawale, ke hoolana no,
Keaiwa, ka e au—e,
I kaeu no a hopuhia loaa,
Loaa ka inoa ino,
He inoa hue—e,

Ua hakuia keia mele no Namakaeha, kekahi alii i ka wa o Kamehameha I. Me ka
mahalo.  S. W. K. KEKALOHE.
Kipahulu, Maui H., Oka. 1, 1862.

www.soest.hawaii.edu/GG/FACULTY/ROWLAND/GG103/PowerPoints/Loihi.ppt
1. 'Keiki 'ehu kama 'ehu a Kanaloa,'. she explains. “The reddish child of Kanaloa,' who is the deity of the ocean.” Hānau Ka Moku, a chant by.
LO'IHI, PARTIAL MELTING, AND ALKALIC & THOLEIITIC BASALTS

Lo'ihi: Length, height, distance; long. (also lokihi). Lo'ihi ke aha – the road is long. Ho'o lo'ihi – to lengthen. Also, a young undersea volcano 30 km SE of Hawai'i Island. (From the Hawaiian Dictionary by Pukui & Elbert)

“Keiki ‘ehu kama ‘ehu a Kanałoa,” she explains. “The reddish child, the reddish child of Kanałoa,” who is the deity of the ocean.”
Hanau Ka Moku, a chant by Halau O Kekuhi
Bobby:

K.O. Emery named Lo`ihi (without the okina) in 1955 in his paper, “Submarine topography south of Hawaii” that appeared in Pacific Science, v.9, p. 286-291. On p. 289, he wrote "One of the seamounts (Wini--"coming to a point, sharp pointed") is conical in shape, one (Loihi--"to extend, to be long") is elongate, ..." The name is used as a noun everywhere in his paper; nowhere does he use Lo`ihi as an adjective, as "Lo`ihi Seamount."

Aside from the usual hassle with the Board of Geographic Names, I don't think there would be a big issue about changing the name. The change from Thurston to Nahuku is a good model; both names were only recently concocted, as I understand it, whereas Denali existing long before McKinley was used. If the name were changed, there would be only a minor amount of confusion in the first few papers published about Lo`ihi, and then things would die down.

The question is whether it needs to be done. Mauna Loa is only a long mountain. Lo`ihi could be called Mauna Lo`ihi, I suppose, and still have stature. I'm not sure that changing the name is worth it, but I defer to others on that call.

Just completed the dedication of the main HVO building to Reggie. Quite nice and appropriately both inspiring and fun.

Don
means is "long". Not very imaginative or appropriate. They use the name Kama'ehu (loosely, "red child") rather than Lo'ihi.

I'm curious about who named Lo'ihi, when and why, and whether or not it'd be possible or appropriate to rename it. I haven't spoken with Pua about this yet. It seems to me that Kama'ehu is a lovely, appropriate name. Precedence for geographic name changes include McKinley / Denali, for example, or Thurston / Nahuku Lava Tube.

While Kama'ehu is appropriate now, one may wonder what'll happen when (?) the volcano surfaces and grows. Then "Kama'ehu" won't be so fitting. Hawai'i has a long tradition of changing names or adopting new ones as circumstances change. See Kamehameha / Pa'iea as well as many other names of people or places.

Your thoughts are appreciated as always.

with aloha,

BobbyC
HAVO will need to submit formal proposals for the following names, using whatever formal process they have to do so internally or to the HBGN or USBGN. The USBGN will need a formal request, perhaps through the online proposal form. HAVO responses in red. Thank you for the follow-up!

- change **Hi‘iaka Crater** to **Hi‘iaka** (if not already submitted) – packet developed
- **Kūkamāhuʻkea**, with variant Steaming Flat (new name) – packet developed
- **Akanikōlea** (new name) – packet developed
- change **Thurston Lava Tube** to **Nāhuku** – packet developed
- change **Kīlauea Crater** to **Kaluapele** – packet developed
- change **Byron Ledge** to **Uēaloha** – packet developed
- change **Waldron Ledge** to **Kūpinaʻi Pali** – packet developed
- change **Steaming Bluff** to **Wahinekapu** – packet developed
- change **Sulphur Banks** to **Haʻakulamanu** – packet developed
- change **Mokuʻāweoweo Caldera** to **Mokuʻāweoweo** – packet developed
- change **Uēkahuna Bluff** to **Uēkahuna** – packet developed
- change **Naulu Forest** to **Nāulu** – packet developed

HAVO does not need to submit formal proposals for the names in the following categories. Yes, thank you for all of these. Where there were questions, we put the answer below.

- Administrative feature name changes not under BGN purview
  - change **Puʻu Puaʻi Overlook** to **Puʻupuaʻi Overlook**
  - change **Mau Loa O Mauna Ulu Overlook** to **Mau Loa o Maunaulu** (unless there is a natural feature also involved)

Based on a quick look at the history of the Maunaulu eruption, it looks like we need to make ʻĀloʻi Crater historical. Another crater destroyed by the Maunaulu eruption is already marked historical: ʻAlae Crater (historical). Is this accurate?

**HAVO:** Yes, both ʻĀloʻi and ʻAlae should be historical. Remove “Crater” from place name. Keep as feature class.

- Deletion of GNIS records that are USBGN decisions
  - remove **Holoholoakōlea**
  - remove **Leleakōlea**

Because these names refer to benchmark locations and not physical features (cliffs), we can delete the entries from GNIS. O’Donnell will note to HBGN/HAVO that the USBGN staff almost never deletes records but will do so if they were entered in error. If the feature ceases to exist or no longer serves its original function, we mark it “historical”.

**HAVO:** Yes, these were entered in error and need deleted. These are not place names, they were the name of benchmark locations. See map "Reg1275.pdf" in the Kupinaʻi Pali packet, and write-up in the Akanikōlea packet.

Both have variants without the kahakō, cited from Phase I data compilation, but O’Donnell haven’t found the names on any USGS quad that would have been used in Phase I. **Leleakōlea** has variants of Leleakoleau and Leleakōleau (spelling errors?).

**HAVO:** Yes, both of those are spelling errors.
- A change already correct in GNIS
  - change Mauna Ulu to Maunaulu – Based on the information BGN provided on Maunaulu (GNIS 1853064), we are submitting a packet to change the feature class of Maunaulu from “ridge” to “summit”. It also appears that there is duplication of Maunaulu in the GNIS system (as BGN also noted and based on the GIS map/coordinates) – there is a place name of Maunaulu Lava Shield (GNIS 1847271) – this one should be deleted as it is a duplicate of Maunaulu. Do we need to submit anything on this?

- A change that just needs to be updated in GNIS
  - change Puʿu ʻŌʻō to Puʻuʻōʻō

- Changes that will be entered as BGN decisions by staff
  - change Puʻu Huluhulu to Puʻuʻuhuluhulu
  - change Puʻu Loa to Puʻuloa
  - change Puʻu Puaʻi to Puʻupuaʻi

- A change that could either be entered as BGN decisions by staff or could need a BGN vote based on clarification from HAVO and HBGN
  - change Puʻukulua to Puʻukūlua (on current HAVO list, could be entered by staff) or change Puʻukulua to Kūlua (on pending NPS proposal list, and would need a BGN vote)

  This has been on the pending NPS proposal list for years without any resolution with HAVO, but as a change from Puʻukulua to Kūlua. This was a significant enough difference that would have required a USBGN vote. Based on new details from HAVO, the name should remain as it is with the addition of a kahakō. Is this agreed to by HBGN as well as HAVO? If so, BGN staff will make the change in GNIS.

  **HAVO:** We have an old map (can be provided if you would like) that shows the correct name. We don’t know who requested changing to Kūlua, but the correct traditional place name should be Puʻukūlua.
APPENDIX C.

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Domestic Geographic Name Report

1. Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.

2. For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.

3. On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.

4. For more information about the Geographic Names Information System or the National Gazetteer program, contact the U.S. Board on Geographic Names at 703-648-4544.

5. Return this form to:
Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
U.S. Geological Survey
523 National Center
Reston, VA 20192

Action Requested:

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<tr>
<th>Proposed New Name</th>
<th>Recommended Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hi'iaka</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Hawaii</th>
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<table>
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<th>County or Equivalent</th>
<th>Administrative Area</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawaii Volcanoes National Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific Area Covered:

Latitude: 19° 22' 28" N S
Longitude: 155° 48' W E
Mouth End Center Makaopuhi Crater

Latitude: 19° 22' 31" N S
Longitude: 155° 47' W E
Heading End Volcano

Section(s) ______ Township(s) __________ Range(s) ______ Meridian ______ Elevation 2972/906 ft./m.

Type of Feature (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): Crater

Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?
Yes No Unknown
If yes, please indicate how it is listed: Yes, Hi'iaka Crater GNIS ID 359142

Description of Feature (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):

In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, 0.3 mi NW of Pauahi Crater and 3 mi SE of Kilauea Crater.

Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name (include scale and date):

Other Names (variants):
Heake Crater, Hilaka Crater

Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications (include scale and date):

Name Information (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

Is the recommended name in local usage? Yes No
If yes, for approximately how many years?_____

HAVO is requesting that feature class "Crater" be deleted from the place name to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:
From USBGN Notes: Staff assumed the HBGN had already recommended this change to the USBGN based on the note in https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/op/gis/bgn/placenamesHBGN%20-%20Hawaii%20-%20Official%20Oct%202018.pdf:
"HBGN: request that "Crater" be removed from GNIS name, 1-11-17". If HAVO and HBGN already agree to the change, the USBGN could vote on it at the next DNC meeting. HAVO approves of removing feature class from place name.

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<th>Telephone (day)</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rhonda Loh</td>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>808-985-6026</td>
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<tr>
<td>Danielle Foster</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Specialist</td>
<td>808-985-6073</td>
<td>4/30/2021</td>
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<td>1 Crater Rim Drive, PO Box 52, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718</td>
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<th>Mailing Address and Telephone</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Years in Area</th>
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May 1995
Feature Detail Report for: Hi'iaka Crater

ID: 359142
Name: Hi'iaka Crater
Class: Crater (Definitions)
Description: In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, 0.3 mi NW of Pauahi Crater and 3 mi SE of Kilauea Crater.
Citation: U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Geographic Names Post Phase I Board/Staff Revisions. 01-Mar-2017.
Entry Date: 06-Feb-1981
*Elevation: 2972/906

*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

Variant Names

Variant Name
Heake Crater Citation
Hiaka Crater Citation

Board on Geographic Names Decisions

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Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)

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<th>Longitude(DEC)</th>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>-155.2298212</td>
<td>192231N</td>
<td>1551347W</td>
<td>Volcano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Requested:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Kūkamāhuākea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Application Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name Change</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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Specific Area Covered:

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<th>Elevation</th>
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<td>0.57 ft.</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>Section(s)</th>
<th>Township(s)</th>
<th>Range(s)</th>
<th>Meridian</th>
<th>Elevation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Type of Feature (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): Bench

Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?
   Yes No Unknown
If yes, please indicate how it is listed: Kūkamāhuākea

Description of Feature (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):

In Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, roughly 33 acre bench. Area is bisected by Crater Rim Drive with few trees and many steaming areas.

Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name (include scale and date):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (include scale and date)</th>
<th>Other Names (variants)</th>
<th>Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Application (include scale and date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha and His Warrior Kekuhaupi 1922</td>
<td>Steaming Flat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name Information (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

Is the recommended name in local usage? Yes No
If yes, for approximately how many years? __________

Kūkamāhuākea is in local use, not in published maps. The word is in a book on Kamehameha and refers to Steaming Flat. Feature class should be a "Bench".
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

in: "Kamehameha and his Warrior Kekūhaupi'o", pp 278 to 280.

"Here, however, is the report of the historians concerning this sudden terrible accident to Keōua’s warriors: When the returning warriors descended to a certain place called Kukamahuakea, a very strong earthquake began to shake the earth which cracked and split."

LIT.: "broad place where steam rises"

May 1995
After Keōua was put to flight by Kamehameha, he stayed at Hilo for a while partaking of the good things of the land of Hilo. He also commenced to cut up the Hilo lands and distribute them to some of his aliʻi. He also granted the fat mullet which were kapu to the ancient aliʻi of this land.

After some time he roused up his warriors to prepare to return to Kaʻū. He went by way of ʻŌlaʻa and the Lua o Pele [Crater at Kīlauea] and arrived at a place called Kalanihale in the upland at Kapāpala.

When his first army arrived at this place, they waited for the second army which was following them. The remarkable thing, however, was that this following army met death on the ma kai side of the Lua o Pele. This is the story of the remarkable death of that army of the aliʻi Keōuaʻahuʻula.

Columns of rock and volcanic sand [ash or fine cinder] rose up at places close to the volcanic pit on the seaward side, accompanied by the flashing of fire above them. The air became filled with fine volcanic sand (one 'aeʻae), and those of Keōua’s army at that place who were lying down were covered over with that sand. Also the air was filled with sulphur (kīkaepele). Perhaps that death-dealing air was what weakened some people who were sleeping at that place. Very few people of that army escaped.

In the minds of some of the people of that era, the goddess Pele had favored Kamehameha’s side. She was displaying her anger at Keōua because of his barbarous treatment of women which had taken place before his people were covered with fiery volcanic ash (lehu ahi). Perhaps this idea, which was only speculation by some people of those times, increased their fear of Kamehameha and they supposed that the goddess of the pit was fighting in support of him.

A certain man named Mona, who had escaped from that army of Keōua and lived thereafter until the very time that the light of the word of God came to this archipelago, reported to S.M. Kamakau, the writer of the history of Hawaiʻi, as follows:

The reason for our escape from that death, which killed most of that army of Aliʻi Keōua, is that there were some women with us who were having their menstrual periods and our people were surrounded with flags showing that kapu condition of the women. Those flags stood before and behind our army, and we escaped being covered by that lethal ash from the volcano.

There was great mourning by the friends of the people who lost their lives, and one of the prophets told the aliʻi Keōua that the harm which had befallen his warriors was because of the anger of Hiʻiakaikapiolepele since Keōua had neglected to offer some of the fat mullet of Waiākea to please her. One thing well known was that the number of people who died from being covered by volcanic ash approached a lau [four hundred]. Another amazing thing was the issuing of black sand which spread as far as the sea, from ʻĀpua in Puna as far as Punaluʻu at Kaʻū. It went along the shores of Wailau and Nānole, and the inlet at Punaluʻu was stopped up and transformed into a fishpond until this very day.

Here, however, is the report of the historians concerning this sudden terrible accident to Keōua’s warriors: When the returning warriors descended to a certain place called Kukamahuakea, a very strong earthquake began to shake the earth which cracked and split. Fine volcanic ash spurted upward so that the people close to some of those cracks had no time to seek safety. Also, when those large, deep cracks opened up, some people were unable to avoid them. On the small cracks, they laid down their fighting clubs joining them like ladders, and got
precariously to the other side of the crack. Some of these warriors escaped. When the second division of Keōua’s warriors arrived close to Uwēkahuna, the sky darkened with lethal smoke and ash, and that division of almost eight hundred warriors was also covered over.

Those who escaped this misfortune from the ash fall talked loudly about it, saying that the main reason for it was their barbaric actions toward blameless women which, however, had been at the command of their ali’i ‘ai kalana.

At this place of our story it would be well to tell about that Battle of Koapāpa’a at Hāmākua as this was a battle fought by Kamehameha, his famous warrior Kekūhaupiʻo, and his aliʻi. It was a battle to rescue the blameless people whose lives and property had been treacherously abused by that wicked Kaʻū chief. This new section about that Battle of Koapāpa’a is from the manuscript by S.L. Peleioholani, a descendant of Keawemauhili.

These are educational stories of our beloved land, and concern the distinguished warriors of our race. One reason for adding this story about that famous Battle of Koapāpa’a was because the books written by the haole do not properly explain it, nor do some books written by Kamakau and David Malo, and for these good reasons therefore, we return to that famous Battle of Koapāpa’a.

Kūkamāhuākea
kū: to rise, as dust
ka: the
māhu: steam, vapor, fumes; to steam, exude vapor.
ākea: broad, wide, spacious, open, unobstructed, public, at large

I believe that if one imagines that one trail from Hilo to Kaʻū approximated the route of Crater Rim Drive in front of KVC, then the “descent” described in the text is that downhill section between the Volcano House sign and just past the old road to Sulphur Banks. Kūkamāhuākea then aptly refers to the area we call Steaming Flats. be
### APPENDIX C.

#### Domestic Geographic Name Report

**1.** Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.

**2.** For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.

**3.** On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.

**4.** For more information about the Geographic Names Information System or the National Gazetteer program, contact the U.S. Board on Geographic Names at 703-648-4544.

**5.** Return this form to:

Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
U.S. Geological Survey
523 National Center
Reston, VA 20192

---

**Action Requested:**

- [ ] Proposed New Name
- [ ] Application Change
- [ ] Name Change
- [ ] Other

**Recommended Name:**

- **Akanikōlea**

**State:**

- Hawai‘i

**County or Equivalent:**

- Hawai‘i

**Administrative Area:**

- Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

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**Specific Area Covered:**

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<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
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**Mouth End Center**

- Latitude: __° __' __" N S
- Longitude: __° __' __" W E

**Heading End**

- Latitude: __° __' __" N S
- Longitude: __° __' __" W E

**Section(s):**

**Township(s):**

**Range(s):**

**Meridian:**

**Elevation:** __ ft./m.

---

**Type of Feature** (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.):

- **Bench**

---

**Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?**

- **Yes**
- **No**
- **Unknown**

**If yes, please indicate how it is listed:**

---

**Description of Feature** (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):

- In Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, 22 acre bench.

---

**Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name** (include scale and date):

- See description and citations from Bobby Camara’s write up attached.

---

**Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications** (include scale and date):

---

**Name Information** (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

**Is the recommended name in local usage?**

- **Yes**
- **No**

**If yes, for approximately how many years?**

---

45
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:
Akanikolea should be used for that “little high place” past Keanakako‘i as described by Ilalaole. In State Archives: M86, Kelsey Box 19, Folder 490, Volcano Notes (Stones of Puna. Crater Names)” “Akanikolea.

