AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Review of Meeting Minutes for November 16, 2021
3. Public Comments
4. Announcements
5. Review and discuss previous HBGN decision on Mauna Kea
6. Discussion and decision on Kūkahau‘ula
7. Discussion and decision on global concatenation
8. Review selected place names on the island of Hawai‘i (Camara)
9. Adjourn

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

Zoom Meeting information:
Meeting ID: 814 7299 3788
Passcode: 957631
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 Monday, November 29, 2021. If a response is received after November 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: November 16, 2021
TIME: 2:30 p.m.
PLACE: Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning and Sustainable Development
235 S. Beretania Street, 6th Floor Library
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Marzan called the meeting to order at 2:31 p.m.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Marques Marzan (Bishop Museum) left early at 4:00pm
Meyer Cummins (Land Survey Division)
Brad Kaʻalele Wong (Office of Hawaiian Affairs)
Arthur Buto for Mary Alice Evans (Office of Planning and Sustainable Development)
Kapā Oliveira (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources)
Niniau Kawaihae (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands)

ABSENT: None

GUESTS: Reeshay Lanier (intern, DBEDT OPSD)
Jenny Runyon (US BGN, USGS)
Bobby Camara (member of the public)
Kuʻuuwehi Hiraishi (Hawaiʻi Public Radio)

AGENDA ITEM 2: Review of Meeting Minutes for October 5, 2021

MOTION: Mr. Wong moved to accept the minutes of October 5, 2021 with the revision; Mr. Cummins seconded the motion.

The members present voted unanimously to approve the meeting minutes of October 5, 2021 with the revision.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Public Comments

Mr. Camara asked if the Board can issue press releases, such as one to encourage people to use the proper names of places; engage in concatenating Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, citing ‘Imiloa, the Hawai‘i Tribune Herald, and the Hawai‘i Visitors Bureau. He feels that this would help the Board become more visible.
Mr. Marzan asked if the Board has released press releases in the past. Mr. Buto does not recall any releases as a Board, but OHA has done press releases regarding the work of the Board and other individual agencies have as well. Does OPSD allow that? Ms. Kawaihæ noted that because HBGN is attached to OPSD and the Board administration attached to DBEDT, it would have to follow agency protocols. She suggested using ‘Olelo platform. Ms. Oliveira suggested reaching out to Jenn Boneza or ‘A‘ali‘i Dukelow. Mr. Wong noted that Ku‘uwehi Hiraishi is on today’s call. Ms. Hiraishi has reached out to some of the Board members already about their work.

Mr. Camara is hoping that besides those mentioned, the news stations may benefit. He noted that Na Ala Hele recently installed a trail sign with pu‘u names as two words. He spoke to them and they weren’t aware of the work of the Board. Mr. Marzan noted that we will be discussing concatenation, so we could talk about this further in that discussion.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Announcement

None.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Discussion and decision on CoGNA proposed changes to the Executive Committee

Mr. Wayne Furr has retired as Executive Secretary of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (CoGNA) and asked that state naming authorities affirm his retirement and approve Christine Johnson as Executive Secretary. Mr. Buto attached Ms. Johnson’s has submitted her name as included information about Ms. Johnson background and qualifications.

MOTION: Ms. Kawaihæ moved to acknowledge Mr. Furr’s retirement and elect Ms. Christine Johnson as the new Executive Secretary. Ms. McEldowney seconded the motion. Ms. McEldowney looked her up online and feels that she cares deeply about place names and will be good for the job.

The members present voted unanimously to acknowledge Mr. Furr’s retirement and to elect Ms. Johnson as the new Executive Secretary of CoGNA.

Mr. Buto will communicate to Mr. Furr HBGN’s vote to acknowledge his retirement and to Ms. Johnson as the Executive Secretary of CoGNA.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Discussion and decision on global concatenation

The topic of making global changes has come up a few times recently.

Ms. Kawaihæ suggested recording the Feature IDs of those names that are being globally changed. Mr. Cummins suggested creating a separate list of the names that have been
globally concatenated rather than a code or note for each record. Mr. Cummins asked if the names can be concatenated quickly in Excel or some other method. Ms. Oliveira is comfortable if there was a unique code with a list attached to the Excel workbook.

Mr. Cummins asked if it is possible to know what percentage of the names are concatenated. Ms. Oliveira noted that our guidelines generally call for concatenation; her concern is being able to identify which ones have been done globally in case something needs to be undone. Ms. McEldowney asked if Ms. Runyon has any suggestion about the concatenation and notation since the spelling corrections would be forwarded up to the USGS. Ms. Runyon noted that in the decision making the Board should consider if it’s more likely that the name would be concatenated than not, and if the precedent has been that the Board has concatenated similar names in the past a high percentage of the time. If there is a reasonable explanation why this was done, it should satisfy most inquiries. Individual names can be considered later if there are questions or concerns. Tracking the date(s) of the global concatenation in the notes can help identify them in the GNIS, which will indicate an HBGN decision date. The record would show a BGN decision date and an HBGN as the citation, the authority.

Mr. Marzan would like Mr. Buto to identify how many names there are in this category. Mr. Camara noted that for the entire state has 10,000+ names; many are already concatenated. He suggested categorizing by “pu’u,” “kīpuka,” and “lae” for example to gauge how many names would be affected.

Ms. Oliveira asked how the Board came to standardize on concatenation. Mr. Camara responded that it was a combination of 1978 ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i guidelines and the style guide adopted by HBGN. Ms. Oliveira noted that these guidelines are coming from one school of thought. She is trying to understand it; she noted that “pu’u” is concatenated in Pukui (Place Names of Hawaii) and “Maunaloa” is one word for the roadway and two words, “Mauna Loa” for the active volcano; “Mauna Kea” is listed as two words.

Mr. Camara stated that he would like the Board to make some decisions based on current usage with the understanding that usage could change in the future and that the Board might have to reconsider some of its naming decisions. He is frustrated that it is taking so long to review some of these names. The vast majority of pu‘u names on the Island of Hawai‘i should be concatenated. There is a “Kīpuka Major” on the island that is not concatenated, but “Major” is not Hawaiian.

He suggested devoting one of the Board meetings to language with someone from UH Hilo or UH Mānoa.

Ms. Oliveira is comfortable with the rationale for global concatenation and is supportive as long as there is sufficient coding and record keeping to note the reasons.

**Mr. Buto can prepare counts by type – puʻu, kīpuka, lae, etc. – for the next meeting and maybe a sample list.**
Ms. Runyon quickly searched GNIS for Hawaii County, 2,574 entries. 397 named summits, of those 240 are pu‘u and 180 are already concatenated. She asked about the ‘okina in “pu‘u;” would the Board add the ‘okina at the same time? Is it worse to address just part of the name and ignore the rest of the name with respect to diacriticals? Mr. Cummins felt that putting the ‘okina in “pu‘u” might give the impression that the Board has reviewed the name. Ms. Runyon noted that the absence of the ‘okina would serve as an additional “flag” that the name needs to be further addressed. Mr. Camara feels that because we recognize that “pu‘u” is a hill, the ‘okina should be included, even if the rest of the name is not reviewed.

Ms. Oliveira asked if color-coding can be used in addition to other coding to make it even clearer that these names have not been fully reviewed, e.g., green = fully reviewed. Mr. Cummins agreed that color-coding would be a helpful visual aid.

Mr. Wong noted that every name will have to be reviewed at some point. His experience in similar naming processes has been “all or nothing” and he feels that it is worthwhile to do a full review rather than a global change. Mr. Marzan suggested that the Board prioritize reviewing these names. In the past the Board has been able to go through many names in the course of a single meeting. He’d like to try giving these names a focused review and if it doesn’t go well, then the Board can revisit global concatenation.

Ms. Oliveira hopes that sometime in the future Board members will be able set aside a day or several days to dedicate to reviewing names. Ms. McEldowney thinks that might also be an opportunity to review the Style Guide and refine the HBGN guidelines.

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

Mr. Camara said that he was looking at Mauna Kea names in GNIS and feels that it should be addressed by the Board. Mr. Buto noted that the Board recently reversed an earlier name decision and changed the name from one word “Maunakea” to two words “Mauna Kea.” Ms. McEldowney drafted the minutes from those meetings, which included Kalani Akana and Dr. Larry Kimura. They went through the newspapers to tally usage, they also took into account common usage. The end result was that the Board voted to split the name into two words. She clarified that Larry Kimura disagreed with the decision to split the name into two words. Mr. Wong noted that Mr. Akana was very insistent that the name be two words – Mauna Kea combined would describe “white mountain” versus two words which is short for “Wakea.”

Mr. Camara looked at some of the other names on the mauna:
- Feature ID: 364110, “Pu‘u‘ula‘ula” should be “Pu‘u‘ula‘ula” – he thinks it’s a typo
- Feature ID: 364016, “Pu‘u‘ula‘ula” on the other side of the crater; PNH indicates multiple occurrences – “Coulter lists places with this name at Humu‘ula, Ka Lae, Keāhole, Pāhala, and Waiki‘i qds.”
• Feature ID: 364585, “Lake Waiau” should just be “Waiau” – removing “Lake” this would be a name change
• Feature ID: 363714, “Puʻuholei” should be “Puʻuhōlei”
• Feature ID: 366216, “Puʻuwekiu” should be “Puʻuwēkiu,” currently one of the variant names; this would be a name change
• Feature ID: 366216, “Kukahaula,” the variant name for “Puʻuwekiu” refers to the complex of puʻu and should have its own record in the GNIS; this would be a new name request

Mr. Marzan left the meeting at 4:00 p.m.

Haukea, Poliʻahu, Lilinoe, and Waiau are separate puʻu. Kūkahauʻula refers to the cluster of Hauʻoki, Kea, and Wēkiu. Ms. McEldowney confirmed that those puʻu names are more recent names from around the 1970’s. She had put a table together of when the names appeared through time. Mr. Camara located a memo from Mr. Shelley Mark from the Department of Planning and Economic Development, dated March 13, 1974 establishing the names for ten cones atop Mauna Kea. He will send the memo to Mr. Buto for distribution. Mr. Camara referenced TJ Lyons 1891 Registered Map 1641, showing a benchmark Mauna Kea summit cones = Kukahauula. If a new entry is needed in the GNIS, Ms. Runyon asked that the Board let her know; it would be removed as a variant from the Puʻuwekiu record and a new separate record would be created for it.

Mr. Cummins found Registered Map 1210, dated between 1884-1891, Kūkahauʻula is in pencil writing, noted in the same area. Ms. McEldowney remembers that at one time the Board had discussed changing the name of the summit to Kūkahauʻula. She will try to locate those minutes.

Mr. Wong suggested tabling the discussion of the individual more recent puʻu names for another time – whether or not to remove them from the GNIS in favor of Kūkahauʻula.

The Board deferred decision making on the names that were discussed until the next meeting.

Mr. Wong is looking forward to Kuʻuwehi’s article. It will be good for getting the word out about the Board. OHA is also interested in getting more articles out about the work of the Board.

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<td>3</td>
<td>364585</td>
<td>Lake Waiau</td>
<td>Lake</td>
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<td>Bobby Camara: recommends removing the English word &quot;Lake&quot; from the name and just leaving &quot;Waiau;&quot; more research needed, 11-16-21</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
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<td>364110</td>
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<td>Summit</td>
<td>Pu‘u‘ula‘ula</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>HBGN 11/2012: Pu‘u‘ula‘ula from UHP 4th Ed; PNH: &quot;Pu‘u‘ula‘ula: Cone and rest house at the 10,092-foot level on the trail to the summit of Mauna Loa. Kīlauea qd... Coulter lists places with this name at Humu‘ula, Ka Lae, Keāhole, Pāhala, and Waiki‘i qds., Hawai‘i; “spelled correctly on the map, but incorrectly in GNIS, 11-16-21</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
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<td>PNH: Pu‘uholei; different quad (Puna qd.), but same spelling, 11-16-21</td>
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<td>Pu‘uwekiu</td>
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<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Promote from variant to primary name, 11-16-21</td>
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<td>Bobby Camara: the name for the cinder cone is Kukahau‘ula with individual subpeaks named, including Pu‘uwēkiu; remove variant Kukahau‘ula, 11-16-21</td>
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<tr>
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<td>n/a</td>
<td>Kūkahau‘ula</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>HBGN: traditional name for the summit cone; previously included as a variant name for one of the subpeaks, Pu‘uwēkiu; appears on Registered Map 1641 ca. 1891 &quot;summit cones = Kukahauula&quot; and Registered Map 1210 ca. 1884-1891, Kukahauula is written in pencil in the same area, 11-16-21</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
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**AGENDA ITEM 8: Adjourn**

Mr. Buto adjourned the meeting at 4:40 p.m.
ORDER NO. 3405

Subject: Addressing Derogatory Geographic Names

Sec. 1 Purpose. This Order directs the creation of a Federal Advisory Committee to address derogatory geographic names.

Sec. 2 Authority. The authority for this Order is established under 43 U.S.C. §§364-364f and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262).

Sec. 3 Background. The Board on Geographic Names (BGN), originally established by an Executive order in 1890, is a Federal body designed to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government. In 1947, pursuant to Public Law 80-242 (61 Stat. 456; codified to 43 U.S.C. §§364 through 364f), the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) was given conjoint authority with the BGN and has “final approval or review of” its actions. (See 43 U.S.C. §364.)

The BGN is comprised of representatives from Federal agencies concerned with geographic information, population, ecology, and management of public lands. It promulgates official geographic feature names in accordance with its principles, policies, and procedures.

The BGN’s guiding principle is to approve, for Federal use, the names of geographic features in the United States and its territories found in present-day local usage (see Principles, Policies, and Procedures [2016], Principle II, Names in Local Use). An exception to this principle occurs when a name is derogatory or is shown to be offensive to a particular racial or ethnic group, gender, or religious group. The BGN will not make official for Federal use a locally used name that has been determined to be derogatory or offensive to a particular racial or ethnic group, gender, or religious group. In accordance with its Policy V, Derogatory and Offensive Names, the BGN acts “on a case-by-case basis,” and proponents must suggest a replacement name to the name found to be offensive.

