

# 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 3: Kona

*Collected and annotated by*

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In memory of Amy B. H. Greenwell

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## PREFACE

Kona: an ancient Polynesian term applied to the leeward side of many islands, even to the archipelago of Tonga far to the south. On the island of Hawaii, the Kona district extends from Kapalaoa in the north to Kaulanamauna in the south, a distance of over seventy miles along the western slopes of Mauna Loa and Hualalai. Sheltered from the prevailing northeast trade winds by the great mountains, Kona has a distinctive climate with gentle winds, calm seas and abundant rainfall over its higher slopes. It is also on the slopes of two active volcanoes.

Long ago, when Kona was an independent chiefdom, it supported a large population. When Captain James Cook came to anchor in Kealahou Bay on the seventeenth of January, 1779, it was estimated that at least fifteen hundred canoes surrounded his ships, with several hundred more swimmers and surf boarders among them. Over ten thousand people had assembled at Kealahou Bay to witness the arrival of the foreigners. Many had undoubtedly come from the extremes of Kona, Cook having sailed slowly around South Point and up the Kona coast. He had been in Hawaiian waters for over a month, trading with the people of other districts while under sail.

The Polynesians who occupied these islands were farmers and fishermen descended from a handful of immigrants from islands south of the equator. They had successfully occupied this rich land and, from its abundance and their skill, multiplied and prospered, first in the well watered stream valleys on windward coasts, later on the leeward slopes despite the lack of perennial streams to water their gardens and quench their thirst. They became intimately acquainted with the land, shore and sea of their home upon which they depended for subsistence. Their language contains hundreds of words to describe their physical environment. Soil, terrain and climate were essential factors in the selection of farm lands and house sites. Topographic features were classified and named in great profusion.

The Hawaiian extended family lived in a dispersed community, some members at the shore harvesting the bounty of the sea but many of them lived among their gardens at higher elevations where rainfall was more abundant. The products of land and sea were shared within the family and were given in tribute to the feudal overlords of the commoners. Gardens and home sites were given distinctive names, perhaps based on a physical characteristic of the place, perhaps commemorating an event, or remembering an ancient homeland. In referring to the source of food stuffs and raw materials, the activities or the whereabouts of relatives and friends, place names were inevitably needed and used in abundance.

This collection of Kona place names was initially compiled for the Kona Historical Society by three researchers: Dorothy B. Barrere, Jean W. Greenwell, and Lloyd J. Soehren. The present compilation returns to the initial concept of drawing primarily upon the unpublished records in the Hawaii State Archives, created prior to 1900. A few names have therefore been omitted together with a large number of references. Added are plane coordinates for as many names as can be located on topographic maps.

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 *Mahele 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.<sup>2</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

and resulting Boundary Certificates are accessible on microfilm at the State Archives.

Various maps show the location of places relative to the terrain or to boundaries. The topographic maps published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) together with the Tax Maps (TM) compiled by the State (now maintained by each county) are essential tools for locating place names. They are also sources, and all Kona names shown on the USGS quadrangles will be found in the database, including English names. Most street names have been omitted except those which appear on the USGS maps. When available in the collection of Kona Historical Society, the maps compiled by the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate (BE) of its Kona lands have been consulted, as have many of the Field Books (FB) and Registered Maps (RM) of the Hawaiian Government Survey, to be found in the office of the State Surveyor in Honolulu.

In addition to the foregoing primary sources, major archaeological surveys have been searched for supplementary information about places of historic interest. However, the scope of the catalog 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*, *Niihau: The Traditions of an Hawaiian Island*. 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.

## 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 (BCT) of witnesses which usually resulted in the issuance of a Boundary Certificate (BC) containing the metes and bounds of the parcel. When the surveyor included a place name in the certificate 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*. In the Comments, relative locations are given for a name as being between a (makai) and b (mauka). Other points of reference are the Government roads, makai or mauka; Governor Adams wall (Pā Kuakini); corners of Royal Patent Grants or Land Commission Awards which are shown on most Tax Maps. When the name can be found or located on a USGS quad, its elevation is noted.