When pass Keanakakoi, and go further down toward Kilauea, on your left is a little high place, Akanikolea, flat, about 5 or 6 ft. high, and flat on top, quite long. Where Kamapuaa was standing up. Hiiaka saw Kama, beautiful man.”

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about “...kolea...” place names surrounding Kaluapele

Studying chants related to the Pele and Hiiaka saga, several place names at Kaluapele are revealed. (See Kalama’s map of 1837 for a very early map drawn by a Native Hawaiian who labels the caldera “Kaluapele”). Among the most prevalent are Wahinekapu, Kowawa, Kupinai, and Akanikolea. Of these, the last, Akanikolea, is of particular interest. In “Place Names of Hawaii” by Pukui, Elbert and Mookini:

**Akani-kolea**

*Land near Kī-lau- ea Crater, Hawai‘i, where Kama-pua‘a taunted Pele.*

*(PH 225.) *Lit., plover cry.*


Field Book Number 279 is labeled “Kilauea. J.S.E., F.S.D., 1886” and contains survey information apparently incorporated in the above map. The first entry in the book is dated Mar 26, 1886, and the last July 30, 1894. It was created by J.S. Emerson and F.S. Dodge, Hawaiian Government Surveyors. At the top of page 2 is listed the name of Emerson’s guide: J. Ulumahiapua Pea. This Pea is also mentioned on page 157 of Brigham’s 1909 “The Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the Island of Hawaii, Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Vol. II., No. 4., Kraus Reprint Co., 1974”:

April 25, 1885. Rev. E. P. Baker. I ascended Mauna Loa, reaching Mokuaweoweo about 10 A.M. April 20th. ... The spot of the Commodore Wilkes encampment was mostly covered with snow, so that I saw as the only relics there, two sticks, a broken bottle and a few nails. To my remark then and there made to J. Ulumahiapua Pea of Panau, Puna, “Wilkes’ encampment,” his reply was, “My grandfather Ulumahiapua Pea was the guide.”

The Pea family maintained a home along the Kalapana Trail in Panau.

On Registered Map 1275 cited above are Triangulation Points. Those of interest are “Holoholokolea”, “Alelekolea”, “Kaniakolea”, and “Kupinai”. The Field Book lists these points as part of the survey of Kilauea. Note that Akanikolea, a place name found in the chants, is not used. A search of Ulukau.org for the ...kolea names above resulted in documents for Akanikolea. “Holoholokolea”, “Alelekolea”, and “Kaniakolea” are seemingly not mentioned in Ulukau, lending credence to the idea that they are modern names for Triangulation Points.

Emerson and Pea commenced mapping the summit area of Kilauea on March 26, 1886, and ended that phase of their work on April 12, 1886. Note that the season was winter and that these days kolea are commonly seen in the region during winter months. It is believed that the prevalence of kolea seen during fieldwork may have led to the naming of survey points using “kolea” as part of their names. Pea, being kamaaina, may have been familiar with the name “Akanikolea” and might have thought that other kolea names would be appropriate. This might be true because a Mr “I-lala-ole, born 1873, at Kauleleau, Puna, at Ka-nane, Kauleleau. Close to
sea-shore.” according to a note in State Archives: M86, Kelsey Box 19, Folder 490, Volcano Notes (Stones of Puna. Crater Names), states:

“Akani-kolea. When pass Keanakakoi, and go further down toward Kilauea, on your left is a little high place, Akani-kolea, flat, about 5 or 6 ft. high, and flat on top, quite long. Where Kamapuaa was standing up. Hiiaka saw Kama, beautiful man.”

It’s reasonable to imagine that Pea and Ilalaole knew each other, and because both were kamaaina, likely knew stories and place names relating to Pele and her family. If Pea knew the name “Akanikolea”, he may have used that as a springboard for using “kolea” in the naming of Triangulation Points during his work with Emerson.

And another puzzle: The name “Kupinai” appears as that of a Triangulation Point on Registered Map No. 1275, and next to it is written “Waldron’s Ledge”. However, the name “Kupinai” is found in the chants. On Page 44 of the Field Book, Dodge, surveying from “Waldron’s”, has “Kupinai” written sideways and double-underlined in the first column under the “Waldron’s” point. On a sketch on the opposite page (45) of the field book “Kupinai Pali” is written along the pali where the “Waldron’s” point is labeled.

Page 36 (Sept 29), Dodge, surveying from “Kaniakolea” to the point “Waldron”, Kupinai is written next to Waldron.

Page 38 (Sept 30th), Dodge, surveying from “Uekahuna” to the point “Waldron”, Kupinai is written next to Waldron.

It would appear then that Kupinai Pali is the name of the area and Waldron(s) the survey point in the Field Book, but when the map was drawn, the names were reversed, with Kupinai becoming the point and Waldron’s the name of the place.

So where does all of this leave us? As far as accurate place names go, because they are documented in chants as well as in many references in Ulukau, “Akanikolea” should be used for that “little high place” past Keanakakoi as described by Ilalaole, and “Kupinai Pali” is the traditional name for the area of Waldron’s Ledge”.

The other “kolea names” (“Holoholokolea”, “Alelekolea”, and “Kaniakolea”), should be simply regarded as the names of the Triangulation Points as established by Emerson and Pea. To corroborate this idea, during a phone call with Kekuhi Kanakaoleohaililani on 14 August 16, she stated that she had not heard those three “kolea” names before, either associated with the summit area of Kilauea, or with any of the other craters or rifts of Hawaii volcanoes.
about Ilalaole:

Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole

Birth: Dec. 15, 1873
Hawaii County
Hawaii, USA

Death: May 14, 1965
Maunalani Heights
Honolulu County
Hawaii, USA

Obituary

Mr. ILALAOLE

Mass for Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole-o-Kamehameha, 91, of 6312 Ookala Place, will be at 10 a.m. Saturday in St. Augustine Church. Burial will be in Diamond Head Memorial Park.

Friends may call at Borthwick Mortuary from 3 to 9 p.m. Friday, with Haie o Na Alii in charge.

Mr. Ilalaole died Friday in Maunalani Hospital. He was born in Kulü, Hawaii, and attended Royal School in Honolulu, where he stayed with Princess Ruth Keelikolani at Keoua Hale. Queen Emma and her retinue were guests of the Ilalaole family when she visited Puna.

Mr. Ilalaole was a police officer in Hilo and later, until his retirement in 1930, was a custodian at Kaahumanu School, where he produced Hawaiian pageants.

He later was a hula instructor. During World War II he was a guard at military reservations. He was an honorary member of Hele-o-Na Alii Society and a member of Hui Pono Mo'i, Apostleship Society, and the Holy Name Society and Hawaiian Sacred Heart Society at St. Augustine Church.

Surviving are three step-daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Atkinson, Mrs. Katherine Wood and Mrs. Mary Ann Poblete, and a stepson T.J. Malone.

Family links:

Spouse:
Rose Silva Ilalaole (1876 - 1954)
Ilalaole is buried at Diamond Head Memorial Park in Plot B-223B

There is confusion about the birthplace of Ilalaole. The obituary above states that he was born in Kau, while below, his birthplace is given as Kanane, Puna, Hawaii. The latter agrees with the note in the State Archives by Kelsey.

**Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole-o-Kamehamela**

*Born December 15, 1873 in Kanane, Puna, Hawaii*  
*Son of [father unknown] and [mother unknown]*  
*[sibling(s) unknown]*  
*Husband of Rose Silva — married August 7, 1911 in Hilo, Hawaii, USA*  
*[children unknown]*  
*Died May 14, 1965 in Maunalani Hospital, Honolulu, HI*

**Biography**

1 May 1931 Marriage to Rose Silva Ilalaole, St. Augustine Church, Waikiki, Hawaii???

**Sources**

- Source Citation: Number: 576-20-2242; Issue State: Hawaii; Issue Date: Before 1951.
Excerpt of hula memoirs about hula dress recorded in December 1936 by Mr. Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole-o-Kamehameha, a well-respected kumu hula of Puna, Hawai‘i. Mr. Ilalaole was born on December 15, 1873 and learned to dance the hula in Ka‘ū when he was seventeen years of age. His kupuna kane was the noted kumu hula, Kamawae, who at that time had a hula school at Hīlea. Ilalaole was one of the last kumu hula of Ka‘ū and Puna. “Men as well as women wore the paʻu for dancing. No one ever danced in our part of the islands unless he was dressed in a Paʻu. Our men never danced in malos. We always had cloth pa`us which came in more common use after the tapa was no longer made. Ti leaf skirts came in a long time after I had grown up. When the grass skirt was introduced by the Kilipaki (Gilbertese) our people tried using lauhala and other materials to make skirts that swish like the grass skirts of the Kilipaki. Then the ti leaves were tried with marked success, for it not only made a flexible skirt but the green went very well with the gaily colored blouses.” The picture on the left shows a kapa printed pāʻu hula in the Bishop Museum collections and the image on the right is one of the earliest known photos of hula dancers, dated 1858, from the Bishop Museum Archives.
APPENDIX C.

