

A Catalog of Hawai'i Place Names

Compiled from the Records of the Boundary Commission
and
The Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles
of
the Kingdom of Hawaii

Part 4: Ka'ū

Collected and annotated by

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In memory of

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PREFACE

The Polynesians of old were prodigious in their use of place names. They were expert taxonomists, classifying and naming the world around them, the stars in the heavens and fish in the sea, the plants and creatures of the land. They named the land upon which they lived and which gave them sustenance.

The places to which people give names reflect their relationship to the land, and the names and relationships both change in time. When we live in an urban environment, as most of us do today, we name streets and neighborhoods; buildings and stores become our landmarks. Traveling at high speed along highways there is no time to observe fine details of the land, as there is when traveling on foot or on horseback.

When the Hawaiians lived on the land as farmers and gatherers they became intimately acquainted with and named countless features and places. But when they left the land or died, many of the names disappeared, too. While some were recorded in the land records of the nineteenth century, which are the basis of this catalog, the associations and meanings are usually lost. They are relics, artifacts from the past, buried in nearly forgotten volumes, yet part of the Hawaiian heritage. It is the aim here to recover them and restore them to the public.

This catalog includes all the names found on the United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangles published in the 1950s and 1960s as well as the names found in *Place Names of Hawaii*. However, it is more than a simple gazetteer of geographic names and their coordinates. Each record attempts to identify the kind of feature named, places it in an *ahupua'a* and on a topographic map quadrangle, gives the source in which it is found and, insofar as possible, its correct spelling and meaning. Its scope does not include the many literary sources of place names. Legends and *mele* are replete with geographic references although many places celebrated in song and story can no longer be precisely located with certainty. Many such place names have been indexed in numerous major publications, including the *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities*, *Hawaiian Mythology*, *Fragments of Hawaiian History*, *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*, *'Ōlelo No'eau*. The *Hawaiian Legends Index* published by the Hawaii State Library System is a valuable resource. Coulter's *Gazetteer* of 1935, long out of print, remains a useful compilation.

The advent of computerized databases has been a boon to cataloguers. Large amounts of data can easily be accessed, searched and sorted. Unfortunately, few libraries are equipped to utilize computer databases making it necessary to print hard copies. The following printout combines a simple alphabetical list of place names and a purely geographical grouping in which the *ahupua'a* are placed in alphabetical order with all the names therein. For those equipped with a computer database program, the electronic version can be obtained from the author as a zip file.

INTRODUCTION

Sources

When the Legislature in December, 1845 created the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles, it set in motion a process which produced a monumental record of land holdings throughout the kingdom. Chiefs and commoners alike registered their claims to the land which they had administered or occupied in traditional terms, by their names.

All claims, whether by chiefs for entire *ahupua'a* or by tenants for their house lots and gardens, had to be filed within two years of the effective date of the Act, February 14, 1846, or be forever barred.¹ Claims were received and recorded in the *Native Register* and *Foreign Register*. Testimony of witnesses to the claims was recorded in volumes labeled *Native Testimony* and *Foreign Testimony*. Finally, the adjudicated claims and awards were recorded in the *Award Books*. These five series of bound volumes, together with the *Mahele Book*, constitute a Hawaiian "Domesday Book." All are preserved in the Hawaii State Archives and are accessible on microfilm. They are the principal sources of this collection.

Paramount among these registers is the *Māhele Book* in which are recorded the names of all the *ahupua'a* and *'ili kūpono* and of the chiefs who held suzerainty over them under the feudal monarchy.² The results of the Mahele (Division) between the chiefs and the king, whether a land was *returned* or *retained* by the chief, are given in the Catalog for each *ahupua'a* or *'ili kūpono*. The second division of lands, between the king and the government, established the Crown lands and the Government lands which are also identified. All are summarized in Appendix A.

Outright sale of Government land began in 1846 and continues to this day. These sales are known as *Royal Patent Grants* (RPG) when made under the Monarchy. They are recorded in the Office of Land Management in the Dept. of Land and Natural Resources and are also available on microfilm. They are indexed in the *Index of All Grants and Patents Land Sales* (GR), geographically and numerically. Only those Grants made under the Monarchy are considered here.