Because *apana* (part) numbers of claims are not always the same as in the Land Commission Award (LCAw), claim numbers cannot reliably be associated with a Land Commission Award number or Tax Map Key (TMK). 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, or it was contested by a chief. Tax Map Keys are seldom given here because plat and parcel numbers frequently change. Zone and section numbers do not change, however, and occasional reference is made to them.

## Fields used in the database.

### Place name.

Several conventions were adopted to facilitate computerized sorting:

1. No diacritics (‘okina or kahakō) are used in this field because they are rarely included in the sources used and they interfere with computer sorting. See Lexicology, below.
2. Pu‘u and Lae are always separated from the other element of a compound name, e.g., Puuanahulu is rendered Puu Anahulu, Laeloa is rendered Lae Loa.
3. Initial Ka or Nā before Lae, Lua, Hale and Moku may be dropped, as may Ke before Ana. 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.
4. Point (as a feature) is reserved exclusively for a promontory at the sea shore (even though *lae* may be part of the name), while lae is reserved exclusively for the topographic feature inland.

Names which are known to be misspelled are followed by an asterisk (\*). They are included when found in published sources but are cross referenced (in Comments) to their correct form. Variant spellings are also given when we are unable to choose one over the other. Ahupua‘a names are entered together with the number of subdivisions recognized in the Mahele, ranging from two to six.

### Feature.

A one or two word description of the place named is given to expedite searches. 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. 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...a geographical and political subdivision of a *moku*  
 altar...a place for making offerings to a deity  
 bp...(boundary point)...a place named along a boundary, sometimes with a monument  
 burial cave...a cave in which human remains are interred  
 cemetery...graveyard  
 church...a named place of worship, usually Christian  
 ‘e‘a mai‘a...a banana patch in the uplands.  
 fishpond...a man-made enclosure in or pond adjoining the sea for confinement of fish  
 garden...  
 heiau...a temple, place of worship in traditional religion  
 hōlua...a sledding track  
 house...  
 ‘ili...a geographical and political subdivision of an *ahupua‘a*  
 ‘ili kūpono...a geographical and political subdivision of an *ahupua‘a* paying tribute directly to the king  
 kahua kauhale...house site  
 kauhale...a group of houses belonging to a family; hamlet  
 kīhāpai...garden  
 ko‘a...a deep sea fishing ground  
 kō‘ele...garden worked by a tenant for his chief  
 kūlana kauhale...village  
 kuleana...a parcel awarded a tenant by the Land Commission  
 kū‘ula...a fishing shrine (sometimes called ko‘a)  
 mahina ‘ai...vegetable garden  
 moku...a geographical and political unit comprising an entire island or large portion thereof  
 o‘io‘ina...a resting place for travelers  
 pā hale...a fenced house lot  
 paukū...land section smaller than a mo‘o

pu‘uhonua...place of refuge  
reservoir...a man-made pond  
residence...dwelling place of a known and named person  
road...a path for wheeled vehicles  
tomb...a grave monument  
trail...a path for foot travel  
ts...triangulation station  
village...a grouping of residential and commercial buildings, western in concept  
wahi pana...a legendary or famous place  
well...a man-made source of water

