

A Catalog of Kaua‘i Place Names

Including Ni‘ihau, Lehua and Ka‘ula

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

Collected and annotated by

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Na Kawena'ula

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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 1960s as well as all the Kaua‘i and Ni‘ihau 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*, *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.

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 *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.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

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. Only Lepeuli and Awaawapuhi were missed on Kaua'i.

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.

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.

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. A preliminary sort was made before assigning catalog numbers and names were broadly grouped in each *ahupua'a* as follows: *'ili kūpono* and *'ili 'aina*, in alphabetical order; boundary points, from the shore inland; topographic and cultural features along the shore and then inland; *heiau* and *wahi pana*. 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 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*.

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*, and 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. Variant spellings in unpublished sources may be identified in

the “Comments” field but are not cataloged separately.

Most Tax Map Keys (TMK) are given as of April, 2000. 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 named, 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.

3. Point (as a feature) is reserved exclusively for a promontory at the sea shore, while lae is reserved exclusively for the topographic feature inland (rare on Kaua‘i).

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

‘aina kalo...taro land

‘auwai...irrigation ditch, canal (prehistoric; cf. ditch)

battlefield...

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

cemetery...

ditch...irrigation ditch, canal (historic; cf. ‘auwai)

fishpond...a pond or man-made enclosure in or adjoining the sea for confinement of fish

heiau...a temple, place of worship in traditional religion

hōlua...a sledding track

‘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 ‘olohū...bowling alley

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

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

ko'a...a fishing shrine
 kō'ele...garden worked by a tenant for his chief
 kūhale...same as kauhale
 kula...plain, field, pasture, unirrigated farm land
 landing...a pier or wharf built to accommodate ships or small boats
 leina 'uhane...souls' leap
 lo'i...pond field; wet taro patch
 loko i'a...fishpond
 moku...district
 mokupuni...island
 mo'o...narrow strip of cultivated land smaller than an 'ili
 'o'io'ina...resting place for travelers
 'okana...division of land smaller than a moku
 park...a state or county recreational facility
 petroglyphs...
 pier...wharf projecting from shore into the water
 pig pen...pā pua 'a
 pu'uhonua...place of refuge
 pu'ukaua...fortified hilltop
 reservoir...a man-made pond of irrigation or drinking water
 shrine...place sanctified by historic or religious association; ahu
 town...a grouping of residential and commercial buildings, usually with a post office
 ts...triangulation station
 village...a grouping of residences without commercial buildings; subdivision, camp
 wahi pana...a legendary or famous place
 well...a man-made source of water

Natural features

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
 grove...ulu
 gulch...a stream channel; awaawa
 harbor...a sheltered place for canoes, vessels
 hill...puu
 islet...rock
 kahawai...stream channel, gulch
 kula...plain, arable dry land
 loko...a pond, lake
 lua...a hole, pit
 marsh...nenelu
 pali...a cliff, steep slope
 place...a feature not otherwise identified
 point...a promontory at shore; lae
 pond...a substantial body of water, fresh or sea; loko
 pu'u...an imprecise term applied to mountains, hills, knolls, cones
 ridge...kualapa

rock...an 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, kukui, pūhala
 vent...a source of volcanic ejecta
 waiale...waterfall

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*. It is much to be regretted that the boundaries of the *ahupua'a* of Ni'ihau were never surveyed and the many recorded place names therefore cannot be associated with their traditional *ahupua'a*.

'Okana. Waimea on Kaua'i is similar to Waimea on Hawai'i in that both are Crown lands of great extent, containing within them several divisions commonly called *ahupua'a* and thus qualifying for the status of *'okana*, a seldom used term for a land division less than a *moku* (district)⁴. Within the *'okana* of Waimea, Kaua'i, nine lands were recognized but none except a portion of Wai'awa'awa was defined by metes and bounds. They are, from west to east: Nu'alolo, Miloli'i, Mānā, Waiawa, Pōki'i, Kekaha, Waimea, Mokihana and Wai'awa'awa (BC 28). These, together with the *ahupua'a* of Makaweli, Hanapēpē and the present district of Kōloa, constituted the ancient district of Kona. Of the nine lands only Miloli'i, Pōki'i and Waimea had *'ili 'aina* or *'ili kūpono* recorded within them. Lacking boundaries, the nine former *ahupua'a* are demoted to the status of *'ili* in this catalog.

