

New Zealand place names shared with the Hawaiian Archipelago

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A survey of place names shared between New Zealand and East Polynesia found by far the majority in the Hawaiian Archipelago. Given that the immediate origin of Māori is generally thought to lie in the 'central East Polynesian interaction sphere', this is surprising, inviting an exploration of other links between these two widely separated corners of the 'Polynesian Triangle' in the context of evidence for and against prehistoric contact. A full list of the names found to be shared between these two island groups is given, along with a statistical comparison of New Zealand place names found to occur on other East Polynesian archipelagos. A proposition is made here that, despite the isolation of both the Hawaiian Archipelago and New Zealand at European contact and the immense distance between them, they may have been in direct contact with one another.

Un estudio de los nombres de lugares compartidos entre Nueva Zelanda y la Polinesia Oriental descubrió la gran mayoría en el archipiélago Hawaiano. Teniendo en cuenta que el origen inmediato de los Māori se piensan generalmente en la 'esfera de interacción de la región de central Polinesia oriental', esta resulta es sorprendente, y la invita una exploración de otros vínculos entre los dos puntos muy distantes del 'Triángulo Polinesio' en el contexto de evidencia para y contra el contacto prehistórico. Una lista completa de los nombres que se corresponden entre estos dos grupos es presentado, junto con una comparación estadística de los nombres de lugares de Nueva Zelanda que ocurren en otros archipiélagos de Polinesia Oriental. Una propuesta que se presenta aquí, a pesar de aislamiento de los archipiélagos de Hawai'i y Nueva Zelanda durante el tiempo del contacto con los europeos y la inmensa distancia entre ellos, que pueden haber estado en contacto directo.

Background

Toponyms were frequently carried between the Polynesian islands in much the same way as artifact styles, spurring scholars to use instances of shared use of the same name to infer spheres of contact. The most comprehensive study is a purely statistical one conducted by Koskinen (1963, 1973), who examined the shared use of indigenous place names Pacific-wide to establish a cultural sequence across the region. From the distribution of 989 New Zealand Place Names,¹ he concluded that “the connection between New Zealand and certain island groups around Tahiti is not so marked as could be supposed” (Koskinen 1963:10) and that links with the Hawaiian Islands were higher than expected (Koskinen 1973:18, 26, 27). “Higher than expected” refers to the fact that the primary source of the immediate ancestors of New Zealand Māori is generally thought to lie in the Society and Cook Islands region, with no input from the Hawaiian Islands.

The present paper is based on the results of a comparable survey, but solely of New Zealand place names whose cognates occur elsewhere in the Pacific, to determine how these names are geographically

distributed (Crowe 2012).² The survey found 819 such names, and six relevant tribal and canoe names (825 in total).³ While the numbers of New Zealand place names found on the Society Islands and Cook Islands are similar to those found by Koskinen, those identified on the Hawaiian Islands numbered 518 – about three times his total of 162 and about twice as many as were found by both studies on the Society Islands.

This finding invites discussion as to whether prehistoric contact existed between the two regions.

A Simple Comparison

Table 1 gives a simple comparison of where the 825 shared toponyms were found to occur, showing that by far the highest number are located on the Hawaiian Islands.⁴

Descriptive names

As descriptive names are more likely to be coined independently, they tend to recur, so the comparisons were run again after removing names that occur beyond New Zealand more than once.

Table 1. Cognates of New Zealand place names found by archipelago⁵ (Bracketed figures represent scores recorded by Koskinen 1963).

Hawaiian Islands	518	<i>(162)</i>
Society Islands	252	<i>(268)</i>
Tuamotu Archipelago	146	<i>(95)</i>
Cook Islands (Northern and Southern)	132	<i>(133)</i>
Southern Cook Islands	101	<i>(?)</i>
Rapa Nui (Easter Island)	90	<i>(?)</i>

Table 2. Cognates of New Zealand place names – with repeated names removed.

Hawaiian Islands	337
Society Islands	122
Tuamotu Archipelago	73
Cook Islands (Northern and Southern)	59
Rapa Nui (Easter Island)	55
Southern Cook Islands	50

Here, the comparative results were found to be broadly similar (Table 2).

Koskinen (1973) likewise identified a pre-eminence of the Hawaiian Islands in his own study, suggesting that this might be attributable to the fact that many of the names are descriptive of the landscape, which is very similar to that of New Zealand. However, the considerably higher number of Hawaiian names identified in the present study makes this explanation less compelling, given a comparable landscape found also on the Society Islands.

Other explanations that might be invoked to account for the high score for the Hawaiian Islands are: (1) their larger overall land area, and (2) their higher human population. The Hawaiian Islands cover some ten times the land area of the Society Islands (16,640km² as compared with 1,590km²), with a population at European contact that has been estimated at around 300,000 (Kirch & Rallu 2007:126), compared with some 121,500 estimated for the main Society Island of Tahiti (Forster 1777).⁶

It is therefore significant that Koskinen (1973) notes that a substantial number of place names shared between New Zealand and Hawai‘i are not shared with the Society Islands. This suggests a third possibility: that the high number of names shared between these two regions reflects a degree of contact between them.

Hawai‘i to New Zealand – The Orthodox View

The origin, or origins, of New Zealand Māori are currently thought to lie in the ‘central East Polynesian interaction sphere’ – primarily in the Society and Southern Cook Islands. This conclusion is supported by studies of the mtDNA variation in local populations of the humanly-transported Pacific rat (*Rattus exulans*) (Matisoo-Smith et al. 1998), and by affinities in language and archaeology (Biggs 1994; Emory & Sinoto 1964; Walter 1994).

While this does not preclude voyaging to New Zealand from other archipelagos too, the Hawaiian Islands are seldom considered a likely candidate. This is partly due to the absence of inter-archipelago craft in the Hawaiian Islands at European contact and the huge distance between these archipelagos (some 6800km), but is also due to dissimilarities in both artifacts and language, Hawaiian and Māori being conventionally classified in separate subgroups – Hawaiian as a Marquesic language and New Zealand Māori a Tahitic one (Lewis 2009). Yet, under scrutiny, none of these factors militate against prehistoric contact.

Voyaging Capability

In the 1960s, historian Andrew Sharp assured us that “in the days before navigation instruments deliberate navigation to and from distant ocean islands was impossible in any form of sailing or paddling craft...”(Sharp 1964:52). There are, however, now ample lines of evidence to demonstrate that prehistoric long-distance voyaging did occur to and from the Hawaiian Islands.

Among them is evidence of intentional voyaging from the Hawaiian quarry on the island of Kaho‘olawe to Nāpuka in the NW Tuamotus, which comes in the form of a basalt adze head collected on the latter atoll in the 1930s that could be geochemically sourced back to this island (Collerson & Weisler 2007).⁷ This represents a minimum intentional voyage of some 4,200km each way.

Similarly, voyaging to Tahiti (some 4,135km to the south) – described in Hawaiian tradition (Cachola-Abad 1993; Taonui 2006) – is now confirmed by mtDNA from local remains of Pacific rats, showing “that the Hawaiian archipelago did not remain completely isolated after initial human arrival” (Matisoo-Smith et al. 1998). More specifically, this evidence points to one-way voyaging from the Marquesas to Hawai‘i and two-way (return) voyaging from Hawai‘i to the region of Tahiti, the Cook Islands and Tuamotus (Matisoo-Smith 2009).

