

Buto, Arthur J

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Sent: Friday, June 7, 2024 4:08 AM
To: Buto, Arthur J; Marques marzan [REDACTED];
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Cc: Zahniser, Shellie R
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Hawaiian generics in geographic names
Attachments: GNIS Feature Classes_Generic Terms.pdf

Good morning and Aloha to all,

Thank you once again for inviting us to attend your HBGN meetings and for welcoming Shellie as the new BGN Exec Sec. Hopefully she'll be able to attend a meeting in person soon.

At this week's meeting, you were discussing the issue of generics in Hawaiian names, or more specifically, the list of GNIS feature classes; see attached. Bobby had asked if kepula could be corrected to kīpuka, and Lillie mentioned that awāwa should be under valley (gulch) rather than stream. I believe there was at least one other that she questioned.

I just checked with the GNIS staff and they confirmed that these should be an easy fix. However, since it requires a correction to a table embedded in the schema, they'd prefer to take care of them all at once. If you're aware of any other Hawaiian terms on the list that need correction/addition, could you send those to me in an email so I can pass them along to the developers? If you want to hold off and discuss the list at the next HBGN meeting, I assume that would be fine.

Regards,
Jenny

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Feature Classes

This list shows all feature classes catalogued in the GNIS and their definitions and provides examples of generic names associated with the feature class.

Arch

Natural arch-like opening in a rock mass (bridge, natural bridge, sea arch).

Area

Any one of several areally extensive natural features not included in other categories (badlands, barren, delta, fan, garden).

Arroyo

Colloquial usage in southwestern United States. The valley of an ephemeral stream with a flat floor and steep banks or the ephemeral stream flowing through a valley with a flat floor and steep banks, either hydrographic or hypsographic (draw, wash, gully).

Bar

Natural accumulation of sand, gravel, or alluvium forming an underwater or exposed embankment (ledge, reef, sandbar, shoal, spit).

Basin

Natural depression or relatively low area enclosed by higher land (amphitheater, bolson, cirque, depression, hole, pit, sink).

Bay

Indentation of a coastline or shoreline enclosing a part of a body of water; a body of water partly surrounded by land (arm, bahía, bight, cove, estuary, gulf, inlet, sound).

Beach

The sloping shore along a body of water that is washed by waves or tides and is usually covered by sand or gravel (coast, shore, strand).

Bench

Area of level to gently sloping land on the flank of an elevation such as a hill, ridge, or mountain where the slope of the land rises on one side and descends on the opposite side (first bottom, flood-plain step, level, terrace, tread).

Bend

Curve in the course of a stream or the land within the curve; A curve in a linear body of water (bottom, loop, meander).

Canal

Waterway, primarily manmade, used by watercraft or for drainage, irrigation, mining, or waterpower (ditch, lateral, sluice).

Cape

Projection of land extending into a body of water (lae, neck, peninsula, point).

Census

A statistical area delineated locally specifically for the tabulation of Census Bureau data (census designated place, census county division, unorganized territory, various types of American Indian/Alaska Native statistical areas). Distinct from Civil and Populated Place.

Channel

Linear deep part of a body of water through which the main volume of water flows and is frequently used as a route for watercraft (passage, reach, strait, thalweg, thoroughfare, throughfare). Not a Stream or Valley.

Civil

A political division formed for administrative purposes (borough, county, incorporated place, municipio, parish, town, township). Distinct from Census and Populated Place.

Cliff

Very steep or vertical slope on one side (bluff, crag, escarpment, head, headland, nose, palisades, precipice, promontory, rim, rimrock, scarp).

Crater

Circular-shaped depression at the summit of a volcanic cone or one on the surface of the land caused by the impact of a meteorite; a manmade depression caused by an explosion (bowl, caldera, lua, maar).

Crossing

A place at which a river or stream may be crossed (landing, ferry, ford).

Falls

Perpendicular or very steep fall of water in the course of a stream (cascade, cataract, waterfall).

Flat

Relative level area within a region of greater relief (clearing, glade, pan, park, playa lake, salina, upland).

Gap

Low point or opening between hills or mountains or in a ridge or mountain range (col, notch, pass, saddle, water gap, wind gap).

Glacier

Body or stream of ice moving outward and downslope from an area of accumulation; an area of relatively permanent snow or ice on the top or side of a mountain or mountainous area (icefield, ice patch, snow patch).

Gut

Relatively small coastal waterway connecting larger bodies of water or other waterways (creek, inlet, slough).

Island

Area of dry or relatively dry land surrounded by water or low wetland (archipelago, atoll, cay, hammock, hummock, isla, isle, key, moku, rock).

Isthmus

Narrow section of land in a body of water connecting two larger land areas.

Lake

Natural body of inland water (backwater, lac, lagoon, laguna, oxbow, pond, pool, resaca, tank, tarn, waterhole).

Lava

Formations resulting from the consolidation of molten rock on the surface of the Earth (kepula, lava flow, māwae, traps).

Levee

Natural or manmade embankment flanking a stream (bank, berm).

Military

Place or facility used for various aspects of or relating to military activity.

Pillar

Vertical, standing, often spire-shaped, natural rock formation (chimney, hoodoo, monument, pinnacle, pōhaku, rock tower).

Plain

A region of general uniform slope, comparatively level and of considerable extent; can refer to the flat area of a large mesa (desert, grassland, highland, kula, plateau, savanna).

Populated Place

Place or area with clustered or scattered buildings and a permanent human population (city, settlement, town, village). A populated place is usually not incorporated and by definition has no legal boundaries. However, a populated place may have a corresponding "civil" record, the legal boundaries of which may or may not coincide with the perceived populated place. Distinct from Census and Civil classes.

Range

A single mass of hills or mountains; a complex, interconnected series of mountain ranges having a well-defined longitudinal trend (cordillera, mountain belt, sierra).

Rapids

Fast-flowing section of a stream with turbulent flow, often shallow and with exposed rock or boulders, where discharge is mostly influenced by velocity rather than width and depth (dalles, riffle, ripple).

Reservoir

Artificially impounded body of water (lake, tank).

Ridge

Elevation with a narrow, elongated crest that can be part of a hill or mountain (arête, crest, chenier, cuesta, divide, esker, hogback, mogote, lae, ridge, spur).

Sea

Large body of salt water (gulf, ocean).

Slope

A gently inclined part of the Earth's surface (grade, pitch).

Spring

Place where underground water flows naturally to the surface of the Earth (seep).

Stream

Linear body of water flowing on the Earth's surface (anabranh, awāwa, bayou, branch, brook, creek, distributary, fork, kill, pup, rio, river, run, slough).

Summit

Prominent elevation rising above the surrounding level of the Earth's surface; does not include pillars, ridges, or ranges; can occur as a single isolated mass or in a group (ahu, ballon, berg, bald, butte, cerro, colina, cone, cumbre, dome, head, hill, horn, knob, knoll, mauna, mesa, mesita, mound, mount, mountain, peak, pu'u, rock, sugarloaf, table, volcano).

Swamp

Poorly drained wetland, fresh or saltwater, wooded or grassy, possibly covered with open water (bog, cienega, everglades, fen, marais, marsh, pocosin, slough).

Valley

Linear depression in the Earth's surface that generally slopes from one end to the other (barranca, canyon, chasm, cirque, cove, coulee, draw, fjord, glen, gorge, gulch, gulf, gully, hollow, ravine).

Woods

Small area covered with a dense growth of trees; does not include an area of trees under the administration of a political agency.