By design, the BGN relies on individuals and community representatives to provide name-replacement proposals. The Federal Advisory Committee established pursuant to this Order will help facilitate development and review of these proposals.
Sec. 4 Determination and Reconciliation of Derogatory Names. The National Park Service is directed to form a discretionary advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (5 U.S.C. App.) within the following parameters:

a. The committee shall be named the Advisory Committee on Reconciliation in Place Names and will include no more than 17 members to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom, to the extent practicable:

1. At least four will be members of an Indian Tribe;
2. At least one will represent a Tribal organization;
3. At least one will represent a Native Hawaiian organization;
4. At least four will have backgrounds in civil rights or race relations;
5. At least four will have expertise in anthropology, cultural studies, geography, or history; and
6. At least three will represent the general public.

b. The committee will recommend to the Secretary changes to existing Federal land unit names and additional terms that may be considered derogatory, and identify resources required to implement any resulting name changes.

c. The committee will recommend a process to solicit, encourage, and assist proposals to the Secretary to change derogatory geographic names. The committee will make recommendations to the Secretary regarding Federal land unit names that are considered derogatory; however, in many cases (e.g., the names of national parks and designated wilderness), an act of Congress will be required. The term “Federal land unit” includes (1) National Forest System land; (2) a unit of the National Park Service; (3) a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; (4) any part of the National Landscape Conservation System; and (5) a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

d. The committee will solicit proposals to replace derogatory geographic feature and Federal land unit names from:

1. Indian Tribes;
2. Appropriate State and local governments;
3. The affected Federal agency or department; and
4. Members of the public.

e. In general, members of the committee will serve without compensation.

f. Members of the committee may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, U.S.C., while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the committee.

g. The Secretary will provide the committee with any staff members and technical assistance the Secretary determines to be appropriate to enable the committee to carry out its duties.

h. The committee may adopt such rules as may be necessary.

i. The committee will be subject to FACA (5 U.S.C. App.).

j. The BGN’s Policy I, entitled “Names Considered or Established by Congress or the President,” that prevents the BGN from considering a name change due to pending congressional legislation will not apply to the actions resulting from this Order.

Sec. 6 Effect of the Order. This Order is intended to create a process by which the newly created Federal Advisory Committee will solicit, review, and recommend changes to derogatory geographic and Federal land unit names. In the event that the provisions herein conflict with any applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, those requirements shall control.

Sec. 7 Expiration Date. This Order is effective immediately and will remain in effect until it is amended, superseded, or revoked, whichever occurs first.

Date: NOV 19 2021

[Signature]
Secretary of the Interior
MINUTES (DRAFT)
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI‘I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DATE: November 21, 2013
TIME: 1:00 pm
PLACE: Leiopapa A. Kamehameha Building
       Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
       235 S. Beretania Street
       Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Kamanao Mills, Chairperson of the Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN or Board), called the meeting to order at 1:05 pm.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Kalani Akana (Office of Hawaiian Affairs), Betty Kam (Bernice P. Bishop Museum), Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources), Kamanao Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands), Ryan Morales (Land Survey Division), and Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai‘i)

ABSENT: Joan Delos Santos (Office of Planning)

ADVISOR: Renee Louis, PhD., Naomi Losch (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, retired)

OTHERS: Dennis Kim (Office of Planning)

AGENDA ITEM 2: Approval of Meeting Minutes of September 19, 2013

A motion to approve the September 19, 2013 meeting minutes was made by Ms. Betty Kam and seconded by Ms. Noenoe Silva. The Board approved the motion unanimously.

Mr. Kamanao Mills requested that the Board amend the agenda by considering Agenda Item #4 before Item #3 because Mr. Bobby Camara was already available on the telephone. Ms. Kam moved and Ms. Silva seconded the motion to amend the agenda accordingly. The motion was passed unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Public Inquiry Regarding Selected Place Names within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, with Background and Introduction by Mr. Bobby Camara (via telephone)

Mr. Mills introduced Mr. Camara via telephone and explained that the spread sheet distributed to the Board included Hawai‘i Island place names that Mr. Camara would like to discuss with the Board.
Mr. Camara began by clarifying that he no longer works at Hawaiʻi Volcanoes Nation Park. He did work there on and off for 30 years but officially retired at the end of June. He initially contacted Ms. Joan Delos Santos because he was told that the names Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa were now being spelt as one word. He edits publications for the Hawaiʻi Pacific Parks Association and needs to understand current conventions for spelling Hawaiian place names. Ms. Delos Santos emailed him a place name list dated 2012 which he understood was sent to the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (BGN). He went to the BGN website and saw that its list had not been updated with decisions made by the Hawaii Board of Geographic Names (HBGN). He wanted to know whether he should use names on the HBGN list in publications or those on the BGN list. Mr. Camara confirmed that the list distributed to Board for today’s discussion was taken from the HBGN list sent by Ms. Delos Santos. He has highlighted those that he wished to discuss for various reasons.

The following are the place names the Board discussed with Mr. Camara:

- **Kipukakekake**: The name should have kahakō over the first “i”, as in the word kīpuka, and over the first “e”, as in the word ēkake. It would read Kīpukakēkake which translates to donkey kīpuka.

- **Puʻuwaʻawaʻa**: This place is listed as being on the Kahuku Ranch quadrangle. This is probably an error because Puʻuwaʻawaʻa is on the Kiholo quadrangle and he does not know of any Puʻuwaʻawaʻa in Kahuku.

- **Kīpukapepeiau**: He believes this name probably ends in an “o” instead of a “u” as it probably means “ear”. He could not find a Hawaiian word “pepeiau”.

- **Kamakaiʻa Uka and Kamakaiʻa Waena**: He understood that uka and waena are separate in these cases because they indicate a relative location and are not part of the place name itself. Mr. Mills and Ms. Renee Louis confirmed that his understanding was correct.

- **Keahole Southwest Substation**: He believes there should be a kahakō over the “a”.

- **Kūkiʻo Bay**: The bay now called Kūkiʻo should be Uluweuweu as that is how it is labeled on the old maps from the late 1800s.

- **Kīpuka Mizotas**: He found this name puzzling because Mizota is a person’s name and he thought it should be Mizota’s Kīpuka instead. He was wondering if there were conventions for this. Ms. Louis confirmed that it had been Mizota’s originally. Mr. Camara clarified that the kīpuka is in the saddle between Hualalai and Mauna Loa above Kealakekua School.

- **Kūlua**: He was wondering why Puʻukulua was changed to Kūlua with the Puʻu removed.

- **Halemaʻumaʻu**: Mr. Camara asked if the Board could make an exception for this name. For 20 years, Ms. Pua Kanahele has sat on the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park’s kupuna advisory group. He remembers the group discussing how individuals would pronounce this name differently, often depending on where they were from or that person’s family or even what is happening in the crater at that moment. If there is no eruption, then maybe it is Halemaʻumaʻu which might be house made of or surrounded by ‘amaʻu fern. If there is an eruption, it would be Halemaumau or, according to one translation, the “Home of Eternal Fire”. Ms. Kanahele’s thought, one she repeated over the years, was that all diacritical marks should be left off this name because there are various traditions associated with this very important feature and it should be up to the individual to say it however they wished. Mr. Camara appreciates the term “crater”
being deleted from the name because it is not technically a crater. This raises another issue. Kīlauea is not a crater but a caldera. He mentioned a number of other problematic names in that area, but was not sure whether these fall under the Board’s jurisdiction. To address the issue of Halemaʻumaʻu, Mr. Camara asked if the Board would like a letter from Ms. Kanahele or an official request to consider the name. Mr. Mills said it would be helpful if Ms. Kanahele were to send a letter. Ms. Louis noted that this would be a spelling correction and not a name change which is not a major correction. It is, however, a major discussion. Mr. Mills noted that this issue has come up before and the Board would welcome any evidence or leads that would help the deliberations.

Mr. Mills thanked Mr. Camara for contacting the Board and believes all his suggestions merit consideration. Mr. Camara clarified that he was not expecting the Board to make decisions on his recommendations immediately. He has not gone through the whole list. He only highlighted those he noticed because he knows these places already. Ms. Louis encouraged him to review the entire Hawaiʻi Island list. He said that he doesn’t know all areas of the island but he can be an effected proofreader.

Mr. Camara returned to his initial and major question of whether this list is an official list that is just waiting to be entered in the GNIS. The second question was whether or not Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea needed to be spelt as one word on federal publications. Ms. Louis clarified that place names on the lists posted on the HBGN website have been reviewed by the Board. Ms. Delos Santos is currently looking into how many of these names have been approved by the BGN and are officially entered into the GNIS. Federal agencies are required to use place names as they appear in the GNIS in any documents they publish. This would be at the time of publication. The BGN generally accepts recommendations made by the HBGN, but it can take time for this to happen. The BGN generally adopts and enters places names in one step and reviews the names in large groups. The HBGN could ask when the BGN anticipates reviewing and entering names and advise those preparing documents for publication accordingly. The Board might be able to predict when those names would become official. Ms. Delos Santos has contacted the BGN on the updates and the response was that staff would look into it.

Mr. Mills asked Ms. Louis if the Board can act now on the names Mr. Camara identified. Mr. Louis confirmed that the Board can continue to submit recommendations at any time and include addition groups of names to the ones being considered. She understands that a list was sent to the BGN in May but she is not sure which names were sent or which the BGN may be considering. Mr. Mills asked that the names identified by Mr. Camara be placed on the agenda for the next Board meeting.

Ms. Silva asked if the Board had officially decided to combine the name components of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Ms. Louis confirmed that they had. When the issue was first considered, the Board decided not to combine the names because it wanted to spare agencies the expense of changing such prominent names. Later the Board realized that signs do not need to be changed immediately but only when signs are replaced or new ones made. The reason for combining the names was that Hawaiians do not think of them as two words such as “White Mountain”. They think of it as one name, Maunakea or Maunaloa. It is not like Uka
or Waena which are geographic designations. Mr. Kalani Akana noted that these two names are separated in the *Hawaiian Dictionary*. Ms. Silva added that they are also separated in many of the old writings. Mr. Mills asked if combining the name components in these two cases follows the conventions recommended by the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i. Ms. Louis confirmed that it did. Ms. Naomi Losch brought a copy of the 1978 guidelines and copies were distributed to the Board. Ms. Louis said the guidelines will be posted on the website to help the public understand how Board decisions are made. Ms. Losch participated in the 1978 meetings that resulted in the recommendations and confirmed that not everyone in the group agreed with every recommendation. Contention still exists over its use and any group is free to convene for any reason and propose new recommendations. Mr. Camara thought that it could be confusing to combine these particular names because they are so prominent and people are so accustomed to seeing them separated. Some people say it is not Mauna Kea but Mauna a Wakea. In Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park, there is the pali named Hilina Pali. Would that be changed to Pali Hilina if the conventions are to be followed? Ms. Louis acknowledged these are good questions and it is up to the Board to make those decisions. The Board needs to weigh different and sometimes competing principles when making decisions. The Board can decide to follow common usage by the people of that place, but there is also Hawaiian language grammatical correctness to consider.

Mr. Camara raised differences he has seen in the pronunciation of Pu‘uwa‘awa‘a. In the Boundary Commission testimony, the name is abbreviated to Puawaa. This could reflect common usage or just the transcriber of the testimony. There are many other examples of these kinds of variations. Ms. Silva pointed out that names can be recorded as variants in the GNIS so these differences are not lost. Mr. Camara offered to go through the Hawaii Island list for any errors or potential corrections he might notice. Mr. Mills encourage him to do this and stressed how helpful his assistance would be. He explained that when the Board feels uncomfortable making a decision, for whatever reason, the name is classified as needing more research. Often the Board wants to understand the historical context of the name if possible.

Mr. Camara brought up the issue of names given the underwater volcanoes south of Hawai‘i Island and summarized what he knows of their naming. In 1955, a man named Emory, not Kenneth Emory of the Bishop Museum, prepared a map of the ocean floor off of Hawai‘i Island. He discovered five different seamounts and described them in a letter to Mrs. Pukui. The names received were descriptive such as ‘Āpu‘u pu‘u which means bumpy and Lō‘ihi which means long. Ms. Kanahele and members of her family think that Kama‘ehu might be more appropriate for Lō‘ihi. Mr. Camara asked what the procedure is for submitting new names and what documentation is needed. Ms. Louis explained that there is only one form for all requests and the applicant would check the “New Name” box on the form. Lō‘ihi may not be in the GNIS and, if not, any request for that feature would be a new name.

Mr. Mills reiterated that the corrections and suggestions identified by Mr. Camara would be placed on the agenda of the next meeting for discussion and decision-making. Mr. Camara suggested that the HBGN website have more explanatory notes on the status to the lists and when lists were last updated. Ms. Louis pointed out that the next agenda item for today’s meeting is to discuss how the Board can make the place name lists and decision-making process more accessible to the public. Mr. Camara requested to be notified of the next meeting.
Mr. Kalani Akana asked if it were possible for this Board to revisit the previous decision to combine Maunakea and Maunaloa. Ms. Louis confirmed that the Board can revisit previous decisions. Mr. Mills sought clarification on which guidelines were used when making that decision. He thought there may have been guidelines prepared specifically for the Board’s use that were not necessarily identical to the “Recommendations of the ‘Aha ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i” (Hawaiian Spelling Project, 1978). Ms. Losch remembers there being only one document and that was the ‘Aha ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i recommendations. The one Mr. Mills remembers was from the 1990 or 2000.

Mr. Akana thought that the Board had guidelines covering the decision-making process and sources considered. In one of those sources, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are written separately. Ms. Louis reiterated the history behind the Board’s originally decision. Mr. Akana pointed out Rules #6 (i.e., single word modifier) and #12 (i.e., proper names modifier) in the ‘Aha ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i recommendations. Ms. Silva said that the examples given in Rule 12, Ko‘olau Poko and Ko‘olalau Loa, are now normally written as one word. Ms. Losch noted that she is from Ko‘olaloa and “loa” is part of Ko‘olau so it is one word.