Contact with Tahiti is also evident in the Hawaiian language – which, though conventionally classified as Marquesic, contains ‘lexical borrowings’ traceable to the ‘Tahitic subgroup’ of languages (Kirch & Green 2001).⁸

More locally, Hawaiians are also known to have navigated over 500km northwest from Kaua‘i and Ni‘ihau to remote Necker Island (Mokumanamana) where at least 33 local *heiau* (*marae*) were built (DLNR 2008:Appendix A; Emory 1928).

According to linguistic and archaeological evidence along the southern California coastline, Hawaiians may even have voyaged some 4130km east to reach North America (Jones & Klar 2005; Klar & Jones 2005).⁹

Rat DNA

An absence of Hawaiian rat mtDNA in New Zealand – or vice versa – might at first sight seem to preclude contact; however, highly useful though rat mtDNA has proven for ascertaining interarchipelago contact, it cannot be used to demonstrate a lack of it. Several examples follow to illustrate the point:

On Mangareva (Gambier Islands), archaeological evidence shows the first settlers arriving some 200 years before Pacific rats, while visits by Polynesians to the Snares and Auckland Islands likewise did not result in rats becoming established there (Anderson 2009). Similarly, despite the known transfer of Marquesan basalt from ‘Ei A ‘o to Mo‘orea in the Society Islands (Di Piazza & Pearthree 2001), mtDNA from Marquesan rats has not been picked up among Society Island rat populations (Matisoo-Smith et al. 1998).

Transfer of a breeding nucleus of rats between Hawai‘i and New Zealand is considered highly improbable anyway. On longer voyages, Pacific rats are unlikely to remain faithful to the double-hulled canoe or outrigger on which they set out – particularly so given their known aversion for wet conditions.¹⁰ En route to New Zealand, they are likely to have taken any chance to abandon at re-provisioning ports, not only in the Society Islands but also before – in the Line Islands, where archaeologists have found evidence of Polynesian presence on almost all atolls, with remains of *marae* and/or village complexes on Teraina, Tabuaeran, Kiritimati, Malden, Millennium Island (in the Caroline Islands) and Flint Island (Di Piazza & Pearthree 2001). Pacific rats have been found on most, if not all, including Teraina, Tabuaeran, Kiritimati, Malden, Millennium, Vostok and Starbuck.

In the event of lean times at sea, the rats would also be more vulnerable on longer voyages to the hunger of the crew or their dogs.

Other Cultural Links

Other support for a cultural link between Hawai‘i and New Zealand – besides the huge number of shared place names – includes the “apparently close relationship between Hawaii and New Zealand” in shared myth-incidents, “very nearly as great” in number as between New Zealand and the Cook Islands (Dixon 1916:93).

Support for such a link also comes from a study based on the evolution of Polynesian canoe design traits, which found from “using the combined traits for this analysis... that Hawaii [would appear to be] the primary cultural origin for New Zealand” (Rogers et al. 2009:3840).¹¹

Validity of the Statistical Comparison

Some caveats to the present study were outlined in Crowe (2012). Further concerns include levels of nomenclature, for it is clear that the original depth of Polynesian naming went far beyond what was generally recorded by Europeans. However, for the most part, the lists comprise only those landscape features and locations that were of general interest to the colonizers: harbors, channels, reefs, cliffs, beaches, bays, points, islets, caves, peaks, hills, craters, ranges, valleys, plains, rivers, streams, springs, falls, swamps, lakes, districts, villages and *marae/heiau*. For the sake of consistency, then, a case could be made in Hawai‘i for excluding from the totals eight named fishponds and ten surfing areas; however, this would not significantly affect the overall results.

Polynesian toponyms – like those worldwide – are either descriptive or commemorative of people, events, or other places. To evaluate them in terms of geographical links, we should ideally know why each name was conferred. It is fortunate that in the case of the larger islands – those of the Hawaiian Archipelago and New Zealand – comparing reputed meanings of toponyms was more often possible due to relevant books for both regions, as this facilitated the exclusion of a few names that are not genuine cognates.¹² On small islands it is relatively easy to find informants familiar with all the relevant toponyms. It is therefore fortunate that place name monographs are available for all the larger islands of East Polynesia – including Tahiti (D’Anglejan Chatillon 1961).

Descriptive names, such as *one loa* = *one roa* (‘long beach’), may be independently coined in different places for similar topographic features, but this does not preclude other associations. For example, when the name ‘Long Beach’ is subsequently conferred on a long beach outside California, one may still be able to infer who might have named it.

The present study invites further research, including an investigation of the incidence of shared *clusters* of names – for example, the harbors of Honolulu on the island of O‘ahu and Whangaruru near Ōkahu Island, Bay of Islands, New Zealand.

Discussion

Māori oral history has commonly been interpreted as stating that their ancestors arrived in New Zealand aboard a fleet of seven canoes from the Society Islands via Rarotonga (Smith 1904), i.e., in a single event from a single source. This interpretation was subsequently dismissed by Simmons (1969) and others as pure fabrication; in fact, traditional accounts refer quite clearly to several independent voyages at different times. Other potential origins are suggested also by voyaging probabilities (Irwin 1992), especially given the very high level of navigational competency among East Polynesians evident in a recent study of early radiocarbon dates across the region, suggesting that most of it was settled around the same time (Wilmschurst et al. 2011).

Not only were Hawaiians capable long-distance voyagers, but their islands stood as a major Polynesian center. They constituted by far the largest population in East Polynesia (Kirch & Rallu 2007:126), with the largest Neolithic adze quarry complex in the Pacific Islands (McCoy et al. 2009) and more than 800 temple sites (*heiau*) (Kolb 2006). Their navigators reached the Society Islands region, from where at least some canoes are known to have left for New Zealand. Indeed, eminent Māori anthropologist Te Rangi Hīroa (Sir Peter Buck) explored this as the through route by which Hawaiians may have sailed to New Zealand (Buck 1926).

New Zealand was by far the largest plot of uninhabited land in Polynesia (ten times the size of the rest of Polynesia put together), with an abundance of easy meat, fertile land, and quality timber. Other potential motives for contact between these widely

separated corners of Polynesia include maintenance of kinship ties and distribution of *kūmara* (sweet potato) planting stock. The superior quality of Hawaiian sweet potatoes – over those of the Society Islands, for example – particularly impressed the crew of Cook’s ship, who deemed one variety here the biggest they had seen in Polynesia, some “as big as a man’s head” (Green 2005:52). Here, at least 24 varieties were named, at least two names of which – *moi/moī* and *hamo* – were shared with New Zealand. The Hawaiian Islands also stand out as one of the few regions of Polynesia where this vegetable was known to set seed, thereby facilitating the production of new varieties (Handy, quoted in Yen 1960).¹³

Conclusion

The present survey for the cognates of New Zealand place names found significantly higher tallies of Māori place names on the Hawaiian Islands than on the Society Islands or Southern Cook Islands. The main islands of Hawai‘i and O‘ahu stand out – both with cognates of the Rangiātea (Laniākea) mentioned in Māori origin traditions. When compared by land area, the density of shared names on Maui, Moloka‘i, Lana‘i and Ni‘ihau was found to be comparable with that on the island of Tahiti (Crowe 2012). For this and other reasons, this archipelago deserves to be considered as a potential source of (or to otherwise have been in contact with) New Zealand Māori – despite its immense distance from New Zealand and isolation at European contact.

The Shared Place Names

Names followed by a bullet symbol ● are those known to be shared with at least one other archipelago in addition to New Zealand. The following list includes 518 Hawaiian names (including duplicates) and excludes names known to have been recently coined. Sources include Pukui et al. (1974) and Clark (2002).

