

Table 1.1

EARLIEST RECORDED PLACE NAMES FOR THE MAUNA KEA SUMMIT PLATEAU REGION

Documentation	Summit	Waiiau and Lake	Poliahu	Adze Quarry	Within Summit Plateau	
					South Sect.	North Sect.
Wiltse Map (1862)		Pond Poliahu	Pond Poliahu	Kaluahakai	Laimakeloa	Kamahakalau
Boundary Commission Book for Hawaii (1873)	Puu o kukahauula (highest peak)	Waiiau (water in gulch)	Poliahu (on side of the moun- tain)	Kaluakaakoi (a cave... stone adzes)	Lanikepue (a pali)	Makanaka (a large ahu)
		Waiiau (pond of water)	Poliahu (cave where Lilinoe lived)	Kaluakaakoi (two times)		Kamakahalau (a hill)
		Waiiau (three times)	Poliahu (five times)			Kamakahalau (one time)

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.

Table 1.2.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN NAMED CINDER CONES (OR PEAKS) AND AN ADZE QUARRY CAVE AS DESIGNATED ON FIVE MAPS BETWEEN 1884 AND 1956, MAUNA KEA QUADRANGLE.

Maps		Place Names of the Summit Cones									
1884-91 Lyons ¹	Summit Kukahauula								Waiau		Lilinoe
1892 Alexander	Summit ²				Poliahu ²			Waiau	Waiiau ²	Lilinoe	
1925-26 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey	Summit				Puu Poliahu			Lake Waiau	Waiiau Crater	Lilinoe	
1937 Gregory and Wentworth		Puu Kea	Macrae Cone	Puu Poliahu	Douglas Cone	Goodrich	Lake Waiau	Puu Waiiau	Puu Lilinoe		
1956 U.S. Geologi- cal Survey	Puu Wekiu ³	Puu Kea	Puu Hauoki ³	Puu Poliahu	Puu Pohaku ³	Puu Hau Kea ³	Lake Waiau	Puu Waiiau	Puu Lilinoe		

Maps		Place Names in the Summit Plateau Region										
1884-91 Lyons ¹									Kaupo	White Hill	Papale- koki	
1892 Alexander	Keonehehee ²				Keanakakoi				Red Hill Kaupo	Makanaka	Papale- koki	
1925-26 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey	Keonehehee ²	Puu Kookoolau			Keanakakoi				Red Hill	Puu Makanaka		
1937 Gregory and Wentworth	Keonehehee ²				Keanakakoi	Puu Mahoe	Puu Poepoe	Puu Ala	Puu Hoaka		Puu Makanaka	
1956 U.S. Geologi- cal Survey	Keonehehee ²	Puu Kookoolau			Keanakakoi	Puu Mahoe	Puu Poepoe	Puu Ala	Puu Hoaka	Red Hill	Puu Makanaka	Papale- koki

¹Some 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.

²Names 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).

³Names given to L.W. Bryan "by the old Hawaiians in the early 1920's" (Schmitt 1974a).

AGENDA ITEM #7

Table 1.3

LITERAL TRANSLATIONS OF PLACE NAMES
FOUND ON THE CURRENT U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE

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

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.

JOHN A. BURNS
GovernorSHELLEY M. MARK
DirectorEDWARD J. GREANEY, JR.
Deputy Director

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

250 South King St. / Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 / P. O. Box 2359 / Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

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. Kilmartin
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

NOTED
MARCH 18 1974
Executive Secretary
Domestic Geographic Names

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. Kilmartin, 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. Kilmartin) 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 Kaohe 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.

AGENDA ITEM #7

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."

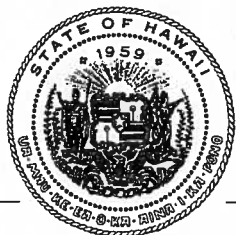
Puu Poepoe: elev. 3,864 m. (12,679 ft.); 19°50'15" N., 155°26'57" W.
Translated as "round cone."

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

Puu Wekiu: elev. 4,205 m. (13,796 ft.); 19°49' N., 155°28' W. Trans-
lated as "summit". Variant: Kukahaula.

SMM/hn



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM**

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
THEODORE E. LIU
DIRECTOR
MARK K. ANDERSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
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235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
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Telephone: (808) 587-2846
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BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Wednesday, December 16, 2009

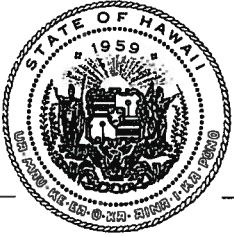
9:30 a.m.