All Land Commission Awards and Royal Patent Grants were surveyed and metes and bounds descriptions made part of the record. Surveyors of Land Commission Awards often included the name of the *'ili* in which the parcel is located, or sometimes of a smaller division of land such as a *mo'o*, *kauhale* or a *lo'i*. In the case of Royal Patent Grants, however, few place names are given other than that of the *ahupua'a* and perhaps the initial point of the survey or a prominent landmark. Grants usually ignored traditional boundaries (except *ahupua'a* boundaries) and reference points, cutting across and including formerly distinct *'ili* and other subdivisions whose names are consequently lost.

By its act of August 23, 1862 the legislature established the Commissioner of Boundaries to define by metes and bounds the boundaries of *ahupua'a* and *'ili kūpono* which had been awarded by name only at the time of the Mahele. Upon the application of the owner of the *ahupua'a*, sub-commissioners on each island collected the testimony of *kama'aina* witnesses who knew the traditional boundaries and pointed them out to surveyors. Unfortunately, many *ahupua'a* retained by the Government were never surveyed and their traditional boundaries are now lost. The collected testimony and resulting Boundary Certificates are accessible on microfilm at the State Archives.

¹ This deadline was extended several times for those chiefs and konohiki named in the Mahele Book who had failed to present their claims to the Land Commission by 1848. Commoners received no such consideration.

² A few *ahupua'a* were overlooked in the process, mostly on Hawaii and Molokai.

The Hawaiian Government Survey, established in 1870 under the direction of W. D. Alexander, prepared regional maps showing the locations of private and public lands throughout the kingdom. Its successor, the Surveys Division of the Department of Accounting and General Services, archives the accumulated treasure trove of historical maps.

The names appearing on the topographic maps published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) also have been included. These maps were compiled in cooperation with the Territorial Survey using many sources in addition to those used here. The current series of 7.5 minute quadrangles at a scale of 1:24,000 provides the basic framework for this collection.

Occasionally geographic names are found on Tax Maps which are not shown on the USGS quadrangles. These cadastral maps of various scales show relative locations of discrete parcels of land and were first compiled by the Territorial Department of Taxation, later by the State and now by each County, using data supplied by government and private sources. They also show much historical information including Land Commission Awards and Royal Patent Grants. Reference is made to them by their zone, section and plat number, without hyphens, thus: 1503:23 meaning Zone 1, Section 5, Plat 03, Parcel 23. Parcels which have been dropped are followed by the letter "x", e.g., 1503:23x.

In addition to the foregoing, major archaeological surveys for each island have been searched for supplementary information about places of historic interest.

Methods

The Catalog was initially conceived as a computerized database and the data are collected and organized accordingly. Each record was first made on a 4" x 6" file card, then entered into a dBase format database (PCFile 8) which can be imported into most popular PC database programs. By sorting the database according to *ahupua'a* or Catalog Number, all place names within an *ahupua'a* can be viewed together. The *ahupua'a* are cataloged in geographical order as shown in Appendix A.

The records generated by the Boundary Commission include detailed testimony of witnesses (BCT) which usually resulted in the issuance of a Boundary Certificate (BC) containing the metes and bounds of the parcel. When the certificate includes a place name it can usually be plotted on the USGS base map and its coordinates scaled. If the name is given only in the testimony its relative position in the sequence is given, always progressing from *makai* to *mauka*.

All the Land Commission and Boundary Commission records are written in cursive longhand of varying legibility. In a very few instances a name is indecipherable and is not included in the catalog. Not infrequently a name will be found rendered in more than one way. Recourse to other sources, especially the *Register* and *Testimony* volumes, usually will resolve discrepancies; if not, variants may be included in the Comments field. Reference to the *Hawaiian Dictionary* sometimes helps clarify, or at least modernize, spellings, especially of words ending in *e* and *i*.

Misspellings are not uncommon in the *Indices of Awards*, often copying an error in the *Award Book* from which the *Indices* were derived; a few are also to be found on Tax Maps and, occasionally, on the USGS quadrangles. These are catalogued followed by an asterisk* whenever identified in published sources and cross referenced to the correct spelling. There are undoubtedly more misspellings which remain to be corrected.

Most Tax Map Keys (TMK) are given as of 1980. Because plat and parcel numbers are subject to change this information may not be reliable in the future. Older Tax Maps often show historical information dropped from later editions and are preferred when available.

Fields used in the database.

Fields are described in the order they appear in the printed copy, from left to right.

Place name.

Several conventions were adopted to facilitate computerized sorting.