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Domestic Geographic Name Report

1. Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.
2. For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.
3. On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.
4. For more information about the Geographic Names Information System or the National Gazetteer program, contact the U.S. Board on Geographic Names at 703-648-4544.
5. Return this form to:
   Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
   U.S. Geological Survey
   523 National Center
   Reston, VA 20192

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<thead>
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<td>Mouth End Center</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heading End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section(s)-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Type of Feature (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): Cave |

Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?
Yes ☐  No ☐  Unknown ☐ If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID Thurston Lava Tube not shared on public site.

Description of Feature (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.): In Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park.

Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name (include scale and date)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Names (variants)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place Names 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Camara research paper</td>
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Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications (include scale and date)

Name Information (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

Is the recommended name in local usage? Yes ☐  No ☐  If yes, for approximately how many years?_____
Havo changed road signs in 2012, use of name has been longer.

45
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:
HAVO requesting for Nāhuku (lava tube), feature class cave to be visible in GNIS because it is a public cave with heavy visitation. Attached is the citation for use of Nāhuku in first edition, Place Names of Hawaii, 1974. Also Nāhuku write up from Bobby Camara, supports the use of Nāhuku as the place name.

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rhonda Loh</td>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>808-985-6026</td>
<td>4/30/2021</td>
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<th>Phone (day)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Danielle Foster</td>
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1974 Place Names of Hawaii
(revised and enlarged)

(Nāhuku listed)

Nā-ahi-ene'a. Building for primary students, Ka-mehameha Schools, Honolulu, built in 1954 and named for the daughter of Ka-mehameha I by Ke-ōpū-o-lani (the cluster of royal chiefs); usually spelled Nahienaena. Lit., the burning fires.

Nā-ai. Street, Ka-ihi Uka, Honolulu, named for a chief. Lit., the food.


Nā-ele. Street, Papa-kōlea, Honolulu. (TM) Lit., the billows (the sea can be seen from this street).

Nā-'eo-leu. Land section, village, and elementary school, Honū-'upū qd., Hawai'i. Lit., the volcanic ashes

Nā-au-kāhihi. Coastal land section, Airport qd., north Moloka'i. Lit., entangled intestine.

Nā-'o-ulu. Peak, Ka-ma'olo qd., Moloka'i. Lit., the red-heads.

Nā-oe-'ole. Walk, Sheridan Tract, Honolulu, named for the Kohala chief Nāe-'ole who snatched the child Ka-mehameha when he was born in about 1753 (RC 66–67) and is said to have taken him to 'A'wini, Kohala, Hawai'i, to be reared. (TM) Lit., without gauging.

Nāhē. Valley, east Lā-'i'i.

Nā-haku. Place, Ala Wai section, Honolulu, named for Nā-haku 'elua-pua (the weaving of two flowers), mother of Ke-alii-maualii. See Ma'i-'ai. Lit., the lords.

Nā-hale-o-Ko'o. Land section (800 feet elevation) near Wai-me'a Can-yon, Kaua'i. Lit., the houses of Ko'o.

Nahennena. See Nā-'ahi-ene'a.


Nā-hoko. Coastal area, east Lā-'ia. Lit., the fleshy body parts.

Nā-hua. Street, Wai-kiki, Honolulu, named for a Hawaiian chief, who owned property between the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and the Hale-kū-lani. Lit., the fruits.

Nā-huku. Lava tube near Ki-lau-ea Crater, Hawa'i, now called Thule-ton Lava Tube. Lit., the protruberances.


Nā'i-a-ka-ō'ilili. A spring on Nā'ihau believed discovered by tattler birds. Lit., sought for by the tattler.

Nā-ili-o-Ka'aua. Lookout point, Kālepa Ridge Trail, Kālepa Forest Reserve, Lihue district, Kaua'i. (This name is sometimes spelled Nālilaua.) Lit., the pebbles of Ka'aua.

Nā-imu-kālua-ua. Same as Imu-kālua-ua. Lit., the rain-baking ovens.


Nā-'wao. Three land divisions, Kaunakakai qd., Moloka'i. Lit., the frigate birds (perhaps named for the beauty of the birds).


Nā-kō-loa-o-È. Small mountain area a tauros of [Chief] Ola.

Nāka-olō. Land section and point, Lualualei-o-nā-'iwi. Land area (600') Kaua'i. Lit., children of the 'Iwi bird.

Nā-kē-kē-kē-Pua. Coastal area, Hālawa c. of Pua.

Nā-kē-kē-kē-ellima. Area, Wai-me'a district, Nākēke Street, Wai-uku, Honolulu. Lit., the plains of Pua.

Nā-kō-loa-o-Pua. Street, Ala Wai section, Na-kō-loa-o-Pua, a clerk in the City and county offices. (TM) Lit., the canes.

Nā-kūna. Street, Ka-ilihi Waena, Honolulu. Lit., Nā-kūna (Mrm. Moses: Nā-kūna) v Hawaiian land and water rights. (T also wrote on Hawaiian subjects see together.

Nā-ki-ku. Street, Ka-ihi Wena, Honolulu. Lit., Nā-kūna (Mrm. Moses: Nā-kūna) v Hawaiian land and water rights. (T also wrote on Hawaiian subjects see together.

Nā-lua-Hawai'i. Botanic gardens for e. slope of Diamond Head, Wai-kiki, H. Munro and named by him in 1951.

Nā-lua. Street, Ka-ihi Uka, Honolulu. Lit., Nā-lua (Mr. Moses: Nā-lua) v Hawaiian land and water rights. (T also wrote on Hawaiian subjects see together.

Nā-lua-wa. Coastal area, Lahaina qd., Nā-lua. Land, Ka-ihi Kail, Honolulu, employee of the federal customs serv

Nālulua. Stream, Wai-pi'o qd., Hawai'i.

Nālulua. Coastal land section, Kaunakahi double wave.

Nāmahana. Peak, (2,650 feet), land sect., Kaui'a.

Nā-ma-kalā. Street, Wai-kiki, Honolulu, mahana, a daughter of Ke'auouoku named Nā-ma-kalā. The street was named after Cartwright. (TM) Lit., the twins.

Nā-ma-kalā-pala. Campground, Hawai'i. Lit., the conflict.


Nā-ma-u. Drive, Pu'upu'u, Honolulu, in the government offices during ti grasses.

Nā-ma-kele. Street, Pauoa, Honolulu. Lit., the powers of the god.

Nā-ma-kele. Street, Pauoa, Honolulu.
ADDENDA.

A LAVA TUBE AT KILAUEA.

By Sidney Powers.

241 Kennedy Building, Tulsa, Okla.

INTRODUCTION.

Thurston's tube Keanakakina is one of the longest and most accessible tubes thus far found near Kilauea. This tube is named in honor of its discoverer, Mr. L. A. Thurston of Honolulu, through whose interest in Kilauea vulcanological research has been made possible on Hawaii for the past ten years. It is situated about three miles east of Halemaumau, the active pit of Kilauea, and 1,000 feet east of the rim of the pit crater Kilauea Iki. It opens into the Kaluauiki pit crater at the junction of the old Keauhou road with the road from the Volcano House to Halemaumau, and runs in a northeasterly direction. It is one of the channels by which Kaluauiki was drained not long before the lava lake finally disappeared and the crater became filled with a tumble of blocks from the walls. The lavas surrounding this crater and the original tube represent flows from the volcano Kilauea.

Kaluauiki is one of the pit craters along the long row of pit craters, cone and pit craters, cones, and finally lava flows which extends along a line of weakness from the former summit of Kilauea to the sea of Kapoho, south of Hilo. Along the same line the volcano split again in 1840 with renewed activity in the lower pit craters and below them.

Thurston's tube is described in order to give details of the size and shape of a long Hawaiian lava tube for the first time, to emphasize the comparative rarity of large tubes, and to call attention to concrete examples of "blow-piping" according to the gas fluxing hypothesis of Professor R. A. Daly. The writer is indebted to Dr. T. A. Jaggar for correcting the manuscript. With the 1918-20 activity of Kilauea and with the lava flow in Kau on December 22nd, 1919, many similar tubes have been formed which unfortunately cannot here be described.

OTHER LAVA TUBES.

Lava tubes on the floor of the Kilauea sink have been well advertised since the first visit of Ellis in 1823. One of these tubes, Fig. (1), is known as Pele's drawing room, Pele being the Hawaiian goddess of fire. It was shown many tourists and was frequently photographed before its destruction in 1918-19. These tubes are of small size and are usually single rooms. Their origin and the origin of all lava tubes is the flowing away of lava from beneath a frozen crust.

Tubes of small size and of limited length are abundant in areas covered by younger flows, but those of either large size or great length are unusual. The majority of the tubes are so low that one must crawl between rooms and the width of rooms seldom exceeds 25 feet. In the numerous palis (cliffs) which occur on nearly every island of the group lava tubes are rarely seen. On the
I have studied place names in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park for more than 30 years. A large part of the effort was to ensure that names are used and pronounced correctly, and are printed correctly in the park brochure and other literature.