Mr. Mills agreed that the Board should revisit this decision because it predates the terms of most current Board members. The Board will do the best it can after reviewing and comparing existing guidance documents and conventions. Ms. Kam noted that a large number of decisions were made over the years based on conventions calling for name components to be combined. If the Board were to change its approach now, it would be a major change that could potentially affect many decisions. Ms. Louis said that Board has been consistent in giving weight to community usage, particularly that of knowledgeable community elders. This knowledge takes precedence over standard guidelines or references. Ms. Silva pointed out that a “Note” on page 3 of the ‘Aha ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i recommendations cautions that there is a “Fine Line of Choice” when making these kinds of decisions. Mr. Mills said he wanted to gather and review the various documents used over the years so that we can better understand how and why decisions were made. He will present his findings to the Board. Ms. Louis recalled that Mr. Craig Tasaka, then with the Office of State Planning, suggested that the Board have some rules in order to be more consistent. A small group was formed to address this issue. The group probably met in 1999 as this project to review all place names began in 1998. She remembers the group supporting use of the ‘Aha ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i recommendations as guidelines but with the clear understanding that there would always be exceptions. Mr. Mills said he would try to contact Mr. Nathan Napoka, former Board member, to see if he has any of those documents.

Ms. Louis raised the possibility of contacting those who worked on the ‘Aha ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i recommendations to understand what they were thinking at the time and if their thinking has since changed. Ms. Losch was one of the participants. She recalls the discussions being very structured. Participants were given a set amount of time to express their opinions and a bell was rung if anyone exceeded the time limit. They then voted. Everybody had a say and the majority ruled. For example, they discussed “na” for plural. At that point, “na” did not have a kahakō but “nā wai”, by whom, did. She remembers “na” because she was against using the kahakō for “na”, plural, because she felt that the sound of “nā” in “na wai” was a bit longer than the “na” for plural. The problem today is that once a kahakō is placed on a word, people
tend to overly stress or lengthen the sound. Some believe it is best not to use a kahakō because people may overdue it. Ms. Kam asked how many institutions use these guidelines. Ms. Losch thought it was primarily for language people. Ms. Kam asked if it is in common use. Ms. Louis said it is still being used in language classes. Ms. Silva remembered that when she was in Hawaiian language classes the ‘Aha Ōlelo Hawai‘i recommendations were referred to all the time and spelling was corrected according to that document. Ms. Losch was not sure if anyone has updated the dictionary using the recommendations but thought that Larry Kimura may have worked on an update. Mr. Akana noted that the recommendations are in the Māmaka Kaiao (Modern Hawaiian Vocabulary). Ms. Losch relayed that Ms. Pat Bacon was unhappy about people changing the Hawaiian Dictionary because they are changing Mrs. Mary Kawena Pukui’s work. It would be better if they produced something separate that is their own work. Ms. Losch believes this is similar to the place name Halema‘uma‘u. Mrs. Pukui pronounced it Halema‘uma‘u. She would give deference to Mrs. Pukui’s pronunciation as she was a native speaker, an elder, and from that area. Ms. Louis noted that Ms. Pua Kanahele has expressed her opposition to the use of diacritical marks on any words, not just Halema‘uma‘u. Mr. Akana point out that the 1986 Hawaiian Dictionary refers to ‘Aha Ōlelo Hawai‘i and the 1978 spelling project. Ms. Silva said that this dictionary is controversial in that it was updated without it being clearly disclosed that it was new edition. Ms. Losch summarized the various editions of the Hawaiian Dictionary she remembers. The first was the Hawaiian-English dictionary that came out in 1957 and then the English-Hawaiian when she was a freshman at the university. Then they combined the two which had a brown cover. The brown one had a section with the different gods and goddesses. This section was removed from the subsequent edition.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Discussion of Names Database Organization and Publication Initiative

Ms. Louis and Mr. Kim began the discussion by demonstrating what is currently available on the HBGN website. Ms. Louis explained that before Mr. Craig Tasaka left, he posted spreadsheets listing decisions made by the Board up to that point. The files are available in Excel or pdf formats. Nothing indicates when the sheets were last updated or changed. She clarified that work done by the Board recently is not available online. No Board decisions have been sent to the BGN for a while either. When Mr. Art Buto was with the Office of Planning, he began to systematically review HBGN operations and look for ways to standardize the process. Ms. Delos Santos is trying to continue this effort.

Ms. Louis summarized a meeting she recently had with Ms. Delos Santos and Mr. Dennis Kim when a HBGN meeting was cancelled. She provided them with an overview of the project which the Board has been working on since 1998 and how it has evolved over time. One topic discussed was why some Hawai‘i Island place names were sent to the BGN and others were not. Ms. Delos Santos and Mr. Kim are beginning a process of going through the spreadsheets and determining which sets of place names have been sent and which have not. Mr. Kim devised a method for comparing the Board’s finalized list with that currently in the GNIS. He reviewed Kaua‘i Island names as a test case and found 53 names that were corrected by the HBGN but have not been entered in the GNIS. Ms. Louis clarified that only corrected names are sent to the BGN. If a name has no diacritical marks and the Board decides that this is correct, then that name is submitted as a correction because a decision was
made and submitting it creates a record of this decision. Names determined to need more research are not submitted.

Mr. Kim illustrated the process he used by showing the Board his comparison between the HBGN list of corrected Kaua‘i Island place names and what is currently listed in the GNIS. He pointed out the 53 corrections that had not been entered into the GNIS. Ms. Louis explained that part of the delay in updating the GNIS is due to cut backs at the BGN and the resulting need to prioritize work. The BGN has given priority to correcting names that appear on topographic maps and not names that are just in the GNIS. In the case of the Kaua‘i place names, however, all 53 corrected names were on topographic maps at some point. The BGN is also only updating names for natural features and not those in the build environment (e.g., buildings or schools). The HBGN might consider specifically asking the BGN to correct names applying to a broader range of feature types for Hawai‘i. For example, homestead lands and schools would not be corrected and would therefore not officially have diacritical marks. This request could also ask that the BGN allow use of the state’s official list when projects or facilities are federally funded or on federal lands. Mr. Kim will run comparisons for the other island as well. This will include only names that the HBGN reviewed, corrected, and submitted.

At their meeting, they also decided that it would be useful for the public to create and post at least five separate place names lists. These lists would include: 1) names that need more research; 2) names reviewed, corrected and submitted to the BGN; 3) names currently under consideration; 4) non-Hawaiian names; and 5) a compilation of all names appearing in the individual lists. All lists would be arranged by island. They thought having a list of all the place names needing more research would be particularly useful because it would hopefully encourage and enable the public to provide input on these names and therefore help the Board gather the information needed to make sound decisions. The list of corrected names will be those on which the Board rendered a decision although these names may not have been corrected by the BGN. The list of those under consideration would be updated monthly. The public would know that these names have not been submitted to the BGN yet because the Board is still working on them. The compilation list would allow those looking for a particular name to search only one list without having to search each separate list. The status of each name would be noted (e.g., “more research”) next to the name. The list of non-Hawaiian names includes features such as Wilson Tunnel. The Board has not been reviewing these under the current project. Hopefully if all this information is more accessible, more people will learn about the Board’s work and will be encouraged to participate. The Board’s work could go more quickly if it is not just the Board doing all the background work and with just the resources available to each Board member. The Board’s discussion with Mr. Camara earlier in the meeting is an example of what the public can contribute. The Board agreed that this approach would be very useful.

Mr. Mills asked if other states have similar difficulties. Ms. Louis said that many do not because most place names are in English. Some states do not recognize native names while others do. Oklahoma, for example, does. In Oregon and Washington, the process is in flux at the moment. In Idaho, the Coer d’Alene Tribe has been successful at mediating the use of its names with groups around them. Those states with large native populations often struggle to
get their place names officially recognized. None of them have the kind of spelling corrections like Hawai‘i.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Discussion of Maui Island Place Names

The Board reviewed a total of nine place names on the Maui place name list. As with previous meetings, this list includes names that are in the GNIS but were not entered into the HBGN’s working spreadsheets created when the HBGN began its review of all the Hawai‘i USGS Quads. The board’s decisions are as follows:

No Change:
- *Place Names of Hawaii*: The Board determined that the following four place names do not need changing because they are in *Place Names of Hawaii*: Kaulanapueo Church; Kaunoa School; and Kawaipapa Stream which is entered twice in the GNIS (i.e., appears as two names). Mr. Akana noted that the school may no longer exist.
- *Hawai‘i Place Names*: The Board concurred with the following two names although they are not in *Place Names of Hawaii*. They are in Clark’s *Hawai‘i Place Names*. Clark’s *Beaches of Maui* is given as the source for these GNIS entries:
  - **Kauapo**: The Board believed Clark’s explanation for this name is convincing and agreed it would not require the addition of diacritical marks. The name appears to refer to a wharf that was at this location prior to the 1946 tsunami. Uapo is the Hawaiian word for wharf.
  - **Kaulahao**: The Board agreed that the lack of diacritical marks in this name was reasonable based on Hawaiian language usage and the absence of any viable alternatives that would have diacritical marks. Clark gives the literal translation as “iron chain”
- *Hawaii Board of Geographic Names*: The Board reconfirmed its 1999 decisions on the following two names: Kaulupō and Kawilinau. Both names were recorded by Kenneth Emory in his survey of Haleakalā Crater in 1920.

More Research Needed: One name was determined to need more research:
- **Kauiaha**: This name is listed as a variant in the GNIS for Kuiaha Gulch. Neither name appears in *Place Names of Hawaii*. It is written without diacritical marks in Clark’s *Hawai‘i Place Names* and with an ‘okina, as Kui‘aha, in *Atlas of Hawai‘i* (3rd edition). More research was considered appropriate due to uncertainty over the use of an ‘okina.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Adjourn

The Board decided not to meet in the month of December and agreed to schedule the next meeting on January 16, 2014. Mr. Akana moved to adjourn and Ms. McEldowney seconded the motion. The Board voted unanimously to approve the motion. The meeting adjourned at 2.50 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Holly McEldowney
AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Kamanao Mills, Chairperson of the Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN or Board), called the meeting to order at 1:00 pm.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Kalani Akana (Office of Hawaiian Affairs), Joan Delos Santos (Office of Planning), Betty Kam (Bernice P. Bishop Museum), Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources), Kamanao Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands), Ryan Morales (Land Survey Division), and Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai‘i)

ADVISOR: Renee Louis, PhD., Naomi Losch (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, retired)

OTHERS: Dennis Kim (Office of Planning), Nick Belluzzo (State Historic Preservation Division), and Melia Lane-Kamahele (National Park Service)

AGENDA ITEM 2: Approval of Meeting Minutes of November 21, 2013

Ms. Holly McEldowney, HBGN Secretary, explained that the minutes were not ready for distribution although a draft was completed and will be distributed for comment shortly.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Status of HBGN Names Database Organization and Publication Initiative

Ms. Joan Delos Santos reported that she and Ms. Renee Louis were developing a new coding scheme for the names database. This should make it easy to find the status of a given place name and the decisions made. Once done, the spreadsheets will be posted on the HBGN website. They are in the process of converting the spreadsheets to include these new codes. This should be ready by the next meeting. During this process, they determined that in May of 2012 the HBGN submitted 1,400 names to the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (BGN) for consideration. They also realized that 40 names were missed at the time so those will be submitted today. The next step will be comparing names on the
spreadsheets with those entered in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) to determine which submitted names were officially changed in the GNIS and which were not. If a name has not been change, they will try to find out why. It may be that the BGN has not gotten to it yet. Once this is done, the revised spreadsheet will be posting on the HGBN website along with descriptions of what the HGBN does, its methodology, and the place name initiative that has been underway for the last 10 or 12 years. Hopefully this will be posted in February or March.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Request from National Park Service to Reconsider HBGN Decision on ‘Ohe‘o

Ms. Delos Santos provided some background on previous decisions made pertaining to the series of pools, once called Seven Sacred Pools, in Kīpahulu District, which is part of Haleakalā National Park. The initial request to change the name of these pools dates to the 1970s and the issue was raised again in the 1990s. The issue was not entirely resolved. At its meeting of February 28, 2013, the HBGN decided to recommend the name ‘Ohe‘o. The National Park Service (NPS) was not officially notified of this decision. The BGN contacted NPS before officially considering the HBGN recommendation and discovered that NPS did not support the change. The BGN did not act on the recommendation and is now asking if the HBGN is willing to reconsider its recommendations. Ms. Melia Lane-Kamahela, NPS, explained that opinions on this name have evolved over the years with changes in park management.

Ms. Natalie Gates, Haleakalā National Park Superintendent, and Ms. Polly Angelakis, Chief of Interpretation, joined the discussion by conference call. Mr. Mills began by asking if Haleakalā National Park has a proposed name it recommends. Ms. Angelakis responded that they prefer the name “Pools of ‘Ohe‘o”. Ms. Delos Santos said that she talked to Ms. Jennifer Runyon at BGN who advised HBGN to determine exactly which feature the name is referencing when making this decision. Is it ‘Ohe‘o Gulch, valley, pools, or an area? Ms. Naomi Losch replied that it is the vicinity or the area of the pools. She added that she looked up the name in Sites of Maui (Sterling 1978) and found one source saying that the full name of the gulch was “Ohe-o-Kapo” and that each pool has a name. As written, it means bamboo of Kapo.