Name in Hawaiian Islands (518)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
<i>HAWAI‘I ISLAND</i> (‘The Big Island’) ● (129)	<i>HAWAIKI</i> (ancestral homeland of NZ Māori)
Ahuloa (cave) ●	Ahuroa (place, pk. & hill, N. I.)
‘Alalā (hill)	Karara (hill nr. Ōamaru, S. I.)
‘Āpua (pt.)	Kāpua (E. Cape, N. I. & nr. Ōamaru, S. I.)
Awalua (land sections) ●	Awarua (harbor nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Hale o Lono (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara Harbor & Hauraki, N. I.)
Haleki‘i (land section)	Wharetiki (strm. nr. Whakatāne, N. I.)
Halelua (land section) ●	Wharerua (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Halulu (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Haruru (nr. Russell, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Hauiki (sea area nr. Hilo)	Hauiti (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Hauko‘i (land section)	Hautoki (nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Hauna (fishpond)	Haunga (in Far North, N. I.)
He‘eia (bay)	Hekeia (in Southland, S. I.)
Helani (area) ●	Hērangi (hill, Far North & range nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Hilo (harbor) ●	Whiro (mt. nr. Taumarunui, N. I.) & Te Whiro (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Ho‘okākē (area)	Whakatete (bay, Thames, N. I.)
Ho‘olulu (land division)	Whakaruru (place & pā nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Honokāne (strm.)	Whangatāne (river, Far North, N. I.)
Honolulu (bay & sand hill)	Whangaruru (harbor nr. Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Honua‘ula (cove, <i>heiau</i>) ●	Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)
Huia (ancient surfing place)	Huia (in W. Auckland, N. I.)
Huikau (hill)	Huitau (pā, Whāngārei, N. I.)
‘Iole (land division) ●	Kiore (in Taranaki, N. I.)
Ka-‘aha (pt.)	Te Kaha (pt. nr. Raglan & on E. Cape, N. I.)
Ka‘alo (on W. coast)	Takaro (nr. Palmerston North, N. I.)
Ka‘apuna (land section) ●	Takapuna (in Auckland, N. I.)
Ka-hale‘ula (ancient surfing area) ●	Wharekura (pt., E. Cape, N. I.)
Ka-hue (pt.)	Te Hue (pt. on Little Barrier Is., place & strm., N. I.)
Kailua (bay)	Tairua (on Coromandel Pen., N. I. & pā nr. Ōamaru, S. I.)
Kalaloa (ancient surfing area) ●	Tararoa (strm. nr. Meremere, N. I.)
Kalalua (crater) ●	Tararua (range, lower N. I.)
Ka-loko (land section & fishpond) ●	Te Roto (nr. Masterton, N. I., & on Chatham Is.)
Ka-lokoloa (cove)	Rotoroa (lake & islet, N. I.)
Ka-luahine (cliff & falls)	Te Ruahine (range, lower N. I. & place, Southland, S. I.)
Ka-milo (pt.) ●	Te Miro (nr. Cambridge, N. I.)
Kānoa (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Tānoa (in Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)
Ka-nuku-o-ka-manu (ancient surfing area)	Te Ngutu-o-te-Manu (in Taranaki, N. I.)
Kaulana (bay) ●	Tauranga (in Bay of Plenty, N. I.)
Kawa Nui (two diving places)	Tawanui (in Otago, S. I.)
Ka-wa‘a (bay)	Te Waka (in Hawke’s Bay, N. I.)
Ka-wa‘a-o-Māui (rock in Wailua River)	Te Waka o Māui (old name for the S. I.)
Ka-wai Iki (strm.) ●	Te Wai-Iti (hill & strm., Ōpōtiki I.)
Ka-wai Nui (strms.) ●	Wainui (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Ka-wela (land divisions) ●	Te Wera (two places, N. I.)
Kāwili (pt.)	Tawiri (strm., Wellington, N. I.)
Kea‘au	Te Akau (nr. Raglan, N. I.)
Ke-awaiki (village & bay) ●	Te Awaiti (on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)
Ke-puhi (pts.)	Te Puhi (strm., Far North & hill nr. Ōtorohanga, N. I.)
Kī‘ao (land section)	Tikau (bay nr. Akaroa, S. I.)
Ki‘i (pt.)	Otiki (Māori name of E. Cape, N. I.)
Kīkī (land area)	Tītī (nr. Taumarunui, N. I.)
Kīloa (village)	Tīroa (nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Kīlohana (land divisions)	Tīrohanga (places, strms., pks. & pt., N. I. & S. I.)
Ko‘oko‘olau (hill)	Tokotokorau (nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Kohala (pt. & mntns.)	Tohara (in Otago, S. I.)
Kolekole (strm.) ●	Toretore (is., Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Kōloa (beach) ●	Toroa (bay nr. Russell, N. I.)
Kona (leeward district) ●	Tonga (is. & bay, Tasman Bay, S. I.)
Kūlani (cone on Mauna Loa)	Tūrangi (nr. L. Taupō, N. I.)
Kūlua (cones on Mauna Loa)	Tūrua (nr. Thames, N. I.)
Kumu (spring)	Te Tumu (nr. Te Puke, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Kuolo (area)	Tuoro (strm., Auckland, N. I.)
Lā'au (hill)	Rākau (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Laeloa (pt.)	Raeroa (in Hokianga, N. I.)
Laniākea (a cave & pool at Kailua) •	Rangiātea (nr. Ōtorohanga, central N. I.; & in origin traditions)
Lanihau (land divisions)	Rangihau (strm., Coromandel Pen., N. I.)
Luawai (land section)	Ruawai (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Mā'eli'eli	Mākerikeri (river nr. Christchurch, S. I.)
Mahana	Mahana (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Mahiki (land division)	Mahiti (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Mahuka (bay) •	Mahuta (nr. Huntly, N. I.)
Makahuna (gully)	Matahuna (strm., Kaitiāia, N. I.)
Makapala (land section)	Matapara (nr. Te Awamutu, N. I.)
Makau-a-Māui (place on Coconut Is.)	Matau-a-Māui (on Hawke's Bay coastline, N. I.)
Maku'u (land sections) •	Matuku (nr. Lumsden, S. I.)
Malama (crater)	Marama (nr. Seddon, S. I. & bay in Manukau Harbor, N. I.)
Mauna Kea (highest mntn.) •	Maungatea (old settlement nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Mauna Loa •	Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)
Mauna-iki (hill)	Maungaiti (hill nr. Tokoroa, N. I.)
Moku'ōhai (place) •	Motukōwhai (is., Northland & Coromandel, N. I.)
Mokuola (Coconut Is.)	Motuora (small is., Mahurangi Estuary, N. I.)
Muliwai •	Muriwai (nr. Gisborne & nr. Auckland, N. I.)
Nāmoku (islets)	Ngāmotu (nr. New Plymouth, N. I.)
Nāpali (overlook)	Ngāpari (nr. Tūrangi, N. I.)
Nāpu'u (area)	Ngāpuka (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Nunulu (land division)	Ngunguru (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Pā'au'au (land areas)	Pākaukau (pt., Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)
Pāhala (town)	Pahara (pk., Far North, N. I.)
Pākua (hill)	Pātua (pk. nr. New Plymouth, N. I.)
Papawai (beach)	Pāpāwai (pā & marae, Wairarapa, N. I. & place, Tasman Bay, S. I.)
Pīhā (land section)	Pīhā (beach, W. of Auckland, N. I.)
Pilau (hill)	Pirau (hill nr. Kāwhia, N. I.)
Pōhakuoa (gullies)	Pōhaturoa (sacred rock in Whakatāne, N. I.)
Pōhakunui (hill)	Pōhatunui (pā, L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Pōpōkī (land section) •	Pōpōtī (strm., Te Urewera & pā, E. Cape, N. I.)
Poupou (strm.)	Poupou (strm. nr. Katikati, N. I.)
Pu'u-hou (cone)	Pukehou (nr. Hastings & pks. nr. Levin & Ōpōtiki, N. I.)
Pu'u-huluhulu (hills)	Pukehuru (nr. L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Pu'u-iki (hills)	Pukeiti (pk. nr. New Plymouth, N. I.)
Pu'u-kapu (land divisions)	Puketapu (hills & pā sites, N. I. & S. I.)
Pu'u-kī (<i>heiau</i>)	Puketī (lake, pk., pt., forest & places, N. I. & S. I.)
Pu'u-koa (land section)	Puketoa (in Kāwhia, & pā, Cape Rēinga, N. I.)
Pu'u-loa (pk.)	Pukeroa (various pks., N. I.)
Pu'u-maile (hill & strm.)	Pukemaire (in Hokianga, N. I.)
Pu'u-manu (hill)	Pukemanu (nr. Taumarunui, N. I.)
Pu'u-nēnē (land sections)	Pukenēnē (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Pu'u-'ohu (hill)	Pukekohu (nr. L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Pu'u-pōhaku (cone)	Pukepōhatu (nr. Whakatāne, N. I.)
Puapua (land sections)	Puapua (strm. nr. Kaitiāia, N. I.)
Pūhau (springs)	Puhau (in Hokianga, N. I.)
Punalu'u (beach & <i>heiau</i>) •	Punaruku (nr. Russell, N. I.)
'Ula'ula (hill)	Kurakura (pt., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)
'Umi (caverns)	Kumi (nr. Wairoa & elsewhere, N. I.)
Wai'aha (strm.)	Waikaha (strm., Hawke's Bay, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Wai‘ale‘ale (land section)	Waikarekare (strm., Hawke’s Bay, N. I.)
Waiākea (bay & strm.)	Waiatea (nr. Dunedin, S. I.)
Waiau (strm.) ●	Waiau (several rivers, N. I. & S. I.)