One of the challenges was understanding the names for one of our most popular visitor attractions: Thurston Lava Tube / Nāhuku / Keanakakina. All three names have been used at various times. The legal name, as listed in the US Board on Geographic Names database, the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) is “Thurston Lava Tube”. Because of its listing, the name “Thurston Lava Tube” must be used as the primary name for that feature. Other alternative names can be used, but if they are, they must follow TLT and be parenthesized, as for example: Thurston Lava Tube (Nāhuku).

The cave was apparently “discovered” by a party of USGS mappers in 1912.

in: Howarth and Stone, writing in an inventory of caves in HAVO

March 24, 1912: Charles H. Birdseye, U.S.G.S. discovered the skylight that is now the rear entrance of the developed portion of the tube while surveying boundaries for the proposed Hawaii National Park. He entered by rope and groped his way to the mouth of the tube in the side of the entrance crater, Kaluaiki. Apple notes that the cave was called Na Huku by the local Hawaiians soon after its discovery (Apple, Hawaii Tribune Herald, Sept 28, 1986).

Then a year later:

in: Pacific Commercial Advertiser, August 11, 1913

“...exploration on the morning of August 2, by a party headed by LA Thurston, of a large lava tube or cavern leading northeast from the bottom of Kaluaiki Crater, the northern of the twin craters.

This cave opens from the wall twenty-five feet above the ground and extends 1914 feet about N55E. It is some twelve feet in diameter at the entrance, of nearly circular section, with a flat floor like a masonry water conduit. Chambers...are thirty feet wide and eighteen feet high...floor encumbered in 2 or 3 places with tumble from the roof, one of these opening a shallow shaft to daylight, but otherwise for a third of a mile a man may walk erect through the tunnel. Stalagmites in groups of spires dot the floor in places, 1 to 2 feet high and 4 to 6 inches across at the base, and corresponding stalactites are suspended from the roof. These accretions are of the watermade (sic) variety.”

And from historian Russ Apple:
Aug 2 1913: A "large party, headed by L.A. Thurston explored the large lava tube in the Twin Craters recently discovered by Lorrin Thurston Jr.. Two ladders lashed together gave comparatively easy access... No other human beings had been in the tube, as was evidenced by the perfect condition of the numerous stalactites and stalagmites. On Aug. 3rd the small party tramped to the big kipuka back from Uwekahuna, where we saw the only hou (n: the only known individual of Hibiscadelphus giffardianus - known as hau kuahiwí- now extinct) tree in the world, as well as many other beautiful trees (Thayer, in lit.) Apple notes that the cave was called Na Huku by the local Hawaiians soon after its discovery (Apple, 1986).

Powers describes the lava tube as "Thurston's tube Keanakakina..." this is the only known early reference to this name in the HAVO files (1920).

Note that "Kakina" was Lorrin Thurston's Hawaiian name, and so "Keanakakina" means "the cave of Kakina".

Kaluaiki is the middle of three pit craters on the Lava Tube side of Crater Rim Drive. All may have formed during the explosive eruptions and collapses of the summit in the late 1400's. The entry area (with the wayside exhibit and the water fountain) located just off the Thurston Lava Tube parking lot, overlooks Kaluaiki, and is part of an old road which ran from Puʻuʻōʻō ranch on the slopes of Mauna Kea to Keauhou Landing, and includes the Escape Road. If you follow the road to the left (past the restrooms) you'll come to another crater on the left. Then if you follow the road to the right from the overlook and go through the pig fence gate, you'll find the third pit crater on the left side of the road.

All three craters occupy the summit of the `Ailāʻau Lava Shield that was at one time the summit of Kīlauea. During geologic mapping of Kīlauea in the 1980's Robin Holcomb named the ALS after reading a story in Westervelt's "Hawaiian Legends of Volcanoes", in which Kīlauea Iki was described as the home of `Ailāʻau. `Ailāʻau was the god of the volcano. Upon the arrival of Pele, he ran away because of the mana she had/has. Flows from `Ailāʻau extend to the sea west of Hilo (Paradise Park Subdivision), and date from about 500 years ago. Lava tubes are numerous, and one, the Kazumura System, has a mapped length of 40+ miles. The path through Nāhuku is only a very short segment of such a tube. Not all of them are so tidy. Many have 2, 3, or more levels, crawl spaces, larger rooms, canyons, lava falls, braided passages, and incredible assemblies of features related to geology, biology and archeology.

Nāhuku means "the protuberances", in this case referring to lava stalactites and stalagmites which were in the cave before they were taken as souvenirs. "Place Names of Hawaii" by Mary Pukui, Samuel Elbert and Esther "Kiki" Mookini, is the standard reference for place names in Hawaii. Maybe ten years ago, I called Kiki when I was attempting to understand and clarify where the name “Nāhuku” originated. I had found that it did not appear in the first edition of "Place Names", but did in the second and in subsequent editions. Kiki explained that when “Place Names” was being worked on, the three authors (she, Pukui, and Elbert), divided up the state, and each author made lists of names in the areas with which
they were most familiar. When UH Press called and said they were ready to print the book, the authors handed in their lists. Subsequent editions included additional names found during additional research. Kiki said that “Place Names” was never intended to be an encyclopedic listing of all place names in Hawai’i. When asked about Nāhuku and its first appearance in the second edition, she said that Pukui worked on Kaʻū and Puna, and that the omission of Nāhuku in the first edition may have been an oversight, or when working on the second edition, Pukui may have remembered or innately knew that name and included it then. There is no source citation for the name.

“Thurston” refers to Lorrin A. Thurston, one of the leaders for the fight for the establishment of Hawaii National Park, which originally consisted of the summits of Kīlauea, Mauna Loa, and Haleakalā. The cave was known for a time as “Keanakakina” (ke=the, ana=cave, kakina= Thurston’s Hawaiian name). He was active in the Hawaiian Revolution of 1893 that led to the overthrow of Liliʻuokalani and the end of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Thurston was also a leader in the group working to establish the Republic of Hawai’i, and was co-author with Sanford Dole of its Constitution. He was publisher of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, which became the Honolulu Advertiser newspaper, owned by the Thurston family.

I find it hard to believe that Nāhuku lay “undiscovered” until 1912. It seems likely that much of the forest in that area was heavily damaged by ash fall during the explosive eruptions in 1790. The ‘ōhi’a trees there are not very big in diameter, and many probably post-date 1790. If so, the forest surrounding Nāhuku was likely much more open, and views into Kaluaiki and the other two lua in the area would have been more visible, allowing one to see the present entrance to the cave in the wall of Kaluaiki.
# APPENDIX C.

## Domestic Geographic Name Report

1. Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.

2. For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.

3. On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.

4. For more information about the Geographic Names Information System or the National Gazetteer program, contact the U.S. Board on Geographic Names at 703-648-4544.

5. Return this form to:
   
   Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
   
   U.S. Geological Survey
   
   523 National Center
   
   Reston, VA 20192

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<th>Action Requested:</th>
<th>Recommended Name</th>
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<td>Name Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latitude: 19° 24' 43&quot; N S</td>
<td>Longitude: 155° 16' 33&quot; W E</td>
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<td>Mouth End Center</td>
<td>Heading End</td>
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<td>Section(s)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Feature</th>
<th>(stream, mountain, populated place, etc.):</th>
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Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID 361216 Kilauea Crater

### Description of Feature (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):

See GNIS attachment for detail, in Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park.

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<tr>
<th>Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name</th>
<th>Other Names (variants)</th>
<th>Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications</th>
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<td>1837 Kalama Map</td>
<td>See attached GNIS file</td>
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| Name Information (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):
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<td>Is the recommended name in local usage?</td>
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<td>Yes, No</td>
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<td>If yes, for approximately how many years?</td>
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Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:
HAVO requesting to change the name of Kilauea Crater to Kaluapele as cited on the 1837 Kalama map. The first map published by a Native Hawaiian with the name Kaluapele.

Kilauea was a Board Decision in 1897. Changed to Kīlauea in 1999. Lua Pele o Kilauea is currently listed as a variant. See map ("Kalama 1837.jpg" and "Kalama close KaluaPele.jpg") for Kaluapele as name. The name change recommendation would apply to the crater, not the volcano.

The name of the caldera should be “Kaluapele”, rather than “Kaluapele o Kilauea”, as it’s “Mokuʻāweoweo” rather than “Mokuʻāweoweo o Mauna Loa”.

Copy Submitted By (name): Rhonda Loh
Title Superintendent Telephone (day) 808-985-6026 Date 4/30/2021
Company or Agency Hawai`i Volcanoes National Park
Address (City, State, and ZIPCode) 1 Crater Rim Drive, PO Box 52, Hawaii National Park, HI, 96718

Copy Prepared By (if other than above): Danielle Foster
Title Environmental Protection Specialist Telephone (day) 808-985-6073 Date 4/30/2021
Company or Agency Hawai`i Volcanoes National Park
Address (City, State, and ZIPCode) 1 Crater Rim Drive, PO Box 52, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718

Authority for Recommended Name | Mailing Address and Telephone | Occupation | Years in Area
--- | --- | --- | ---

May 1995
Feature Detail Report for: Kilauea Crater

ID: 361216
Name: Kilauea Crater
Class: Crater (Definitions)
Description: In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Area, 4.14 sq mi; circumference, 7.85 mi; extreme width, 1.95 mi; extreme length, 2.93 mi; contains the Pit Halemaumau, with its lake of fire.
Citation: U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Geographic Names Post Phase I Board/Staff Revisions. 01-Jan-2000. Board decisions referenced after Phase I data compilation or staff researched non-controversial names.
Entry Date: 30-Sep-2003
*Elevation: 3589/1094

*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

Decision Card

DecisionCard_00969.pdf

Variant Names

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Board on Geographic Names Decisions

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Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)

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Legal  | Accessibility  | Site Map  | Contact USGS  
U.S. Department of the Interior  | DOI Inspector General  | White House  | E-gov  | No Fear Act  | FOIA
APPENDIX C.

