

## Documentation for GNIS Requests

NPS's Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail

11/28/17

### Kapalilua

S.M. Kamakau. 1992. Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii.

p.385 "Honokua in **Kapalilua**"

p.310 "Keaweheulu also belonged to their company. His estates were the lands of **Kapalilua**, Ka'awaloa, and Kealakekua"

p.78 "and at Honomalino in **Kapalilua** Ke'eaumoku came to offer his support to Kalaniopu'u"

Kaleo Paik 8/10/17

In terms of **Kapalilua**, it stretches from the cliff of Napoopoo to Ka Lae. It really defines the South Families as in the old days the term for the South was not Kona Hema but Kau Kona in other words Kona toward Kau. The families of Kapalilua were inter-related through long lines of families.

Momi Kahele. 2006. Clouds of Memories. P. 170

"...they thought the name covered the area from Ho'okena almost to South Point. They told me there was a little story, a code that was used by a chief to the next chief. By using this code, they knew their enemies were at a certain place and how many warriors were coming. We know 'ulu does not grow at the edge of the sea. The number of warriors was counted by forties. For example, if they said four or five counts, that meant 160 to 200 warriors. **Kapalilua** is between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. So Tutu Kipi quoted the code and the meaning.

*Aia ka 'ulu*

*Ke pae nei i ka lihi kai o ka Pali lua*

*'Ehā paha 'elima ka'au*

*'Ohi pau loa a māhu*

There's the breadfruit

Landing at the water's edge of Two Cliffs

About four or five counts

Pick all of them and steam them.

Actual meaning of the code:

There are the men

Landing at the edge of the shore between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa

About 160 to 200 men

Attack and kill all of them.

*Note: The real name for the areas before South Point up till almost Honalo was **Kapililua**. It was like a district between two mountains."*

S.M. Kamakau. 1996. Ke Kumu Aupuni

p.183 "Inā e kaulana mai ke 'ahi o Kalae I Ka'ū, holo nō 'o Kamehameha I ka hī 'ahi I Kalae, a lawai'a aumaiewa nō I laila, I Kaulana, Ka'iliki'i, Pohue, Nāpu'uopele, ma **Kapalilua**"

KF Translation: If the 'ahi of Kalae are resting in Kau, Kamehameha goes to Kalae to troll for 'ahi, and fishes (in the style of) aumaiewa (Large-mouthed net placed at the wings of the papa hului net to receive fish; used in deep water) there, at Kaulana, Kailikii, Pohue, Napuuopele, at Kapalilua.

## **Keahualono**

'Ōlelo No'eau #1839

Kona 'ākau, mai **Keahualono** a **Pu'uohau**.

North Kona, from Keahualono to Pu'uohau.

*Excerpts from the Hawaiian Nupepa Collection:*

KA HAE HAWAII. NOVEMABA 9, 1859. 127

Ke koho ana i ka Poeikohoia, no na apana koho. Pauku 780. Penei ka nui o ka Poeikohoia e na makaainana iloko o ka Ahaolelo.

No ka Mokupuni o Hawaii, ewalu, penei; hookahi na ka Apana o Kona Akau, mai **Keahualono** a hiki i **Puuohau**, e hookomo ana ia mau wahi iloko; hookaha no ka Apana o Kona Hema, mai Puuohau a hiki aku a e hookomo ana ia Kaheawai; hookahi no ka Apana o Kau; hookahi no ka Apana o Puna; elua no ka Apana o Hilo: hookahi no ka Apana o Hamakua; hookahi no ka Apana o Kohala.

Maly, K.1999. Ke Ala Loa – Ala Nui Aupuni Kawaihae to 'Anaeho'omalua, Kohala.

ascent. This stone altar was built then and is called the *Ahu* made by Lono to this time (Ke-Ahu-a-Lono)... The Altar is at the boundary between Kona and Kohala, near the road (*alanui*) to Kohala, made by Haanio. (Kihe in *Ka Hōkū o Hawai'i* Jan. 31-Feb. 14, 1924).