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

A G E N D A

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.



**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM**

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STATE PARKS DIV Fax: (808) 587-2824

'09 DEC -8 AIO :27

Ref. No. P-12861

December 7, 2009

DEPT OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES

To: Members, Hawaii Board on Geographic Names
From: Craig Tasaka, Acting Chair *Craig Tasaka*
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
February 3 9:30 am

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:

<input type="checkbox"/> Spelling Correction	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Form Change
<input type="checkbox"/> Controversial Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Name Change
<input type="checkbox"/> Obscure Hawaiian Name	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Name

Recommended Name: Kūkahau'ula

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

Island:
 Ni'ihau Kaua'i 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':
Alexander, W. D., (1892). "Summit Peaks of Mauna Kea." Register Map 1860, Hawaii Survey Office.
Baldwin, E. D., (1891). Field Book 323 page 55. Hawaii Survey Office. Lyons, C. J., (1884). "North Side of Mauna Kea, Information Sketch." Register Map 1210, Hawaii Survey Office. Lyons, C. J., (1891). "Kaohe and Humuua, Hawaii." Register Map 1891, Hawaii Survey Office.

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.
Puuokukahauula: Baldwin (1891). Kukahauula: Lyons (1891); Boundary Commission Books for Hawaii, Microfilm Archives of Hawaii, Vol. B:35; Fornander, A., (1919); Haleole, S. N., (1919); Kamakau, S. M. (1961); Poepoe, J. M. (1906); Westervelt, W. D. (1915). Ku-Kahau-ula: Taylor, E. A. (1931)

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)

<p>Applicant(s): Identify 'Primary' contact with a *. *Paula Helfrich & Kanoe Suganuma Wilson Students, Department of Anthropology University of Hawai'i Hilo</p>	<p>Primary Contact Address, Daytime Phone, email. c/o Dr. Peter Mills, UHH Anthropology 441 Lanikaula St., Hilo, HI 96720 (808) 937-4417 helfrich.paula@gmail.com</p>
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OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received:	<u>30 Nov 2008</u>
Initial Meeting Date	_____
Final Decision Date	_____

The Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) 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 Sukanuma 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.