Ms. Delos Santos asked Board members to explain how they decided ‘Ohe‘o was the appropriate name. Ms. Betty Kam remembers the board discussing whether the name applied to the pools, the gulch, or the area. They decided on ‘Ohe‘o because the name appeared to be a geography area encompassing these and other features. Ms. Losch noted that the Board did not include “Pools” because that would not be a Hawaiian name. To clarify the board’s intent, Ms. McEldowney pulled out the meeting minutes for February 28, 2013. The minutes show the Board believing that the name applies the area. Ms. Louis felt the BGN is confused because they are accustomed to names being applied to specific features. When BGN staff saw the agenda item referencing “Pools”, they expected the HBGN decision to apply to pools and not to the area in which the pools are located.
Ms. Noenoe Silva reviewed more closely the article in *Sites of Maui*. The excerpt is from a 1964 to 1965 newspaper series in the *Maui News*. The full name of the gulch is said to be “Ohe-o-Kapo” for the goddess Kapo and ‘ohe is bamboo. It also gives each pool a name. It is unfortunate that the Board did not have this reference at hand during the previous discussions. Ms. McEldowney asked if NPS could just use “Pools” as a descriptive term in its materials without having to include it in the official place name of ‘Ohe’o. This would be similar to saying a trail at Haleakalā. Does the name need to be changed to tell people where the pools are? Ms. Lane-Kamahele explained that Haleakalā park staff wanted it to be officially listed as “Pools of ‘Ohe’o” so that it could be easily identified in publications such as maps and brochures. Without the capacity to identify where the pools are, people drive all over the neighborhood getting lost, park in inappropriate places, and ask for directions. If it were on the map, people would be directed specifically to that location. It is a directional issue. Ms. Gates confirmed Ms. Lane-Kamahele’s explanation but added that having readily understandable directions it very important given the number visitors they have, about 800,000 a year, and the fact that many do not speak English. Many also do not check out the website ahead of time or do any research. Park staff needs to reduce the amount of time spent providing visitors with already available information and answering relatively simple questions. If this information is not on the map, visitors will not understand where to go. The best option for NPS is to have “Pools of ‘Ohe’o” on its publications because that is what people look for.

Mr. Kalani Akana asked if NPS was concerned because all its materials and signs currently say “Pools of ‘Ohe’o”. Ms. Gates confirmed that this name is on current park signs and materials. Ms. Kam asked if these need to be reprinted if the HBGN decides the name should be just ‘Ohe’o. Ms. Angelakis confirmed that they would. Ms. Gates clarified that reprinting these materials is not the main issue. The primarily concern is that they would be putting something on a map that is not familiar to people. It was called “Seven Pools of ‘Ohe’o” and then “Pools of ‘Ohe’o because these names are somewhat descriptive. Getting people to say they want to go to ‘Ohe’o Gulch, or just ‘Ohe’o, will take another seven to ten years of effort.

In her discussion with Ms. Runyon, Ms. Delos Santos asked what weight the BGN gives to local usage as opposed to what a state board thinks is culturally correct. This also includes weighing other factors during the decision making process. Ms. Runyon called it local preference instead of local usage and said that this is generally BGN’s priority. This reflects what people of an area want a place to be called. This is usually the community and not, for example, NPS. Do people of the area want to change it because it has always been printed in a certain way or do they want to change it so it will be correct going forward? If it is on a map, people will start using that name. Sometimes they want to keep it the way it is even if it is incorrect. If a decision is controversial or considered a major change, some state boards will hold public hearings, send out surveys, or write newspaper articles on the pending decision. It is the responsibility of state boards is to find out what people want places to be called. Sometimes decisions are simple and sometimes not. This is the guidance the BGN gives state boards. Ms. Silva suggested that it may be more complicated in Hawai‘i because of the cultural aspect. Ms. Delos Santos said Ms. Runyon...
acknowledged the importance of the cultural aspect for Hawai‘i and pointed out that the HBGN does not need to rush its decision.

Ms. Louis announced that she has been contracted by Ala Kuku‘i/Hāna Retreat to work on a community outreach for the East Maui Watershed Partnership. She will be part of an ethnographic project to address water concerns in East Maui. Her role will be mapping place names with the different partners in the area, including the cultural practitioners. One objective is to see if they can better understand water management from a traditional Hawaiian perspective. Examining place names is part of this exercise. She is hoping to use the approach devised for the previous HBGN place names project which is now being housed at the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. In February she will be giving people involved in the project an overview of names currently on the USGS maps and in databases at the state and national levels. She will encourage the community to help expand our understanding of place names if they are comfortable doing so. Meetings with the community will be set up for the rest of the year. Hopefully this can contribute to HBGN’s ongoing efforts. This project might be a vehicle to solicit community input on ‘Ohe‘o.

Mr. Mills suggested that the board consider a motion for more research before a decision is made on the name ‘Ohe‘o or “Pools of ‘Ohe‘o”. This could be pending the results of Ms. Louis’s discussions with the East Maui community. Ms. Louis noted that NPS will be included in these discussions because they are part of East Maui Watershed Partnership. Ms. Gates said that they do not need a decision immediately.

Motion: To defer reconsideration of the HBGN’s decision on the name ‘Ohe‘o pending the results of Ms. Louis’s discussions with the East Maui community (Kam/Silva)

Vote: Approved unanimously by voice vote.

Ms. Kam found it interesting that the BGN considers it the objective of state boards to identify names that the community wants. Since she has been on the HBGN, the Board’s focus has been finding original or accurate names and often these are not ones the community knows. This is particularly true when community members are new to an area. Ms. Louis pointed out that many in a community know a name because they learned it from maps. Asking the community about a name is not necessarily a way to confirm the validity of names on maps. Ms. Delos Santos clarified that she was the one that used the term local usage when she asked Ms. Runyon the question. Local usage is not the BGN’s top priority because communities may be using names incorrectly. The question is whether a community is interested in using names in the correct way. Mr. Mills pointed to the example of Barber’s Point becoming Kalaeloa. Everyone now calls the area Kalaeloa. During the transition, many in the community protested the change. Some native Hawaiians wanted it to remain Barberr Point because there was history behind that name and they did not want to lose that history. It marked the event when Captain Henry Barber’s ship ran aground at the point.
Ms. Delos Santos clarified that community preference is one of the BGN’s primary considerations when reviewing a state board recommendation. It will ask for further research if there is a concern instead of rejecting the recommendation. The BGN does not expect high levels of community outreach for all state board decisions. This would only be appropriate if the state board anticipates a decision being controversial. Ms. Louis points out that most HBGN actions have been adding diacritical marks to names and not recommending name changes. This only clarifies meanings of existing names.

Ms. Kam noted that combining components of common place names will not be readily accepted by everyone. Ms. Louis recalled that when the board began following the ‘Ahauui ‘Ōlelo guidelines, it assumed that all applicable names covered by the guidelines should be combined. Names would remain separate if descriptors, such as Kai or Waena, were involved. These are not part of the name and the name remains valid without these descriptors. For Koʻolauloa, loa is part of the name and cannot be removed because it is part of the name. Ms. Kam pointed out that most people in the community do not understand this. They will see a familiar name in a different format and wonder why. It is difficult to expect the community to understand the reasoning used by the Board when making these decisions. Ms. Losch suggested that including communities in this discussion is way to educate them and to explain the reasons for the change. If they understand the intent, they will view place names differently. If they understand that it is honoring the intent of the kupuna, then maybe they will see it that way. She gave the example of Lāʻie. She grew up in Kahuku and everyone said “Lāia”. She questioned why people were saying Lāʻie and was told because they saw it in a book. It is like “mālie” and “mālia”. It is easier to say “mālia” than “mālie”, but the real word is mālie. In everyday speech many people say mālie. This happens when a language is not in common use.

Ms. Delos Santos noted that Ms. Runyon specifically said that it was not the BGN’s intent to use circular reasoning. Common usage does not necessarily determine what name should be used going forward. In controversial situations, it is good practice to seek wider input. This would make the work of HBGN more difficult. Ms. Louis believes that more people will understand how the HBGN makes its decisions once the criteria and guidelines used are posted online along with the status of decisions and background on why decisions were made.

Mr. Mills announced that he needed to leave. Ms. Delos Santos volunteered to act as chair for the rest of the meeting.

Mr. Akana suggested that the Board not stop at just ‘Oheʻo, but consider the name “Ohe-o-Kapo”. He explained that ‘ohe is a kino lau of the goddess Kapo. Ms. Silva pointed out that the Sites of Maui article also names the other pools and the Board should probably consider those as well. It might be good for NPS to include these names in their interpretive materials. Ms. Delos Santos noted that NPS could not use these names until they were recognized by HBGN and entered into the GNIS. Ms. Lane-Kamahele said that NPS still struggles with signage at the pools and finding ways to provide enough information so that people can see the pools without encouraging them to take risks. She also announced that NPS just published a brochure focusing on what the community wants
visitors to know about the park. On the brochure’s map, the area is labeled ‘Ohe‘o. A separate tag says “Pools” with an arrow pointing to the pools. In her discussions with Haleakalā National Park staff, they did discuss using this approach if HBGN decided not to reconsider its previous decision. If HBGN takes action on the individual pool names, the park would have the option of including these names in appropriate materials. Ms. Louis pointed that even if HBGN recommends entering the individual pool names in the GNIS, this does not require NPS to use these names in all its publications. Ms. Silva suggested that signage with this kind of information is also important for educating the local population about Hawai‘i place names. She noted that the article in Sites of Maui calls the pools, collectively, “Na Wai Nahiku” and the seventh pool is also named “Nahiku”. Ms. Lane-Kamahele explained that signage identifying all seven pools is problematic because visitors may then want to see all seven which is hazardous. Ms. Silva argued that the Board should consider recognizing these individual names so that NPS would have the option of using them in the future.

Ms. Lane-Kamahele said that she found it interesting that the kupuna and community group working with NPS to develop the brochure did not bring up any of these names for the pools. She did not know if they were aware of the names and choose not to use them or if they did not know them. She is not sure how widely park staff consulted.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Request from Office of Hawaiian Affairs to Reconsider HBGN Decisions on Maunakea and Maunaloa

Mr. Akana presented his reasons for believing that the HBGN decision to combine the names Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa should be reconsidered. He has always seen these name components separated in the literature. This indicates that Kea was the name of the mountain and was not a description of the mountain. Loa was the mountain’s name and not a description. All the Hawaiian language newspaper sources separate the words in these two place names. He believes that the HBGN mistakenly assumed that “Kea” and “Loa” were descriptors of the mountains. It would be like combining Mauna and Kaʻala on Oʻahu. Kaʻala is the name of the mountain.

Ms. Silva added that some mele and moʻolelo strongly suggest that the original name for Mauna Kea was Mauna a Wakea. It did not mean “white mountain” originally. This is mentioned in a birth song for Kauikeaouli published in The Echo of Our Song. It is found elsewhere as well so she agrees that the word components should be separate. She noted that she has occasionally seen them combined but this is in later newspapers. She said she agrees with Mr. Akana for the most part. In Theodore Kelsey’s work, he suggests that Mauna Loa was Mauna Hāloa. She has not seen this elsewhere.

Ms. Louis said she wished this information had been available when the Board first discussed these names. Ms. Kam agreed that the Board did not have this kind of discussion when the decision was made. She recalls the Board looking at format more than addressing the rationale behind names. Ms. Louis said she appreciates having decisions questioned and people on the board bringing different backgrounds to the discussion. This forces
everyone to examine the intent of place names. Ms. Kam again raised her concern over the many other names that the Board routinely combined in the past.

Mr. Akana asked if the Board should decide now or wait until it has consulted with others. Ms. Louis suggested that the Board consider consulting with community groups that have an interest in these kinds of issues. Ms. Delos Santos reiterated that public outreach is important if a decision is or could be controversial. Ms. Kam thought it might be good to notify people who are following the Board’s previous decisions and let them know that some decisions have changed based on new information. Mr. Akana suggested that we at least inform Mr. Bobby Camara who raised the issue at the last meeting. Ms. Delos Santos pointed out that Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa remain separate in the GNIS even though the HBGN submitted them as combined. The Board could ask that these two changes be removed from the submittal before the changes are entered in the GNIS. Ms. Silva believes that the decision to separate these name components is not controversial because most people are already accustomed to seeing it this way. Ms. Delos Santos confirmed that no one in the community was officially notified of the Board’s previous decision. Mr. Camara only knew because she sent him the spreadsheet when he inquired about other names. Public input is not necessary if no one is clamoring for the change.

Motion: To reverse the previous HBGN decision to combine place name components of the place names Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa (Akana/Kam)

Vote: Approved unanimously by voice vote.

Ms. Louis said she would change the spreadsheet to reflect this decision and Ms. Delos Santos offered to inform Ms. Runyon and Mr. Camara of the HGBN decision.

Ms. Louis repeated concerns that other place names combined by the Board need to be reexamined and hoped that this process would lead to a broader discussion of the underlying issue. She can easily generate a list of previously combined names for Hawai‘i Island because most are landforms such as pu‘u and kīpuka. The Board now has the capacity to examine the rationale behind a name more thoroughly, often because information is more readily available online. Ms. Kam said she welcomes the opportunity to revisit these decisions. It can be awkward if the HBGN decision is different from what appears in Place Names of Hawaii which many use as a standard reference. Ms. Delos Santos proposed that Hawai‘i Island be given priority because these names have been submitted to the BGN and entry in the GNIS may be pending. There is still an opportunity to change a decision before action is taken by the BGN. Ms. Runyon did say that reconsidering decisions too many times is not good, but the BGN does want names to be as accurate as possible. Clearly explaining why names were reconsidered and changed are an important part of this process.

Ms. Louis suggested that the Board specifically discuss, as an agenda item, how it wants to apply the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo guidelines for combining names before proceedings with the spreadsheets. This discussion could result in a clear statement on why decisions are being reconsidered and how the Board intends to apply the guidelines going forward. Ms. Silva
noted that this exercise would also help the Board compile all the different guidelines or policies developed over the years. It could serve as handbook or users guide for the Board and the public.