1. Puu and lae are always separated from the other elements of a compound name, e.g., Puuholo is rendered Puu Holo; Laeloa is rendered Lae Loa.⁴

2. Initial Ka or Na before Lae, Lua, Hale and Moku may be dropped, as may Ke before Ana. Use of definite articles as part of place names is inconsistent in the records and literature. When searching for a name containing these elements it may be helpful to add or delete the initial definite article, i.e., search for both Lae Loa and Ka Lae Loa.

No diacritics (*‘okina* and *kahakō*) are used in this field because they are rarely included in the sources used, and they complicate computer sorting. Known misspellings, when found in published sources, are identified by an asterisk (*). Variants found only in unpublished land records may be noted in Comments.

Feature. A one or two word description of the place named is given in italics. Both English and Hawaiian terms are used, usually according to the term used in the principal source. Often more than one descriptor will be entered. All features fall into one of two groups, cultural (man-made) or natural. Unidentified features are called simply “place”. A glossary of terms used follows.

Cultural features.

ahu...a cairn, pile of stones, often used to mark a boundary, sometimes as an altar

ahupua‘a...traditional land division; also, an ancient Makahiki altar marking a boundary between such land divisions

bp...boundary point; a place named along a boundary, sometimes with a monument

canoe landing...

cemetery...

ditch...

homesteads...agricultural or residential lots created on Government lands

‘ili [‘aina]...a subdivision of an ahupua‘a which pays tribute to the chief of the ahupua‘a

‘ili kūpono...a subdivision of an ahupua‘a which pays tribute to the chief of the moku

kahua pā‘ani...

kalana...division of land smaller than a moku

kauhale...a group of houses belonging to a family; hamlet

kīhāpai...cultivated patch, garden

kō‘ele...garden worked by a tenant for his chief

landing...a pier or wharf built to accommodate ships or small boats

mahina ‘ai...cultivated land, field

moku...district of an island

mo‘o...narrow strip of cultivated land smaller than an ‘ili

‘o‘io‘ina...resting place for travelers

paena waa...canoe landing

park...a state or county recreational facility

pu‘uhonua...place of refuge

refuge cave...

⁴ Current practice is inconsistent when dividing compound names into their constituent words.

town...a grouping of residential and commercial buildings, usually with a post office
trail...
ts...triangulation station
village...a grouping of residences without commercial buildings; subdivision, camp

Natural features

āhua...hillock, knoll, mound
awaawa, awāwa...valley, gulch, ravine; inlet of the sea
bay...
beach...kahakai, kahaone
cave...ana
cone...a volcanic orifice, usually with a summit crater
cove...awa, 'oawa
crater...waha pele, lua pele; a volcanic depression smaller than a caldera
current...
grove...ulu
gulch...a stream channel; awaawa
hill...pu'u
islet...rock, moku pōhaku
kahawai...stream, water channel
kāheka...tide pool
kīpuka...an oasis or island of older lava surrounded by newer lava
knoll...
kualapa...ridge
lae...a pattern of vegetation, or lava, resembling a point or promontory at the shore
lava flow...
lua...a pit
pali...a cliff, steep slope
palipali...precipitous, full of cliffs and steep hills
pit crater...
place...a feature not otherwise identified
point...a promontory at shore
pond...a substantial body of water, fresh or sea; loko
pool...a small body of water, often intermittent
pūnāwai...spring of fresh water
pu'u...an imprecise term applied to mountains, hills, knolls, cones
region...a large area not defined by boundaries
ridge...kualapa, lapa
rock...islet; moku pōhaku
spring...a natural source of flowing water; punawai
stone...a named stone (if offshore, then it is termed a rock); pōhaku
stream...a channel in which fresh water flows, intermittently or permanently; kahawai
surf...a place suitable and used for surf riding
swamp...
tree...often a boundary point; includes breadfruit, coconut, kukui, 'ōhi'a, pūhala
water hole...small pool with little or no flow of water; lua wai

Ahupua'a. For each place name the name of the *ahupua'a* in which it is located is entered in bold type. Refer to Appendix A for a geographical listing of all *ahupua'a* and *'ili kūpono*.

Quad. This entry identifies the quadrangle of the topographic 7.5 minute series published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), at a scale of 1:24,000. They are numbered according to the scheme adopted by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), wherein the island of Hawai'i is identified by the prefix 10- followed by the number assigned to the individually named quadrangle according to the key below.