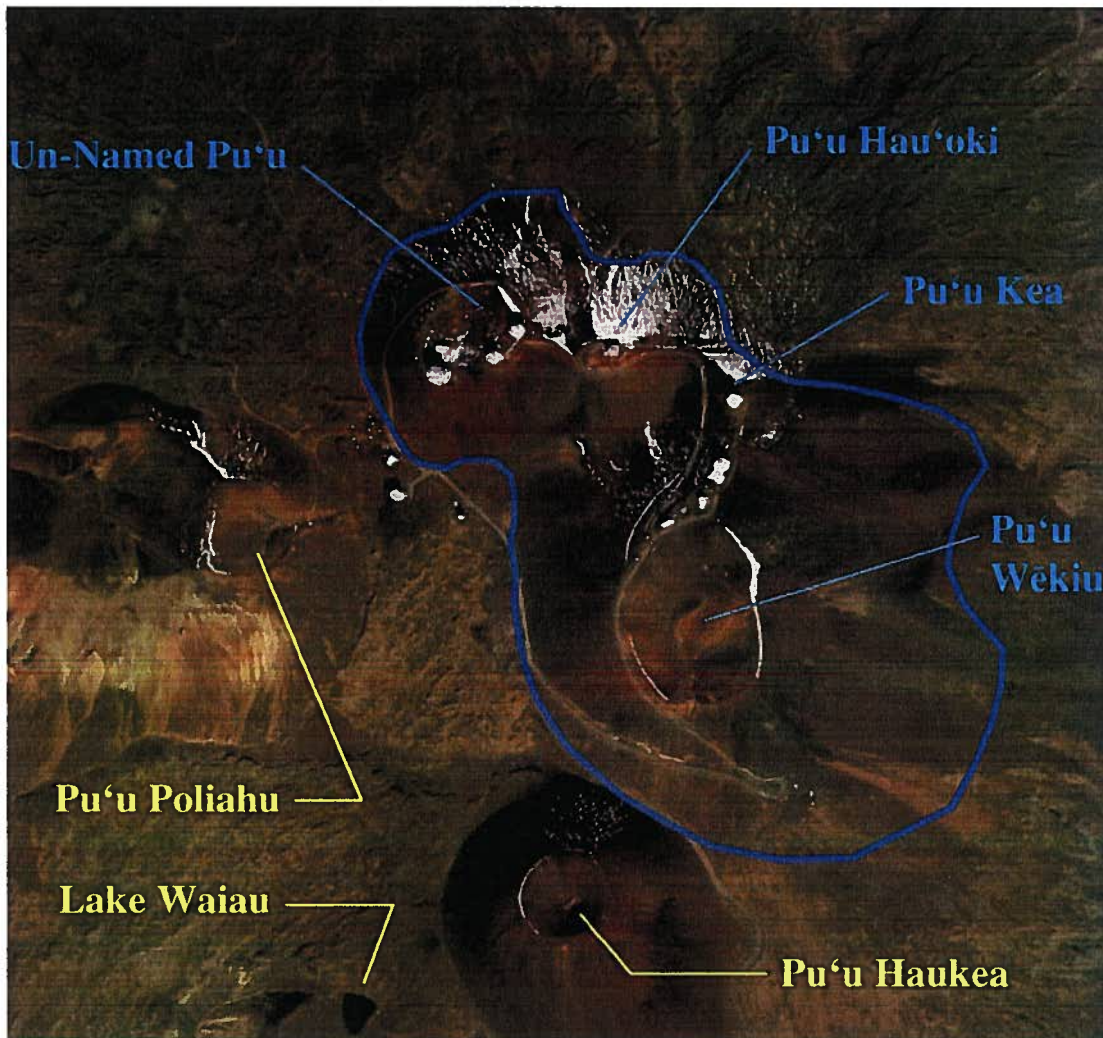


Figure 1. Planimetric view of Kūkahau'ula in the blue outlined area.

Their archival research reveals several map sources including,

- Alexander, W. D., (1892). "Summit Peaks of Mauna Kea." Register Map 1860, Survey Office, State of Hawaii.
- Baldwin, E. D., (1891). Field Book 323 page 55. Survey Office, State of Hawaii.
- Lyons, C. J., (1884). "North Side of Mauna Kea, Information Sketch." Register Map 1210, Survey Office, State of Hawaii, 1884-1891.
- Lyons, C. J., (1891). "Kaohe and Humuua, Hawaii." Register Map 1891, Survey Office, State of Hawaii.

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.

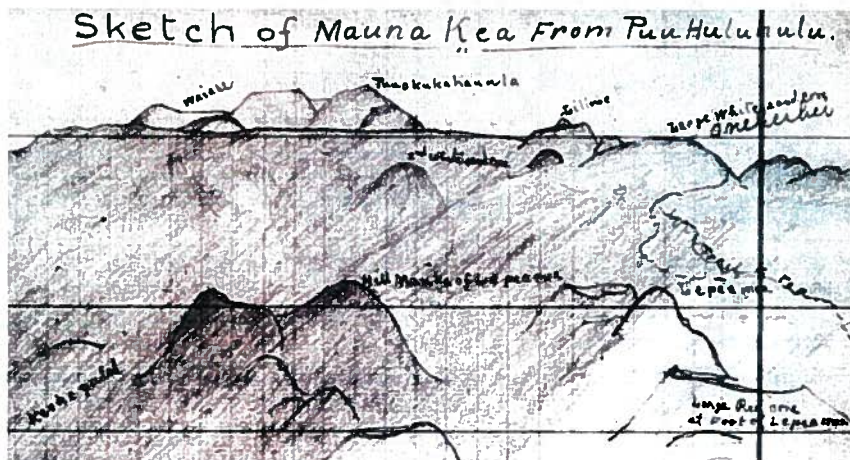


Figure 3. Portion of Baldwin sketch of Mauna Kea from Pu'uuhuluhulu indicating the summit area as Puuokukahauula (a variant of the recommended spelling, Kūkahau'ula).