**Motion:** To review HBGN past decisions to combine components of place names and to potentially reconsider those decisions (Silva/Kam)

**Vote:** Approved unanimously by voice vote.

### AGENDA ITEM 6: Continued Discussion of Selected Maui [Hawai‘i] Island Place Names

At the last meeting, Mr. Camara identified several place names on the Hawai‘i Island spreadsheets that he believes should be reconsidered. Included were: Kipukakekake, Puʻuwaʻawaʻa (quad name correction), Kipukapepeiau, Kamakaiʻa Uka, Kamakaiʻa Waena, Keahole Southwest, Halemaʻumaʻu, Kūkiʻo Bay, and Kipuka Mizotas. Ms. McEldowney reported that the specific concerns he raised are listed the November 21, 2013 meeting minutes that will be available shortly. Ms. Louis added the Mr. Camara said he was willing to go through the spreadsheet to see if there were any other place names needing attention. Ms. McEldowney and Ms. Silva both thought some of the questions raised by Mr. Camara needed more discussion while others were relatively simple. A decision on Halemaʻumaʻu, in particular, needed deliberation. Ms. Delos Santos proposed considering these names at the next meeting.

**Motion:** To defer consideration of these Hawaiʻi Island place names to a subsequent meeting (McEldowney/Silva)

**Vote:** Approved unanimously by voice vote.

### AGENDA ITEM 7: Discussion of Maui Island Place Names

**Motion:** To defer discussion of the Maui Island place names to a subsequent meeting (Kam/Silva)

**Vote:** Approved unanimously by voice vote.

### AGENDA ITEM 8: Adjourn

The Board decided to meet next on February 20, 2014 at 10:00 am. The change in time is to accommodate Ms. Silva’s class schedule. The meeting adjourned at 2.20 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Holly McEldowney
MINUTES (DRAFT)
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI‘I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DATE: May 15, 2014
TIME: 10:00 am
PLACE: Leiopapa A. Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Kamanao Mills, Chairperson of the Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN or Board), called the meeting to order at 10:10 am.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Kalani Akana (Office of Hawaiian Affairs), Joan Delos Santos (Office of Planning), Kamanao Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands), and Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai‘i)

ABSENT: Betty Kam (Bernice P. Bishop Museum), Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources), and Ryan Morales (Land Survey Division)

ADVISORS: Renee Louis, PhD., Naomi Losch (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa–retired)

OTHERS: Amber Stillman (Office of Mauna Kea Management), Larry Kimura (University of Hawai‘i at Hilo), Fritz Klasner (Office of Mauna Kea Management) by Conference Call

Before proceeding, Mr. Mills asked Board members to introduce themselves for the benefit of those who were joining the meeting by conference call.

AGENDA ITEM 2: Approval of Meeting Minutes of March 20, 2014

A motion to approve the March 20, 2014 meeting minutes was made by Ms. Joan Delos Santos and seconded by Mr. Kalani Akana. The Board approved the motion unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Approval of Meeting Minutes of April 24, 2014

Ms. Delos Santos noted that she made a few minor corrections to the minutes distributed and moved to approve the April 24, 2014 minutes as corrected. The motion was seconded by Mr. Akana. The Board approved the motion unanimously.
AGENDA ITEM 4: Further Discussion of Draft HBGN Style Guide and Past and Future Decision-Making Criteria

Mr. Mills announced that the Board’s ongoing discussion on combining place names would begin with three Board guests, Ms. Amber Stillman, Mr. Larry Kimura, and Mr. Fritz Klasner, who asked to discuss the issue of combining or not combining the name Mauna Kea. He asked them to proceed with their comments.

Mr. Klasner began by explaining their request to address the Board. They have followed the place name information available on the HBGN website for last two years or so and the discussion on Mauna Kea in particular. The Office of Mauna Kea Management (OMK) has a cultural advisory group, the Kahu Kū Mauna Council (Kahu Kū Mauna), of which Mr. Kimura is an emeritus member. The council had reaffirmed the spelling of Mauna Kea as a single name and OMK began the process of transitioning to this spelling. They noticed in the January 2014 HBGN meeting minutes that there was a motion to return to a spelling that separates the name. OMK raised the issue at a subsequent Kahu Kū Mauna meeting and asked members how they wanted to proceed. Mr. Kimura was invited to the meeting to express his thoughts on the matter from the perspective of the local community. Mr. Kimura said that this decision not only affects the name of OMK and all its publications, but it raises a bigger concern over the basis of these kinds of decisions or policy used to make them. The issue is much broader than just Mauna Kea.

Mr. Mills explained that over the last three months the Board has been trying to establish some consistency in the writing of Hawaiian geographic names. It is currently in the process of drafting guidelines for this purpose. The draft guidelines have been prepared and the Board is planning on approving the guidelines at some point after some edits. It is good to have community input on the guidelines and the Board would be happy to send the draft to OMK and to others, particularly Kumu Kimura, for comment. He explained that a founding document of the guidelines is the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo guidelines developed by the 1978 spelling project. The priority step in the Board’s guidelines is to consult with knowledgeable community members and to check written resources as long as those resources do not cite USGS documents. This is to avoid the Board citing its own past decisions as a source. Under the guidelines of the federal Board of Geographic Names, common usage should also be considered. This was the basis of the Board’s decision not to combine the name Mauna Kea. The common usage policy is that names “that reflect historical spellings or forms commonly used or preferred by the local population should be considered by the Board on Geographic names, as long as those names generally conform to the rules of Hawaiian and/or English.” When information from the community or resources is not available, then the Board uses the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo guidelines to guide decision making. Some of the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo rules are incorporated in the HBGN guidelines. These include having geographic names written as one word; any single word modifier of a geographic name being capitalized with the geographic name, and compound geographic names being written as one word if the initial word is a common noun frequently used to describe geographic features. Instead of reading the guidelines over the phone, Mr. Mills suggested that he send them the draft for their review.
The Board would appreciate their comments and take those comments into account when discussing revisions to the draft.

Mr. Kimura asked that the draft guidelines be sent either to OMK or to him directly. He then gave a brief overview of past efforts made to address spelling concerns when writing the Hawaiian language. All were part of an effort to return the language to the children and families of Hawai‘i. The Hawaiian Lexicon Committee was officially established in 1987 and the Hawaiian Immersion, Ka‘apuni, was founded in the Department of Education. Before that, the Pūnana Leo program was created in 1983. All of these entities continued the effort that resulted in the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo guidelines. The need for guidelines increased as teaching of the language increased. This was especially true when Hawaiian was offered as a second language in schools, particularly high schools. The language had already been taught at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa since 1921. The Hawaiian language is relatively new in written form, but some ways of writing this language have become accepted as common usage. It is very fortunate that so many Hawaiian language newspapers are now available and that it is so convenient to search them to see how often Mauna Kea is written as a single word.

He conducted a search on Mauna Kea and Maunakea beginning with the earliest newspaper, Ka Lama Hawaii, and the last, Ka Hoku o Hawaii. He counted 399 times that it was spelled as a single word and 66 times it was spelled as two words. This is just using Mauna Kea as an example, but it is a strong indication of what common usage was for our kupuna and native Hawaiian speakers. The missionaries, of course, introduced use of the alphabet and began writing the language based on common sense. He believes common sense still prevails in that we are using the Roman alphabet which includes capital letters and small letters. Common nouns are spelled with small letters and proper nouns, or names, with capital letters. Words are spelled as one word whether they are common nouns or proper nouns. This is basis for all language using the Roman alphabet, including Hawaiian. It would be very valuable to have a policy to assist us in spelling proper nouns such as place names or geographic names. There are other concerns such as adjectives or descriptors attached to a proper noun. Other complications will also occur. In general, a policy to address a proper noun in the Hawaiian language would have a proper name marker, which is ‘o. This is the way our kupuna identified names and from there we have to identify the spelling. Deciding to use capital letters was a good start, but concerns continued to be raised on whether to spell names as one, two, or three words. The tendency is to spell them as one word. His recommendation is that the proper nouns be written as one word and not be separated.

Mr. Mills thanked Mr. Kimura for his comments and staff of OMK for attending the meeting by conference call. He noted that the Board cannot make a decision on the specific issue of Mauna Kea because it is not on this month’s agenda. He asked that OMK submit a written request to the Board asking that it recognize Maunakea as the official spelling. This provides the Board with documentation of the request. Mr. Kimura said he has been working with Ms. Stillman and Mr. Klasner on other place names in the Mauna Kea Science Reserve. There are hundreds of other names to consider as well. They are dealing with policy statements and looking at how to understand proper nouns. For example, there are many pu‘u names. He asked if the Board wanted them to discuss these other names now. Mr. Mills suggested that
they review the draft HBGN guidelines first. He emphasized that the Board seriously debated whether Mauna Kea should be combined or not over a series of meetings. He noted that one rule says that compound names shall be combined when the initial word in the name is a common noun describing geographic features. This includes Pu‘u, Lae, Wai, Pōhaku, and Hale. The guidelines include these types of examples. This is where the Board’s policy is probably consistent with Mr. Kimura’s recommendation. He reiterated that the Board will email them the draft guidelines and welcomes any comments. He encouraged them to include other place names on the mountain when they ask the Board to consider combining Mauna Kea.

Mr. Kimura pointed out that caution is needed when deciding if a feature name, such as pu‘u or lae, is really part of the name or not. It would be great if these decisions could be substantiated by documentation. Because the Hawaiian language newspapers ran for such a long time, they show the progression in what might be called the thinking of native speakers who knew how to use the language. We have to acknowledge this kind of usage which was handed down by generations. We cannot turn our eyes away from this thinking. We need to see how they used the word pu‘u as a name or not as a name. We must rely on this documentation to substantiate policies. He also noted that oral recordings can be used. These are critical in determining pronunciation and use of glottal stops and macrons. He used the example of Pu‘uohoku above Hālawa Valley on Moloka‘i. Native speakers used this name as one word. Another example is “Kapu‘u o something or somebody”. Kapu‘u is used as a common noun rather than a proper noun because it is proceeded by a ka‘i or article. He has seen this name written in different ways which shows that people were already dealing with the problem of how to spell names. They knew, however, that it was a name because this was indicated by use of the language. Because we know the pronunciation, we know that it is Hoku and not Hōkū. The hard part was hearing whether there was an ‘okina before the “o” in Pu‘uohoku. It can be hard to detect ‘okina. As he hears them, people of Moloka‘i say “Moloka‘i”. He agreed to review the draft guidelines to see how they apply to place names within the Mauna Kea Science Reserve.

Mr. Mills reiterated that the draft guidelines would be emailed to OMK and emphasized that Mr. Kimura’s voice has weight with those in the Hawaiian community. Mr. Klasner asked that the guidelines be sent directly to Kahu Kū Mauna as this discussion originated with the council. It will review the guidelines and the comments will come from the council, not from OMK itself. This will increase the time needed to respond. Mr. Mills stressed that it is a draft document and is still open to comment. The Board has not adopted the guidelines yet although it plans to do so during one of the upcoming meetings. The conference call ended.

Ms. Silva pointed out that this discussion demonstrates just how difficult these decisions can be and how different perspectives approach the question differently. Mr. Akana expressed his appreciation for the data Mr. Kimura provided on the spelling of Mauna Kea in Hawaiian language newspapers. Ms. Naomi Losch clarified that names are “proper nouns” and not “proper names”. A proper noun is a name.
Discussion then began on the second draft of the Board’s guidelines. Mr. Mills called attention to changes he made since the last meeting. First, he switched the order of “Check Resources” and “Consult with Knowledgeable Community Members”. Consulting with knowledgeable community members is listed first. Under “Check Resources”, he removed the short list of resources and instead noted that recommended references are listed in the attachment. The rule not to cite the USGS was placed in the second paragraph. Under “Consider Common Usage”, he removed the end of the paragraph which read “…and are not obscene or derogatory.” Mr. Akana suggested that “Board on Geographic Names” be changed to “Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names” in the rule discussing common usage.

For the “Naming Guidelines”, Mr. Mills noted that he added “Luna” and “Lalo” as examples under “c” as well as “Loko” and “Waho”. The third page will be the list of standard references used by the Board. He thanked Ms. Silva for preparing the draft of this list. Ms. Silva asked if members had any suggestions on references that should be added or removed from the list. Ms. Louis recalled that we discussed adding Mr. Fredrick Wichman’s book on Kaua‘i place names. Ms. Silva said she would add it. Mr. Mills noted that nupepa.org was left off the list. Ms. Silva agreed its omission was an oversight. Mr. Mills asked Ms. Louis if she was comfortable adding the “Hawaiian Place Names” database compiled by Mr. Lloyd Soehren. Ms. Louis said yes although she has some concerns. She is concerned that names do not have diacritical marks and it does not include descriptions of the places which can help users understand the meaning of a place name. It is a good reference in that it cites the source of each name in the database, many of which are from old land documents. Also it includes many more names than are available on any map and it would be a good starting point when the HBGN is ready to populate its database with names not found on topographic maps or in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). The Soehren database uses State Plane coordinates to indicate the locations of names. This coordinate system is not used any more so the locations would need to be rectified. Ms. Silva said that a note should be added explaining these cautions. She really appreciates the database because it includes so many place names not found in other sources and it at least provides the general location of a name. She has found it to be very useful when she finds a place while reading something but has no idea of its location. The database includes some information transcribed from the Boundary Commission documents which could contribute to Board deliberations. A note could suggest that the database be used for research only.