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Domestic Geographic Name Report

1. Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.

2. For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.

3. On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.

4. For more information about the Geographic Names Information System or the National Gazetteer program, contact the U.S. Board on Geographic Names at 703-648-4544.

5. Return this form to:
   Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
   U.S. Geological Survey
   523 National Center
   Reston, VA 20192

Action Requested:

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<th>Proposed New Name</th>
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<td>Uēaloha</td>
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State

Hawai‘i

County or Equivalent

Hawai‘i

Administrative Area

Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park

Specific Area Covered: Kilauea Crater

Latitude: 19° 24' 45" N S
Longitude: 155° 15' 29" W E
Mouth End Center

Latitude: _____° _____' _____" N S
Longitude: _____° _____' _____" W E
Heading End

Section(s)______ Township(s) _____________ Range(s) ________ Meridian_________ Elevation 3619/1103 ft./m.

Type of Feature (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): Bench

Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?

Yes No Unknown

If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID 358689 Byron Ledge

Description of Feature (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):

Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name (include scale and date)

Other Names (variants)

Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications (include scale and date)

Other Names (variants)

Name Information (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

Is the recommended name in local usage? Yes No

If yes, for approximately how many years?

Replace Byron Ledge with Uēaloha for the place name, which is the current orthography for variant name, Uwēaloha. The name change is to reestablish the use of traditional place names. 1978 Ahahiu Olelo Spelling Project broad rule #4 outlines the change in spelling to support Uēaloha. The removal of the "w-glides" in current spelling conventions for the name. Trail Illustrated maps used this place name in versions of it's map which likely used USGS topo maps which also used the variant name as the place name.
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

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<th>Date</th>
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<td>Rhonda Loh</td>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>808-985-6026</td>
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<td>Danielle Foster</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Specialist</td>
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<td>4/30/2021</td>
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May 1995
Feature Detail Report for: Byron Ledge

ID: 358689
Name: Byron Ledge
Class: Bench (Definitions)
Description: In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Entry Date: 06-Feb-1981
*Elevation: 3619/1103

*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

Variant Names

Variant Name
Uwēaloha Citation

Counties

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Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)

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</table>
APPENDIX C.

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Domestic Geographic Name Report

1. Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.
2. For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.
3. On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.
4. For more information about the Geographic Names Information System or the National Gazetteer program, contact the U.S. Board on Geographic Names at 703-648-4544.
5. Return this form to:
   Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
   U.S. Geological Survey
   523 National Center
   Reston, VA 20192

Action Requested:

- Proposed New Name
- Application Change
- Name Change
- Other Remove and Add Variant Name

Recommended Name
Kūpina'i Pali

State
Hawaiʻi

County or Equivalent
Hawaiʻi

Administrative Area
Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park

Specific Area Covered:

Latitude: 19° 25' 10" N
Longitude: 155° 15' 14" W
Mouth End Center Kilauea Crater

Latitude: ___° ___' ___" N
Longitude: ___° ___' ___" W
Heading End

Section(s) ______ Township(s) ______ Range(s) ______ Meridian ______ Elevation 3855/1175 ft./m.

Type of Feature (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): cliff

Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?
- Yes
- No
- Unknown
If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID 364943 Waldron Ledge

Description of Feature (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):
In Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park.

Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name (include scale and date)

- Reg Map 1275 and field book reference
- Bobby Camara write up on kolea
- Pali o Aloha map

Other Names (variants)
Remove variant name Kaʻauea
Add variant Palialoha

Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications (include scale and date)

Name Information (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

Is the recommended name in local usage?
- Yes
- No
If yes, for approximately how many years?____

See RegMap 1275, and accompanying Field Book. According to research by Bobby Camara, the benchmark and place name locations, correct in Field Book, are switched on the map. For the addition of the variant name. Records in archives of the variant use Palialoha. Kupuna provided information of Palialoha(Kaawaloa family).

"Pali Aloha" appears on a map by Brumaghim 1931, in Supt Rpt, 1932. "...where Pele met and fell in love with Lohiau". Name appears in news accounts late 1920's, and captioned photos in Mission Houses Archives. No other references found. Name appears to be "modern". Judging from photos, location was likely between current "Waldron's Ledge" overlook and Volcano House.
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

Remove the variant, "Ka‘auea". Ka‘auea listed as a variant because of misinformation submitted by park staff. Volcano Art Center and Kahua Hula are at Ka‘auea.
Feature Detail Report for: Waldron Ledge

ID: 364943
Name: Waldron Ledge
Class: Bench (Definitions)
Description: In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
Entry Date: 06-Feb-1981
*Elevation: 3855/1175

*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

Variant Names

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<td>001</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>15</td>
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Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)

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studying chants related to the Pele and Hiiaka saga, several place names at Kaluapele are revealed. (See Kalama’s map of 1837 for a very early map drawn by a Native Hawaiian who labels the caldera “Kaluapele”). Among the most prevalent are Wahinekapu, Kowawa, Kupinai, and Akanikolea. Of these, the last, Akanikolea, is of particular interest. In “Place Names of Hawaii” by Pukui, Elbert and Mookini:

Akani-kōlea
Land near Kī-lau-ea Crater, Hawai‘i, where Kama-pua‘a taunted Pele.

(PH 225.) Lit., plover cry.


Field Book Number 279 is labeled “Kilauea. J.S.E., F.S.D., 1886” and contains survey information apparently incorporated in the above map. The first entry in the book is dated Mar 26, 1886, and the last July 30, 1894. It was created by J.S. Emerson and F.S. Dodge, Hawaiian Government Surveyors. At the top of page 2 is listed the name of Emerson’s guide: J. Ulumahiapua Pea. This Pea is also mentioned on page 157 of Brigham’s 1909 “The Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the Island of Hawaii, Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Vol. II., No. 4., Kraus Reprint Co., 1974”:

April 25, 1885. Rev. E. P. Baker. I ascended Mauna Loa, reaching Mokuaweoweo about 10 A.M. April 20th. ... The spot of the Commodore Wilkes encampment was mostly covered with snow, so that I saw as the only relics there, two sticks, a broken bottle and a few nails. To my remark then and there made to J. Ulumahiapua Pea of Panau, Puna, “Wilkes’ encampment,” his reply was, “My grandfather Ulumahiapua Pea was the guide.”

The Pea family maintained a home along the Kalapana Trail in Panau.

On Registered Map 1275 cited above are Triangulation Points. Those of interest are “Holoholokolea”, “Alelekolea”, “Kaniakolea”, and “Kupinai”. The Field Book lists these points as part of the survey of Kilauea. Note that Akanikolea, a place name found in the chants, is not used. A search of Ulukau.org for the ...kolea names above resulted in documents for Akanikolea. “Holoholokolea”, “Alelekolea”, and “Kaniakolea” are seemingly not mentioned in Ulukau, lending credence to the idea that they are modern names for Triangulation Points.

Emerson and Pea commenced mapping the summit area of Kilauea on March 26, 1886, and ended that phase of their work on April 12, 1886. Note that the season was winter and that these days kolea are commonly seen in the region during winter months. It is believed that the prevalence of kolea seen during fieldwork may have led to the naming of survey points using “kolea” as part of their names. Pea, being kamaaina, may have been familiar with the name “Akanikolea” and might have thought that other kolea names would be appropriate. This might be true because a Mr “I-lala-ole, born 1873, at Kauleau, Puna, at Ka-nane, Kauleau. Close to

Bobby Camara, v2, 082116
sea-shore.” according to a note in State Archives: M86, Kelsey Box 19, Folder 490, Volcano Notes (Stones of Puna. Crater Names), states:

“Akani-kolea. When pass Keanakakoi, and go further down toward Kilauea, on your left is a little high place, Akani-kolea, flat, about 5 or 6 ft. high, and flat on top, quite long. Where Kamapuaa was standing up. Hi‘iaka saw Kama, beautiful man.”

It’s reasonable to imagine that Pea and Ilalaele knew each other, and because both were kamaaina, likely knew stories and place names relating to Pele and her family. If Pea knew the name “Akanikolea”, he may have used that as a springboard for using “kolea” in the naming of Triangulation Points during his work with Emerson.

And another puzzle: The name “Kupinai” appears as that of a Triangulation Point on Registered Map No. 1275, and next to it is written “Waldron’s Ledge”. However, the name “Kupinai” is found in the chants. On Page 44 of the Field Book, Dodge, surveying from “Waldron’s”, has “Kupinai” written sideways and double-underlined in the first column under the “Waldron’s” point. On a sketch on the opposite page (45) of the field book “Kupinai Pali” is written along the pali where the “Waldron’s” point is labeled.