Their other archival documentation include references in

- Boundary Commission Books for Hawaii, Microfilm Archives of Hawaii, Vol. B:35.
- Fornander, A., (1919). *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-lore*. Translated and edited by T. G. Thrum. Memoirs of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 269.
- Haleole, S. N., (1919). "The Hawaiian Romance of Laieikawai." In *33^d Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, Edited by M. W. Beckwith, 480.
- Kamakau, S. M., (1961). *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii Revised Edition*. Honolulu, Kamehameha Schools Press, 1961:215-217, 285.
- Poepoe, J. M., (1906). "Kamehameha I – Ka Nai Aupuni o Hawaii, Ka Liona o ka Moana Pakipika." *Ka Nai Aupuni*, April 30.
- Poepoe, J. M., (undated). Bishop Museum Genealogy Book 13 page 20. Bishop Museum Library.
- Taylor, E. A., (1931). "Ku-Kahau-ula and Poliahu." *Paradise of the Pacific*, Vol. 44(7):12-15.
- Westervelt, W. D., (1915). *Legends of Gods and Ghosts*. Boston: H. Ellis, 56.

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 Hau'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.

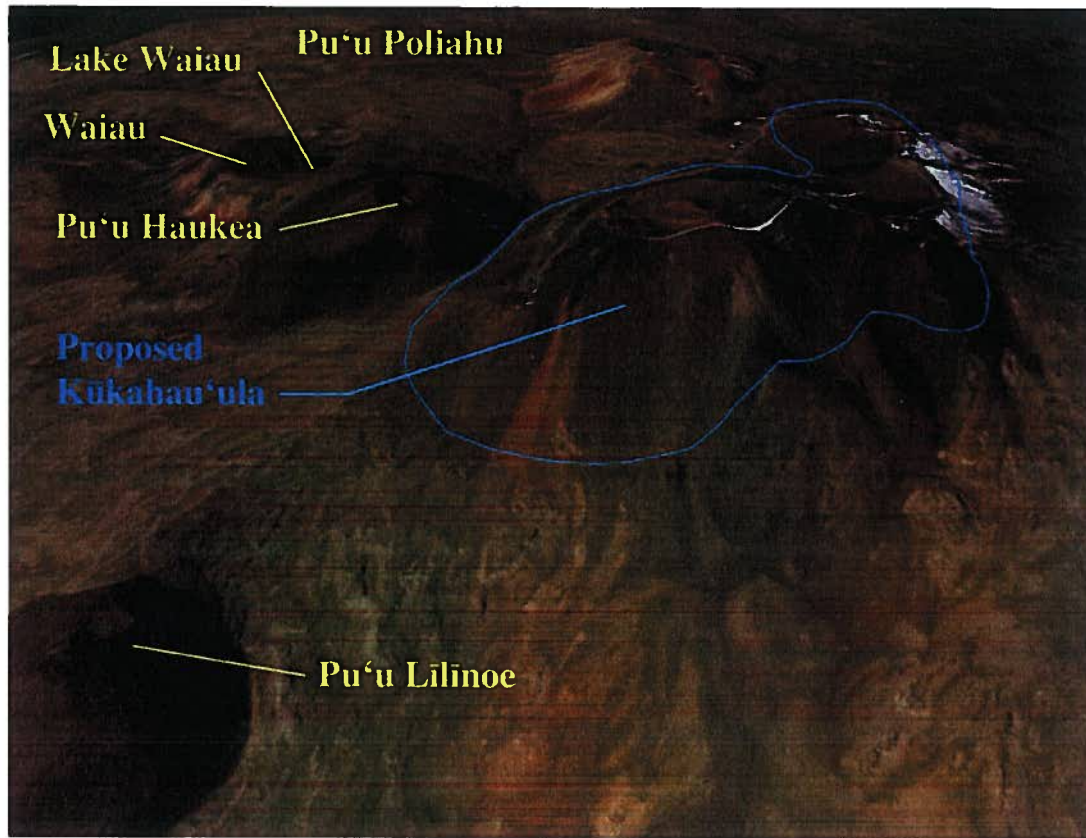
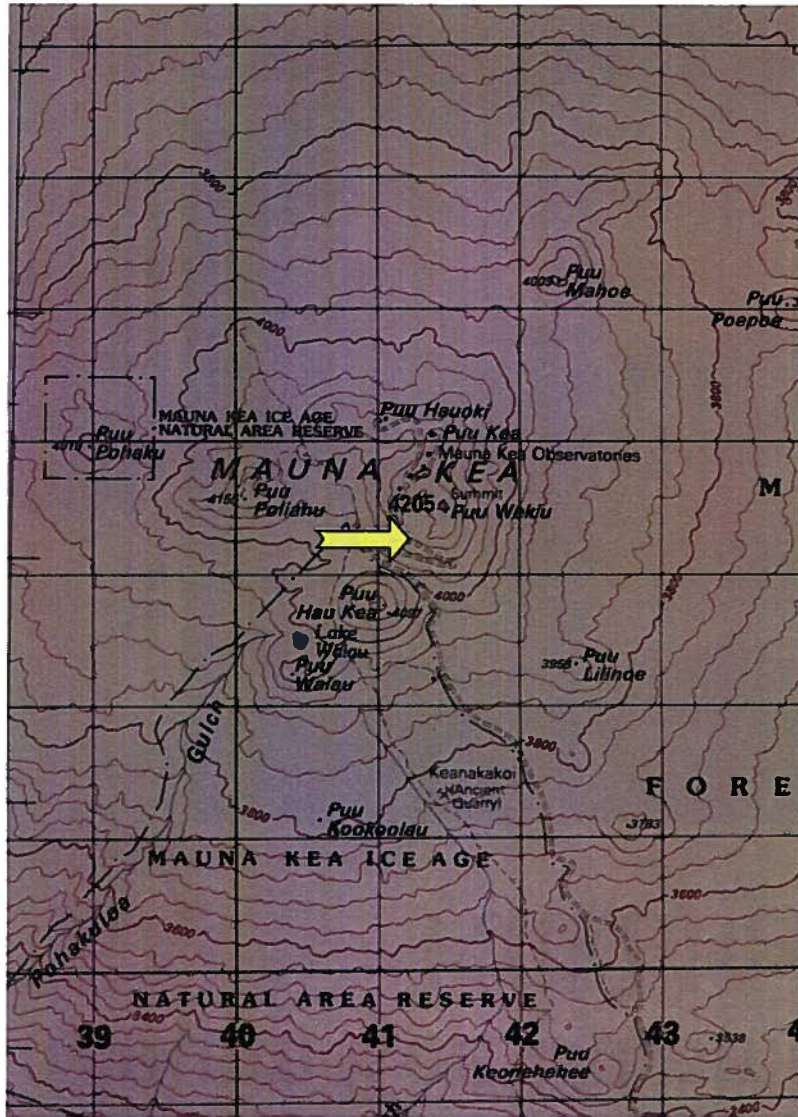