*Mai Ke-ahu-a-Lono i ke 'ā o Kani-kū, a hō'ea i ka 'ūlei kolo o Manukā i Kaulanamauna e pili aku i Ka'ū! — From Keahualono [the Kona-Kohala boundary] on the rocky flats of Kanikū, to Kaulanamauna next to the crawling (tangled growth of) 'ūlei bushes at Manukā, where Kona clings to Ka'ū! (Ka'ao Ho'oniua Pu'uawai no Ka-Miki in *Ka Hōkū o Hawai'i*, September 13, 1917; Maly translator).*

## **Kekahawai'ole**

'Ōlelo No'eau #2478

Ola aku la ka 'āina kaha, ua pua ka lehua i kai.

*Life has come to the kaha lands for the lehua blossms are seen at sea.*

"Kaha lands" refers to Kekaha, Kona, Hawai'i. When the season for deep-sea fishing arrived, the canoes of the expert fishermen were seen going and coming.

[Place Names of Hawai'i]

**Ke-kaha**

Land area, North Kona, Hawai'i. Land section, elementary school, town, ditch, and plantation, Wai-meā district, southwest Kaua'i. *Lit.*, the place.

Maly, K. 1998. Ka'ūpūlehu Ma Ka 'Āina Kaha

Kona, like other large districts on Hawai‘i, was further divided into ‘okana or kalana (regions smaller than the *moku-o-loko*, yet comprising several other units of land). In the region now known as Kona ‘akau (North Kona), there were at least two ancient regions (*kalana*) as well. The southern portion of North Kona was known as “*Kona kai ‘ōpua*” (interpretively translated as: Kona of the distant horizon clouds above the ocean), and included the area extending from Lanihau (the present-day vicinity of Kailua Town) to Pu‘uohau. The northern-most portion of North Kona was called “Kekaha” (descriptive of an arid coastal place). Native residents of the region affectionately referred to their home as “Kekaha-wai-‘ole o nā Kona” (Waterless Kekaha of the Kona district), or simply as the “‘āina kaha.” The boundaries of Kekaha (see *Figure 2*), within which we find Ka‘ūpūlehu, are described by the following saying:

*O Hikuhiā i ka uka o Nā-pu‘u a me Kekahawai‘ole, mai Ke-ahu-a-Lono i ke ‘ā o Kanikū a hō‘ea i ke kula o Kanoenoe i ka pu‘u o Pu‘u-o-Kaloa. — [Kekaha extends from] the uplands of Hikuhiā, which is in the uplands of Nāpu‘u<sup>2</sup> and the waterless Kekaha; and extend from Keahualono on the rocky plain of Kanikū, to the hill of Pu‘uokaloa [at Keahuolu]. (Ka‘ao Ho‘onūia Pu‘uwai no Ka-Miki in Ka Hōkū o Hawai‘i, October 18, 1917; Maly translator).*

### **Kohala Loko & Kohala Waho**

Maly, K.1999. Ke Ala Loa – Ala Nui Aupuni Kawaihae to ‘Anaeho‘omalū, Kohala. P.24-25

“At one point during their adventure, Ka-Miki reportedly called out in praise of the lands of Kohala, describing the boundaries and famed *pu‘u* (hill) formations of the district in the following saying:

*O Kohala nui, o Kohala iki, o Kohala loko, o Kohala waho, o Kohala makani ‘Āpa‘apa‘a, o Pili o Kalāhikiola, o Na-pu‘u-haele-lua. ‘Oia ho‘i! ‘Oia la! O nā ‘okina iho la ‘ia o ka ‘āina ha‘aheo i ke kāhilia ka makani ‘Āpa‘apa‘a e ho‘ola‘au mai ana me he ipo ala ka nē hone i ka poli o ke aloha —*

Large Kohala, little Kohala, inner Kohala, outer Kohala, Kohala of the ‘Āpa‘apa‘a wind, of Pili and Kalāhikiola, the two traveling hills. Indeed! They are the combined sub-districts of this proud land brushed by the ‘Āpa‘apa‘a wind, maturing like a love nestled fondly in the bosom of love (*Ka Hoku o Hawai‘i*, March 22,1917).

For generations, sayings like the one above, have been spoken in praise of Kohala and its various land divisions which extend from Honoke‘ā on the Hāmākua boundary to Ke-ahu-a-Lono on the Kona boundary.”

Desha, Rev. S. L. 2000. Kamehameha and His Warrior Kekūhaupi‘o. p.196

The Kīpu‘upu‘u army was divided into various sections, one of them being those trained in the use of the bow and arrow, led by a very skilled *ali‘i* named Waheakalani of Kawaihaeuka. The warriors trained in the use of slingstones were led by Ha‘awenui of Kohalaloko who was very skilled in this type of warfare. The division carrying the spears and stone battle-adzes were led by Nu‘uanuakalani‘ōpu‘u as the general of this army.