Mr. Akana asked to discuss the guideline rule which addresses names such as Kalihi Uka and Kalihi Kai. Based on available information, he believes the rule should be changed to recommend combining these kinds of names. It should be like combining Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. The modifier “Uka” modifies “Kalihi”. In Hawaiian language newspapers the words are combined into a single name and he believes the rule should conform to what appears in the Hawaiian language newspapers. He could not find examples of place names with “One” or “Two” in the newspapers, but other modifiers were combined with geographic names. Ms. Silva suggested that more research be done on this rule. Mr. Akana clarified that this was what he observed although he did not tally his findings. He supports Mr. Kimura’s perspective that priority be given to usage and spelling as expressed in the Hawaiian language newspapers. The newspapers were published over a long period of time and represent how
native speakers grappled with how names should be spelled. He believes we should follow their decisions. Ms. Losch pointed out that much of this has to do with listening to how the language is spoken. If you hear Kalihi Uka, it sounds like one word but it is describing upper Kalihi. If you were to write it as you heard it, you are going to write it as one word. There is no separation when people speak these names. They heard it as one word and wrote it as such. Is this a problem? Mr. Mills reiterated that this rule is from the ‘Ahahui ‘Ōlelo guidelines. These names were separated because they saw the place name as being “Kalihi” and “Uka” only clarified that the speaker was referring to the higher part of Kalihi. Mr. Akana relayed some of his findings from the newspapers. He found Kalihikai and Kalihiuka written as one name along with many other examples. This was as early as 1834. If the Board accepts this rule, then Koʻolaupoko and Koʻolauloa are not exceptions. Ms. Losch noted that, in 1978, those developing the guidelines did not have access to these kinds of resources to check past usage. Mr. Akana pointed out that Mr. Kimura alluded to this point when he described efforts to clarify spelling usage as a process that has progressed through the work of various committees and groups over the years and they are still grappling with how to spell this written language.

Ms. Louis asked if anyone could think of examples that justify keeping rule “c” in the guidelines. Mr. Mills thought that names such as Kealia 1 and Kealia 2 are examples of names that should not be combined. This is not a Hawaiian language issue. He suggested that the Board continue to look for any other examples. Mr. Akana noted that the Board may still want to consider keeping names separate when it is common usage to do so. This would include schools in Kalihi. Ms. Delos Santos reiterated that the law requires state agency to use names determined by the HBGN. If the HBGN decides to combine a name, then all agency signs and documents should combine the name. Mr. Mills said that when he sends the guidelines to Mr. Kimura, he will let him know that the Board is considering removing the “unless a single word modifier at the end separates an already established place name into two or more geographic regions.” Rule “c” would then read: “Geographic names shall be written as one word.” Ms. Louis noted that “c” and “d” are different in that “c” was meant to address words that refer to an area within a place name whereas “d” deals with words that describe a geographic feature type. Mr. Mills then questioned whether or not “d” was needed at all if “c” is removed. Ms. Silva believed that it would be helpful to keep “d” because it is a way to affirm the Board’s decision that these should be one word. The rule should be left in with examples.

Mr. Mills asked if there are any examples in which it is appropriate to separate a place name. Mr. Akana noted that the guidelines do not currently address separating a place name that includes a proper noun. Kīpuka Mizota is an example as is Kīpuka Kapāʻū. Ms. Louis recalled that someone at Hawaii Volcanos National Park wanted to keep place names with kīpuka separate because it would be easier for people to understand that the name applies to a particular feature type. The Board at that time did not agree and believed all these types of names should be combined. Mr. Akana noted that it is clear that Ms. Mary Kawena Pukui also grappled with this issue. Ms. Losch pointed out that Place Names of Hawaii has Maunakea the street written as one word while the mountain is written as Mauna Kea. Mr. Akana said he
still believes that Hale o Lono and Hale o Keawe should be separated because each includes a proper noun. Ms. Losch pointed out that “Hale” is not a geographic feature. Ms. Louis suggested that having a rule for separating names with proper nouns would give the Board the opportunity to discuss situations such as Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa more easily. She recommended that an “unless” clause be included in “d” which specifies that names with proper nouns should be separated. This could also be addressed in a separate rule.

Mr. Mills asked if he should include the phrase “when a place is named after someone.” He could then add the example Kīpuka Kapāʻū. He can also add a statement like “when evidence suggests” that the place name includes a proper noun. He is trying to draw a line between names such as Haleolono when it is combined and Kīpuka Kapāʻū where it is separated because the place was named after someone. He wants to emphasize the need for evidence because without any evidence, the Board will not know if it is a person’s name or not. This accommodates situations in which someone comes before the board and says a place was named after my grandfather. Ms. Louis pointed to the example of Palikapuokeʻōa at Kealakekua. It is a combined name that includes the name of the person named Keōua. Mr. Akana also suggested that the Board do more research on names that include an “o” as in Puʻuohoku.

Mr. Mills encouraged Board members to email him with suggestions or thoughts. He will continue to compile and revise until the Board is comfortable with the guidelines.

Ms. Louis suggested that the guidelines include an explicit statement acknowledging that the guidelines are not the final word on this issue and that it will evolve over time as more information and perspectives become available.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Discussion of Maui Island Place Names (Continued review of Maui Island place names for spelling and diacritical marks)

Mr. Mills announced that he needed to leave and the Board would therefore lose quorum. Agenda Item 5 was deferred to a future meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Adjourn

Mr. Mills moved to adjourn the meeting, Ms. Silva seconded the motion, and the Board approved the motion unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 11:15 am.

Respectfully Submitted,

Holly McEldowney
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
Wednesday, December 16, 2009
9:30 a.m.
Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Review Names for the Anaehoomalu Quadrangle
3. Review Names for the Kalalua Quadrangle
4. Review and Discussion on the Kukahauula New Name Proposal
5. Old and New Business
6. Adjourn

If you require special assistance or auxiliary aids or services to participate in the meeting (i.e., sign language interpreter, wheelchair accessibility, or parking designated for the disabled), please contact Craig Tasaka at 587-2894, 48 hours prior to the meeting so arrangements can be made.
Ref. No. P-12861

December 7, 2009

To: Members, Hawaii Board on Geographic Names

From: Craig Tasaka, Acting Chair

Subject: Meeting of the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names

A meeting of the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names will be held on Wednesday, December 16, 2009 at 9:30 a.m. in the 6th Floor Conference Room of the Leiopapa A Kamehameha Building (235 South Beretania Street).

Enclosed for your information and review is the meeting agenda, the spreadsheets for the Anaehoomalu and Kalalua Quadrangles and revised name application and draft board position on the Kukahauula proposal.

Please let me know as soon as possible if you will not be able to attend the meeting. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at 587-2894.

Enclosures

January 3 9:30 am
February 3
HAWAI’I GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

SEND APPLICATION TO:
State of Hawai’i Board on Geographic Names
c/o Office of Planning, Department of Business,
Economic Development & Tourism
P. O. Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804

ACTION REQUESTED:
☐ Spelling Correction ☐ Name Form Change
☐ Controversial Name ☐ Name Change
☐ Obscure Hawaiian Name ☑ New Name

Recommended Name: Kukahau’ula

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: (Attach separate sheet(s) as necessary)

Island:
☐ Ni‘ihau ☐ Kauai ☐ O‘ahu ☐ Moloka‘i ☐ Maui ☐ Lāna‘i ☐ Kaho‘olawe ☐ Hawai‘i ☐ Other ____________

Coordinates (Select ONE): If coordinates are not known, go to ‘Feature Description’.
☐ Tax Map Key: Zone _____ Section _____ Plat _____ Parcel _____ Other __________

☐ Lat/Long (dd): Latitude __________ Longitude __________

☐ Lat/Long (dms): Latitude __________ Longitude __________

☐ UTM (NAD83): Northing 2193880 Easting 241180 Zone 5

Feature Description: Describe feature and include location in relation to existing named features, especially if ‘Coordinates’ are not provide. The summit cluster of Mauna Kea is a distinct, unique geological and topographical feature composed of 3 cones (Pu‘u Hau‘oki, Pu‘u Kea, and Pu‘u Wēkiu). Recognition of this differentiation (cone cluster) integrates historical and traditional place names with modern designations and usage.

SOURCE DOCUMENTATION: (Attach separate sheet(s) as necessary)

Source(s) using ‘Recommended Name’:

Source(s) for variant spellings of the ‘Recommended Name’ or variant names for the same feature. List the variant name as well as the source.

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

CONTACT INFORMATION: (Attach separate sheet(s) as necessary)

Applicant(s): Identify ‘Primary’ contact with a *.
*Paula Helfrich & Kanoe Sugaruma Wilson
Students, Department of Anthropology
University of Hawai‘i Hilo
Primary Contact Address, Daytime Phone, email.
c/o Dr. Peter Mills, UHH Anthropology
441 Lani‘akaula St., Hilo, HI 96720
(808) 937-4417 helfrich.paula@gmail.com

OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received: 30 Nov 2008
Initial Meeting Date _________
Final Decision Date _________
The Hawai‘i Board on Geographic Names (HBN) would like to endorse the attached application for a new name, Kūkahau’ula, shown below in Figure 1. It is located near the summit of Maunakea and encompasses a cluster of four (4) pu‘u (hills/peaks), Pu‘u Hau‘oki, Pu‘u Kea, and Pu‘u Wēkiu and an un-named pu‘u that is the site for three (3) telescopes. According to the joint applicants, Paula Helfrich and Kanoe Sugaruma Wilson who were students at the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo Department of Anthropology when they began this application process and are now graduated, this summit area is a distinct, unique geological and topographical feature traditionally known as Kūkahau’ula.

Figure 1. Planimetric view of Kukahau’ula in the blue outlined area.
Their archival research reveals several map sources including,


The 1891 Lyons and Baldwin sources are included below as Figures 2 and 3, respectively.

Figure 2. Scan of a portion of the 1891 Hawai‘i Government Survey Map for Kaohe and Humuula. The image shows the name Kukahauula (a variant of the recommended spelling, Kūkahau‘ula) as the Mauna Kea Summit Cone.

Figure 3. Portion of Baldwin sketch of Mauna Kea from Pu‘uhuluuluulu indicating the summit area as Puuokakahauula (a variant of the recommended spelling, Kūkahau‘ula).
Their other archival documentation include references in
- Poepoe, J. M., (1906). “Kamehameha I – Ka Nai Aupuni o Hawaii, Ka Liona o ka Moana
  Pakipika.” *Ka Nai Aupuni*, April 30.
  Library.

Perhaps the most convincing document they presented was a letter written in 1999 by Don
Hibbard, the Administrator of the Hawai‘i State Historic Preservation Division at that time, to Dr.
Robert A McLaren, the Interim Director for the Institute for Astronomy at the University of
Hawai‘i at Mānoa at that time. The letter was in response to the Draft Environmental Assessment
(DEA) to build four (4) to six (6) “outrigger” telescopes on Pu‘u Ha‘u‘oki. It discusses the cultural
significance of the area including a detailed presentation of the name Kūkahau‘ula as derived from
stories, maps, and boundary testimonies. It also provides arguments for the location of the name
being the group of cones near the summit, see Attachment 1 (especially page 2 last paragraph thru
first paragraph page 5).

Lastly, According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed TMT
Observatory, the State Historic Preservation Officer has designated this area as a Traditional
Cultural Property (TCP), specifically SPHD Site 21438. The Draft EIS further states, “ATCP is a
property or a place eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of its
association with cultural practices and beliefs that are (1) rooted in the history of a community, and
(2) are important to maintaining the continuity of that community’s traditional beliefs and
practices.” This Board understands that National recognition of this TCP is forthcoming.

Although this Board acknowledges the nesting of significant place names as a Hawaiian cultural
practice, it recognizes that in this particular case the cluster of cones near the summit of Mauna
Kea has always been known as Kūkahau‘ula to the people of Hawai‘i Island. Thus the HBGN joins
the applicants in requesting the new name Kūkahau‘ula be officially recognized as the name for the
area delineated in blue in Figures 1 and 4.
Figure 4 - Southwest perspective of Kūkahauʻula in blue outline.
Mauna Kea Summit name change: Kūkahauʻula
We are recommending that the 4120\(^m\) contour line as the demarcation point for the name change (please refer to map). This area encompasses the three puu, Hauoki, Kea and Wekiu that are the features we are looking at renaming to the traditional name.
Kūkahauʻula

- According to the 1891 CJ Lyons' map the traditional name was Kūkahauʻula, therefore we propose using Kūkahauʻula (please refer to next slide).
Recommended name change is: Kūkahauʻula
Figure 3-1: Cultural Resources in the Maunakea Summit Region
HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

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

Recomended Name: PUUKUKAHAVULA

Island: HAWAI'I Tax Map Key: Zone 4 Section 4 Plat 15 Parcel 09
Latitude: 21 Degrees 93 Minutes 88 Seconds North
Longitude: 24 Degrees 11 Minutes 20 Seconds West

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

THE SUMMIT CLUSTER OF MAUNA KEA IS A DISTINCT, UNIQUE, GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURE COMPOSED OF THREE CONES (PUU KEA, PUU WENU, PUU NAD ORI). RECOGNITION OF THIS DIFFERENTIATION (CONES AS A CLUSTER) INTEGRATES HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONAL PLACE NAMES WITH MODERN DESIGNATIONS AND USAGE.

Map 1:148,800 - FO CONW/DAMP SHIDELEK ARE BOUNDARY CONTOUR LINE AT 15' INTERVAL IN CONSIDERATION OF UHMA'S LEGAL WORK

Published Map or Other Source Using Recommended Name: 1865 MAP SKETCH, 1873 LOT, 1892 SURVEY MAP ETC.

Variant Names/Spellings: PUU KEAHAVULA KAMAEKAHU BECKWITH TAYLOR E/FERNANDER HIBBARD D/MA'AYO K.

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

SEE ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND HIGHLIGHTED ATTACHMENTS DEG INT 5/12/09 PG. 5-16 & 5-17 AND 3-T MAP

Submitted by: KANOE SUGANUMA WILSON
Name: PAULA HELFREICH Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UH-H Date: NOV 30, 2008
Agency/Organization (if any): DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UH-HILO (DR. PETER MILLS)
Address: 441 LANIKAIWAH ST., Hilo, HI 96720
Phone Number (Day): 808 937-4417 (DR. MILLS)
e-mail address (if any): helfrich.paula @ email.com, suganuma @ hawaii.edu

milkej @ hawaii.edu
- Maunakea – ‘Umikoa Trail. This trail is not mentioned in early accounts, and it first appears on maps in the 1920s. The trail may well be an ancient trail, but the name appears to be modern and likely derived from the ‘Umikoa Ranch. Horseback trips to Maunakea from the ranch took place in the early 1900s and perhaps earlier. The trail enters the MKSR between Pu‘u Mākanaka and Pu‘u Hoaka on the northeastern slope, passes below and west of Pu‘u Lilīnoe, and intersects the Humu‘ula Trail near Lake Waiau.