10-41	Puu Ulaula 1956	10-62	Makaopuhi Crater 1963
10-42	Kulani 1956	10-66	Papa 1962
10-48	Kaunene 1960	10-67	Puu o Keokeo 1967
10-49	Sulphur Cone 1966	10-68	Punaluu 1966
10-50	Mauna Loa 1966	10-69	Pahala 1967
10-51	Kipuka Pakekake 1966	10-70	Naliikakani Point 1963
10-52	Kilauea 1963	10-71	Manuka Bay 1962
10-53	Volcano 1963	10-72	Pohue Bay 1962
10-57	Puu Pohakuloa 1963	10-73	Kahuku Ranch 1962
10-58	Alika Cone 1967	10-74	Naalehu 1962
10-59	Keaiwa Reservoir 1967	10-75	Puu Hou 1962
10-60	Wood Valley 1967	10-76	Ka Lae 1962
10-61	Kau Desert 1963	10-00	Island of Hawaii

Not infrequently the exact location of a feature is uncertain. When a place name could be on either of two adjoining quadrangles, the annotation "Quad uncertain" will be found at the end of "Comments" and the most likely quad number entered in the "Quad" field.

Plane coordinates. The Hawaiian Plane Coordinate System, shown on all USGS quadrangles, has been chosen for its simplicity and ease of use. Coordinates are given whenever the location of a place name can be ascertained with reasonable certainty. For large areas, such as *ahupua'a*, the coordinates of the first letter of the name is given to the nearest thousand feet. For streams and gulches, a point near the name (usually at the beginning) is given to the nearest hundred feet. For hills (*pu'u*), mountains or other high points, the highest point is chosen; if a triangulation station, bench mark (BM), vertical angle bench mark (VABM) or spot elevation is shown, their positions are given. Boundary points are frequently named in early surveys and often can be located on published or unpublished maps, including Tax Maps, and their positions scaled from the USGS quadrangles. When a Tax Map Key (TMK) is given, coordinates are usually omitted.

Users of GPS and GIS should note that the *Old Hawaiian Datum* (NAD 27) is used throughout this catalog.

Catalog Number. The Catalog Number provides a unique, ten digit number for a place name or other cultural feature. It is useful in grouping names geographically in the computer data base. It is based on the Hawaii State Tax Map Key system, wherein the state is divided into four Divisions:

1. City & County of Honolulu (Island of Oahu and Leeward Islands)
2. Maui County, including Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe (Kalawao County is not recognized as a Division)
3. Hawaii County
4. Kaua'i County, including Ni'ihau, Lehua, Ka'ula

Each Division is divided into as many as nine zones (which correspond to modern judicial districts), each of which is further divided into nine sections, each containing one or more *ahupua'a*. The Division, Zone and Section numbers comprise the first three digits of the catalog number, informing the user at once of the island, district and portion of the district in which the place name or feature is situated.

Within each zone, numbers are assigned to each ahupua‘a in geographical sequence from Section 1 through Section 9, separated by a period from the first three digits. Places within an ahupua‘a are then given a number in any convenient order, separated from the ahupua‘a number by another period. Three places are provided, allowing for 999 names within an ahupua‘a. For example: 321.01.001 identifies the ‘ili kūpono of Honohononui in the ahupua‘a of Waiakea, district of South Hilo, island of Hawai‘i:

3--.--.-- Division 2, Hawaii County

-9-.-.-- Zone 9, Ka‘ū District

-1.--.-- Section 1

---.01.--- Manukā (ahupua‘a number 01 in sequence from Section 1 of Zone 9, running counterclockwise around the island).

---.--.001 Kīpuka Malua

Names which are recorded as (or appear to be) lying on a boundary between two ahupua‘a may be assigned arbitrarily to the ahupua‘a with the lower number.

Comments. Here will be found direct and indirect quotations from sources cited; location of the name, either relative to other names in a series or to Tax Map Keys, Land Commission Awards, Grants or other cultural and topographic features readily found on published maps; cross references to variant spellings or to other names. When the location of a place can be determined or approximated on a topographic map, its elevation is noted. Included for each *ahupua‘a* is a synopsis of its disposition at the Mahele (see also Appendix A). Speculative spellings are sometimes placed here.

Because *apana* (part) numbers of claims are not always the same as in the Land Commission Award, claim numbers cannot reliably be associated with a Tax Map Key. Claimants sometimes asked for more parcels than were awarded. Some claims were withdrawn or denied because the claimant had abandoned the land or died without heirs.