Figure 4 - Southwest perspective of Kūkahau'ula in blue outline.

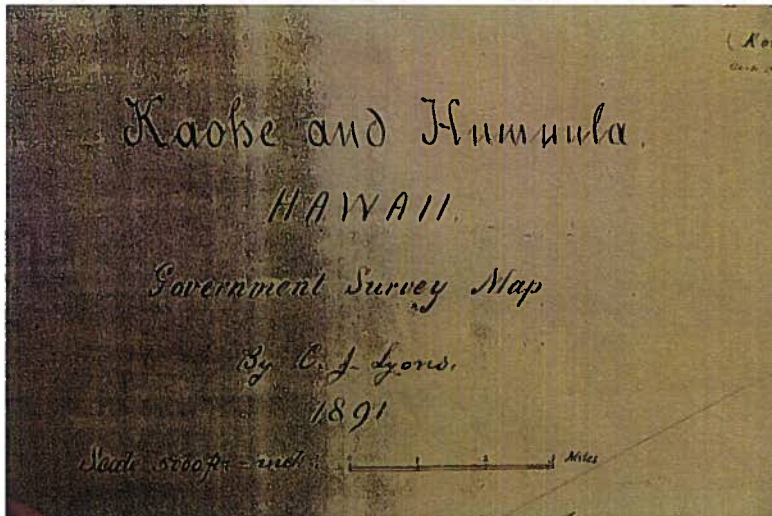
Mauna Kea Summit name change: Kūkahau'ula





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.

Kūkahau'ula



- According to the 1891 CJ Lyons' map the traditional name was Kūkahau'ula, therefore we propose using Kūkahau'ula (please refer to next slide).