Waiehu (pt. & strm.) ●	Waiehu (strm. in Rotorua, N. I.)
Waikā (land section) ●	Waitā (river nr. Haast, S. I.)
Waiki‘i (village & gully)	Waitiki (strm. & landing, Far North, N. I.)
Waikolu (strm.)	Waitoru (nr. Waitomo, N. I.)
Waikuna (pool)	Waituna (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Wailau (land section)	Wairau (nr. Gisborne, N. I. & various rivers, N. I. & S. I.)
Wailoa (river) ●	Wairoa (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Wailua (strm.) ●	Wairua (rivers, N. I. & Chatham Is.)
Waimā (pt. & strm.) ●	Waimā (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Waimanu (bay & strm.) ●	Waimanu (nr. Taumarunui, N. I.)
Waimea	Waimea (inlet & river, Nelson, S. I.)
Waipi‘o (cliff, bay & strm.)	Waipiko (in Wellington, N. I.)
<i>O‘AHU ISLAND</i> ● (123)	Ōkahu (is. in Bay of Islands, & bay in Auckland, N. I.)
‘Aipō (summit swamp) ●	Kaipō (river & bay, W. coast, S. I.)
Ala Moana (reef)	Aramoana (nr. Port Chalmers, S. I. & Hawke’s Bay, N. I.)
‘Ālele (plain) ●	Kārere (nr. Palmerston North, N. I.)
Ali‘i (beach)	Ariki (nr. Murchison, S. I.)
‘Āpua (pt.)	Kāpua (on E. Cape, N. I. & nr. Ōamaru, S. I.)
Awaawaloa (pk.) ●	Awaawaroa (bay & valley on Waiheke Is., N. I.)
Awalua (ancient surfing area) ●	Awarua (harbor nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Hale o Lono (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara Harbor & Hauraki, N. I.)
Hanaloa (pt. & fishpond) ●	Whangaroa (N. I. & Chatham Is.), Hangaroa (N. I.) & Akaroa (S. I.)
Hau‘ula (strm.)	Haukura (ridge, Tararua Range, N. I.)
He‘eia (strm.)	Hekeia (in Southland, S. I.)
Hi‘olani (place)	Hikorangi (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Hoana (place)	Hoanga (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Honolulu (harbor)	Whangaruru (harbor nr. Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Huliwai (gully)	Huriwai (river, Waikato, N. I.)
Ka-‘ahu‘ula (spring)	Kahukura (now known as Tikitiki, N. I.)
Kahaloa (beach) ●	Taharua (two lakes, N. I.)
Kahana (strm. & bay) ●	Tahanga (pk. & major basalt quarry nr. Whitianga, N. I.)
Kailua (bay)	Tairua (on Coromandel Pen., N. I. & pā nr. Ōamaru, S. I.)
Kala (place) ●	Tara (nr. Kaiwaka, N. I.)
Ka-loko (coastal area) ●	Te Roto (nr. Masterton, N. I., & on Chatham Is.)
Ka-lua (place)	Te Rua (bay, S. I.)
Ka-maile (<i>heiau</i> , plain & spring) ●	Te Maire (places & strms., N. I.)
Ka-mananui (strm.)	Manganui (river, strm. & hill, N. I.)
Kapukapuākea (former <i>heiau</i> at Laniākea) ●	Taputapuātea (in Whitianga & other sites, N. I.)
Kauanui (ancient surfing place)	Tauanui (lake, pk., river & pā, all in the N. I.)
Kaupō (site of volcanic eruption) ●	Taupō (lake, central N. I.)
Ka-wai Iki (strm.) ●	Te Wai-Iti (hill & strm., Ōpōtiki, N. I.)
Ka-wailoa (bay) ●	Te Wairoa (two places, N. I.)
Ka-wai Nui (strm.) ●	Wainui (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Ka-wela (pk., strm. & bay) ●	Te Wera (two places, N. I.)
Ke-awanui (hill) ●	Awanui (nr. Kaitāia, on E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Ke-puhi (pt.)	Te Puhi (strm., Far North & hill nr. Ōtorohanga, N. I.)
Kea‘au	Te Akau (nr. Raglan, N. I.)
Ke-awaiki (cove & bay) ●	Te Awaiti (on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)
Ki‘i (pt.)	Otiki (Māori name of E. Cape, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Ki'īlau (a place in 'Ewa) ●	Tikirau (on E. Coast, N. I.)
Kilohana (pk.)	Tirohanga (places, strms., pks. & pt., N. I. & S. I.)
Kīpapa (land section)	Tīpapa (marae, Ruatāhuna, N. I.)
Ko'olau (windward mntn. range) ●	Tokerau (nr. Kaitāia & nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Kona (leeward district) ●	Tonga (is. & bay, Tasman Bay, S. I.)
Kūloa (pt.) ●	Tūroa (on Mt. Ruapehu, N. I.)
Laniākea ●	Rangiātea (nr. Ōtorohanga, central N. I.; & in origin traditions)
Lanipō (pk.)	Rangipō (high desert, central N. I. & pk. nr. Miranda, N. I.)
Lānui (place)	Rānui (in W. Auckland, & nr. Raglan, N. I.)
Leina-a-ka-'uhane (pt. from which spirits leap) ●	Te Rēinga (Cape Rēinga; & two pks. E. Cape, N. I.)
Lono (place)	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara Harbor, & Hauraki, N. I.)
Luawai (place)	Ruawai (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Mā'eli'ēli	Mākerikeri (river nr. Christchurch, S. I.)
Maile (land section) ●	Maire (strms., N. I.)
Mā'ili (strm.)	Mākiri (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Mā'ili'ili (hill & strm.)	Mākirikiri (nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Makahuna (ancient <i>heiau</i>)	Matahuna (strm., Kaitāia, N. I.)
Makali'i (pt.) ●	Matariki (nr. Wellington, N. I., & nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Makanui (place)	Matanui (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Mākua (cave, strm., valley)	Mātua (in Tauranga, N. I.)
Malama (place)	Marama (nr. Seddon, S. I. & bay in Manukau Harbor, N. I.)
Malino (place)	Marino (nr. Kaikoura, S. I.)
Mānana (Rabbit Island)	Manana (in Urewera, N. I.)
Mauna-kapu (pk.) ●	Maungatapu (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Mauna-ki'eki'e (slope) ●	Maungatiketike (pt. nr. Te Paki, N. I.)
Mauna-lua (bay)	Maungarua (in Gisborne, N. I.)
Mauna-pōhaku (hill top)	Maungapōhatu (nr. L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Melemele (place)	Meremere (in Waikato, N. I.)
Moanalua (strm.)	Moanarua (is. & place, N. I.)
Mōkapu (or Mokukapu) ●	Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)
Mokulua (two islets nr. Kailua) ●	Moturua (islet in Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Ō'ili (land area)	Kōkiri (nr. Greymouth, S. I.)
Ōma'o (gully & strm.)	Kōmako (nr. Feilding, N. I.)
Ōnini	Kōnini (nr. Eketāhuna, N. I. & nr. Picton, S. I.)
Pa'ala'a (land section)	Pākaraka (marae at Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Pā'au'au (pond)	Pākaukau (pt., Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)
Pāhe'ehe'e (ridge & hill)	Pāhekeheke (strm. nr. Murupara, N. I.)
Pa'ina (hill)	Pakinga (pā, Kaikohe, N. I.)
Pākākā (landing)	Patata (hill, Wellington, N. I.)
Pāku'i (pk. & <i>heiau</i>)	Pātuki (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Palaoa (pt.) ●	Paraoa (strm., Whanganui, N. I.)
Pālāwai (gully)	Pārāwai (nr. Thames, N. I.)
Palea (pt.) ●	Parea (pt. on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)
Palena (place)	Parenga (old name of Pāua on Parengarenga Harbor, N. I.)
Pali (precipice) ●	Pari (strm. nr. Mangaweka, N. I.)
Palikea (pks.)	Paritea (pk. nr. Raetihi, N. I.)
Palikū (cliff)	Paritū (strm. nr. Whangamatā & place nr. Māhia Pen., N. I.)
Pāloa (pond) ●	Pāroa (bay nr. Russell, places nr. Whakatāne, N. I. & Greymouth, S. I.)
Pālua (place)	Pārua (bay nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Pāpa'a (historic fishpond)	Pāpaka (pā nr. Whakatāne, N. I. & strm. nr. Tīmaru, S. I.)
Pi'o (place)	Piko (nr. New Plymouth, N. I.)
Pōhaku (place) ●	Pōhatu (on Banks Pen. & nr. Nightcaps, Southland, S. I.)
Pōhakuloa (land division)	Pōhaturoa (sacred rock in Whakatāne, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Pualele (place)	Puarere (strm. nr. Thames, N. I.)
Puhā (strm.) ●	Pühā (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Pūkele (strm.)	Pūtere (in N. Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Punalu'u (fishpond) ●	Punaruks (nr. Russell, N. I.)
Pu'u-iki (land division)	Pukeiti (pk. nr. New Plymouth, N. I.)
Pu'u-kapu (land division)	Puketapu (hills & pā sites, N. I. & S. I.)
Pu'u-loa (pk.)	Pukeroa (various pks., N. I.)
Pu'u-nui (hill)	Pukenui (various pks., N. I.)
Pu'u-pōhaku (hill)	Pukepōhaku (nr. Whakatāne, N. I.)
'Umi (land section)	Kumi (nr. Wairoa, & elsewhere, N. I.)
Wa'aloa (strm.) ●	Wakaroa (pt. nr. Christchurch, S. I.)
Wai'anae (volcano) ●	Waikanae (on N. Cape, Gisborne & Wellington (N. I.) & on Chatham Is.)
Waiaka (spring & pool)	Waiata (nr. Feilding & valley, Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Waialua ●	Waiarua (river nr. Taupō, N. I.)
Waiau (strm.) ●	Waiau (several rivers, N. I. & S. I.)
Wai'aula (land area)	Waikaura (on Waitaki River, S. I.)