*Natural features*

‘āhua...mound, hillock, knoll, hump  
ana wai...water cave; lava tube used as a source of water  
awaawa/awāwa...gulch; channel for water or lava; pass in reef; inlet  
bay...  
beach...kahakai, kahaone  
blowhole...puhi kai  
canoe landing...paena wa‘a  
cave...ana  
cove...awa, ‘oawa  
crater...waha pele, lua pele  
grove...ulu  
gulch...a stream channel; awaa wa  
hill...pu‘u  
hulipali...the precise meaning is unknown  
inlet...see awaawa  
kāheka...a tide pool  
kahawai...stream channel, gulch  
kīpāpali...brink of a cliff, small cliffs  
kīpuka...an area of older lava surrounded by a later flow  
kualapa...a ridge; the edge of a lava flow  
lae...a pattern of lava or vegetation forming a point inland, as of land at the shore (*point*)  
lava flow...  
loko...a pond, lake  
lua...a hole, pit, pit crater  
lua kī...hole from which water spurts; artesian spring  
pali...a cliff, steep slope  
place...any feature not otherwise identified  
point...a promontory at shore; lae  
pond...a substantial body of water, fresh or sea; loko  
pool...a smaller body of water, fresh or sea; luawai  
punawai...a spring  
pu‘u...an imprecise term applied to mountains, hills, knolls, cones  
pu‘u lepo...a mound of earth  
region...a geographic area extending over multiple ahupua‘a  
rock...an islet; moku pōhaku  
sand dune...pu‘u one  
shoal...



spring...a natural source of flowing water; punawai  
stone...a named stone (if offshore, then it is termed a rock); pōhaku  
surf...a place suitable and used for surf riding  
tide pool...kāheka  
tree...often a boundary point; includes breadfruit, kukui, pūhala  
wai‘ōpae...an anchialine pond  
water cave...a cave containing potable water; ana wai  
water hole...a natural accumulation of water in a hollow; smaller than a pond; lua wai

Ahupua‘a.

For each place name the name of the ahupua‘a in which it is located is entered, together with its number, when known. The qualifiers *nui* and *iki*, if known, may be found under Comments. For a complete listing of ahupua‘a, in both geographical and alphabetical order, see the Appendices.

Quadrangle number.

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 Hawaii is identified by the prefix 10- followed by the number assigned to the individually named quadrangle according to the following key (only those quadrangles cited in the database are given here):

10	Anaehoomalu 1959, 1982	39	Puu o Uo 1956, 1981
11	Puu Hinai 1956, 1982	47	Honaunau 1959, 1982
18	Makalawena 1959, 1982	48	Kaunene 1960, 1982
19	Kiholo 1959, 1982	49	Sulphur Cone 1966, 1981
20	Puu Anahulu 1959, 1981	50	Mauna Loa 1966, 1981
21	Keamuku 1956, 1982	56	Kauluo Point 1962, 1981
27	Keahole Point 1959, 1982	57	Puu Pohakuloa 1963, 1982
28	Kailua 1959, 1982	65	Milolii 1962, 1981
29	Hualalai 1959, 1982	66	Papa 1962, 1981
30	Naohulelua 1956, 1982	67	Puu o Keokeo 1967, 1981
37	Kealakekua 1960, 19982	71	Manuka Bay 1962, 1981
38	Puu Lehua 1959, 1982	72	Pohue Bay 1962, 1981

Occasionally the exact location of a feature is uncertain. When a place-name could be on either of two adjoining quadrangles, the most likely quadrangle number is inserted in the Quad field and the annotation Quad uncertain entered at the end of Comments. When the location is quite unknown, 10-?? is 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 GIS and GPS should note that the *Old Hawaiian Datum (NAD 27)* is used on the above listed quadrangles and throughout this catalog.**

### Catalog number.

The Catalog Number provides a unique, ten digit number for a place name or other cultural feature. 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)
2. Maui County, including Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe (Kalawao County is not recognized as a Division)
3. Hawaii County
4. Kauai County, including Niihau, Lehua, Kaula

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 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 three digit 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: 374.21.001 identifies the ‘ili of Elepaio in the ahupua‘a of Honokōhau, district of North Kona, island of Hawaii.

3--.--.-- Division 3, Hawaii Island.

-7-.-.-- Zone 7, North Kona.

--4.--.-- Section 4.

---.21.--- ahupua‘a number (in sequence from Section 1 of Zone 7, running counterclockwise around the island).

---.--.001 ‘ili of Elepaio.