*Infants; raised in Waimea;
native speaker.*

Recommended name change is: Kūkahau'ula



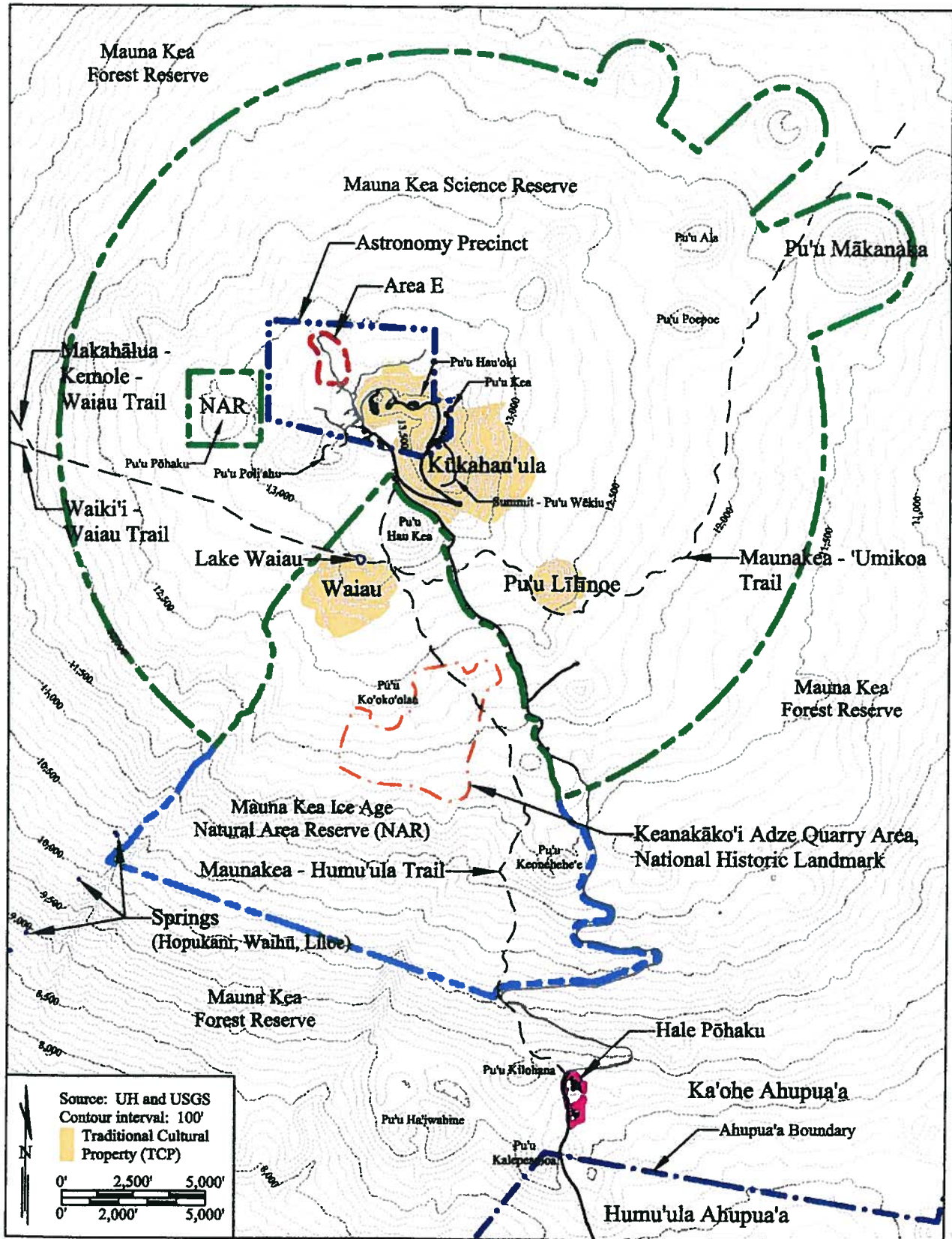


Figure 3-1: Cultural Resources in the Maunakea Summit Region

FROM : ILBC/YIS

FAX NO. :

Dec. 01 2008 12:03PM P2

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spelling Correction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Controversial Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obscure Hawaiian Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Form Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Change
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New Name (Unnamed Feature)

Recommended Name: PUUKUKAHAUULA

Island: HAWAII 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 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 WEKIU + PUU HAU ORI). RECOGNITION OF THIS DIFFERENTIATION (CONES AS A CLUSTER) INTEGRATES HISTORICAL + TRADITIONAL PLACE NAMES WITH MODERN DESIGNATIONS + USAGE.

TOP 21458 - PER CONVIW/DAVID SHIDLER "ARB. BOUNDARY CONTOUR LINE AT 13,100 FT IN CONSIDERATION OF KEPA MALY'S 1947 WORK.

Published Map or Other Source Using Recommended Name: <u>1885 MAP SKETCH, 1873 LBT, 1892 SURVEY MAP ETC.</u>	Variant Names/Spellings: <u>PU'U KU KAHAU'ULA</u>	Source: <u>KAMAKAU, S./BECKWITH, M. TAYLOR, E./FORNANDER, A. HIBBARD, D./MALY, K.</u>
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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.