Waiawa (strm.)	Waiawa (bay nr. Cape Rēinga, place nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Waihe'e (old name for falls at Waimea)	Waiheke Is. (nr. Auckland, N. I.)
Waihi (strm. & falls) ●	Waihi (many places, N. I. & S. I.)
Wai-Kāne (village)	Waitāne (nr. Gore, S. I.)
Waikele (strm.) ●	Te Waitere (in Kāwhia Harbor, N. I.)
Waikomo (beach)	Waitomo (caves nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Wailau (pt.)	Wairau (river, S. I.)
Wailele (gully) ●	Wairere (falls in several places. N. I. & S. I.)
Wailupe (valley) ●	Wairupe (river, Hokianga, N. I.)
Waimalu (hill) ●	Waimaru (strm., N. I. & bay S. I.)
Waimano (strm.)	Waimango (strm., Far North, N. I.)
Waimea (bay & strm.)	Waimea (inlet & river, Nelson, S. I.)
Waiola (sacred pool)	Waiora (several places, N. I.)
Wai'ōma'o (strm.) ●	Waikōmako (strm. nr. Raglan, N. I.)
Waipilopilo (land area)	Waipiropiro (hot spring, Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Waipi'o (pt. & river)	Waipiko (in Wellington, N. I.)
Walea (place)	Warea (nr. New Plymouth, N. I.)
<i>MAUI ISLAND</i> (88)	<i>TE IKA A MĀUI</i> (= North Island)
'A'awa (ancient surfing area)	Kakawa (pt., Aotea Harbor, N. I.)
Alapapa (gully)	Arapapa (nr. Eketāhuna, N. I.)
Amalu (strm.)	Amaru (bay on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)
'Awalau (ravine)	Kawarau (gorge & river nr. Queenstown, S. I.)
Awalua (coastal area) ●	Awarua (harbor nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
'Ele'ele (land section)	Kerekere (strm. nr. Upper Hutt, N. I.)
Hale o Lono (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara Harbor & Hauraki, N. I.)
Halelua (ancient surfing area) ●	Wharerua (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Halemau'u (trail)	Wharemauku (strm., Kapiti Coast, N. I.)
Hauola (coastal area)	Hauora (nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Hāwea (pt.)	Hāwea (strm. nr. Hastings; & flat, river & lake, S. I.)
Honua'ula (land division) ●	Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)
Ka Leina A Ka 'Uhane (leaping place of spirits) ●	Te Rēinga (Cape Rēinga; & two pks., E. Cape, N. I.)
Ka-'elekū (land section)	Keretū (in Urewera, N. I.)
Kahana (pt. & strm.) ●	Tahanga (pk. & major basalt quarry nr. Whitianga, N. I.)
Kahikinui (land division) ●	Tawhitinui (pā at Taranaki, N. I. & is. off northern S. I.)
Kahua (land sections)	Tahua (mt. nr. Hokitika, S. I.)
Kaihalulu (beach) ●	Taiharuru (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Ka-‘ili (strm.)	Te Kiri (in Taranaki, N. I.)
Kailua (strm.)	Tairua (on Coromandel Pen., N. I. & pā nr. Ōamaru, S. I.)
Ka-ma‘oma‘o (plain)	Makomako (two places, N. I.)
Ka-milo (pt.) ●	Te Miro (nr. Cambridge, N. I.)
Ka-naio (coastal area)	Te Ngaio (on Chatham Is.)
Kānoa (ridge) ●	Tānoa (in Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)
Ka-pilau (ridge)	Pirau (hill nr. Raglan, N. I.)
Kaukini (ridge)	Tautini (nr. Dannevirke, N. I.)
Kaupō ●	Taupō (lake, central N. I.)
Ka-waipapa (valley) ●	Waipapa (river, crk., pt. & place, N. I. & S. I.)
Ka-wela (land division) ●	Te Wera (two places, N. I.)
Ke-ali‘i (pt. & strm.)	Te Ariki (nr. Mt. Tarawera, N. I.)
Ke-awaiki (lighthouse; beach) ●	Te Awaiti (on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)
Ke-awalua (coastal area & strm.)	Awarua (harbor nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Kilohana (summit)	Tirohanga (places, strms., pks. & pt., N. I. & S. I.)
Kīpapa (land section)	Tīpapa (marae, Ruatāhuna, N. I.)
Ko‘olau (windward district) ●	Tokerau (nr. Kaitāia & nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Lanilili (hill) ●	Rangiriri (pā nr. Hamilton, N. I.)
Lele (old district name)	Rere (inland from Gisborne, N. I.)
Mā‘alo (gully)	Mākarō (=Ward Is. in Wellington Harbor, N. I.)
Mahana	Mahana (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Mākena (bay)	Mātenga (pt. on Waiheke Is., N. I. & pk. nr. Mt. Cook, S. I.)
Ma‘ino (land section)	Makino (nr. Feilding, N. I. & tribe nr. Te Puke, N. I.)
Makahuna (gully)	Matahuna (strm., Kaitāia, N. I.)
Mākila (beach & pt.) ●	Matira (nr. Huntly, N. I.)
Māla (port) ●	Māra (nr. Eketāhuna, N. I.)
Moanui	Moanui (strm. nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Mokulau (islet & strm.)	Moturau (ancient name of L. Manapouri, S. I.)
Mokupapa (gully & pt.) ●	Motupapa (two is., N. Auckland, N. I.)
Mokupipi (islet)	Motupipi (nr. Tākaka, S. I.)
Muliwai ●	Muriwai (nr. Gisborne & nr. Auckland, N. I.)
Nāmalu (bay)	Ngāmaru (pt., Far North, N. I.)
Nāpili (bay)	Ngāpiri (pā, Far North, N. I.)
‘Ōhi‘a (gully)	Kōhika (pā nr. Whakatāne, N. I.; place nr. Tīmaru, S. I.)
Oneloa (two bays) ●	Oneroa (on Waiheke Is. & Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Pāhihi (gully)	Pahihi (strm., Wellington, N. I.)
Pākalā (beach)	Pātara (nr. Greymouth, S. I.)
Palikea (strm.)	Paritea (pk. nr. Raetihi, N. I.)
Palikū (area of crater)	Paritū (strm. nr. Whangamatā & place nr. Māhia Pen., N. I.)
Papa‘ula (pt.)	Papakura (in Auckland, N. I.)
Papaloa (islet) ●	Paparoa (pt. nr. Kāwhia, N. I. & nr. Clarence River, S. I.)
Papawai (pt. & hill)	Pāpāwai (pā & marae, Wairarapa, N. I. & place, Tasman Bay, S. I.)
Pāpua (gully) ●	Pāpua (nr. Rāwene, N. I.)
Pi‘ilani (ditch)	Pikirangi (on shores of L. Rotorua, N. I.)
Pihana (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Pīhanga (mt. nr. Tūrangi, N. I.)
Pola Iki (land division)	Poraiti (nr. Napier, N. I.)
Pola Nui (land division)	Poranui (beach nr. Christchurch, S. I.)
Pōhakuloa (pt.)	Pōhaturoa (sacred rock in Whakatāne, N. I.)
Pūka‘i (gully)	Pūtaki (bay, Waiheke Is., N. I.)
Pu‘u-iki (village)	Pukeiti (pk. nr. New Plymouth, N. I.)
Pu‘u-kū (islet)	Puketū (is., Far North, N. I.)
Pu‘u-maile (cinder cone)	Pukemaire (in Hokianga, N. I.)
Pu‘u-moe (hill)	Pukemoe (in Taranaki, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Pu‘u-naio (cinder cone)	Pukengaio (nr. Raglan, N. I.)
Pu‘u-nēnē (land section)	Pukenēnē (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
‘Ula‘ula (hill)	Kurakura (pt. nr. Picton, S. I.)
‘Umi (land section)	Kumi (nr. Wairoa & elsewhere, N. I.)
Wai‘ale (gully)	Waikare (lakes, rivers, is., inlet & strm., all N. I.)
Wai‘ānapanapa (lakes & caves)	Waikanapanapa (E. Cape, N. I.)
Waiehu (pt., strm. & beach) ●	Waiehu (strm. in Rotorua, N. I.)
Waihe‘e (reef)	Waiheke (is. nr. Auckland, N. I.)
Waiho‘i (valley)	Waihoki (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Wailele (gathering site) ●	Wairere (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Wailena (gully)	Wairenga (in Waikato & nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Wailua (river & beach) ●	Wairua (rivers, N. I. & Chatham Is.)
Wailua Iki (land division)	Wairuaiti (in Urewera, N. I.)
Wai-o-Kila (gully)	Waiotira (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Waipao (land division) ●	Waipao (bay on Moturua Is., Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Waipi‘o (bay & gully)	Waipiko (in Wellington, N. I.)
<i>MOLOKA‘I ISLAND (82)</i>	
‘Aikanaka (old name of Pūko‘o Harbor) ●	Kaitangata (nr. Balclutha, S. I.)
Ali‘i (historic fishpond)	Ariki (nr. Murchison, S. I.)
Anapuka (shore cave)	Anaputa (pt. nr. Rotorua; pt. nr. Coromandel & is. nr. Kerikeri, N. I.)
‘Elelū (land section)	Kererū (pk. & town, N. I. & strm. nr. Westport, S. I.)
Haha (falls)	Haha (on E. Cape, N. I.)
Hale o Lono (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara Harbor & Hauraki, N. I.)
Haleone (hill) ●	Whareone (strm. Gisborne, N. I.)
Hālō (land section)	Whārō (nr. Ahipara, N. I.)
Hauko‘i (coastal area)	Hautoki (in Hawke’s Bay, & Taranaki, N. I.)
Helani (ridge) ●	Hērangi (hill, Far North, N. I. & range nr. Te Kuiti)
Kā‘ana (land section)	Takanga (pt., L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Kā‘ili (strm.)	Takiri (strm., Taranaki, N. I.)
Ka-hau (gully) ●	Te Whau (in Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Kāhili (pk., falls)	Tāwhiri (pā, Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)
Ka-lani (beach)	Te Rangi (pk. nr. Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Kānoa (historic fishpond) ●	Tānoa (in Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)