Although Hulē'ia is called an *ahupua'a* in the Mahele Book and Award Book (9:263), it also is properly an *'okana* consisting of seven *ahupua'a*: Hanamā'ulu, Kalapakī, Nāwiliwili, Niumalu, Ha'ikū, Kīpū and Māhā'ulepū. None of them is named in the Mahele Book but all are defined by metes and bounds in the Award Book and all except Kalapakī contain *'ili 'aina* within them. Hulē'ia itself is not so defined but was awarded by name to Kamamalu (LCAw 7713:2). The pasture land (*'aina bipi*) retained by the government cuts across several *ahupua'a* in the vicinity of present day Lihue and was sold as Royal Patent Grants 188 to Wm. L. Lee (1872 acres), 250 to Warren Goodale (500 acres) and 529 to Wm. H. Pease (125 acres). The name today is applied to a major stream, valley and watershed.

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 Kaua'i is identified by the prefix 30- followed by the number assigned to the individually named quadrangle according to the key below. Ni'ihau is identified by the prefix 70- followed by the quadrangle number; these are at a scale of 1:25,000.

30-01	Makaha Point 1965	30-07	Waialeale 1965	70-01	Niihau North 1984
30-02	Haena 1965	30-08	Kapaa 1963	70-02	Niihau South 1984
30-03	Hanalei 1963	30-09	Hanapepe 1963		
30-04	Anahola 1963	30-10	Koloa 1963		
30-05	Kekaha 1963	30-11	Lihue 1963		
30-06	Waimea Canyon 1965				

⁴ The distinction between *kalana* and *'okana* is unclear, but because *kalana* is used throughout the *Mahele Book* as a column heading and in the sense of *moku* or district as we use it today, *'okana* is used here in preference.

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 on this edition of Kaua‘i and Ni‘ihau quadrangles.

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: 418.03.001 identifies the ‘ili of ‘Ele‘ele in the ahupua‘a of Hanapēpē, district of Waimea, island of Kaua‘i:

4--.--.-- Division 4, Kaua‘i Island.
-1-.-.-- Zone 1, Waimea District
--8.--.-- Section 8.
---.03.-- Hanapēpē, *ahupua‘a* number 3 (in sequence from Section 1 of Zone 1, running counterclockwise around the island).
---.--.001 ‘ili of ‘Ele‘ele.

Names which are recorded as (or appear to be) lying on a boundary between two *ahupua‘a* are 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 the geology or history of Kauai. Refer to the Bibliography for full identification of the sources consulted.

Abbreviations used for sources:

AB	Land Commission, <i>Awards Book</i>
BC	Boundary Certificate No.
BCT	Boundary Commission Testimony
FR	Land Commission, <i>Foreign Register</i>
FT	Land Commission, <i>Foreign Testimony</i>
GR	<i>Index of All Grants, Part I</i>
GR (5)	<i>Index of All Grants, Part V</i>
IDDoc.	<i>Interior Dept. Document</i> ____, in Hawaii State Archives
IDLB	<i>Interior Dept. Letter Book</i> , in Hawaii State Archives
IN	<i>Indices of Awards</i>
LCAw	Land Commission Award
MB	<i>Mahele Book</i>
MDC	Macdonald, Davis and Clark
MSCD	Macdonald, Stearns, Cox and Davis Geologic Map
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>
RM	Registered Map No.
RPG	Royal Patent Grant No.
TK	Tava and Keale, <i>Niihau</i>
TM	Tax Map (zone-section-plat)
TMK	Tax Map Key (zone-section-plat-parcel)
USGS	United States Geological Survey

APPENDIX A
Geographical index and
Distribution of the lands of Kaua‘i and Ni‘ihau at the Mahele in 1848.