Page 36 (Sept 29), Dodge, surveying from “Kaniakolea” to the point “Waldron”, Kupinai is written next to Waldron.

Page 38 (Sept 30th), Dodge, surveying from “Uekahuna” to the point “Waldron”, Kupinai is written next to Waldron.

It would appear then that Kupinai Pali is the name of the area and Waldron(s) the survey point in the Field Book, but when the map was drawn, the names were reversed, with Kupinai becoming the point and Waldron’s the name of the place.

So where does all of this leave us? As far as accurate place names go, because they are documented in chants as well as in many references in Ulukau, “Akanikolea” should be used for that “little high place” past Keanakakoi as described by Ilalaele, and “Kupinai Pali” is the traditional name for the area of Waldron’s Ledge”.

The other “kolea names” (“Holoholokolea”, “Alelekolea”, and “Kaniakolea”), should be simply regarded as the names of the Triangulation Points as established by Emerson and Pea. To corroborate this idea, during a phone call with Kekuhi Kanakaoleohaililani on 14 August 16, she stated that she had not heard those three “kolea” names before, either associated with the summit area of Kilauea, or with any of the other craters or rifts of Hawaii volcanoes.
about Ilalaole:

### Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole

| Birth: | Dec. 15, 1873  
|        | Hawaii County  
|        | Hawaii, USA  
| Death: | May 14, 1965  
|        | Maunalani Heights  
|        | Honolulu County  
|        | Hawaii, USA  

**Obituary**

**Mr. ILALAOLE**

Mass for Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole-o-Kamehameha, 91, of 6312 Ookala Place, will be at 10 a.m. Saturday in St. Augustine Church. Burial will be in Diamond Head Memorial Park.

Friends may call at Borthwick Mortuary from 6 to 9 p.m. Friday, with Haie o Na Alii in charge. Mr. Ilalaole died Friday in Maunalani Hospital. He was born in Ke'au, Hawaii, and attended Royal School in Honolulu, where he stayed with Princess Ruth Keelikolani at Keoua Hale. Queen Emma and her retinue were guests of the Ilalaole family when she visited Puna.

Mr. Ilalaole was a police officer in Hilo and later, until his retirement in 1930, was a custodian at Kaahumanu School, where he produced Hawaiian pageants. He later was a hula instructor. During World War II he was a guard at military reservations. He was an honorary member of Hele-o-Na Alii Society and a member of Hui Pono Mo'i, Apostleship Society, and the Holy Name Society and Hawaiian Sacred Heart Society at St. Augustine Church.

Surviving are three step-daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Atkinson, Mrs. Katherine Wood and Mrs. Mary Ann Poblete, and a stepson T.J. Malone.

**Family links:**

**Spouse:**

*Rose Silva Ilalaole (1876 - 1954)*
Ilalaole is buried at Diamond Head Memorial Park in Plot B-223B

There is confusion about the birthplace of Ilalaole. The obituary above states that he was born in Kau, while below, his birthplace is given as Kanane, Puna, Hawaii. The latter agrees with the note in the State Archives by Kelsey.

Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole-o-Kamehamel

Joseph Kealiikuikamoku Ilalaole-o-Kamehameha

Born December 15, 1873 in Kanane, Puna, Hawaii

Son of [father unknown] and [mother unknown]

[sibling(s) unknown]

Husband of Rose Silva — married August 7, 1911 in Hilo, Hawaii, USA

[children unknown]

Died May 14, 1965 in Maunalani Hospital, Honolulu, HI

Profile manager: Hajdani Sylvia Maunox [send private message]
Last modified 13 August 2014.
This page has been accessed 147 times.

Biography

1 May 1931 Marriage to Rose Silva Ilalaole, St. Augustine Church, Waikiki, Hawaii

Sources

- Source Citation: Number: 576-20-2242; Issue State: Hawaii; Issue Date: Before 1951.
Excerpt of hula memoirs about hula dress recorded in December 1936 by Mr. Joseph Kealiikui Kamoku Ilalaole-o-Kamehameha, a well-respected kumu hula of Puna, Hawai‘i. Mr. Ilalaole was born on December 15, 1873 and learned to dance the hula in Ka‘ū when he was seventeen years of age. His kupuna kane was the noted kumu hula, Kamawae, who at that time had a hula school at Hilea. Ilalaole was one of the last kumu hula of Ka‘ū and Puna. “Men as well as women wore the pa‘u for dancing. No one ever danced in our part of the islands unless he was dressed in a Pa‘u. Our men never danced in malos. We always had cloth pa‘us which came in more common use after the tapa was no longer made. Ti leaf skirts came in a long time after I had grown up. When the grass skirt was introduced by the Kilipaki (Gilbertese) our people tried using lauhala and other materials to make skirts that swish like the grass skirts of the Kilipaki. Then the ti leaves were tried with marked success, for it not only made a flexible skirt but the green went very well with the gaily colored blouses.” The picture on the left shows a kapa printed pa‘u hula in the Bishop Museum collections and the image on the right is one of the earliest known photos of hula dancers, dated 1858, from the Bishop Museum Archives.
This is ranger Brumaghin's copy of Kalakaua's map. I expect the original would be in the State Archives in Honolulu.

Helen,

You make reference to Kalakaua's map but I can't find it!

Help. Kaawaloa
APPENDIX C.

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

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   U.S. Geological Survey
   523 National Center
   Reston, VA 20192

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Specific Area Covered: Kilauea Crater

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Mouth End Center

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<th>Heading End</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3799/1158 ft./m.</td>
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</table>

Type of Feature (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): Cliff

Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?
Yes No Unknown

If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID 364293 Steaming Bluff

Description of Feature (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.): In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name (include scale and date): Other Names (variants): Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name Applications (include scale and date):

Name Information (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

Is the recommended name in local usage? Yes No

If yes, for approximately how many years? In P/E Place Names of Hawaii; Location from Pua Kanahele family tradition. Name is found in chants in "Pele and Hiiaka" by Emerson
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

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May 1995
**Feature Detail Report for: Steaming Bluff**

**ID:** 364293  
**Name:** Steaming Bluff  
**Class:** Cliff  

**Entry Date:** 06-Feb-1981  
**Elevation:** 3799/1158

*Elevations in feet/meters from the [National Elevation Dataset](https://www.nationaalgeographic.com)

**Variant Names**

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**Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)**

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</table>
Wahinekapu

Island: Hawai‘i: Ka‘ū

Ahupua‘a: Unknown

Feature: place

Comments: "A bluff near Ki-lau-ea, Hawai‘i and taboo residence of the god, Ka-moho-ali‘i, Pele’s brother."


Source: PEM 218.

Quadrangle: 10–?

North:

East:

Catalog No.: 390.00.005
**APPENDIX C.**

**Domestic Geographic Name Report**

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   - Reston, VA 20192

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**Specific Area Covered:**

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<td>___</td>
<td>___ ft./m.</td>
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</table>

**Type of Feature** (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): Bench

Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID 1847309 Sulphur Banks

**Description of Feature** (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):

- In Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.

**Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name** (include scale and date):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Names (variants)</th>
<th>Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications (include scale and date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See attached GNIS information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name Information** (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

Is the recommended name in local usage?

- Yes
- No

If yes, for approximately how many years? ___

Reestablish use of traditional Hawaiian names by using the variant name instead of the current name. Ha'akulamanu as a place name is found on park maps, Trail Illustrated maps and in Place Names of Hawai'i.
For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:
Change feature from basin to bench.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority for Recommended Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address and Telephone</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Years in Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? **Yes**  **No**  (If yes, explain)

Copy Submitted By (name): Rhonda Loh
Title: Superintendent
Telephone (day): 808-985-6026
Date: 4/30/2021

Company or Agency: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park
Address (City, State, and ZIPCode): 1 Crater Rim Drive, PO Box 52, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718

Copy Prepared By (if other than above): Danielle Foster
Title: Environmental Protection Specialist
Phone (day): 808-985-6073
Date: 4/30/2021

Company or Agency: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park
Address (City, State, and ZIPCode): 1 Crater Rim Drive, PO Box 52, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718

May 1995

46
Feature Detail Report for: Sulphur Banks

ID: 1847309
Name: Sulphur Banks
Class: Basin (Definitions)
Citation: U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Geographic Names Post Phase I Board/Staff Revisions. 01-Jan-2000. Board decisions referenced after Phase I data compilation or staff researched non-controversial names.
Entry Date: 13-Jul-1999
*Elevation: 4003/1220

*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

Variant Names

Variant Name
Ha'akulamanu Citation
Sulphur Bank Citation

Board on Geographic Names Decisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Decision Type</th>
<th>BGN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sulphur Banks</td>
<td>Board Decision</td>
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<td>1999</td>
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Counties

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Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)

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<th>Latitude(DMS)</th>
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<td>192601N</td>
<td>1551541W</td>
<td>Kilauea Crater</td>
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</table>
Haakulamanu

Island: Hawai‘i: Ka‘ū

Ahupua‘a: Keauhou

Feature: place

Comments: "Old name for Sulfur Banks, Kī-lau- ea volcano, Hawai‘i." Elev. about 3960 ft.