Kāpapa (cliff)	Tapapa (in Waikato, N. I.)
Ka-pe‘a (strm.)	Te Peka (nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Ka-puhi (strm.)	Te Puhi (strm., Far North & hill nr. Ōtorohanga, N. I.)
Kapukapuahakea (<i>heiau</i> site) ●	Taputapuātea (in Whitianga & other sites, N. I.)
Ka-puna (strm., spring & land section) ●	Te Puna (bay, place & strm., N. I.)
Ka-waihou (bay)	Waihou (bays & strm., N. I.)
Ka-wai Iki (strm.) ●	Te Wai-Iti (hill & strm., Ōpōtiki, N. I.)
Ka-wailoa (hill & strm.) ●	Te Wairoa (two places, N. I.)
Ka-wai Nui (strm.) ●	Wainui (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Ka-wela (place, gully & salt flats) ●	Te Wera (two places, N. I.)
Ke-awaiki (coastal area) ●	Te Awaiti (on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)
Ke-awanui (fishpond & gully) ●	Awanui (nr. Kaitāia, on E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Ke-kahi (cape)	Te Tahī (place nr. Te Awamutu & pk. nr. Wairoa, N. I.)
Ke-puhi (coastal area & bay)	Te Puhi (strm., Far North & hill nr. Ōtorohanga, N. I.)
Kī‘ao (land section)	Tikau (bay nr. Akaroa, S. I.)
Kikipua (flat or pt.)	Titipua (strm., Southland, S. I.)
Kiko‘ula (gully)	Titokura (nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Kīlau (pk.)	Tīrau (nr. Matamata, N. I.)
Kīloa (village)	Tīroa (nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Kilohana (pt.)	Tirohanga (places, strms., pks. & pt., N. I. & S. I.)
Ki'oki'o (coastal area)	Tikotiko (strm. nr. Huntly, N. I.)
Kīpapa (land section)	Tīpapa (marae, Ruatāhuna, N. I.)
Ko'olau (windward district) ●	Tokerau (nr. Kaitāia & nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Kuala (hill)	Tuara (by L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Kūlua (gorge)	Tūrua (nr. Thames, N. I.)
Lā'au (pt.)	Rākau (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Lenalena (landing)	Rengarenga (pt. nr. Kāwhia, N. I.)
Mahana	Mahana (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Makali'i (pt.) ●	Matariki (nr. Wellington, N. I. & nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Malama (chiefly home)	Marama (nr. Seddon, S. I. & bay in Manukau Harbor, N. I.)
Mana (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Mana (is. off Wellington, N. I.)
Mauna Loa ●	Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)
Moanui	Moanui (strm. nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Mōkapu (or Mokukapu) ●	Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)
Moku (coastal land section) ●	Motu (nr. Clifden, S. I.) [<i>not</i> Mōtū, E. Cape]
Mo'oloa (land section & falls)	Mokoroa (strm. nr. Muriwai, N. I.)
Nāmoku (islet)	Ngāmotu (nr. New Plymouth, N. I.)
‘Ōhi'a (gully)	Kōhika (pā nr. Whakatāne, N. I.; place nr. Tīmaru, S. I.)
‘Ōnini (gully)	Kōnini (nr. Eketāhuna, N. I. & nr. Picton, S. I.)
Pāku'i (pk. & <i>heiau</i>)	Pātuki (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Pākanaka (fishpond)	Pātangata (nr. Dannevirke, N. I.)
Pālā'au (land divisions)	Parakau (several strms, N. I.)
Papaiki (land section)	Papaiti (nr. Aromoho, N. I.)
Papaloa (beach) ●	Paparoa (pt. nr. Kāwhia, N. I. & nr. Clarence River, S. I.)
Pipi'o (fishpond)	Pipiko (bay, Whakatāne, N. I.)
Pipiwai (gully)	Pipiwai (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Pōhakuoa (pt.)	Pōhaturoa (sacred rock in Whakatāne, N. I.)
Pōhakunui (hill)	Pōhatunui (pā, L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Pūlena (strm.)	Purenga (strm., Rotorua, N. I.)
Pūnāwai (coastal area)	Punawai (nr. Christchurch, S. I.)
Pu'u-loa (pk.)	Pukeroa (various pks., N. I.)
Pu'u-lua (double hill & cinder cone)	Pukerua (double hill nr. Huntly; bay nr. Wellington, N. I.)
Pu'u-luahine (pk.)	Ruahine (range, lower N. I. & place, Southland, S. I.)
Pu'u-'ula (hills)	Pukekura (several hills, N. I. & S. I.)
Wāialua ●	Waiarua (river nr. Taupō, N. I.)
Wāianui (gully)	Wāianui (several beaches, N. I. & Canterbury, S. I.)
Wāiehu (pk., pt. & falls) ●	Wāiehu (strm., Rotorua, N. I.)
Wāi'eli (hill)	Wāikeri (marae, Waikato, N. I.)
Wāihuna (hill)	Wāihuna (strm., Auckland, N. I.)
Wāikolu (strm.)	Wāitoru (nr. Waitomo, N. I.)
Wāilana (gully)	Wāiranga (strm., Hick's Bay, N. I.)
Wāilau (valley)	Wāirau (river, S. I.)
Wāilele (falls) ●	Wāirere (falls in several places in NZ)
Waimana (land section)	Waimana (place & river nr. Whakatāne, N. I.)
Waimanu (falls) ●	Waimanu (nr. Taumarunui, N. I.)
Wāipū (coastal area) ●	Wāipū (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
<i>KAUAI ISLAND</i> (62)	Tauaki (pā, Urewera, N. I.); also Pūtauaki (Mt. Edgecombe, N. I.)
‘Aikanaka ●	Kaitangata (nr. Balclutha, S. I.)
‘Aipō (summit swamp) ●	Kaipō (river & bay, W. Coast, S. I.)
Alaka'i (swamp & trail)	Arataki (nr. Taupō, N. I.)
‘Au'au (hill) ●	Kaukau (pk. nr. Wellington, N. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
‘Ele‘ele (harbor, village & ditch)	Kerekere (strm. nr. Upper Hutt, N. I.)
Hanalei (bay) ●	Whāngārei (in Northland, N. I.) [? cognate]
Hauola (ridge)	Hauora (nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Hoaka (pt.)	Hoata (on E. Cape, N. I.)
Ho‘olulu (strm.)	Whakaruru (place & pā nr. Whāngārei)
Honua‘ula (valley) ●	Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)
Huluhulunui (ridge)	Huruhurunui (strm. on Māhia Peninsula, N. I.)
‘Iole (mntn. & strm.) ●	Kiore (in Taranaki, N. I.)
Ka-‘aha (pk.)	Te Kaha (pt. nr. Raglan & on E. Cape, N. I.)
Kā‘ana (land section)	Takanga (pt., L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Kahana (strm.) ●	Tahanga (pk. & major basalt quarry nr. Whitianga, N. I.)
Kāhili (pk., falls)	Tāwhiri (pā, Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)
Ka-milo (pts.) ●	Te Miro (nr. Cambridge, N. I.)
Kaulakahi (channel)	Tauratahi (pt., Kāwhia, N. I.)
Ka-wai (pt.)	Te Wai (pt., Bluff Harbor, S. I.)
Ka-wai Iki (strm.) ●	Te Wai-Iti (hill & strm., Ōpōtiki, N. I.)
Ka-wailoa (bay) ●	Te Wairoa (two places, N. I.)
Ka-waipapa (valley) ●	Waipapa (river, crk., pt. & place, N. I. & S. I.)
Ke-awanui (landing) ●	Awanui (nr. Kaitāia, on E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Ke-puhi (pt.)	Te Puhi (strm., Far North, & hill nr. Ōtorohanga, N. I.)
Kilohana (pk. & crater)	Tirohanga (places, strms., pks. & pt., N. I. & S. I.)
Kona (leeward district) ●	Tonga (is. & bay, Tasman Bay, S. I.)
Ko‘olau (windward district) ●	Tokerau (nr. Kaitāia & nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Kualua (surfing area)	Tuarua (in Tolaga Bay, N. I.)
Lā‘au (ridge)	Rākau (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Lā‘aukahi (pk.)	Rākautahi (nr. Feilding, N. I.)
Lele (land division)	Rere (inland from Gisborne, N. I.)
Luhi (beach)	Ruhi (strm., Taranaki, N. I.)
Mauna-kapu (pk.) ●	Maungatapu (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Mokuone (valley) ●	Motuone (is., Far North, N. I.)
Nāpali (coastal area)	Ngāpari (nr. Tūrangi, N. I.)
Naue (place)	Ngaue (strm., N. Auckland, N. I.)
‘Ōma‘o (valley)	Kōmako (nr. Feilding, N. I.)
Pākalā (<i>heiau</i>)	Pātara (nr. Greymouth, S. I.)
Palikea (pk.)	Paritea (pk. nr. Raetihi, N. I.)
Pāpa‘a (bay & strm.)	Pāpaka (pā nr. Whakatāne, N. I. & strm. nr. Tīmaru, S. I.)
Pō‘ele‘ele (strm.)	Pokerekere (strm., Gisborne, N. I.)
Pōhakuoa (pt.)	Pōhaturua (sacred rock in Whakatāne, N. I.)
Pōki‘i (ridge)	Pōtiki (bay, Coromandel Pen., N. I.)
Puhi (strm.)	Te Puhi (several places, N. I.)
Pu‘u-kī (hills)	Puketī (lake, pk., pt., forest & places, N. I. & S. I.)
Pu‘u-lani (pk.)	Pukerangi (nr. Dunedin, S. I.)
Pu‘u-manu (hills)	Pukemanu (nr. Taumarunui, N. I.)
Wai‘ale‘ale (highest mntn.)	Waikarekare (strm., Hawke’s Bay, N. I.)
Waiau (strm.) ●	Waiau (several rivers, N. I. & S. I.)
Waihohonu (hill & strm.)	Waihohonu (nr. Rangipō, N. I.)
Waikā (reservoir) ●	Waitā (river nr. Haast, S. I.)
Waikoko (strm.) ●	Waitoto (river, S. Westland, S. I.)
Waikomo (strm.)	Waitomo (caves nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Wailau (valley)	Wairau (river, S. I.)
Wailua (river & beach) ●	Wairua (rivers, N. I. & Chatham Is.)
Waimanu (land section) ●	Waimanu (nr. Taumarunui, N. I.)
Waimea (bay & river)	Waimea (inlet & river, Nelson, S. I.)