Names of places appearing in stories or other sources often can be located only approximately, perhaps only within a district of an island. A zero is used in any position when that part of the catalog number is unknown (except after the second period, where they simply fill up space for the benefit of the computer). If more information is obtained at a later time, the zero can be replaced with the appropriate number.

Zeros are also used for the section and ahupua‘a numbers when the name applies to an area greater than a single ahupua‘a, or perhaps a road which traverses several ahupua‘a; for example, 370.00.001 Kekaha, North Kona, a region which encompasses the ahupua‘a from 371.01 through 374.23.

370.00.002 Kealaehu, the road from mauka to Kīholo.

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

### Comments.

Here will be found direct & 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, Royal Patent Grants

or other cultural and topographic features readily found on published maps; cross references to variant spellings or to other names. Also included for each ahupua'a is a synopsis of its disposition at the Māhele (see Appendix A).

#### Lexicology.

The preferred orthography, following the Pukui & Elbert *Hawaiian Dictionary*, is given here whenever it can be ascertained. Some sources are garbled or illegible. Known misspellings, when found in published sources, are identified by an asterisk (\*) but variants found only in unpublished land records are not always included.

As noted in *Place Names of Hawaii* (p.238), it is impossible to determine the meaning of a name whose pronunciation is unknown. Therefore meanings are offered only 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 often can be erroneous they are not attempted here. Reference is made to *Place Names of Hawaii* when names are listed there.

#### Source.

Although this collection is based on Government documents, there is a wealth of historical writing and archaeological surveys of Kona. Accordingly, references to Hawaiian historians John Papa Ii, Samuel M. Kamakau and Henry Kekahuna, archaeologists John F. G. Stokes and John Reinecke will be found. Some references provide supplementary information about places named elsewhere in the record; some are original sources.

The Kona Historical Society is fortunate to have a number of Bishop Estate maps of its Kona lands, as well as copies of several early maps compiled by the Hawaiian Government Survey. These, together with original field notes of surveyors, reveal or help to locate many place names. J. S. Emerson was particularly good at recording traditional place names, and frequently added valuable notes about their meaning or significance. Some of the surveyors of *kuleana* rarely or never bothered to record the names of the parcels claimed or the *'ili 'aina* in which they lay.

It should be noted here that testimony given before the Boundary Commission sometimes describes boundaries which were not recognized in the work of the surveyors. This is usually true at the higher elevations, in and above the forests on the slopes of Hualalai and Mauna Loa, where lines and corners were established by triangulation rather than traverse as in the zone of cultivation. Names given to *ahupua'a* corners by witnesses may not be where the corner is now shown on maps.

USGS quadrangles dated 1924 and 1925 were used by John Reinecke in his archaeological survey of Kona on which he located sites. These were Advance Sheets in the 7.5 minute series at scales of 1:12,000 and 1:31,680 and often contain place names not shown on the final, published sheets.

Sources are identified by means of an abbreviation or an author's name followed by the date and page of the publication. Refer to the Bibliography for full identification of the sources consulted.