- Waikī‘i – Waiau Trail leads up to Waiau from the west.

- Makahālau – Kemole – Waiau Trail leads to Waiau from the northwest.

None of these trails are near the proposed TMT Observatory or Access Way. Today the Maunakea – Humu‘ula Trail essentially ends at the Maunakea Access Road near the Batch Plant Staging Area. From this point to the summit, people walk on the road until a trail leads to the summit from near the UH observatories. Some people park at the Batch Plant Staging Area to walk along the trail to Lake Waiau.

**Traditional Cultural Properties and Proposed Historic District**

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); in Hawai‘i the SHPO is the Director of the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR), under which is the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). A TCP is a property or a place that is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices and beliefs that are (1) rooted in the history of a community, and (2) are important to maintaining the continuity of that community’s traditional beliefs and practices. Three places on Maunakea have been identified by the SHPD as TCPs (Figure 3-1). These are:

- Kūkahau‘ula, SHPD Site 21438. The designated TCP area includes the summit cinder cones, traditionally collectively referred to as Kūkahau‘ula, but in recent times referred to separately as Pu‘u Wēkiu, Pu‘u Kea, and Pu‘u Hau‘oki.

- Pu‘u Lilīnoe, SHPD Site 21439. The designed TCP includes the entire Pu‘u Lilīnoe cinder cone.

- Waiau, SHPD Site 21440. The designed TCP includes the entire Pu‘u Waiau, including Lake Waiau. Waiau is located in the Ice Age NAR.

Other places on Maunakea have been identified as potentially eligible for TCP designation; however, only the three places listed above are the currently designated TCPs.

The Maunakea summit region has been proposed to be designed as a historic district. However, to date, no official application has been made; as such no review or determination has been made. The Maunakea summit region is not currently a historic district although it may be eligible and the CMP discusses it as such.
of the mana of the mountain and of Lake Waiau at its summit, Queen Emma went there to bathe in the water...  

A group of cinder cones make up the summit of Maunakea. Since the 1960s, these cinder cones have been referred to individually as Pu‘u Wēkiu, Pu‘u Hau‘oki, and Pu‘u Kea; one of the cinder cones has not been given a modern name (the one on which Subaru and Keck sit). Up until about 1932, these cinder cones were collectively referred to as Pu‘u Kūkahau‘ula (Figure 3-1). Evidence suggests that the name Kūkahau‘ula referred to both a legendary figure and a character in traditional histories and genealogies, including references to Kūkahau‘ula as the husband of Līlīnoe or as an ‘aumakua (family deity). Kūkahau‘ula is referred to as the pink-tinted snow god, and Kumu Pono reported (2005) that Kūkahau‘ula was “named for a form of the god Kū, where the piko of new-born children were taken to insure long life and safety.”

There are several myths concerning the goddesses Poli‘ahu and Līlīnoe, both of which have pu‘u named for them on Maunakea (Figure 3-1). It has been claimed that Poli‘ahu was one of four snow goddesses “who embodied the mythical ideas of spirits carrying on eternal warfare between heat and cold, fire and frost, burning lava and stony ice.” According to several legends, Poli‘ahu was the rival of the fire-goddess, Pele. Poli‘ahu is said to be the first daughter of Kāne and continues to be commonly referred to as the beautiful snow goddess of Maunakea. Contrary to popular belief, however, Poli‘ahu’s name was attached to the present-day Pu‘u Poli‘ahu in 1892 by the surveyor W.D. Alexander, and not through Native Hawaiian traditions.

The goddess Līlīnoe is commonly referred to as the “goddess of the mists and younger sister of the more famous Poli‘ahu.” The pu‘u named after this goddess (Figure 3-1) does appear to be related to use by Native Hawaiians and is considered the abode of the goddess. It has been claimed that Līlīnoe was another of the four snow goddesses, together with Poli‘ahu. Līlīnoe has also appeared as a person in genealogies and legends, including a reference to her as the “wife of Nu‘u, the ‘Noah’, of the discredited Hawai‘i Loa legend involving a great flood.” Līlīnoe has also been referred to as “the woman of the mountains” and the ancestress of Pea, a kahuna of Umi’s time.

As described in the CMP, Waiau is also mentioned as a goddess in several legends. The pu‘u named for this goddess also appears to be related to use by Native Hawaiians and is considered the abode of the goddess. Waiau has been identified as another of the four snow goddesses, together with Poli‘ahu and Līlīnoe. Pualani Kanaka‘ole Kanahele has described that the three pu‘u-Poli‘ahu, Līlīnoe, and Waiau, are sister goddesses who are female forms of water, and that all three of the cinder cones or pu‘u are important religious sites. Lake Waiau, within Pu‘u Waiau, also appears within Hawaiian myth and is considered sacred by modern cultural practitioners.

McEldowney points out that while the myths and legends associated with the summit area do not figure prominently in traditional histories, those histories

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17 Kumu Pono, 2005:vi.
18 Westervelt, 1963:55.
19 Kumu Pono, 2005.
October 5, 2008

Members of the Board
Bureau of Geographic Names
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
PO Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 95808

Email to: CTasaka@dbedt.hawaii.gov

Re: Request for name change to Pu‘u Ku Kahau‘ula
Cinder Cone region at the Summit of Mauna Kea
Board Meeting October 15, 2008

Honorable Chair and Members of the Board:

My name is Paula Helfrich and I have completed studies for an anthropology degree at UH-Hilo, and have commenced field research in Myanmar towards a Masters’ degree in Cultural Resource Management. My fellow UHH students, advisors, academic experts and cultural practitioners have worked towards the requested name change of the summit of Mauna Kea to its ancient and cultural name of Pu‘u Ku Kahau‘ula.

In 2002, during the course of the Summer Institute at Mauna Kea at Hawaii Community College, many students were struck by the lack of a comprehensive name list or interpretive usage for the Pu‘u of the Mauna Kea District (attached; May 2002). In 2007, Dr. Holly MacEldowney provided our CRM classes, through Dr. Peter Mills, with expert advise concerning the status of the summit area and the Pu‘u, as well as specific records on expert recommendations for the region (attached; June, 1999)

In part as a class exercise, but more importantly because of the need to call traditional places by their right names, members of the CRM class worked to develop a proposal for the Mauna Kea Summit Region as a Traditional and Cultural Property, and also to request the name change to Pu‘u Ku Kahau‘ula.

Community support for this endeavor has been very positive for many reasons, articulated in the attached letter (file date June, 1999) from Don Hibbard, SHPO. The research has been updated by several recent endeavors, but it is worth noting that the historical records have been proven, time and again, to point towards the traditional and cultural name of Pu‘u Ku Kahau‘ula for the cinder cone region at the highest elevation of Mauna Kea.

To summarize Dr. MacEldowney and Dr. Hibbard’s written statements and lectures, there are four prevailing reasons to support the designation of Pu‘u Ku Kahau‘ula for the cinder cone region currently designated as Pu‘u Hau Oki, Pu‘u Wekiu, and Pu‘u Kea. They have cited an extensive bibliography in the attached letter.
1. There is substantial characterization of recorded traditions and legends to support the change. Almost all historic records note a single cultural and historic feature, based on the following:
   a. Ku Kahau’ula as an aumakua and demigod of fishermen.
   b. The legends of Ku Kahau’ula and Poliahu.
   c. The legends of Ku Kahau’ula and Lilinoe, and recollections of the Mahi family and others as potential lineal descendanats.

2. Placement and historical record of Ku Kahau’ula as a single geographic feature by recordation of hash marks, triangulations, artistic differentiation and descriptions:
   a. 1873 land boundary testimonies – definition of the highest peak of Mauna Kea.
   b. 1860 – WD Alexander, also 1892 date.
   c. 1884 – C.J. Lyons sketches, and 1891/2 Kaohue maps.
   d. 1891/92 – Preston, USCGS reports and maps, also Baldwin.
   e. Mid-1930s oral histories, personal recollections, conversations on Mana Road place names, trails, designation of pu‘u as trail markers.

3. Place name attributions:
   a. Summit maps as a single cinder-cone region.
   b. Survey maps indicating triangulations; differentiation of place names written to the east of the geographical feature in different type.
   c. Late arrival of descriptive and/or commemorative names to “unnamed cones” starting ca. 1937
   d. 1974 adoption of descriptives (e.g., “frosty, white, summit peak”) without reference to cultural and/or historical traditions known at the time.

4. Archeological Data as a focal point
   As with many of the sites I am currently working on, sometimes what is NOT present is as telling as the remains of previous cultural practices. The summit cone region of Pu‘u Ku Kahau’ula is devoid of any known archeological evidence. All shrines radiate outward from the base of the summit cluster with nothing on the summit itself. This would be reinforced by traditional knowledge and practices, and also by William Ellis’s 1823 journal describing the sacrosanct tradition of the “Abode of the Gods” as in many mountain cultures.

In closing, there is another tradition that bridges ancient and modern Hawaiian cultural values, and that is the importance of ancient place names. There are no songs written to honor Pu‘u Wekiu, Pu‘u Hau Oki, or Pu‘u Kea, which were short, pithy descriptives with no history. However, the Pele Legends, Poliahu, or Waiau, or Kanakaleonui will ring down through the years.

On behalf of the students and supporters of ancient and modern cultural resource management, we ask for your consideration of this important community-based request.
We hope it will inspire all practitioners and responsible participants to encourage more efforts to call our historic places by their proper names.

Thank you for your consideration.

Paula Z. Helfrich  
Yangon International School  
Thingangyun, Yangon, Myanmar

Sittagu Ayudhana Theravada University  
Sagaing Hills, Sagaing, Myanmar

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phelfrich@yis.edu.mm  
clipper@hilo808.net
# HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

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

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**Recommended Name:**  
PUU KU KAHAU ULA  
*(NOTE: DIACRITICS OMITTED PER INSTRUCTIONS)*

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**Description of feature (give precise location in relation to existing named features, particularly if geographic coordinates are not supplied):**  
UTM: 2193880mN/241180mE

**SUMMIT CONE OF MAUNA KEA, ELE. 13,796, HAWAII ISLAND. PUU KU KAHAU ULA IS THE TRADITIONAL NAME PRIOR TO 1938. PRESENTLY SHOWN ON MAPS AS PUU HAU ORI, PUUKEA AND PUU WEAU (SUMMIT), CONFIRMED IN LAND BOUNDARY TESTIMONY 1873 + NUMEROUS PUBLISHED SOURCES.**

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**Variant Names/Spellings:**  
- PUU HAU ORI 1974  
- PUU WEAU 1974  
- PUU KEA 1937

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

- KUMU PONO + ASSOC (2004) REFERENCE TO PLACE NAMES  
- ATTACHED LETTER FROM SHPD DON ABOARD 1999  
- LEOH 23155 DEC 9903 PM 07  
- KAMAKAU, S. RULING CHIEFS OF HAWAII

**Submitted by:**  
Name: SKYLLA ROSETT/YPAULAE HUFF  
Agency/Organization (if any):  
Address: 575 ALA MENDA, Hilo, HI 96720  
Phone Number (Day): 808 898 1890  
e-mail address (if any): chopper @ chilo 808.net
HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

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

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

Recommended Name:
PUUKUKAHAVULA

Island: HAWAII
Tax Map Key: Zone 4 Section 4 Plat 15 Parcel 04
Latitude: 21 Degrees 93 Minutes 88 Seconds North
Longitude: 24 Degrees 11 Minutes 30 Seconds West East
UTM 2193880

Description of feature (give precise location in relation to existing named features, particularly if geographic coordinates are not supplied):
THE SUMMIT CLUSTER OF MAUNA KEA IS A DISTINCT, UNIQUE GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURE COMPOSED OF THREE CONES (PUU KEA, PUU WEKIWI, PUU HAN ORI). RECOGNITION OF THIS DIFFERENTIATION (CONES AS CLUSTER) INTEGRATES HISTORICAL + TRADITIONAL PLACE NAMES WITH MODERN DESIGNATIONS + USAGE.

Published Map or Other Source Using
Recommended Name:
1885 MAP SKETCH, 1873 LST, 1892 SURVEY MAP ETC.

Variant Names/Spellings:
Puu Ku Kahavula
Kamakau, S./Beckwith, M.
Taylor, F./Fornander, A.
Hubbard, R./Maly, K.

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

SEE ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND HIGHLIGHTED ATTACHMENTS

Submitted by:
KANOESUANUKA WILSON
Name: PAULA HELFRICH
Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UH
Agency/Organization (if any): DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, U.H.-Hilo (Prof. Peter Mills)
Address: 441 LANIKAIWA ST., Hilo 96720
Phone Number (Day): 808 937-4417 (Prof. Mills)
e-mail address (if any): helfrich.paula@gmail.com, suganuma@hawaii.edu

Dec. 01 2008 12:03PM P2
HAWEI GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

Recommended Name:

PUUKUKAHAUULA

Island: HAWAI

Tax Map Key: Zone 4 Section 4 Plat 15 Parcel 04

Latitude: 21 Degrees 95 Minutes 88 Seconds North

Longitude: 24 Degrees 11 Minutes 30 Seconds West

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

THE SUMMIT CLUSTER OF MAUNA KEA IS A DISTINCT, UNIQUE GEOLOGIC

AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURE COMPOSED OF THREE CONES

(PU'U KEA, PUU WEKIU, + PUU HAO ORI). RECOGNITION OF THIS

DIFFERENTIATION (CONES AS CLUSTER) INTEGRATES HISTORICAL +

TRADITIONAL PLACE NAMES WITH MODERN DESIGNATIONS + USAGE.

Published Map or Other Source Using

Recommended Name:

1885 MAP SKETCH, 1873 LST,

1892 SURVEY MAP ETC.

Variant Names/Spelings: PU'U KU KAHAUULA

Source:

KAMAKAU, S./BECKWITH,

TAYLOR, E./FORNANDER,

HIBBARD, D./MILBY, K.