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Returned by</u>	<u>Retained by</u>	<u>LCAw No.</u>
Waimea				
411.00	Niihau	Kamamalu	Gov.	
411.01	Halawela		Koakanu	M.A. 20-B
411.02	Kahuku		Koakanu	M.A. 20
411.03	Kaluahonu	Koakanu	Gov.	
411.04	Pauhula	Koakanu	Gov.	
411.05	Pohueloa	Koakanu	Gov.	
411.06	Lehua	* ²	(Gov.) ³	
411.07	Kaula	*	(Gov.)	
412.01	Waimea (‘Okana)	Kamamalu	Crown	
412.01.001	Mana	+	Crown	
412.01.002	Waiawa	+	Crown	
412.01.003	Pokii	+	Crown	
412.01.004	Kekaha	+	Crown	
414.01.001	Nualolo	+	Crown	
414.01.002	Milolii	+	Crown	
414.01.003	Puu Kapele	Kanehoa	Gov.	
416.01.001	Waimea	+	Crown	
416.01.002	Kikiaola	Kekuanaoa	Gov.	
416.01.003	Mokihana	+	Crown	
416.01.004	Waiawaawa	+	Crown	
417.02	Makaweli		Kamamalu	7713:1
418.03	Hanapepe	Kekauonohi	Crown	
418.03.001	Eleele		Kekuanaoa	7712:5
418.03.002	Kukuilolo		Kanehiwa	M.A. 19
418.03.003	Punalau ½	Kanunu	Gov.	
	Punalau ½		Kanunu	M.A. 29
418.03.004	Koula ½	Paniani	Gov.	
	Koula ½		Paniani	M.A. 55
418.03.005	Manuahi		Lunalilo	8559-B:41 (no RP)
418.03.006	Kuiloa		Kaaha	5572-B

+ These nine lands were ahupua‘a, not named in the Mahele Book, included in the ‘okana of Waimea and retained by the Crown.

² Not named in Mahele Book.

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

Koloa

422.01	Wahiawa		Kekuaiwa	7714-B:6
423.02	Kalaheo	Kaunuohua	Crown	
425.03	Lawai		Kanehoa	M.A. 43
426.04	Aepo	*	Kekuaiwa	7714-B:2
426.05	Koloa W.		Kekuaiwa	7714-B:2
426.05	Koloa E.	Kekuaiwa	Gov.	
428.06	Weliweli	Kekuaiwa	Gov.	
429.07	Paa		I. Piikoi	10605
429.08	Mahaulepu	+	Kamamalu	7713:2

Lihue

430.00	Huleia ('Okana)		Kamamalu	7713:2
430.00	Huleia, aina bipi	Kamamalu	Gov.	
431.01	Kipu	+	Kamamalu	7713:2
433.02	Haiku	+	Kamamalu	7713:2
433.03	Niumalu	+	Kamamalu	7713:2
432.04	Nawiliwili	+	Kamamalu	7713:2
435.05	Kalapaki	+	Kamamalu	7713:2
437.06	Hanamaulu	+	Kamamalu	7713:2
439.07	Wailua	Kamamalu	Gov.	
434.08	Kamooloa	+	(Gov.)	

+ These seven lands were ahupua'a, not named in the Mahele Book, included in the 'okana of Hulē'ia and retained by Kamamalu.

Kawaihau

441.01	Olohena S.	Kiaimoku	Gov.	
441.01	Olohena N.		Kiaimoku	silc ⁴
443.02	Waipouli		Lunalilo	8559-B:42
445.03	Kapaa	Kekauonohi	Crown	
445.03.001	Paikahawai	I. Ii	Gov.	
445.03.002	Ulakiu	I. Ii	Gov.	
447.04	Kealia		Kekauonohi	11216:6
449.05	Halaula	Lunalilo	(Gov.)	
447.06	Kumukumu		Lunalilo	silc
447.07	Homaikawaa	Kekuaiwa	Gov.	
447.08	Kamalomaloo		Lunalilo	silc
448.09	Anahola	Lunalilo	Crown	
449.10	Aliomanu	Lunalilo	Gov.	
449.11	Papaa	Lunalilo	Gov.	
449.12	Moloaa	Lunalilo	Gov.	
449.13	Kaakaaniu		Kekauonohi	11216:2 (no RP)