## Appendix A

### Distribution of Kona lands at the Mahele

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Returned by</u>	<u>Retained by</u>	<u>LCAw. No.</u>
<b>North Kona</b>				
371.01	Puu Anahulu	J. A. Kuakini opio	Gov.	
372.02	Puu Waawaa	Kekauonohi	Crown	
372.03	Kaupulehu		Lot Kamehameha	7715:10
372.04	Kukio	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
	Kukio	Kekauonohi	Gov.	
	Kukio	A. Kaeo	Gov.	
372.05	Manin iowali	Lunalilo	Gov.	
372.06	Awakee		N. Namauu	10474:4
372.07	Makalawena		Akahi	5368:3
372.08	Maha iula	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
372.09	Kaulana	I. Malo	Gov.	
372.10	Awalua	Lunalilo	Gov.	
372.11	Ohiki	Kanaina	Gov.	
372.12	Puu Kala	* <sup>1</sup>	(Gov.) <sup>2</sup>	
372.13	Kau		Paalua	M.A. 13-B
373.14	Maka ula	Pehu	Gov.	
373.15	Haleohiu	H. Hewahewa	Crown	
373.16	Hamanamana		Keelikolani	silc <sup>3</sup>
373.17	Kalaoa 1	Keaweamahi	Gov.	
	Kalaoa 2	Kinimaka	Gov.	
	Kalaoa 3	Hewahewa	Gov.	
	Kalaoa 4	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
	Kalaoa 5	*	(Gov.)	
373.18	Ooma 1	Kekuaiwa	Gov.	
	Ooma 2	Kekaha	Gov.	
373.19	Kohanaiki	A. Kaeo	Gov.	
373.20	Kaloko		Lot Kamehameha	7715:11
374.21	Honokohau 1		Kekauonohi	11216:36
	Honokohau 2		Leleiohoku	9971:9
374.21.001	Elepaio	Lunalilo	Gov.	
374.21.002	Papaakoko		Lunalilo	silc
374.22	Kealakehe	Keku apanio	Gov.	
374.23	Keahu olu		Keohokalole	8452:12
375.24	Lanihau 1		Lunalilo	8559-B:11
	Lanihau 1	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
	Lanihau 2	Kaopua	Gov.	
375.25	Moeauoa 1		N. Namauu	10474:3
	Moeauoa 2		Leleiohoku	9971:27
375.26	Keopu 1		Kekauonohi	11216:39
	Keopu 2		Lunalilo	silc
	Keopu 3		Kam amalu	7713:5
375.27	Honu aula	Kekauonohi	Gov.	
375.28	Hienaloli 1	Lunalilo	Gov.	
	Hienaloli 2		Keelikolani	7716:5

<sup>1</sup> Not named in Māhele Book.

<sup>2</sup> Not listed in Indices to LCAw. pp. 25-52.

<sup>3</sup> Surrendered in lieu of commutation.

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Returned by</u>	<u>Retained by</u>	<u>LCAw</u>
	Hienaloli 3	Asa Kaeo	Gov.	
	Hienaloli 4	*	(A.B.C.F.M.)	387 <sup>4</sup>
	Hienaloli 5		Peke	8524-B:3
	Hienaloli 6	*	Gov.	
375.29	Auhaukeae 1		Kekauonohi	11216:37
	Auhaukeae 2		Leleiohoku	silc
	Auhaukeae	Lot Kamehameha	(Gov.)	
375.30	Puaa 1		Lot Kamehameha	7715:13
	Puaa 2(Waena)	Kekuaiwa	Crown	
	Puaa 3(Hema)	*	Gov.	
375.31	Waiaha 1	*	(A.B.C.F.M.)	387:4)
	Waiaha 2	*	Crown (by Kalakaua)	
375.32	Kahului 1	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
	Kahului 2		Kamaikui	8516-B:3
375.33	Puapuaa 1 (iki)	*	(Thomas Sam	4887:2)
	Puapuaa 2 (nui)		Lunalilo	8559-B:8
376.34	Holualoa 1, 2		Kamamalu	7713:43
	Holualoa 3 (Kooai)	L. Kealoha	Gov.	
	Holualoa 4		Loe	7228
376.34.001	Kaulehua	Kaaha	Gov.	
376.34.002	Laula	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
377.35	Kaumalumu		Leleiohoku	9971:28
377.36	Pahoehoe 1	*	Gov.	
	Pahoehoe 2		G. Lahilahi	8520-B:3
	Pahoehoe 3	*	(Gov.)	
	Pahoehoe 4	*	(Gov.)	
377.37	Laaloa 1		Keelikolani	7716:4
	Laaloa 2	Kaunuohua	Gov.	
377.38	Kapalaalaea 1		H. Kalama	4452:2
	Kapalaalaea 2	Kahonu	Gov.	
378.39	Kahaluu		Kamamalu	7713:6
378.40	Keauhou 1		Kamamalu	7713:7
	Keauhou 2		Lot Kamehameha	7715:12
379.41	Honalo ½	Kuakamauna	Gov.	
	Honalo ½	Kekualoa	Gov.	
379.42	Maihi 1		Kinimaka	7130:2
	Maihi 2	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
379.43	Kuamoo (½)	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
	Kuamoo (½)		Kealakai	703
379.44	Kawanui 1	*	(Gov.)	
	Kawanui 2		Lunalilo	8559-B:10
379.45	Lehuula 1 (nui)		Lunalilo	8559-B:9
	Lehuula 2 (iki)	Lot Kamehameha	Gov.	
379.46	Honuaiono 1 (nui)		Lunalilo	8559-B:7
	Honuaiono 2 (iki)	*	(Chas. Hall	614)
	Honuaiono 3	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
	Honuaiono 4	*	(Gov.)	
	Honuaiono		Kamamalu	7713:8
379.46.001	Papalele	Pehu	Gov.	
379.47	Hokukano 1, 2	Lot Kamehameha	Gov.	
379.48	Kanau'eue 1, 2	Keohokalole	Gov.	