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

SEE ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND HIGHLIGHTED ATTACHMENTS

Submitted by: KAHEE SUGANUMA WILSON

Name: PAULA HELFICH Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UH-H Date: NOV 30, 2008

Agency/Organization (if any): DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UH-HILO (DR. PETER MILLS)

Address: 441 LANIKAIWA ST, H ILO, 96720

Phone Number (Day): 808 937-4417 (DR. MILLS)

e-mail address (if any): helich-paula@hawaii.edu, suganuma@hawaii.edu
### AGENDA ITEM #7

**Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names**  
Island of Hawai'i  
Names for Concatenation  
12/07/2021

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<td>Keola Awong related story she remembers from nupepa about a Hawaiian woman who told her son that when she died, she needed to return to Pele; he was to take her remains to the volcano; but there was an eruption while he was on his way and he couldn't get past the lava flow to get to the crater; he left her at Kapulehu; Noenoe Silva noted that the name 'Kapulehu' comes up a lot in Papakilo online database, most in this area, but no 'Kipuka Kapulehu;' need to find out when/how Kipuka came into use; Bobby Camara had suggested at one time concatenating the &quot;Kipuka&quot; names; Keola Awong (NPS) will talk to Bobby; Marques Marzan came across Kāpulehu as a star name; Keola Awong: will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18</td>
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<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu‘oakahuku Keola Awong: doesn’t know much about it; will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18</td>
<td>Kahuku Ranch</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364017</td>
<td>Puu o Kalaukani</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu‘ukaluaukani</td>
<td>Hualalai</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>363623</td>
<td>Puu o Kamoa</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu‘ukamoa</td>
<td>Pohue Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>363637</td>
<td>Puu o Lani</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu‘uolani</td>
<td>Hawi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Feat ID</td>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Feature Class</td>
<td>Corrected Name</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>USGS Quad Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>363639</td>
<td>Puu o Lokuana</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; UHP4: Pu’u o Lokuana; HBGN: Pu’uolokuana from RM 2176 Alexander MS:4, 1-17-13; Keola Awong (NPS): prominent hill near her office; there is a heavy kind of rain; will bring it to attention of Kupuna group, 2-14-18</td>
<td>Kahuku Ranch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>363648</td>
<td>Puu o Umi</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: Pu’uo’umi, Maui; HBGN: internal capitalization of name changed to lower case per Ahahui Guidelines; UHP: Pu’uo’umi</td>
<td>Kamuela</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2634505</td>
<td>Puu Ohale</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Renee Louis: Pu’uonale?</td>
<td>Kau Desert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364024</td>
<td>Puu Ohia</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: Pu’u’ohia, O‘ahu; UHP: Pu’u’ohia</td>
<td>Kukuhaele</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364025</td>
<td>Puu Ohohia</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu’uohohia</td>
<td>Papa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364037</td>
<td>Puu Oo</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>HBGN: more research needed, 4-12-17</td>
<td>Kiholo</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364045</td>
<td>Puu Paha</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu’upaha</td>
<td>Puuanahulu</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364047</td>
<td>Puu Pahoehoe</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: Pāhoehoe not listed as a pu‘u; HBGN: combined, Pu’upāhoehoe</td>
<td>Pahoa South</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364051</td>
<td>Puu Pala</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu‘upala</td>
<td>Kawaihae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364052</td>
<td>Puu Palai</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu‘upalai</td>
<td>Pahoa South</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364060</td>
<td>Puu Papa</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu‘upāpā</td>
<td>Puuanahulu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364063</td>
<td>Puu Papapa</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; UHP: Pu‘upāpapa</td>
<td>Nohonaohae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364072</td>
<td>Puu Pilau</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: Pilau, Puna; HBGN: combined, Pu‘upilau</td>
<td>Pahoa South</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364085</td>
<td>Puu Poo Pueo</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: Po‘opueo not listed as a pu‘u; HBGN: combined, Pu‘upo’opueo</td>
<td>Kahuku Ranch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364087</td>
<td>Puu Poopaa</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu‘upo’opaa</td>
<td>Kahuku Ranch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364095</td>
<td>Puu Uala</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: not listed; HBGN: combined, Pu‘u’uala</td>
<td>Kawaihae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364097</td>
<td>Puu Uau</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: Pu‘uua‘u, O‘ahu; HBGN: combined, Pu‘uua‘u, area is noted in Boundary Commission Testimonies as being where birds were hunted</td>
<td>Hawi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364099</td>
<td>Puu Ula</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>PNH: Pu‘u‘ula, Moloka‘i; UHP: Pu‘u‘ula</td>
<td>Hawi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Stat</td>
<td>FeatID</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Corrected</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>USGSQuad</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364585</td>
<td>Lake Waiau</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bobby Camara: recommends removing the English word &quot;Lake&quot; from the name and just leaving &quot;Waiau;&quot; more research needed, 11-16-21</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>364110</td>
<td>Puʻuʻulaʻula</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Puʻuʻulaʻula</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>HBGN 11/2012: Puʻuʻulaʻula from UHP 4th Ed; PNH: &quot;Puʻuʻulaʻula: Cone and rest house at the 10,092-foot level on the trail to the summit of Mauna Loa. Kīlauea qd... Coulter lists places with this name at Humuʻula, Ka Lae, Keāhole, Pāhala, and Waikiʻi qds., Hawaiʻi;&quot; spelled correctly on the map, but incorrectly in GNIS, 11-16-21</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>363714</td>
<td>Puʻuholei</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Puʻuhōlel</td>
<td>PNH</td>
<td>PNH: Puʻuhōlel; different quad (Puna qd.), but same spelling, 11-16-21</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>366216</td>
<td>Puʻuwekiui</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Puʻuwēkiu</td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Promote from variant to primary name, 11-16-21</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>366216</td>
<td>Puʻuwekiui</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>Bobby Camara: the name for the cinder cone is Kukahauʻula with individual subpeaks named, including Puʻuwēkiu; remove variant Kukahauʻula, 11-16-21</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Kūkahauʻula</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
<td>HBGN</td>
<td>HBGN: traditional name for the summit cone; previously included as a variant name for one of the subpeaks, Puʻuwēkiu; appears on Registered Map 1641 ca. 1891 &quot;summit cones = Kukahauula&quot; and Registered Map 1210 ca. 1884-1891, Kukahauula is written in pencil in the same quad</td>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 13, 1974

TO: Mr. E. H. Bryan, Jr. 
Dr. Samuel Elbert 
Mr. Richard Paglinawan 
Mr. Kazutaka Saiki 
Mr. Robert C. Schmitt 
Mr. J. O. Kilmarin 
Mr. Libert K. Landgraf 
Mr. L. W. Bryan 
Mr. Donald J. Orth 
Honorable Shunichi Kimura 
Mr. Sunao Kido

SUBJECT: Official names of cones on Mauna Kea

FROM: Shelley M. Mark

This is to inform you of my decision regarding the names of ten cones atop Mauna Kea. I am establishing these names for use on official maps, documents and signs of the State of Hawaii, in accordance with the authority delegated to me by Governor John A. Burns on December 1967.

A request for official action on these names was made by Mr. J. O. Kilmarin, formerly of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The matter was carefully studied by the Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, which relied heavily on recommendations made by Mr. L. W. Bryan and Mr. Libert K. Landgraf, both of whom (like Mr. Kilmarin) are well acquainted with the area in question.

All ten cones are located at or near the top of Mauna Kea, the highest mountain in the State, in Kahe ahupuaa, Hamakua district, Hawaii County. On State tax maps they appear in the Third Division, Zone 4, Section 4, Plat 15.

The ten names hereby approved are as follows:

Puu Ala: elev. 3,706 m. (12,160 ft.); 19°50'45" N., 155°26'47" W. The name means "trail cone."

Puu Hau Kea: elev. 4,097 m. (13,441 ft.); 19°49'00" N., 155°28'27" W. The name means "white snow peak". Variant: Goodrich Cone (after the Rev. Joseph Goodrich, first non-Hawaiian to reach the top of Mauna Kea, in 1823).

Puu Hau'oki: elev. 4,157 m. (13,640 ft.); 19°49'45" N., 155°28'30" W. Translated as "frosty peak". Variant: Macrae Cone, after James Macrae, a botanist who visited the summit in 1825.
MEMO - Cones on Mauna Kea
Page 2
March 13, 1974

Puu Hoaka: elev. 3,680 m. (12,075 ft.); 19°51'17" N., 155°26'25" W. Translated as "crescent cone."

Puu Kea: elev. 4,190 m. (13,747 ft.); 19°49'43" N., 155°28'18" W. Translated as "white peak."

Puu Mahoe: elev. 4,009 m. (13,154 ft.); 19°50'20" N., 155°27'50" W. Translated as "twin cones."

Puu Poepoe: elev. 3,864 m. (12,679 ft.); 19°50'15" N., 155°26'57" W. Translated as "round cone."

Puu Pohaku: elev. 4,019 m. (13,186 ft.); 19°49'37" N., 155°29'40" W. Translated as "rocky peak." Variant: Douglas Cone, after David Douglas, the botanist who climbed Mauna Kea in 1834.

Puu Waiwai: elev. 4,011 m. (13,160 ft.); 19°48'42" N., 155°28'57" W. Translated as "swirling water peak."

Puu Wokia: elev. 4,205 m. (13,796 ft.); 19°49' N., 155°28' W. Translated as "summit." Variant: Kukahaua.
Table 1.1
EARLIEST RECORDED PLACE NAMES FOR THE MAUNA KEĀ SUMMIT PLATEAU REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documentation</th>
<th>Summit</th>
<th>Waiau and Lake</th>
<th>Poliahu</th>
<th>Adze Quarry</th>
<th>Within Summit Plateau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wiltse Map (1862)</td>
<td>Pond Poliahu</td>
<td>Pond Poliahu</td>
<td>Kaluahakai</td>
<td>Laimakeloa</td>
<td>Kamahakalau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Commission Book for Hawaii (1873)</td>
<td>Puu o kukahauula (highest peak)</td>
<td>Waiau (water in gulch)</td>
<td>Poliahu (on side of the mountain)</td>
<td>Kaluakaakoi (a cave...)</td>
<td>Lanikepue (a pali stone adzes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waiau (pond of water)</td>
<td>Poliahu (cave where Lilinoe lived)</td>
<td>Kaluakaakoi (two times)</td>
<td>Kamakahalau (a hill)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waiau (three times)</td>
<td>Poliahu (five times)</td>
<td>Kamakahalau (one time)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES: Place names are grouped only by similar name or probable location, as most could not be consistently or reliably correlated with specific topographic features. Descriptive characteristics (e.g., hill, pond, pali, etc.) are listed with each place name when given in the native testimonies. Names mentioned without descriptions are listed with the total number of times that name appears in the Humuula testimonies.
### CORRELATIONS BETWEEN NAMED CINDER CONES (OR PEAKS) AND AN ADZE QUARRY CAVE AS DESIGNATED ON FIVE MAPS BETWEEN 1884 AND 1956, MAUNA KEA QUADRANGLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maps</th>
<th>Place Names of the Summit Cones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1884-91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons1</td>
<td>Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kukahauula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Summit2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Poliahu2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey</td>
<td>Poliahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Gregory and Wentworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey</td>
<td>Puu Kea Macrae Cone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puu Puu Goodrich Puu Puu Puu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puu Wekiu3 Puu Kea Hauoki3 Puu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puu Puu Pohaku2 Puu Kea3 Puu Puu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maps</th>
<th>Place Names in the Summit Plateau Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1884-91</td>
<td>Kaupo White Hill Papale-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons1</td>
<td>Red Hill Kookoolau Kookoolau Papale-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keonehehee2</td>
<td>Keanakakoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>Keonehehee2 Puu Kookoolau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey</td>
<td>Keanakakoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Gregory and Wentworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keonehehee2</td>
<td>Keanakakoi Puu Mahoe Puu Poepoe Puu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keonehehee2</td>
<td>Keanakakoi Puu Mahoe Puu Poepoe Puu Ala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puu Hoaka Puu Hoaka Red Hill Makanaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Some place names and accompanying notes on this map appear to have been written at different times and/or by different people. These variations are in keeping with the map's title (i.e., Information Map) and time span given on the label, but they raise the possibility that names from different time periods were added.

2 Names reported by Alexander to be "genuine native names" with the exception of Poliahu. He attached the name Poliahu to this "nameless peak" in honor of the "demigoddess" who appears in the "Legend of Laieikawai." In Alexander's table, the highest peak is listed as Kukahauula, although this name does not appear on his 1892 map (Preston 1895:596).

3 Names given to L.W. Bryan "by the old Hawaiians in the early 1920's" (Schmitt 1974a).
Table 1.3
LITERAL TRANSLATIONS OF PLACE NAMES
FOUND ON THE CURRENT U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keanakako'i</td>
<td>the adze-making cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keonehehe'e</td>
<td>the sliding sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Waiau</td>
<td>swirling water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papalekoki</td>
<td>no literal translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Ala</td>
<td>trail cone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Hau Kea</td>
<td>white snow peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Hau'oki</td>
<td>frosty peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Hoaka</td>
<td>crescent cone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Kea</td>
<td>white peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Ko'oko'olau</td>
<td>beggar-tick hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Lilinoe</td>
<td>mists (see Myths and Legends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Mahoe</td>
<td>twin cones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Makanaka</td>
<td>no literal translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Poepeo</td>
<td>round cone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Pohaku</td>
<td>rocky peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Poli'ahu</td>
<td>garment for the bosom (referring to snow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(see Myths and Legends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Waiau</td>
<td>swirling water peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'u Wekiu</td>
<td>summit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** *Place Names of Hawaii* (Pukui, Elbert, and Mookini 1974) and the Department of Planning and Economic Development Memorandum on Official Names (Marks 1974b).

Note the descriptive nature of most names applied to cinder cones since 1925-26 as opposed to the more obscure or uncertain meanings of older place names.