*Excerpt from the Hawaiian Nupepa Collection:*

KA MAKAAINANA. Buke 7, Helu 10, Aoao 1. 8 Malaki 1897. ‘ao‘ao 3

“Ke ku kona moku i ke awa no hoolei oia i kana na opelu he nui loa i kana upena. E ai mea hou ana o Kohala nei i na opelu hou; mai Kohalawaho a me Kohala-leko, e ai ana ia mau opelu hou.”

### **Okiokiaho**

KA NONANONA. 15 October 1844 p.79

I. MALO, i Lunakanawai mai Kaawaloa a Keahualono.

G. D. HUEU, i Lunakanawai mai Keahualono a Kaakolea.

HAAHEO, i Lunakanawai mai Kaumakea a Honokea.

PUULOLOA. i Lunakanawai mai Kaula a Mawae.

KANAINA, i Lunakanawai mai Mawae a Okiokiaho.

D. KELIIWAHALAU, i Lunakanawai mai Okiokiaho a Keahewai

KA NONANONA. Buke 4, Pepa 15, Aoao 85. 12 Novemaba 1844. P.89

NA LUNA MARE MA HAWAII.

Eia na luna hooponopono mare ma Hawaii; mai Kiokiaha a Keahualono, o Leleiohoku; mai Keahualono a Kaula, G. D. Hueu; mai Kaula a Okiokiaho i. D. Puuloa.

KA HAE HAWAII. Buke 3, Ano Hou. Helu 41, Aoao 161. 12 January 1859

Ua lohe ia, o ka malama o Ianuari ka wa komo o keia luakini, e akoakoa pu mai ana ko keia mau apana elua, o Puna a me Hilo, mai Kaula a Okiokiaho, na kamaaina a ine na malihini, me na hua palaoa ma ka lima, (oia ke dala,) a kiola iho ma ka muliwai, e like me ka olelo ma ka Palapala Hemolele, i mea e pono ai na lala o ka hana a ka Haku.

**Note:** Hawaiian Nupepa Collection Search Results: 8 results for Okiokiaho. 0 results for Okiokiahu (a variant name which sometimes appears in boundary testimony and maps).

## Oneloa

Land Court Application 1043 – The named point at the shore between Waika (North Kohala) and Kawaihae 1 (South Kohala) is **Oneloa**,

## Pu'uohau

### Wehewehe Search

No returns for Puuohau, 2 returns for Puu Ohau:

Hawai'i Place Names: Pu'u Ohau - Cinder cone (230 feet), Kainaliu, Hawai'i. The most conspicuous coastal landmark on the low sea cliffs between Kealakekua and Keauhou Bays, Pu'u Ohau marks the boundary between North and South Kona. Also known as Red Hill.

Parker Dictionary: Puu Ohau (pu'u-o-hā'u): hill of dew. Hill, South Kona, Hawaii.

### Ulukau Search

Puuohau: 6 category returns, including **50** from Hawaiian Nupepa Collection, 2 from Fornander, and 1 Kalakaua chant

*Excerpts from the Hawaiian Nupepa Collection:*

KA HOKU O KA PAKIPIKA. Buke I, Helu 12, Aoao 1. Dekemaba 12, 1861.

He kupono ia'u ke hoike akea i keia mau mea a pau, i ike mai na kini o makou o **Puuohau** nei, ke holo nei na hana a ka Ahahui Hawaii, e pehia mau ia nei e na ale o ka poe kue mai, ma ko lakou hooikaika mau ana me na wahi apana pohue, a

me na wahi kuu welu nahaehae, no ke aloha i ke aupuni a me ka lahuikanaka, he lanakila loa na manao no ka hoino ia mai e ka poe kua mai, penei ka Iesu. - LUTHER. KAEALII. Kepelu, Kona Ak. Hawaii, Dec. 8, 1861.

E o'u haku Makaainana, mai Keahualono a Puuohau, eia mai o'u hoa kuilima, e hoole aku ana i ko na Kuhina koho ana ma na ninau a pau : Owau no hoi. (Hon. G W Pilipo)

Also see Ka Hae Hawaii. Nov. 9, 1859 above.