<sup>4</sup> Not found in Māhele Book but ahupua'a awarded by Land Commission.

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Returned by</u>	<u>Retained by</u>	<u>LCAw</u>
<b>South Kona</b>				
381.01	Halekii	*	(A.B.C.F.M.	387) <sup>5</sup>
381.02	Keekee	Lot Kamehameha	Gov.	
	Keekee	Keohokalole	Gov.	
381.03	Iilikahi		Keohokalole	M.A. 2
381.04	Kanakau 1		Keohokalole	silc
	Kanakau 2	Lunalilo	Gov.	
381.05	Kalukalu 1	N. Namauu	Gov.	
	Kalukalu 2	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
381.06	Onouli 1		Keohokalole	8452:11
	Onouli 2	Lunalilo	Crown	
381.07	Keopuka 1	Lot Kamehameha	Gov.	
	Keopuka 2	Kahonu	Gov.	
	Keopuka 2	Kanae	Gov.	
381.08	Kaawaloa		Keohokalole	8452:10
382.09	Kealakekua		Keohokalole	8452:9
382.10	Kiloa 1 (nui)	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
	Kiloa 2 (iki)	Lunalilo	Gov.	
382.10.001	Kauahia	J. J. Huanu	Gov.	
382.11	Waipunaula 1	Ii	Gov.	
	Waipunaula 2	Kalaimoku	Gov.	
382.12	Kalama			
382.12.001	Kalama-kumu (1)		Kanaina	8559:6
382.12.002	Iiiloa		Kamaikui	8516-B:2
382.12.003	Kalama-umi (2)	Kaunuohua	Gov.	
382.12.004	Kalama-kowali (3)	E. Kuhia	(Sold to Gov.)	
382.12.005	Kalama-kapala (4)		Kanaina	silc
382.12.006	Kalama-waiawaawa (5)	Kekauonohi	Gov.	
382.13	Kahauloa 1		Kanaina	silc
	Kahauloa 2		Kanele	M.A. 32
383.14	Keei 1		Akahi	5368:4
	Keei 2		Konia	5524:5
383.14.001	Kipu	Ke[kuhaupio]	Gov.	
384.15	Honaunau		Kekauonohi	1216:34
384.16	Keokea		Kekuanaoa	7712:1
385.17	Kiilae		Hueu	8521-B:3
385.18	Kauleoli	*	(Gov.)	
385.19	Kealia 1		Akahi	5368:2
	Kealia 2		Keelikolani	7716:2
385.19.001	Kaiko	Lunalilo	Gov.	
386.20	Hookena		Leleiohoku	9971:29
386.21	Kauhako	Lunalilo	Gov.	
386.22	Kalahiki		Kinimaka	M.A. 59
386.22.001	Kapuai	Hoe	Gov.	
386.23	Waiea	Keelikolani	Gov.	
	Waiea	Kekuanaoa	Gov.	
386.24	Honokua		Kam amalu	7713:9
387.25	Pahoehoe A 1-4	*	Gov.	
387.00.001	Kamakaolohe <sup>6</sup>	Kainaina	Gov.	
387.26	Maunaoni	Keelikolani	Gov.	
	Maunaoni 1-7	Kam amalu	Gov.	