⁴ Surrendered in lieu of commutation

Hanalei

451.01	Lepeuli	*	Gov.	
451.02	Waipake		Naeole	6730
451.03	Pilaa, ½	A. Kaeo	Gov.	
	Pilaa, ½		Lunalilo	8559-B:40
451.04	Waiakalua E.	Kekauonohi	Gov.	
	Waiakalua W.		Kekauonohi	11216:1 (no RP)
452.05	Kahili		Lunalilo	8559-B:38
452.06	Kilauea	Kekauonohi	Gov.	
452.07	Namahana		Kekauonohi	11216:3 (no RP)
452.08	Kalihiwai		Lunalilo	8559-B:3
453.09	Kalihikai		Kealiihonui	11215
454.10	Hanalei	Haalilio	Crown	
456.11	Waioli	Kekauonohi	Gov.	
456.12	Waipa		Keelikolani	7716:1
456.13	Waikoko		Kekauonohi	11216:4
457.14	Lumahai		Konia	5524:7 (no RP)
458.15	Wainiha		Kekauonohi	7716:5
459.16	Haena		Paki	10613:6
459.17	Hanakapiai	Kekuaiwa	Gov.	
459.18	Honokoa, ½	Mokuohai	Gov.	
	Honokoa, ½		Mokuohai	(None)
459.19	Pohakuao	Kekuaiwa	Gov.	
	Pohakuao	Kanaina	Gov.	
459.20	Kalalau	Kamamalu	Gov.	
459.21	Honopu	Kekuaiwa	Gov.	
459.22	Awaawapuhi	*	Gov.	

APPENDIX B

Alphabetical index to lands of Kaua‘i and Ni‘ihau.

Aepo	426.04	Kapaa	445.03	Nualolo	414.01.001
Aliomanu	449.10	Kaula Island	411.07	Olohena (N&S)	443.01
Anahola	448.09	Kealia	447.04	Paa (Napaa)	429.07
Awaa wapuhi	459.22	Kekaha	412.01.004	Paikahawai	445.03.001
Eleele	418.03.001	Kikiaola	416.01.002	Papaa	449.11
Haena	459.16	Kilauea	452.06	Puahula	411.04
Haiku	433.02	Kipu	431.01	Pilaa	451.03
Halaula	447.05	Koloa (E&W)	426.05	Pohakuaao	459.19
Halawela	411.01	Koula	418.03.004	Pohueloa	411.05
Hanakapiai	459.17	Kuiloa	418.03.006	Pokii	412.01.003
Hanalei	454.10	Kukuilolo	418.03.002	Punalau	418.03.003
Hanamaulu	437.06	Kumukumu	447.07	Puu Kapele	414.01.003
Hanapepe	418.03	Lawai	425.03	Wahiawa	422.01
Homaikawaa	447.07	Lehua Island	411.06	Waiawa	412.01.002
Honokoa	459.18	Lepeuli	451.01	Waiawaa wa	416.01.004
Honopu	459.21	Lumahai	457.14	Waiakalua (E&W)	451.04
Huleia (‘okana)	430.00	Mahaulepu	429.08	Waikoko	456.13
Kaakaaniu	449.13	Makaweli	417.02	Wailua	439.07
Kahili	452.05	Mana	412.01.001	Waimea (‘okana)	412.01
Kahuku	411.02	Manuahi	418.03.005	Waimea	416.01.001
Kalaheo	423.02	Milolii	414.01.002	Wainiha	458.15
Kalalau	459.20	Mokihana	416.01.003	Waioli	456.11
Kalapaki	435.05	Moloaa	449.12	Waipa	456.12
Kalihikai	453.09	Namahana	452.07	Waipake	451.02
Kalihiwai	452.08	Nawiliwili	432.04	Waipouli	443.02
Kaluahonu	411.03	Niihau Island	411.00	Wakiu	445.03.002
Kamalomaloo	447.08	Niumalu	433.03	Weliweli	428.06
Kamooloa	434.08				

Leeward Hawaiian Islands

Nihoa (Moku Manu)	139.01	Onuiki	139.06
Necker (Mokumanamana)	139.02	Onunui	139.07
Hanakaieie	139.03	Ununui	139.08
Hanakeaumoe	139.04	Moku Papapa (Kure)	139.09
Mokuokamohoalii	139.05		

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