SEE ORIGINAL APPLICATION AND HIGHLIGHTED ATTACHMENTS
DEAS TMT 5/23/09 Pg. 3-16, 3-11, Fig. 3.1 MAP
COORDINATES

Submitted by: + KANOE SUGANUMA WILSON

Name: PAULA HELFRICH Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UHH Date: NOV 30, 2008

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

Address: 441 LANIKAULA ST., HILO 96720

Phone Number (Day): 808 937-4417 (Dr. Mills)

e-mail address (if any): helfrich-paula@gmail.com, suganuma@hawaii.edu
mills@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 Līlīnoe, and intersects the Humu‘ula Trail near Lake Waiau.
- Waiki‘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 Līlīnoe, SHPD Site 21439. The designed TCP includes the entire Pu‘u Līlīnoe 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...¹⁶

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.”¹⁷

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.”¹⁸ 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 traditions¹⁹.

The goddess Līlīnoe is commonly referred to as the “goddess of the mists and younger sister of the more famous Poli‘ahu.”²⁰ 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 Kanahale 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

¹⁶ Langlas, 1999:7.

¹⁷ Kumu Pono, 2005:vi.

¹⁸ Westervelt, 1963:55.

¹⁹ Kumu Pono, 2005.

²⁰ Pukui and Elbert, 1971:392.

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 useage 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 descendants.
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 Kaohe 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.
 - f. Compilations – Kumupono & Associates.
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 Univesity
Sagaing Hills, Sagaing, Myanmar

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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
X	Name Form Change
	Name Change
	New Name (Unnamed Feature)

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

Island: HAWAII Tax Map Key: Zone 4 Section 4 Plat 15 Parcel 09 ZONE 5

Latitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds North

Longitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds West

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

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

Published Map or Other Source Using
 Recommended Name: 1884, 1892
WILTSE, WALL (1928)

Variant Names/Spellings:	Source:
<u>PUU HAU ORI 1974</u>	<u>DON HUBBARD LETTER 1999</u>
<u>PUU WERIU 1974</u>	<u>" " " "</u>
<u>PUU KEA 1937</u>	<u>" " " "</u>

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 HUBBARD 1999
LO# 23155 DOC 9903 PM 07
- KAMAHAU, S. RULING CHIEFS OF HAWAII

Submitted by:
 Name: SKYLARK ROSSETTY/PAULA HEATH Title: BA CANDIDATE, ANTHROPOLOGY Date: 5-01-08
 Agency/Organization (if any): HAWAII
 Address: 575 ALAWAENA, HILO, HI 96720
 Phone Number (Day): 898 1899
 e-mail address (if any): clippier@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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spelling Correction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Controversial Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obscure Hawaiian Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Form Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Change
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New Name (Unnamed Feature)

Recommended Name: PUUKUKAHAUULA

Island: HAWAII Tax Map Key: Zone 4 Section 4 Plat 15 Parcel 09

Latitude: 21 Degrees 93 Minutes 88 Seconds North

Longitude: 24 Degrees 11 Minutes 80 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 WEKIU + PUU HAU ORI). RECOGNITION OF THIS DIFFERENTIATION (CONES AND CLUSTER) INTEGRATES HISTORICAL + TRADITIONAL PLACE NAMES WITH MODERN DESIGNATIONS + USAGE.

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

Variant Names/Spellings:	Source:
<u>PU'U KU KAHAU'ULA</u>	<u>KAMARAU, S. / BECKWITH, M</u>
	<u>TAYLOR, E / FORNANDER, A</u>
	<u>HIBBARD, D. / MALY, K.</u>

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: + KANOE SUGANUMA WILSON

Name: PAULA HELFRICH Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UHH Date: NOV 30, 2008

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

Address: 441 LANIKAU LA ST., HILO 96720

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

e-mail address (if any): helfrich-paula@gmail.com, suganuma@hawaii.edu
mills@hawaii.edu

HAWAII GEOGRAPHIC NAME APPLICATION

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spelling Correction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Controversial Name
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Form Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Change
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Published Map or Other Source Using Recommended Name:
1885 MAP SKETCH, 1873 LBT, 1892 SURVEY MAP ETC.