Name in Hawaiian Islands	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Waipā (reef & strm.) ●	Waipā (main tributary of Waikato River, N. I.)
Waipahe'e (waterfall)	Waipaheke (river, Coromandel Pen. , N. I.)
Waipao (gully) ●	Waipao (bay on Moturua Is., Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Waiū (land area)	Waiū (pā, Wellington, N. I.)
<i>LĀNA'I ISLAND (20)</i>	
Hale o Lono (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara Harbor & Hauraki, N. I.)
Halulu (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Haruru (nr. Russell, N. I.)
Hauola (gully)	Hauora (nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Hi'i (flats)	Hiki (crk. nr. Warkworth, N. I.)
Honua'ula (valley) ●	Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)
Huawai (small bay)	Huawai (bay, Northland, N. I.)
Ka-holo (cliff) ●	Te Horo (two places, N. I.)
Kalakala (land division) ●	Taratara (pk., Far North, N. I. & Marlborough Sounds, S. I.)
Ko'a (fishpond)	Te Toka (strm., Auckland, N. I.)
Mānele (harbor & bay) ●	Māngere (in Auckland, N. I. & one of the Chatham Is.)
Mauna-lei (gully)	Maungarei (old name of Marama, nr. Ōtahuhu, N. I.)
Mokunaio (islet)	Motungaio (islet, Bay of Plenty, & pā at Kāwhia, N. I.)
Naio (gully)	Ngaio (in Wellington, N. I.)
Palaoa (pt.) ●	Paraoa (strm., Whanganui, N. I.)
Pālāwai (basin)	Pārāwai (nr. Thames, N. I.)
Paopao (pt.) ●	Paopao (strm., Gisborne, N. I.)
Po'opo'o (islet)	Pokopoko (strms. & pk., N. I.)
Pōhakuoa (pt.)	Pōhaturua (sacred rock of Ngāti Awa in Whakatāne, N. I.)
Pu'u-manu (hills)	Pukemanu (nr. Taumarunui, N. I.)
Pu'u-nēnē (land sections)	Pukenēnē (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
<i>NI'ITHAU ISLAND (11)</i>	
Halulu (<i>heiau</i>) ●	Haruru (nr. Russell, N. I.)
Honua'ula (valley) ●	Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)
Kawa Nui (bay)	Tawanui (in Otago, S. I.)
Ke Awanui (bay) ●	Awanui (nr. Kaitiāia, on E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Ki'i (landing)	Otiki (Māori name of E. Cape, N. I.)
Kona (leeward district) ●	Tonga (is. & bay, Tasman Bay, S. I.)
Ōhi'a (ancient surfing area)	Kōhika (pā nr. Whakatāne, N. I.; place nr. Tīmaru, S. I.)
Ōkū (pt.)	Kotu (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Pāhau (pt.)	Pāhau (pk. & river nr. Culverden, S. I.)
Pākaua (pt.)	Pataua (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Pu'u-wai (pt.)	Pukewai (hill, Waihi, N. I.)
<i>KAHO'OLAWA ISLAND (3)</i>	
'Ale'ale (S. coast)	Karekare (beach, W. of Auckland, N. I.)
Kākā (pt.)	Tata (islets & beach, Golden Bay, S. I.)
Kaulana (coastal area) ●	Tauranga (in Bay of Plenty, N. I.)