Lexicology. The preferred orthography, following the Pukui & Elbert *Hawaiian Dictionary*, is given here whenever it can be ascertained. Some sources are garbled or illegible. Reference is made to *Place Names of Hawaii* (PEM) when names are listed there, even though they may be on a different island. Spellings and translations derived from the dictionary (PE) are so identified.

As noted in *Place Names of Hawaii* (p.238), it is impossible to determine the meaning of a name whose pronunciation is unknown. Even then, homonyms make translation perilous. Therefore spellings and meanings are offered only when they are found in PEM or when there is no ambiguity. Many place names are purely descriptive of some physical attribute while others commemorate an event and may be couched in obscure terms. Because literal translations of commemorative names are likely to be erroneous they are not attempted here. The reader may venture his own guesses.

Source. Sources are identified by means of an abbreviation or an author’s name followed by the date and page of the publication. In addition to the records of the Hawaiian Government, several other sources are included for their relevance to geology or history. Refer to the Bibliography for full identification of the sources consulted.

Appendix A

Distribution of the lands of Ka'ū at the Māhele

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Returned by</u>	<u>Retained by</u>	<u>LCAw. No.</u>
391.01	Manuka	Lunalilo	Gov.	
392.02	Kahuku	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
393.03	Kiao	Kalua	Gov.	
393.04	Puu Lena	Kalaimoku	Gov.	
393.05	Manienie	Keelikolani	Gov.	
393.06	Pakini-nui		Kamamalu	7713:10
393.06	Pakini-iki		Lunalilo	8559-B:12
393.07	Keaa 2	Kahanaumaikai	Gov.	
393.07	Keaa 1	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
393.08	Waiopua	Loe	Gov.	
393.09	Mohowae	Keohokalole	Gov.	
393.10	Kamaoa	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
394.11	Puu Eo ½	L. Kalolou	Gov.	
394.11	Puu Eo ½		L. Kalolou	(none)
394.12	Kawela		Keohokalole	8452:17
394.13	Palauhulu	? ²	(Gov.) ³	
394.14	Waiomao		Kealohaai	(none)
394.15	Kau (Okau)	I. A. Kauwa	Gov.	
394.16	Nukakaia	Keohokalole	Gov.	
394.17	Miananai	?	(Gov.)	
394.18	Puu Makaa	?	(Gov.)	
394.19	Papohaku 3	Piianaia	Gov.	
394.19	Papohaku 2	D. Kalanikahua	Gov.	
394.19	Papohaku 1		Keohokalole	silc ⁴
394.20	Mahaiula	?	(Gov.)	
394.21	Manono	?	(Gov.)	
394.22	Puu o Ehu	Kailakanoa	Gov.	
394.23	Kiolakaa	Keohokalole	Gov.	
395.24	Waiohinu	Kamamalu	Crown	
395.25	Kahaea	Lunalilo	Gov.	
395.25	Kahaea	A. Kaeo	Gov.	
395.26	Kahilipali-iki	Kinimaka	Gov.	
395.26	Kahilipali-nui		Leleiohoku	9971:10
395.27	Kawala	Keelikolani	Gov.	
395.28	Aemalo	Ke	Gov.	
395.29	Poupouwela	Kekauonohi	Gov.	
395.30	Kukui	?	(Gov.)	
395.31	Kaunamano	Kamakahonu	Gov.	
395.32	Papaikou 2	Lunalilo	Gov.	
395.32	Papaikou 3 (½)	Kuhio	Gov.	
395.32	Papaikou 3 (½)		Kuhio	(none)

² Not named in Mahele Book.

³ Not listed in Indices to LCAw. pp 25-52.

⁴ Surrendered in lieu of commutation.