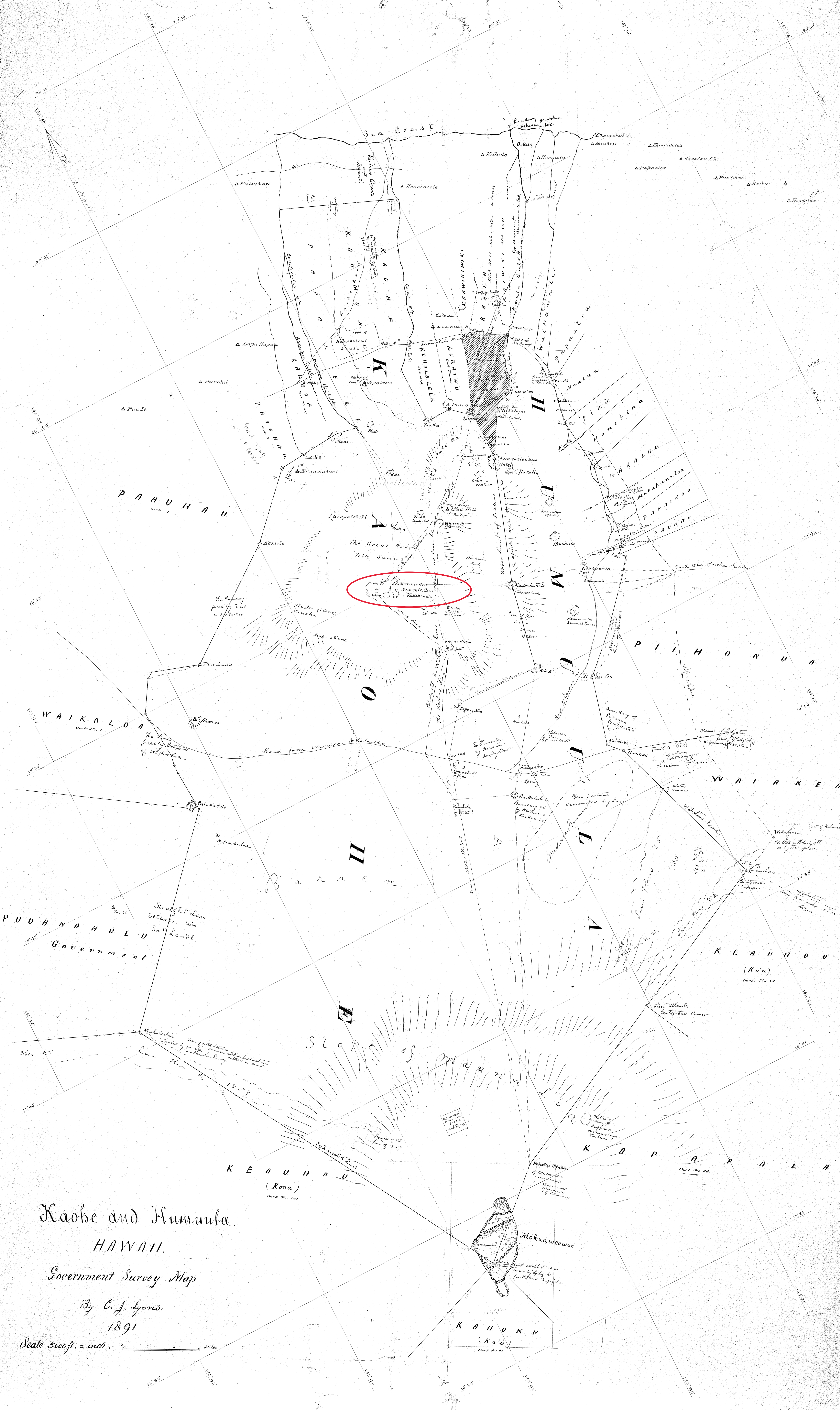
Variant Names/Spellings:	Source:
<u>PUU KU KAHAU'ULA</u>	<u>KAMAKAU, G. / BECKWITH, M</u>
	<u>TAYLOR, E / FORNANDER, A</u>
	<u>HIBBARD, D. / MALY, K.</u>

Provide sources

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: + KANOE SUGANUMA WILSON
 Name: PAULA HELFRICH Title: ANTHROPOLOGY, UAH Date: NOV 30, 2008
 Agency/Organization (if any): DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, U.H.-HILO (DR. PETER MILLS)
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mills@hawaii.edu



Kaobe and Humuula,
HAWAII.
Government Survey Map
By C. J. Lyons,
1891
Scale 5000 ft. = inch.