Notes

1. His data remain in card form and were unfortunately never published.
2. For details as to how this list was compiled and its acknowledged limitations, see Crowe (2012).
3. Here considered toponyms as they are likewise geographically located.
4. Based on fewer shared names Koskinen (1963) found here, he came to a similar conclusion.
5. In instances where a name occurs on more than one island in an archipelago, all duplicates are included.
6. Kirch and Rallu's estimate is from physical counts of house-terraces, ceremonial sites and the extent of local agriculture. In 1774, Johann Forster, calculated a population for Tahiti of 121,500 from the number of

- fighting men taking part in a 'great naval expedition' at Pare, cross-checking his estimate against a survey of the 'carrying capacity' of the island's breadfruit trees.
7. Provenance was questioned by Anderson (2008), with responses by Weisler (2008), Kirch (2008) and others.
 8. The conventional model of language classification as a 'tree' is simplistic and misleading anyway, for at this level it is really more of a 'rake'. (Also see Green 1999:Figure 6).
 9. Though their conclusions have been contested by Anderson (2006) and Arnold (2007).
 10. It is considered here that the transport of rats was neither wholly accidental nor wholly deliberate, but rather as tolerated stowaways – possibly as emergency voyaging food. A familiar pest of Polynesian horticulture, the rats would have been easily disposed of on a Polynesian twin-hulled vessel or outrigger, especially with the aid of dogs, yet were at times carried in the opposite direction of settlement. Their wholly intentional distribution is considered unlikely in the period during which they were first being carried also because, on many of the islands to which they were transferred, more practical sources of meat and clothing were already available.
 11. Rogers et al. (2009:3838, Figure 1) also state that "perhaps the strongest objection to using the combined traits for this analysis is one conclusion it yields: that Hawaii was the primary cultural origin for New Zealand".
 12. For checking descriptive cognates elsewhere, Biggs and Clark (1960s-2006) also proved useful.
 13. The other region where seeding is known is on Rapa Nui (Easter Island).

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