Lexicology: ha‘akula–manu. PEM: like a birds' gathering place.

Source: PEM 34.

Quadrangle: 10–52

North: 219,000

East: 581,000

Coordinates: 19°33.181' / -155°26.2189

Catalog No.: 399.74.052
APPENDIX C.

Hawaiʻi

Hawaiʻi Volcanoes National Park

HAVO is requesting that feature class "Caldera" be deleted from the place name to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

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<th>Copy Submitted By (name):</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rhonda Loh</td>
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<td>4/30/2021</td>
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Company or Agency
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

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Copy Prepared By (if other than above):
Danielle Foster

<table>
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<tr>
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Company or Agency
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

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Authority for Recommended Name

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Occupation

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<th>Years in Area</th>
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May 1995
Feature Detail Report for: Moku‘āweo weo Caldera

ID: 365204
Name: Moku‘āweo weo Caldera
Class: Crater [Definitions]
Description: In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
Citation: U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Geographic Names Post Phase I Board/Staff Revisions. 01-Jan-2000. Board decisions referenced after Phase I data compilation or staff researched non-controversial names.
Entry Date: 30-Sep-2003
*Elevation: 13077/3986

*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

Decision Card

DecisionCard_01135.pdf

Variant Names

Variant Name
Caldera of Mauna Loa [Citation]
Crater of Mokuweoweo [Citation]
Crater of Mokuawëéo [Citation]
Mokuweowea Crater [Citation]
Mokuweoweo [Citation]
Mokuweoweo Caldera [Citation]
Mokuweoweo Crater [Citation]

Board on Geographic Names Decisions

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Board Decision</td>
<td>Official</td>
<td>1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mokuweoweo</td>
<td>Board Decision</td>
<td>Official</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>Mokuweoweo</td>
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### Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)

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<td>19°28′13″N</td>
<td>155°35′32″W</td>
<td>Mauna Loa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPENDIX C.**

**Domestic Geographic Name Report**

1. Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.
2. For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.
3. On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.
4. For more information about the Geographic Names Information System or the National Gazetteer program, contact the U.S. Board on Geographic Names at 703-648-4544.
5. Return this form to:
   Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
   U.S. Geological Survey
   523 National Center
   Reston, VA 20192

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Requested:</th>
<th>Recommended Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uēkahuna</td>
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</table>

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<th>Specific Area Covered:</th>
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<td><strong>Latitude:</strong> _______ &quot; N S</td>
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<th>Section(s)</th>
<th>Township(s)</th>
<th>Range(s)</th>
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| Type of Feature | cliff |

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID 364390 Uēkahuna Bluff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Feature</th>
<th>In Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name</th>
<th>Other Names (variants)</th>
<th>Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications</th>
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<tr>
<td>See attached GNIS file</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Information</th>
<th>(such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is the recommended name in local usage?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</thead>
</table>

HAVO is requesting that feature class "Bluff" be deleted from the place name to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

This was part of an HBGN spelling change effort in 2012 that was never processed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Copy Submitted By (name):</th>
<th>Telephone (day)</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhonda Loh</td>
<td>808-985-6026</td>
<td>4/30/2021</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company or Agency</th>
<th>Address (City, State, and ZIPCode)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park</td>
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<th>Copy Prepared By (if other than above):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danielle Foster</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Specialist</td>
<td>808-985-6073</td>
<td>4/30/2021</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority for Recommended Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address and Telephone</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Years in Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
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May 1995
Feature Detail Report for: Uēkahuna Bluff

ID: 364390  
Name: Uēkahuna Bluff  
Class: Cliff (Definitions)  
Description: In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.  
Citation: U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Geographic Names Post Phase I Board/Staff Revisions. 11-Oct-2012.  
Entry Date: 30-Sep-2003  
*Elevation: 3806/1160

*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

Variant Names

Variant Name  
Uwēkahuna Bluff  
Uwēkahuna Bluff

Board on Geographic Names Decisions

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Authority</th>
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<td>Uēkahuna Bluff</td>
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<td>Uwēkahuna Bluff</td>
<td>Board Decision</td>
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Counties

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<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Latitude(DEC)</th>
<th>Longitude(DEC)</th>
<th>Latitude(DMS)</th>
<th>Longitude(DMS)</th>
<th>Map Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>-155.2809334</td>
<td>192533N</td>
<td>1551651W</td>
<td>Kīlauea Crater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C.

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Domestic Geographic Name Report

1. Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.

2. For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.

3. On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.

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5. Return this form to:
   Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
   U.S. Geological Survey
   523 National Center
   Reston, VA 20192

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<th>Action Requested:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Feature change</td>
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Specific Area Covered: Makaopuhi Crater Quad

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Feature (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): Woods</th>
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Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
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</table>

If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID 362614 Naulu Forest

Description of Feature (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):

Feature class change from "Forest" to "Woods" because it is not a national forest or national grassland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name (include scale and date)</th>
<th>Other Names (variants)</th>
<th>Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Application (include scale and date)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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Name Information (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

Is the recommended name in local usage?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>If yes, for approximately how many years?</th>
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</table>

HAVO is requesting that feature class "Forest" be deleted from place name to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.

HAVO is requesting to change the spelling of Naulu Forest to Nāulu with the feature class of "Woods".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAVO is requesting that feature class &quot;Forest&quot; be deleted from place name to conform with Native Hawaiian language conventions and usage.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAVO is requesting to change the spelling of Naulu Forest to Nāulu with the feature class of &quot;Woods&quot;.</td>
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Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

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<th>Copy Submitted By (name):</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Telephone (day)</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhonda Loh</td>
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<th>Company or Agency</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1 Crater Rim Drive, PO Box 52, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718</td>
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<table>
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May 1995
Feature Detail Report for: Naulu Forest

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<td>Definition</td>
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Entry Date: 06-Feb-1981

*Elevation: 1365/416

*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

### Counties

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### Coordinates (One point per USGS topographic map containing the feature, NAD83)

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Mapping Services

- GNS in ESRI Map
- USGS The National Map
- Home Town Locator
- ACME Mapper 2.0
- Microsoft Virtual Earth
- Find the Watershed

Important Links

- GNS Home
- U.S. Board on Geographic Names
- Mapping Information
### APPENDIX C.

**Domestic Geographic Name Report**

1. Use this form to recommend a feature name or to suggest a name change.
2. For features on Federal lands, coordinate requests with the agency (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) for the administrative area in which the feature is located.
3. On the reverse side of this form give information on the local usage and authority for recommended name.
4. For more information about the Geographic Names Information System or the National Gazetteer program, contact the U.S. Board on Geographic Names at 703-648-4544.
5. Return this form to:
   Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names
   U.S. Geological Survey
   523 National Center
   Reston, VA 20192

---

**Action Requested:**

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<tr>
<th>Proposed New Name</th>
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<th>Name Change</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Feature Class Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Hawai’i</td>
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<td>County or Equivalent</td>
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**Specific Area Covered:**

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<th>Township(s)</th>
<th>Range(s)</th>
<th>Meridian</th>
<th>Elevation ft./m.</th>
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**Type of Feature** (stream, mountain, populated place, etc.): Summit

**Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?**

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please indicate how it is listed: GNIS ID 1853064 Maunaulu

**Description of Feature** (physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.):

See attached GNIS file, park is requesting to change the feature class from a ridge to summit.

**Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name** (include scale and date)

**Other Names (variants)**

**Maps and Other Sources Using Other Name or Applications** (include scale and date)

**Name Information** (such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information):

- Is the recommended name in local usage? Yes No
- If yes, for approximately how many years? __________

The current official name of the feature is already Maunaulu. Mauna Ulu was a 1970 USBGN decision; Maunaulu was a 2015 USBGN decision. Based on the information BGN provided on Maunaulu (GNIS 1853064), we are submitting a packet to change the feature class of Maunaulu from “ridge” to “summit”. It also appears that there is duplication of Maunaulu in the GNIS system (as BGN also noted and based on the GIS map/coordinates) – there is a place name of Maunaulu Lava Shield (GNIS 1847271) – this one should be deleted as it is a duplicate of Maunaulu. Do we need to submit anything on this?
Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name? Yes No (If yes, explain)

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

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<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Years in Area</th>
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Copy Submitted By (name): Rhonda Loh
Title: Superintendent
Telephone (day): 808-985-6026
Date: 4/30/2021

Company or Agency: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park
Address (City, State, and ZIPCode): 1 Crater Rim Drive, PO Box 52, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718

Copy Prepared By (if other than above): Danielle Foster
Title: Environmental Protection Specialist
Phone (day): 808-985-6073
Date: 4/30/2021

Company or Agency: Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park
Address (City, State, and ZIPCode): 1 Crater Rim Drive, PO Box 52, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718
### Feature Detail Report for: Maunaulu

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<td>History</td>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>In Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, shield-shaped volcanic formation between Alae and Aloi Craters on the SE flank of Kilauea volcano.</td>
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<td>Citation</td>
<td>U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Geographic Names Post Phase I Board/Staff Revisions. 11-JUN-2015.</td>
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<td>Entry Date</td>
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*Elevations in feet/meters from the National Elevation Dataset

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### Selected Place Names on the Island of Hawai‘i

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