<sup>5</sup> Not named in Māhele Book but ahupua'a awarded by LC.

<sup>6</sup> 'Ili kūpono in Pahoehoe, Kona probably in Pahoehoe A or B, but possibly in North Kona.

387.27	Maku u 1, 2 Makuu	Kamamalu	Gov. I. Kaiama	11293
387.28	Haleili	Kamamalu	Gov.	
387.29	Haukalua 1 Haukalua 2	George Holmes	Gov. Kamamalu	7713:44
387.30	Alae 1, 2	I. Kaeo	Gov.	
387.31	Pahoehoe B 1 Pahoehoe B 2 Pahoehoe B 3	Keelikolani	Gov. Pane Gov.	8519-B:3
387.32	Kaohe 1 Kaohe 2 Kaohe 3 Kaohe 4 Kaohe 5	Kanele Kanaina  Kanele *	Gov. Gov. Gov. Nahua Gov.	M.A. 2571
387.33	Waikakuu	*	(Gov.)	
387.34	Kukuioepae	Nahua	Gov.	
387.35	Kolo	Lunalilo	Gov.	
387.36	Olelomoana 1, 2	*	(Gov.)	
387.37	Opihihali Opihihali Opihihali 2 Opihihali 1 & 2	Kapaakea Kekauonohi Makaulia Kamamalu	Gov. Gov. Gov. Gov.	
387.38	Kaapuna Kaapuna		Makaulia Kapaakea	10218 (none)
388.39	Kipahoehoe 1 Kipahoehoe 2	Kamamalu Leleiohoku	Gov. Gov.	
388.40	Alika Alika	Leleiohoku A. Kaeo	Gov. Gov.	
388.41	Papa 1 & 2	Akahi	Gov.	
389.42	Anapuka	Kamamalu	Gov.	
389.43	Hoopuloa	Kamamalu	Gov.	
389.44	Milolii	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
389.45	Omokaa	Leleiohoku	Gov.	
389.46	Kalihi		Kekauonohi	11216:38
389.47	Honomalino	Lunalilo	Crown	
389.48	Okoe 1, 2 Okoe	Leleiohoku Keaweahu	Gov. Gov.	
389.49	Kapua		Leleiohoku	9971:30
389.50	Kaulanamauna	Kalaimoku	Gov.	

## Appendix B

### Alphabetical Index of Lands of Kona

#### North Kona

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### South Kona

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Kalahiki	386.22	Milolii	389.44
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Kalama-umi	382.12.003	Opihiale	387.37
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Kauahia	382.10.001		

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*Abbreviations used in sources and comments:*

AB	Land Commission, <i>Awards Book</i>
AH	Archives of Hawaii
BC	Boundary Certificate No. (volume:page)
BCT	Boundary Commission Testimony
BE	Bishop Estate Map No. ____
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
GR(III)	<i>Index of All Grants</i> Part III
IDLL	Interior Dept., Land, Letters (Incoming). Archives of Hawaii.
IN	<i>Indices of Awards</i> , Land Commission
KK	Kekahuna & Kelsey, Kamehameha in Kailua
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>
PE	Pukui & Elbert, <i>Hawaiian Dictionary</i>
PEM	Pukui, Elbert & Mookini, <i>Place Names of Hawaii</i>
PILF	Public Instruction Letter File, AH
RM	Registered Map No. ____
RPG	Royal Patent Grant No. ____
TM	Tax Map (zone, section, plat)
TMK	Tax Map Key (zone, section, plat, parcel)
UL	Emerson, N. B., <i>Unwritten Literature of Hawaii</i> .
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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