395.32	Papaikou 1	Keohokalole	Gov.	
395.33	Pauku	?	(Gov.)	
395.34	Wiliwilinui		Keohokalole	silc
395.35	Puhananui		Keohokalole	silc
395.36	Lolipali	?	(Gov.)	
395.37	Halekaa	?	(Gov.)	
395.38	Nalua	?	(Gov.)	
395.39	Pohina		Keohokalole	silc
395.40	Kioloku	?	(Gov.)	
395.41	Honuapo		Lunalilo	8559-B:13
395.42	Hionaa	Konia	Gov.	
395.43	Hokukano	Kahanaumaikai	Gov.	
395.44	Kaalaiki	Keohokalole	Gov.	
395.45	Hilea-iki		L. Kamehameha	7715:14 (no RP)
395.45	Hilea-nui		Leleiohoku	8871:11
395.46	Ninole		Lunalilo	silc
395.47	Wailau	Keohokalole	Gov.	
396.48	Punaluu		L. Kamehameha	7715:15
396.49	Mohoeka	?	(Gov.)	
396.50	Moaula	Kaohie	Gov.	
396.51	Kopu	J. A. Kuakini opio	Gov.	
396.52	Makaka	S. Kanae	Gov.	
396.52	Makaka	Lunalilo	Gov.	
396.52	Makaka	Keohokaloe	Gov.	
396.53	Hionamoa	?	(Gov.)	
396.54	Palima	?	(Gov.)	
396.55	Paauau 1,2	?	(Gov.)	
396.56	Iliokoloa	Kailakanoa	Gov.	
396.57	Kaauhuhuula		Keohokalole	silc
396.58	Kumu 1-8	?	(Gov.)	
396.59	Halelua		N. Namauu	silc
396.60	Wailoa	A. Kaeo	Gov.	
396.61	Keaiwa		Keohokalole	8452:16
396.62	Kaapahu	?	(Gov.)	
396.63	Kanaio	?	(Gov.)	
396.64	Kaalaala	Kekauonohi	Gov.	
396.65	Makakupu (Makahakupu)	Keohokalole	silc	
396.66	Puu Koa	?	(Gov.)	
396.67	Kamakamaka	?	(Gov.)	
396.68	Kuilioloa	?	(Gov.)	
396.69	Kailiula	?	(Gov.)	
396.70	Waimuku 1	Kinimaka	Gov.	
396.70	Waimuku 2	G. Laanui	Gov.	
396.71	Pohakuloa	?	(Gov.)	
396.72	Ahulili	?	(Gov.)	
398.73	Kapapala	K. Piikoi	Crown	
399.74	Keauhou		Kamamalu	7713:11

Unlocated lands in Kau

390.75	Ilioahae		Kekauonohi	(none)
390.76	Kaioula		Keohokalole	silc

Appendix B

Alphabetical index to lands of Ka'ū

Aemalo	395.28		
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Iliokoloa	396.56	Mohoae	393.10
Kaalaala	396.64	Mohokea	396.49
Kaalaiki	395.44	Nalua	395.38
Kaapahu	396.62	Ninole	395.46
Kaauhuhuula	396.57	Nukakaia	394.16
Kahaea	395.25	Paauau	396.55
Kahilipali	395.26	Pakini	393.06
Kahuku	392.02	Palauhulu	394.13
Kailiula	396.69	Palima	396.54
Kaioula	390.76	Papaikou	395.32
Kamakamaka	396.68	Papohaku	394.19
Kamaoa	393.08	Pauku	395.33
Kanaio	396.63	Pohakuloa	396.71
Kapapala	398.73	Pohina	395.39
Kau	394.15	Poupouwela	395.29
Kaunamano	395.31	Puhanui	395.35
Kawala	395.27	Punaluu	396.48
Kawela	394.12	Puu Eo	394.11
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Keauhou	399.74	Puu Makaa	394.18
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Kukui	395.30	Waiomao	394.14
Kumu	396.58	Waiopua	393.09
		Wiliwilinui	395.34

Bibliography

Abbreviations used in sources and comments:

AB	Land Commission, <i>Awards Book</i>
BC	Boundary Certificate No. (volume:page)
BCT	Boundary Commission Testimony
FB	<i>Field Book</i> Reg. No. ____
FR	Land Commission, <i>Foreign Register</i>
FT	Land Commission, <i>Foreign Testimony</i>
GR	<i>Index of All Grants</i> Part I
IDLL	Interior Dept., Land, Letters (Incoming). Archives of Hawaii.
IN	<i>Indices of Awards</i> , Land Commission
LCAw	Land Commission Award
MB	<i>Mahele Book</i>
ms	manuscript
n.d.	no date
NR	Land Commission, <i>Native Register</i>
NT	Land Commission, <i>Native Testimony</i>
PCR	Privy Council Records
PE	Pukui & Elbert, <i>Hawaiian Dictionary</i>
PEM	Pukui, Elbert & Mookini, <i>Place Names of Hawaii</i>
RM	Registered Map No. ____
RPG	Royal Patent Grant No. ____
TM	Tax Map (zone, section, plat)
TMK	Tax Map Key (zone, section, plat, parcel)
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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